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Community
Involvement Plan

HIGHWAY 100 & COUNTY ROAD 3 SITE

November
2022

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

Describes the purpose of this CIP, presents EPA's community outreach objectives and provides a brief history about the site.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prepared this **Community Involvement Plan**, or **CIP** to inform, engage and support the communities near the Highway 100 and County Road 3 Groundwater Plume site located in St. Louis Park and Edina, Minnesota. Our **community involvement** effort is committed to promoting effective and meaningful communication between the public and the Agency. We want to make sure that (1) members of the affected communities know and understand when and how they can participate in decision making during the **cleanup** activities at this site and (2) the communities' concerns and information needs are considered and addressed as activities at the site progress.

The CIP is a working document that will evolve as the investigation and cleanup process continues and input is received from the community. It is intended to be flexible, adaptable and used as a guideline for our communication with the community.

This CIP was prepared to support environmental and cleanup activities at and near the Highway 100 and County Road 3 Groundwater Plume site. We used several information sources to develop this plan, including research, discussions with community members and information gathered at community interviews. Because of COVID-19, EPA scheduled a combination of in-person and virtual interviews with community members to allow for each individual's comfort level. We conducted interviews with 24 individuals between August 23 and September 15, 2022. We spoke with 14 residents, one representative of a social service organization and 10 local public officials from the cities of St. Louis Park and Edina, Minnesota.

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

EPA's community outreach objectives:

- Assist the public in understanding the decision-making process during the investigation and cleanup and the community's role in that process.
- Give the public accessible, accurate, timely and understandable information about the project as it moves forward.
- Ensure adequate time and opportunity for the public to give informed and meaningful input and for that input to be considered.
- Reflect community concerns, questions and information needs.
- Respect and fully consider public input throughout the entire process.

This CIP describes EPA's plan for addressing concerns and keeping residents informed and involved in investigation and cleanup activities at the site. We will use this document as a guide to involve and communicate with residents, businesses and the local governments in the cities of St. Louis Park and Edina.

If you are interested in submitting comments or have questions or suggestions concerning this CIP, please contact:

Heriberto León
Community Involvement Coordinator
EPA Region 5
312-886-6163
leon.heriberto@epa.gov

Community Engagement is Essential to the Success of Superfund Cleanups

Meeting with community members in Edina in 2019.

Ongoing input and involvement by the community is essential to our efforts to provide effective **community engagement**. We have learned that the Agency's decision-making ability is enhanced by actively seeking input and information from the community. Community members need to be involved in all phases of the investigation and cleanup so that the **contamination** is addressed in a way that protects people and the environment – now and in the future.

Residents, business owners and local government officials may be able to provide valuable information about a hazardous site that can help us determine the best way to clean it up. Information can help determine the location of contamination, how people may be exposed to the contamination and perhaps sources of the contamination.

Local residents educated EPA about their community and told EPA about their concerns, which are explained in the Community Concerns and Questions section beginning on the next page.

Summarizes what community members are concerned about, the questions they asked and what they told EPA.

COMMUNITY CONCERNS

What We Heard

This section focuses on the concerns and issues that EPA heard from community members about the site.

We learned about concerns, questions and informational needs related to the Highway 100 and County Road 3 Groundwater Plume site by conducting virtual interviews with residents and other interested community members between August 23 and September 15, 2022.

Note: This summary intends to faithfully record and reflect the issues and concerns expressed to EPA by residents and officials interviewed during our community interviews. By necessity, this is a collection and summary of thoughts and observations, and, in some cases, opinions. Please be cautioned that the statements contained in this section may or may not be factual and that the opinions/concerns expressed do not represent EPA positions.

To prepare for the community interviews, EPA mailed out a fact sheet to community members listed on a site mailing list comprised of residents and businesses from the neighborhoods surrounding the site and local, state, and federal officials. During the interviews, community members were asked to recommend other community members who EPA should interview. EPA reached out to these people.

The interviews were conducted in a discussion format and each interviewee was asked questions from a list and follow-up questions were suggested by the discussions. The EPA **Community Involvement Coordinator**, or **CIC**; **remedial project manager**, or **RPM**, participated in the interviews.

Everyone interviewed was either a resident of or worked in the area. Of the residents interviewed, four moved to the area in the past 1 to 3 years, four lived in the area for 6 to 14 years, and six lived in the area for 28 to 70 years. Eight of the residents we spoke with said they were unaware of the site before receiving EPA's mailing – most being the people who recently moved to the area. Six residents were aware of the site before receiving the mailing. All the people we spoke to that worked in the area were aware of the site.

All but two of the residents interviewed identified themselves as white. One resident identified as American Indian and white, and one identified as Korean American. All interviewees spoke English as their primary language. However, people stated the following languages were spoken in the community: Spanish, Somali, Hmong, Arabic, Chinese, Farsi and Yiddish, with Spanish and Somali being the most often mentioned. Aside from the city officials, four interviewees were associated with an organization interested in the site, three were active in their neighborhood organizations, and one worked for a social service organization.

During the interviews, the interviewees educated EPA on their community and told us about their concerns. The concerns provided in writing by one resident are also incorporated. A summary of what we heard follows.

Community Concerns

(See Appendix G for EPA's response to questions and concerns in this section.)

DRINKING WATER

About half of the residents we spoke with expressed concern about their drinking water. Several questioned EPA if they should be concerned about their water. One resident asked if he should get a filter for his water. Another questioned if she should be drinking bottled water. She said her water comes from the city of Edina's well #2, which is one of the three contaminated wells in Edina. She said the city of Edina has assured her that her water is treated and meets the standards set by the Safe Drinking Water Act, but she was still concerned and questioned if the information Edina provided her was accurate. Still another interviewee stated people want to know their water is safe. A few interviewees said they were not very concerned about the drinking water quality because they read their city's drinking water report and had faith in it. One said, "I am not concerned about our drinking water because I read the water report from St. Louis Park, and I trust the water report."

HEALTH

Several people we spoke with specifically expressed concern about the site's potential impact on people's health. One interviewee who lived in the area all his life (63 years) talked about health issues he and members of his family had. He said he was raised in the community and raised his children there, and many of his family members have had health problems. He said his dad died of liver cancer at 60, his mom died from a brain tumor at 62, and autoimmune diseases are rampant in his family. He said his brother, sister, and he all suffer from autoimmune diseases, and his daughter has multiple sclerosis (MS). He stated he was concerned his family may have been exposed to something that caused these health problems and wondered if it could be related to the **contaminants** from the site. He went on to say in addition to his family concerns, he knew of at least one study that showed St. Louis Park had higher than average breast cancer rates and wondered if that could also be associated with the site and the other Superfund sites in the area. However, he did point out that some people have said the higher breast cancer rates could be due to the large Jewish population in the area.* One person expressed concern about the potential impacts of the contaminants on the more vulnerable populations, such as children and the elderly. Another expressed concern about the potential for the contaminants to cause cancer. He said, "We want to make sure everyone stays healthy." Still another expressed concern about the potential for the contaminants to cause birth defects and said he was concerned about his grandchildren.

***According to the Centers for Disease Control, or CDC, "One in 40 Ashkenazi Jewish women has a BRCA gene mutation. Mutations in BRCA genes raise a person's risk for getting breast cancer at a young age, and also for getting ovarian and other cancers. That is why Ashkenazi Jewish women are at higher risk for breast cancer at a young age." More information: Minnesota Department of Health Cancer Occurrence in St. Louis Park, 1993-2012 (PDF)**

COMMUNICATIONS

Eight of the 14 residents we spoke with were unaware of the site. Several specifically expressed concern about the fact they did not know about it. One resident talked about how she bought her home a year ago, and the contamination had not been disclosed. She further stated that her neighbors were unaware of the site. She said she was concerned for herself and her neighbors with children. Another resident who moved to the area a year ago said her landlord had not disclosed information about the site. She questioned whether landlords should be communicating with their tenants about the site. Still another resident stated he thought the city of Edina should be more involved in communicating information about the site to its residents. He said, "Perception is as important as reality, and communication helps." One resident stated the city of Edina said her drinking water was safe, but "this would not be the first lie or misinformation coming from the city." However, a few residents of St. Louis Park said they trusted the information provided by the city of St. Louis Park. The officials from both the city of St. Louis Park and Edina told EPA they felt it was important to be forthcoming with information and were being proactive about providing information to the community. Officials from both cities asked EPA to coordinate its communications about the site with them.

VAPORS

Several residents we spoke with expressed concern about **volatile organic compound**, or **VOC**, vapors. A few residents said they were concerned that their homes had not been tested. Three people said their homes were just outside the boundaries of the vapor investigation, so they were especially concerned. One of those individuals asked how the boundaries for the vapor investigation were determined. Another resident said she was concerned about her neighbors who have children. One resident said he was concerned because the shallow **groundwater** contamination is near his neighborhood. One person said she was concerned about vapors in the ambient air and heard the VOC vapors had been detected in the ambient air near a school bus stop. Several people wanted to know if their radon systems would be effective at removing any potential VOC vapors. One person expressed concern regarding the effect of VOC vapors on long-time residents. One resident expressed concern by saying even if EPA determined his home was unaffected by the vapors in the past, it might be now.

CONTAMINANTS

A couple of people expressed concern about the contaminants being tested for. They specifically expressed concern about the potential that, at any point, there could have been contaminants that had not been tested for. One resident also questioned if there had ever been a gap between when the contamination was present and when it was discovered.

PLANTS AND GARDENS

Two people EPA spoke with said they were concerned about their plants and the vegetables in their gardens. They wondered if the contamination in the water could impact their plants and potentially make their vegetables unsafe to eat.

WANT IT CLEANED UP

Two people we spoke with said that they wanted to see the site cleaned up. One said, "We were promised a cleanup, and we want it cleaned up."

AREA CONSTRUCTION AND FLOODING

Two people expressed concern about the potential for construction in the area to affect the groundwater contamination. They were concerned that it could cause the contamination to move. One person also asked if flooding in the area could impact the groundwater contamination.

SURFACE WATER

Two people expressed concern about the potential impact of the contamination on the area's surface water. One resident questioned if the contamination was impacting Minnehaha Creek. He said he was concerned about the potential impact on the creek and potential risks to kayakers or swimmers. Another person said he was concerned about what could be getting into area lakes. He said he thought more attention would be paid to effects on surface water than on groundwater.

HOME VALUES

No one we spoke to expressed concern about housing values, but several said they thought that would be a concern in the community.

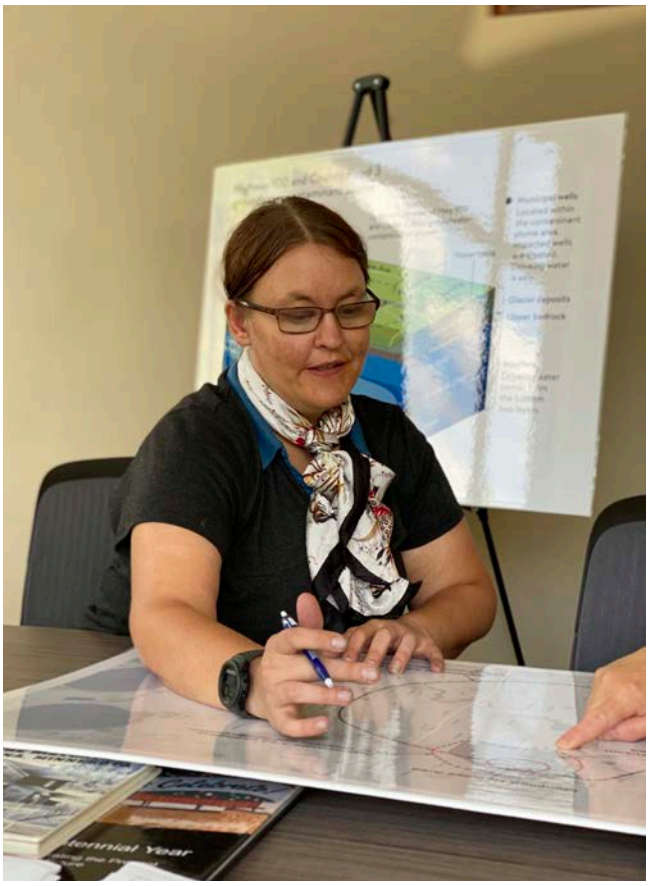
GENERAL COMMENTS

- A lot of this is invisible to people unless something bad happens.
- It is nice that the five of you are taking the time to talk with us.
- You folks are very appreciated. I am very impressed with this community outreach process, and I am grateful for all the work you have been doing and will be doing.
- I am glad I got the fact sheet in the mail.
- I am blown away by how much work has been done and all the agencies, both state and federal, sitting down and talking with me.
- Reilly still has people concerned, so I would expect this to be similar.
- I assume the wheels are going to move slowly.
- Good luck getting the money from anyone who caused the contamination. I would assume they are long gone.

Additional outreach suggestions:

Interviewees also provided the following additional suggestions for community outreach:

- City officials and a few other people said they thought it was important to use as many means as possible to reach people and not to rely on one method.
- One interviewee suggested EPA use what he called the "benevolent grandma standard." He recommended EPA should explain information to people like how they would explain it to their own grandmother. He said, "You know what she would need to know, so use that as your standard." This interviewee also suggested the information always be condensed down to two pages.
- One person suggested EPA use podcasts to get information out to people.
- One person said he thought EPA should provide annual updates to both communities about the site work.
- One person said EPA should find ways to reach younger residents. She said she would be interested in learning about ways to disseminate information to younger people.



Minnesota Pollution Control Agency Project Manager Jennifer Jevnisek talks to a resident about the actions MPCA has taken at the site.

EPA Remedial Project Manager Andrew Kleist, MPCA Project Manager Jennifer Jevnisek and Minnesota Department of Health David Jones explain the information the agencies know about the site contamination.

Questions interviewees asked EPA*

- What potential impacts could the contamination cause to my building, which is near the identified source area?
- What types of work is being done and/or will be done to clean up the contamination?
- Is my water safe?
- How would the soil be cleaned up?
- How would the water be cleaned up?
- Would restrictions be placed on the use of the land?
- Can the property be developed?
- Is there testing going on now?
- What is the status of the search for a source?
- What do you suspect was the source?
- Was the contamination found in the ambient air?
- Could all the roadwork and construction in the area disturb the contamination?
- Is the Brooklawns neighborhood affected by the vapor and/or groundwater contamination?
- Are my neighbors [in Brooklawns] safe?
- How many of the buildings tested for vapor intrusion needed mitigation systems?
- What are the boundaries of the Superfund site?
- What is the chance that there is a contaminant that you have not tested for?
- Has the site always been safe?
- Was there ever a gap between before it was discovered and when it was discovered or between when it was discovered and when the measures were taken to put in vapor systems and treat the drinking water?
- Was it ever at unacceptable levels?
- Why was it placed on the **National Priorities List**, or **NPL**?
- What is the advantage of the site being placed on the NPL?
- Does the site/contamination impact Minnehaha Creek?
- Should I install a water filter in my home?
- Is there a water filter that addresses VOCs?
- Should my neighbors and I use bottled water?
- What is the investigation and cleanup process moving forward?
- Is there an ongoing release?
- Do I need to be concerned?
- Do I need a vapor mitigation system?
- Is there any other way I can be exposed?
- Are my plants and trees affected?
- Is it safe to eat the fruits and vegetables from my garden?
- Is a radon system effective in removing the VOC vapors?
- Should I have a radon system installed just in case?
- How long do the investigation and cleanup take?
- How bad is the contamination?
- How did you determine the boundaries of the sampling for vapor intrusion?
- Was the vapor intrusion testing done in the Brooklawns neighborhood? If not, can it be?
- Should people test their own homes/buildings for vapor intrusion?
- Is there still regular testing being done for the city's water?
- Could the flooding in the area affect the groundwater contamination?
- Are you containing the groundwater contamination or is it spreading?
- What initiated the investigation back in the early 2000s?
- What are the health effects associated with the contaminants at the site?
- Could the water usage at the Edina Country Club affect (pull) the **plume**?
- What happens if no **potentially responsible parties**, or **PRPs**, are found?
- What types of industries use these contaminants?
- Is there another aquifer that can be used for drinking water?

Some of the most frequently asked questions have been answered in an FAQ document published on the website and is included in Appendix G of this CIP.

WHAT IS SPECIAL ABOUT YOUR COMMUNITY?

When asked what was special about their community, people said:

St. Louis Park

- It is a close-knit, very connected community.
- There is a lot of identity pride.
- Everyone watches out for each other.
- It has beautiful natural spaces.
- It has beautiful bike trails.
- People are very active.
- There is a great sense of community.
- The city is very responsive and well-run.
- It is a diverse community.
- It is safe.
- I feel very connected to my neighborhood.
- I can walk everywhere.
- We have a very good school district.
- There is a lot going on for a smaller city.
- The city has great amenities, such as curbside recycling and rain barrels.
- It is close to the city of Minneapolis but has the amenities of a suburb.
- It is great for single people and families alike.
- We care for each other.

Edina

- Everything is special about Edina!
- The community strives to be close-knit.
- Hockey.
- Proud to have a downtown.
- People value their roots and history.
- We have beautiful parks and recreation facilities.
- The people value education from pre-school through college and beyond.
- We have a very demanding community, but they understand what it takes to provide that type of service and are willing to pay for it.
- Children raised here come back to raise their own children.
- It is safe.
- Edina is called “achieverville” or “Emerald City,” and the people are called “cake eaters” because it is a wealthy community.
- It is well-churched and well-educated.
- We have a good quality of life in Edina.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT GOALS AND ACTIVITIES

Highlights EPA's goals, activities and timeline to keep community members and local officials informed and involved.

When establishing the objectives for a site-specific community involvement program, we consider several factors, including federal requirements and EPA policy that assess the nature and extent of known or perceived site contaminants and known community concerns and requests.

Community involvement is the process of engaging in dialogue and collaboration with community members. The goal of Superfund community involvement is to advocate and strengthen early and meaningful community participation during Superfund cleanups.

To be effective, our community involvement program is designed to meet the community's need to know, give information in a timely manner and accommodate the community's interests and its willingness to participate in decision-making processes. We must also share information in language the public can understand.

To meet the needs of the community and to respond to information obtained during discussions and community interviews conducted with residents and other community members in August and September 2022 and to meet federal requirements, we have established the following objectives for our community involvement efforts:

- Enlist the support, coordination and involvement of the cities of St. Louis Park and Edina officials and community leaders.
- Monitor community interest in the site and respond accordingly.
- Keep the community well informed of ongoing and planned site activities.
- Explain technical site activities and findings in an understandable format for community members.
- Get public input on key decisions.
- Change planned activities, where warranted, based on community input.
- Update EPA's website regularly and provide useful information on it for the community.

- Update the cities of St. Louis Park and Edina officials on a periodic basis even if no activities are occurring at the site.
- Hold **public meetings**, when necessary, within the community to give all residents an opportunity to attend.

EPA has or will put in place the activities described on the following pages to meaningfully and actively engage the community in decisions regarding the investigation and cleanup of the Highway 100 and County Road 3 Groundwater Plume site. The following plan is intended as opportunities for communication between the community and EPA occur and to address key concerns and questions raised during the discussions and community interviews conducted in August and September 2022.

Specific Community Involvement Activities

To meet federal requirements and to address community concerns and questions described in the Community Concerns section, EPA has conducted (or will conduct) the activities described below. Through these activities, it is our goal to inform, involve and engage the community during site cleanup decisions and efforts. As the needs of the community change, we will modify the community involvement strategies to address them.

MAINTAIN POINT OF CONTACT.

Heriberto León is the primary liaison between EPA and the community. Mr. León serves as the point of contact for community members and fields general questions about the site. For technical site issues, he coordinates with EPA's remedial project manager, or RPM, for the site, Daniel Rodriguez.

We will include current contact information for the project staff on all written and electronic information and will notify the community of any contact information changes.

EPA has designated the following people as primary site contacts for local residents:

Heriberto León
Community Involvement Coordinator
312-886-6163
leon.heriberto@epa.gov

Daniel Rodriguez
Remedial Project Manager
312-886-6145
rodriguez.daniel@epa.gov

Heriberto and Daniel can also be reached weekdays toll-free at 800-621-8431 from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

ESTABLISH A TOLL-FREE NUMBER FOR RESIDENTS TO ASK QUESTIONS AND RECEIVE INFORMATION.

Mr. León (ext. 36163) and Mr. Rodriguez (ext. 66145) are located in the Chicago office and can be reached using the toll-free number listed in the box above. Ask for them by name or use the telephone extension listed. Residents can call this number as questions or concerns arise instead of waiting for a public meeting or to receive written information. We will provide the toll-free number periodically in local newspaper advertisements and include the toll-free number in all fact sheets and all of our other communications with the public.

MAINTAIN COMMUNICATION WITH LOCAL OFFICIALS, AGENCIES AND COMMUNITY MEMBERS.

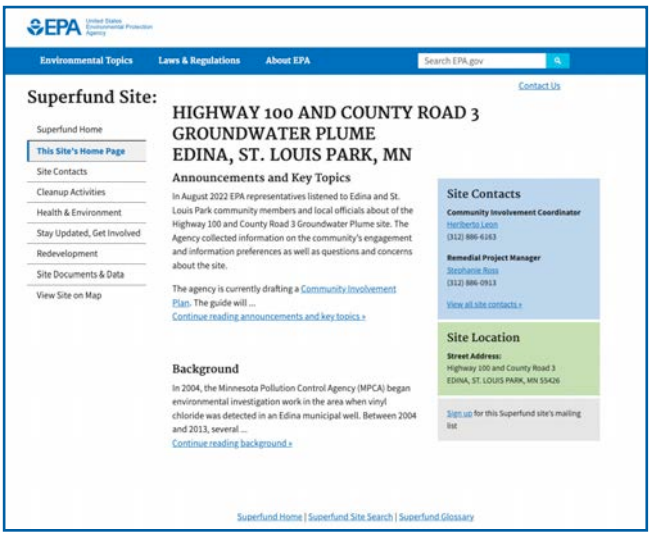
We have established and will maintain communication with the local officials throughout the investigation and cleanup process. We also interviewed community residents and will continue to update residents on the progress at the site.

SHARE SITE INFORMATION ON THE INTERNET.

We will provide information on activities and post communications on the following EPA website. The website will be updated as events occur.

www.epa.gov/superfund/highway-100-cr3-groundwater

Community members recommended EPA keep its website up to date and provide information to be posted on St. Louis Park and Edina city Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram pages and websites. They also recommended using community Facebook and Nextdoor pages and neighborhood organizations in Edina and St. Louis Park to reach people. People also suggested we provide information to the city council members for each city to distribute information. When EPA asked people interviewed if they were aware of EPA's website, 11 residents and all the officials said they were aware, and nine of the residents and all the officials said they had been to the site. Some of the comments about the website included: "I would love it to have more information," "It was easy to navigate," "It was fairly intuitive," and "It would be nice to have some sort of electronic notification when new information is posted."



UPDATE AND MAINTAIN THE SITE MAILING LIST.

We have established a mailing list of local community members, organizations, businesses and officials for the site. This list will be used for mailing fact sheets, site updates, invitations to public meetings and events and other site-related information mailed to the community. We will update the list regularly to reflect address changes and changes in elected officials and to add new people interested in site activities.

We use the site mailing list to distribute written information such as fact sheets and meeting notifications. This is a way to ensure that those that do not have access to the Internet or other information sources still have a way to receive information directly about the site and are notified about important meetings. The mailing list is for EPA use only and is not shared with outside entities. If a community member is interested in being placed on the mailing list, they can use the *"Sign up for this Superfund site's mailing list"* link on the site profile webpage or they can contact Heriberto León.

We have also established an e-mail distribution list based on the virtual interviews and requests from community members. Please contact Mr. León to be added to this list. Most people said they preferred to receive information via email but acknowledged

some people may prefer to receive a hard copy mailing. People provided the EPA with many local organizations and active community members to add to the mailing list and email distribution list.

PREPARE AND DISTRIBUTE FACT SHEETS AND SITE UPDATES.

We will prepare and distribute fact sheets, letters and site updates to those on the site mailing and e-mail lists summarizing current information about the site and describing upcoming activities. These documents are written in non-technical language and are typically published to coincide with important site activities. People told us there is a diverse population in the area, with some people speaking Somali, Arabic, Chinese, Hmong, Farsi and Yiddish. People suggested translating printed materials into Spanish and Somali (the most commonly spoken languages besides English).

These fact sheets will be posted on EPA's website and will be printed and distributed to locations in the community. Community members suggested EPA provide fact sheets to the cities of St. Louis Park and Edina, neighborhood organizations, local schools and churches. People also said EPA should continue to mail the fact sheets out to the mailing list because many people still get the information that way.

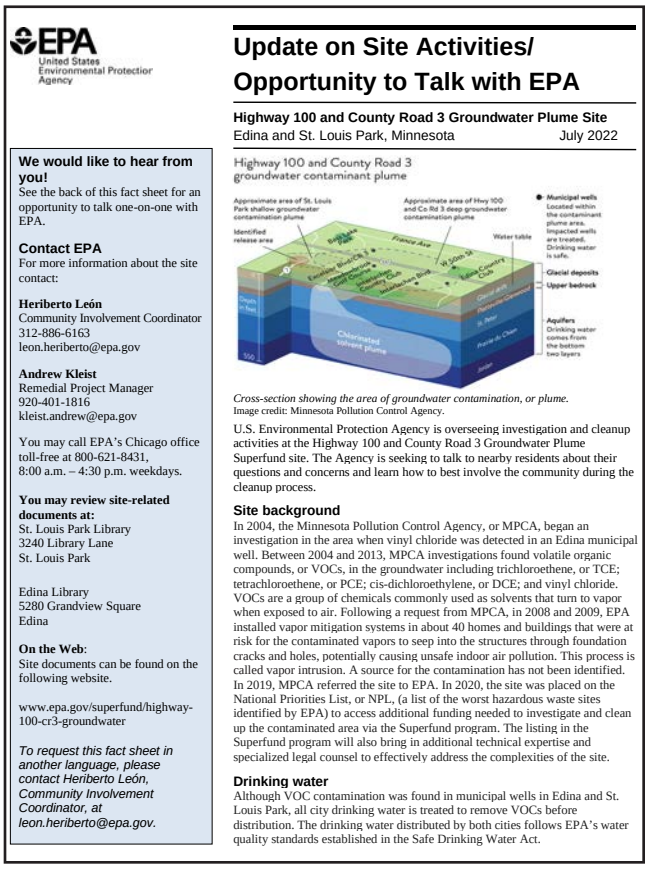
We use these types of documents to give the community detailed information in a relatively quick, simple and easy-to-understand manner. In addition to being shared with individuals on the site mailing list, we also place the fact sheets and site updates in the **information repository** and post them on EPA's website: www.epa.gov/superfund/highway-100-cr3-groundwater.

ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN SITE-SPECIFIC INFORMATION REPOSITORIES.

We have set up two local information repositories for the site at the following locations:

St. Louis Park Library
3240 Library Lane
St. Louis Park

Edina Library
5280 Grandview Square
Edina



EPA
United States Environmental Protection Agency

Update on Site Activities/ Opportunity to Talk with EPA

Highway 100 and County Road 3 Groundwater Plume Site
Edina and St. Louis Park, Minnesota July 2022

We would like to hear from you!
See the back of this fact sheet for an opportunity to talk one-on-one with EPA.

Contact EPA
For more information about the site contact:

Heriberto León
Community Involvement Coordinator
312-886-6163
leon.heriberto@epa.gov

Andrew Kleist
Remedial Project Manager
920-401-1816
kleist.andrew@epa.gov

You may call EPA's Chicago office toll-free at 800-621-8431, 8:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. weekdays.

You may review site-related documents at:
St. Louis Park Library
3240 Library Lane
St. Louis Park

Edina Library
5280 Grandview Square
Edina

On the Web:
Site documents can be found on the following website.

www.epa.gov/superfund/highway-100-cr3-groundwater

To request this fact sheet in another language, please contact Heriberto León, Community Involvement Coordinator, at leon.heriberto@epa.gov.

Highway 100 and County Road 3 groundwater contaminant plume

Cross-section showing the area of groundwater contamination, or plume.
Image credit: Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is overseeing investigation and cleanup activities at the Highway 100 and County Road 3 Groundwater Plume Superfund site. The Agency is seeking to talk to nearby residents about their questions and concerns and learn how to best involve the community during the cleanup process.

Site background
In 2004, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, or MPCA, began an investigation in the area when vinyl chloride was detected in an Edina municipal well. Between 2004 and 2013, MPCA investigations found volatile organic compounds, or VOCs, in the groundwater including trichloroethene, or TCE; tetrachloroethene, or PCE; cis-dichloroethylene, or DCE; and vinyl chloride. VOCs are a group of chemicals commonly used as solvents that turn to vapor when exposed to air. Following a request from MPCA, in 2008 and 2009, EPA installed vapor mitigation systems in about 40 homes and buildings that were at risk for the contaminated vapors to seep into the structures through foundation cracks and holes, potentially causing unsafe indoor air pollution. This process is called vapor intrusion. A source for the contamination has not been identified. In 2019, MPCA referred the site to EPA. In 2020, the site was placed on the National Priorities List, or NPL, (a list of the worst hazardous waste sites identified by EPA) to access additional funding needed to investigate and clean up the contaminated area via the Superfund program. The listing in the Superfund program will also bring in additional technical expertise and specialized legal counsel to effectively address the complexities of the site.

Drinking water
Although VOC contamination was found in municipal wells in Edina and St. Louis Park, all city drinking water is treated to remove VOCs before distribution. The drinking water distributed by both cities follows EPA's water quality standards established in the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Site fact sheet.

The repositories are a collection of site information available to the public for reading and printing. Documents include fact sheets, technical reports, the CIP, general Superfund information and other documents. EPA adds new documents about the site as the documents become available. Information repositories give residents local access to site information in forms that can be easily read and printed for future use. Six residents and the one social service organization representative said they would go to the library to look at information about the site. Eight residents said they would not – they preferred to get their information online. All agreed the St. Louis Park and Edina Libraries were good locations for the site information repositories.

An online information repository is also available on the site's web page www.epa.gov/superfund/highway-100-cr3-groundwater to access information electronically.

ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN THE ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD.

A copy of the **administrative record** for the site can be found at the libraries listed above, at the EPA Region 5 Superfund Records Center in Chicago (*see Appendix B*), and also on the site webpage. We will update the administrative record as necessary. The administrative record gives residents a paper trail of all documents EPA relied on, or considered, to reach decisions about the site cleanup. All interviewees agreed the St. Louis Park and Edina Libraries were good locations for the site administrative record.

CONDUCT PUBLIC MEETINGS, HEARINGS AND INFORMATION SESSIONS.

A public meeting is an opportunity for EPA to present specific information and a proposed course of action. Meetings may either be held in person or virtually. EPA staff is available to share information and answer questions. A public meeting is not a formal public hearing where testimony is received. Instead, it might be a meeting to exchange information or comments. In addition, we may hold an informal open-house style meeting, called an availability session, where residents can meet EPA experts one-on-one to discuss the activities at the site. Either type of meeting allows community members an opportunity to express their concerns and ask questions of the Agency, state or local government officials. Public meetings or availability sessions can be held at various times throughout the investigation and cleanup process. We typically schedule a meeting when there are technical milestones or when the community has expressed an interest in having a meeting.

A public hearing is a formal meeting where we hear the public's views and concerns about an EPA action or proposal. There are specific regulations about when the Agency is required to consider such comments when evaluating its actions. Public hearings are recorded by a professional transcriber and become part of the administrative record. The comments are also posted on the Web. EPA will consider conducting additional meetings at different times and different locations throughout the community to give all residents an opportunity to attend as needed.

Everyone EPA spoke with said they would attend a public meeting about the site. Several residents and the officials of both St. Louis Park and Edina said EPA should offer a virtual meeting option, but not at the same time. They said most people have come to expect virtual options. The locations community members suggested for EPA to consider are listed in Appendix B, although most residents said St. Louis Park or Edina city halls would be the best locations. One person said to give ample notice, and another person said to announce the meetings through various means. City officials said to avoid holding a meeting on Jewish holidays and record the meeting and make the recording available if possible. Most people said weekdays (Tuesday through Thursday) were the best days to hold meetings and evenings after 6:30 p.m. were the best time. One person suggested having an afternoon option, and another suggested holding a meeting on the weekend.

PARTICIPATE IN LOCAL EVENTS.

On occasion, neighborhood or community groups will request EPA's participation in events to provide site information and respond to resident concerns. EPA considers invitations and offers to speak to community groups based on the event's ability to meaningfully reach members of the public. Community members suggested EPA speak to the city neighborhood organizations.

PREPARE SITE VIDEOS.

To give residents a better visual of activities, EPA may consider taping a short video to show ongoing site work. The video would be posted on EPA's website.

ASSIST THE COMMUNITIES IN FORMING A COMMUNITY ADVISORY GROUP.

A **Community Advisory Group**, or **CAG**, is made up of local residents and provides a formal mechanism for community members to have a voice in decisions. EPA encourages the formation of CAGs. CAGs are eligible for technical assistance and funding to help residents more fully understand the technical aspects of environmental investigations, sampling data and interpretation of results and potential health risks. CAGs assist EPA in making decisions on how to clean up sites. More information on CAGs can be found at www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-community-advisory-groups.

EPA will hold a meeting to present information on how to form a CAG. During community interviews, six people said they would be interested in being involved in a CAG. Eight people said they might be interested. Of those that said they might be interested, two said it would depend on the level of involvement required, with one specifically stating she did not want to be in charge; two said it would depend on how impacted they would be by the site; two said they would need to know more about the CAG; one said he would if he thought it would help; and one other said he would be if it were democratic and was unaffiliated with the city. One resident said they would not be interested in being involved in a CAG.

PROVIDE ADDITIONAL TOOLS FOR COMMUNITIES AS NEEDED.

There are additional programs that can be helpful to the community if there is a need for them. Two of these programs are the **Technical Assistance Services for Communities**, or **TASC**, and the **Technical Assistance Grant**, or **TAG**. The TASC program supplies communities with technical help so they can better understand the science, regulations and policies of environmental issues and EPA actions. TAGs provide money for activities that help communities participate in decision-making at eligible Superfund sites. For more information on these and other programs available, visit www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-technical-assistance-communities.

WRITE AND DISTRIBUTE NEWS RELEASES AND PUBLIC NOTICES.

We will prepare and release announcements to the local newspaper such as the *Sun Sailor, Sun Current* and *Star Tribune* to share information about events such as significant site investigation findings, **public comment periods**, public meetings and completion of major milestones such as the proposal of a cleanup plan. We will also provide this information to the cities of St. Louis Park and Edina and area community groups for posting on their websites.

News releases allow us to reach large audiences quickly. We will also post the news releases on the website, www.epa.gov/superfund/highway-100-cr3-groundwater.

EPA will issue news releases and public notices as site activities progress. We will also put copies of the news releases and public notices in the site information repository.

People interviewed recommended EPA send its news releases to the following newspapers: the *Sun Sailor, Sun Current* and *Star Tribune*. They also suggested EPA provide this information to the cities of Edina and St. Louis Park, the council members of the cities of St. Louis Park and Edina, and the local neighborhood organizations for posting on their websites and publishing in community newsletters.

Although most people said they did not use the radio as a source for local information, a couple of people recommended the following radio stations be included in the distribution of news releases: Minnesota Public Radio - KNOW 91.1FM and KTSP 94.5 FM (KS 95).

EVALUATE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND OUTREACH EFFORTS AND MAKE ADJUSTMENTS AS WARRANTED.

This CIP was designed to consider site- and community-specific factors as well as to comply with federal requirements. This CIP summarizes community concerns gathered during discussions and interviews with local residents and other community members. Based on that information, EPA has developed the objectives of the community involvement program for the site and some specific activities to address these concerns. We recognize that changes in areas such as community perceptions, information needs and population demographics can occur over time and that such changes may necessitate a revised approach to conducting community involvement activities. For this reason, as well as to determine whether the activities in this revised plan are achieving their intended objectives, we will conduct periodic reviews to determine whether additional activities are warranted or whether changes to the activities outlined in this plan are necessary. As the needs of the community change, we will modify the community involvement strategies to address them in a CIP revision.

The following page presents the status of the activities above.

Community Involvement Efforts

The graphic below shows the types of community involvement activities EPA organizes at a site and how they follow along with the investigation and cleanup process.

Activity	Status
Establish and maintain a point of contact: Heriberto León	Completed
Establish a toll-free number for residents to ask questions and receive information: 800-621-8431	Completed
Maintain communication with local officials, agencies and community residents	Ongoing
Share information on the Internet: http://www.epa.gov/superfund/highway-100-cr3-groundwater	Ongoing
Create, update and maintain the site mailing list	Ongoing
Prepare and distribute fact sheets and site updates	Ongoing
Establish and maintain site-specific information repositories	Completed/Ongoing
Establish and maintain a site-specific administrative record	Completed/Ongoing
Conduct public meetings, hearings and information sessions	As needed/Ongoing
Participate in local events	As appropriate
Prepare site videos	As appropriate
Assist communities in forming a Community Advisory Group	As appropriate
Provide additional tools for communities as needed	As needed/Ongoing
Write and distribute news releases and public notices	Ongoing
Evaluate community involvement and outreach efforts and make adjustments as warranted	As needed

THE COMMUNITY

Provides a brief summary of the composition and history of the cities of St. Louis Park and Edina.

St. Louis Park City Hall.

St. Louis Park

St. Louis Park is an inner ring suburb of Minneapolis. Most of the land in the city has been developed and it is a thriving community. The city has a wide variety of amenities for residents including 24 miles of walking or biking trails; 61 neighborhood parks; a recreation center that includes and outdoor water park, two indoor ice arenas, and meeting facilities; over 26 places of worship for a diverse religious community; extensive city services; a wide variety of shops and restaurants; and businesses that employ thousands of people. St. Louis Park's close proximity to the city of Minneapolis also remains a tremendous advantage for residents.

Governmental structure

St. Louis Park has a Council/Manager form of government. Residents elect a city council of seven members including the mayor, two at-large members and four council members who represent city wards. The council is responsible for creating city policy and is elected to four-year terms. The council hires a city manager, who along with his staff, runs the day-to-day operations of the city. St. Louis Park is a home rule charter city, which means that the city has adopted a charter, similar to a constitution. The charter allows the city to make any regulations as long as they do not conflict with state laws.

https://www.stlouispark.org/

INDIGENOUS TRIBES OF MINNESOTA

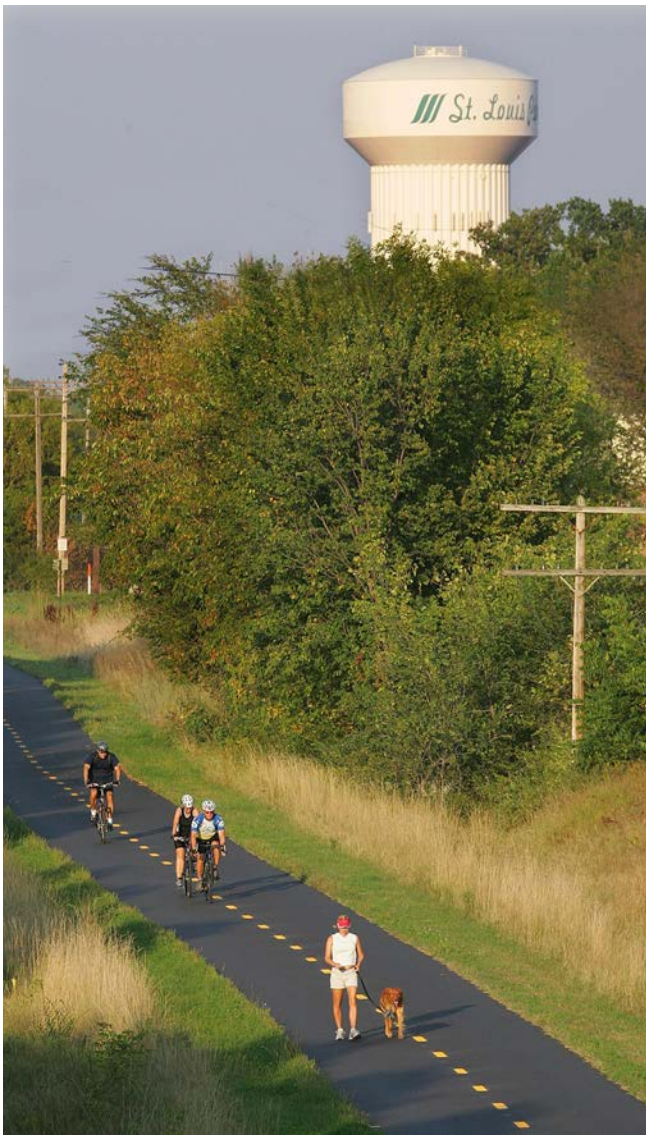
It is important to point out that the original inhabitants of Minnesota were indigenous tribes, and many indigenous people remain in the area. According to an article on the Minnesota Historical Society website, archaeological evidence indicates indigenous people moved into the area approximately 9,000 to 12,000 years ago. The evidence shows that by 1,000 AD, indigenous people were using the rivers and lakes for transportation and for food and for trade routes as items that were traded have been found along the Mississippi River. The two main groups of indigenous people that have been living in Minnesota since at least the 1600s are the Dakota and the Ojibwe (also called Chippewa, Ojibway, or Ojibwa) According to the Minnesota Historical Society, the name "Minnesota" is a Siouan word that means "cloudy water." However, another article about the Dakota People states that the name "Minnesota" comes from the Dakota name for the area "Mni Sota Makoce," which means "the land where the waters reflect the skies."

Approximately 61,000 indigenous people live in Minnesota today with the Phillips neighborhood of Minneapolis being home to the "third largest urban American Indian population in the United States," according to Stratus Health, a non-profit health organization in Minnesota.

https://thegreatnorthernfestival.com/landacknowledgement

https://www.mnhs.org/fortsnelling/learn/native-americans

https://culturecareconnection.org/cultural-responsiveness/american-indian/



Residents enjoying one of several walking/biking trails in St. Louis Park.

(St. Louis Park photos courtesy of the city of St. Louis Park.)

The E & G statue located in the Excelsior and Grand shopping district, is an example of the public art on display throughout St. Louis Park.

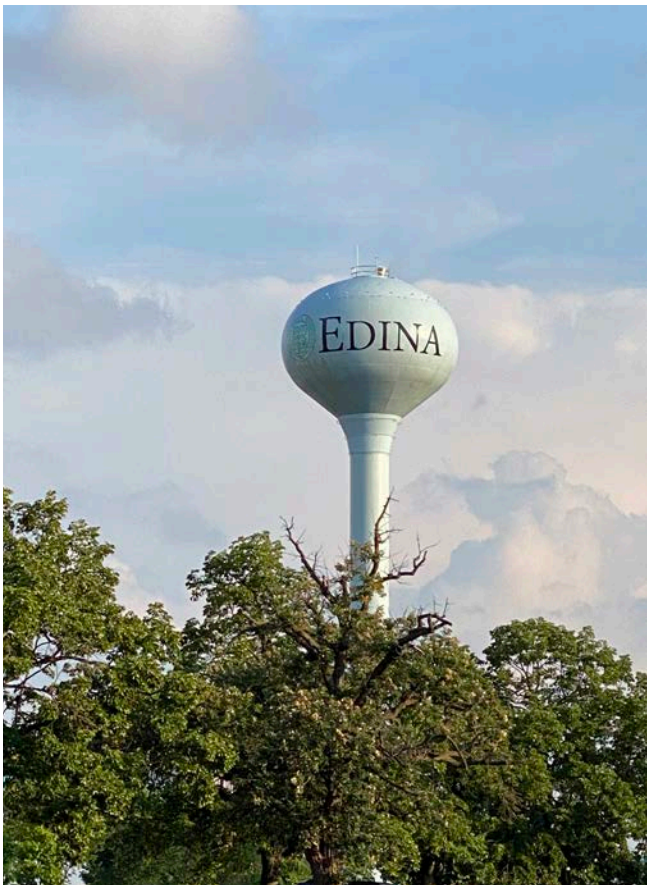
Another beautiful walking trail.

St. Louis Park's outdoor waterpark.

St. Louis Park supports local sports for residents.

Edina

The city of Edina is a first-ring suburb southwest of Minneapolis. Edina is known for great shopping, restaurants and recreational facilities. Although much of the development of Edina happened during the post-World War II era, European settlement of the area began in the 1870s. The earliest Europeans were comprised of Irish fleeing famine in Ireland, settlers from New England moving west and German immigrants. Early settlers also included black families. However, discrimination that began in the early 1900s caused many black families to leave. The discrimination also affected the Jewish residents. Today, although remaining predominantly white, the city of Edina prides itself in being welcoming to immigrants and people of all faiths and has created a "Racial Equity Implementation Plan" to help it work toward racial equity in the city. Edina has over 1,500 acres of open space and 40 parks including walking and biking trails, playgrounds, skating rinks, and picnic spaces for people to enjoy.



City of Edina water tower.

Governmental structure

Edina has a Council/Manager form of government. Residents elect a city council of five members including the mayor and four council members. The council is responsible for creating city policy and is elected to staggered four-year terms. The council hires a city manager, who along with his staff, runs the day-to-day operations of the city.

https://www.edinamn.gov/

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edina,_Minnesota

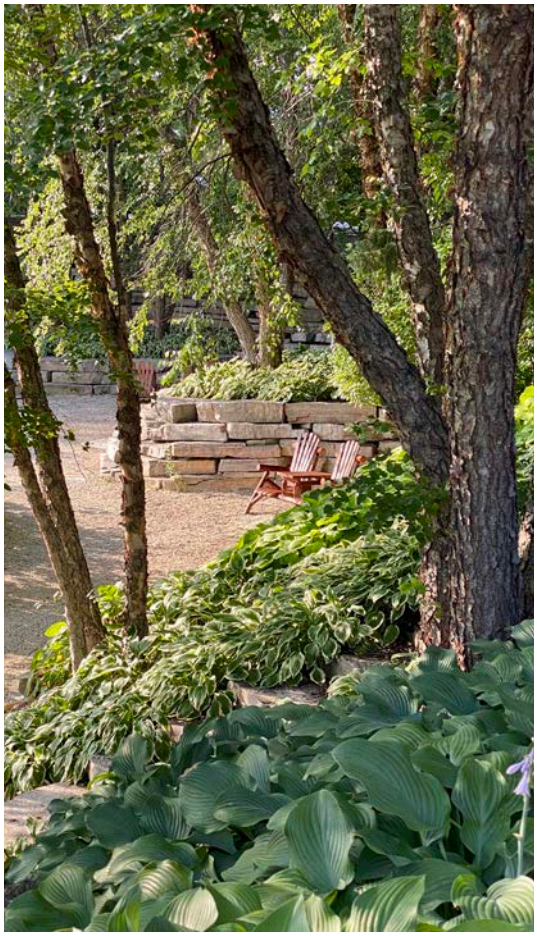
Edina City Hall and Police Station.

City of Edina electronic sign.

One of many beautiful parks in Edina.

Veterans Memorial in Edina.

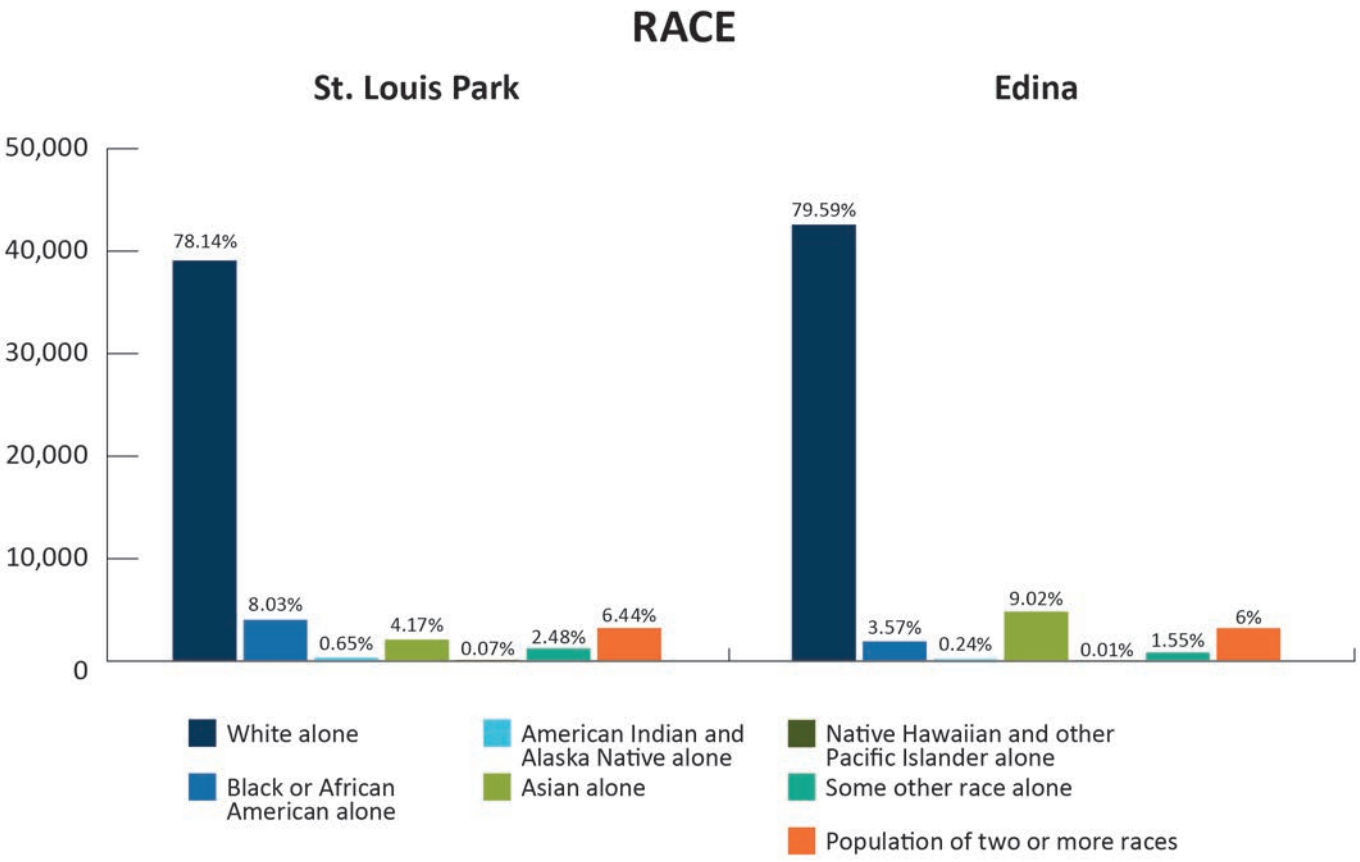
Edina Country Club.



Centennial Lakes Park in Edina offers walking trails, quiet spaces, beautiful sculptures, paddle boat rental, ice skating and golfing.

Demographics

The following demographic information was obtained from the 2020 U.S. Census and 2020 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates for St. Louis Park and Edina. The graphics below and on the following pages provide information for the communities affected by the Highway 100 and County Road 3 Groundwater Plume site.



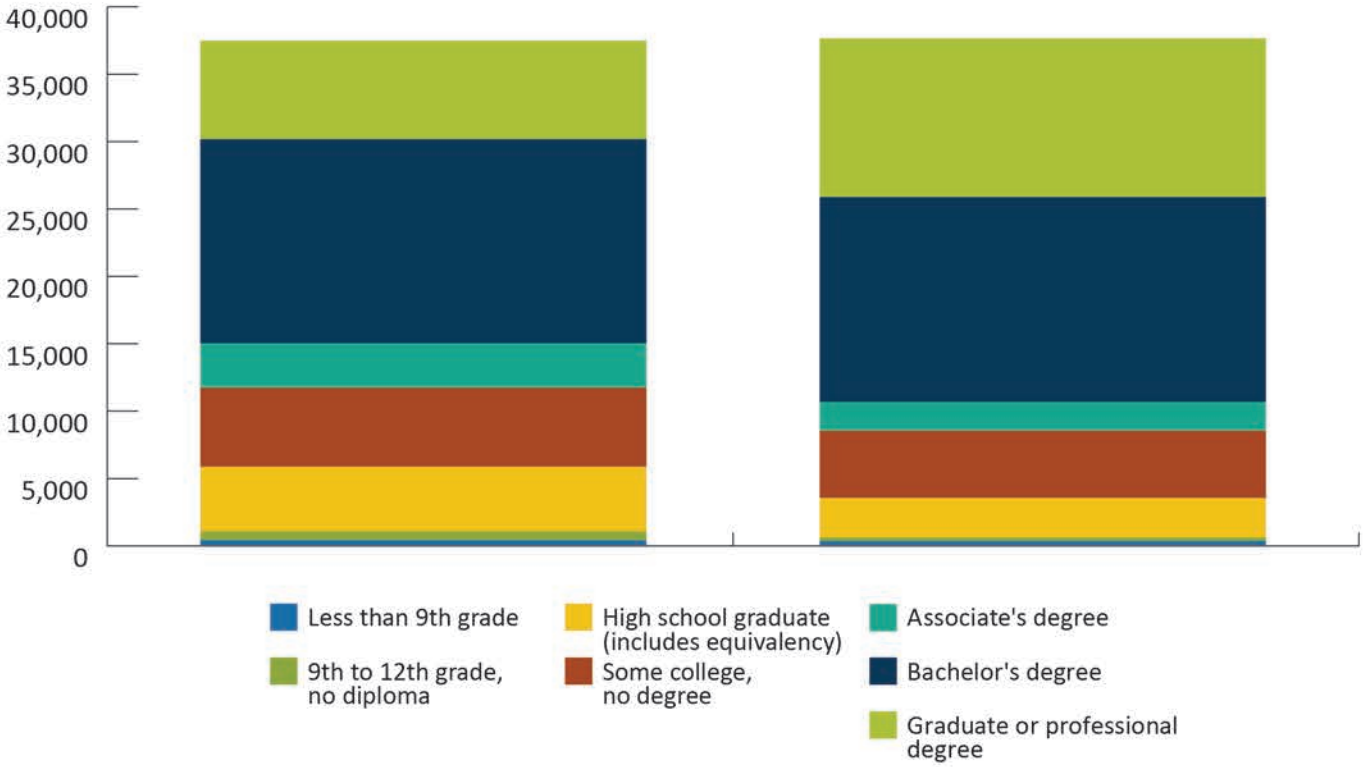
EDUCATION

St. Louis Park

Population 25 years and over: 37,479

Edina

Population 25 years and over: 37,650



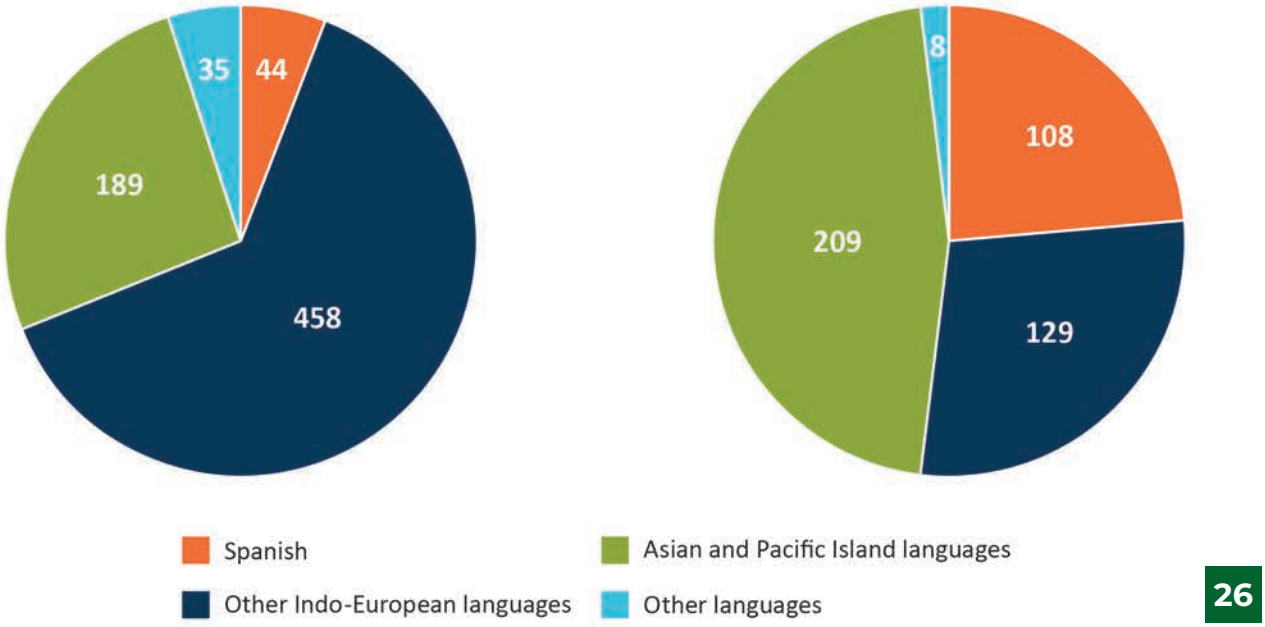
LANGUAGE

St. Louis Park

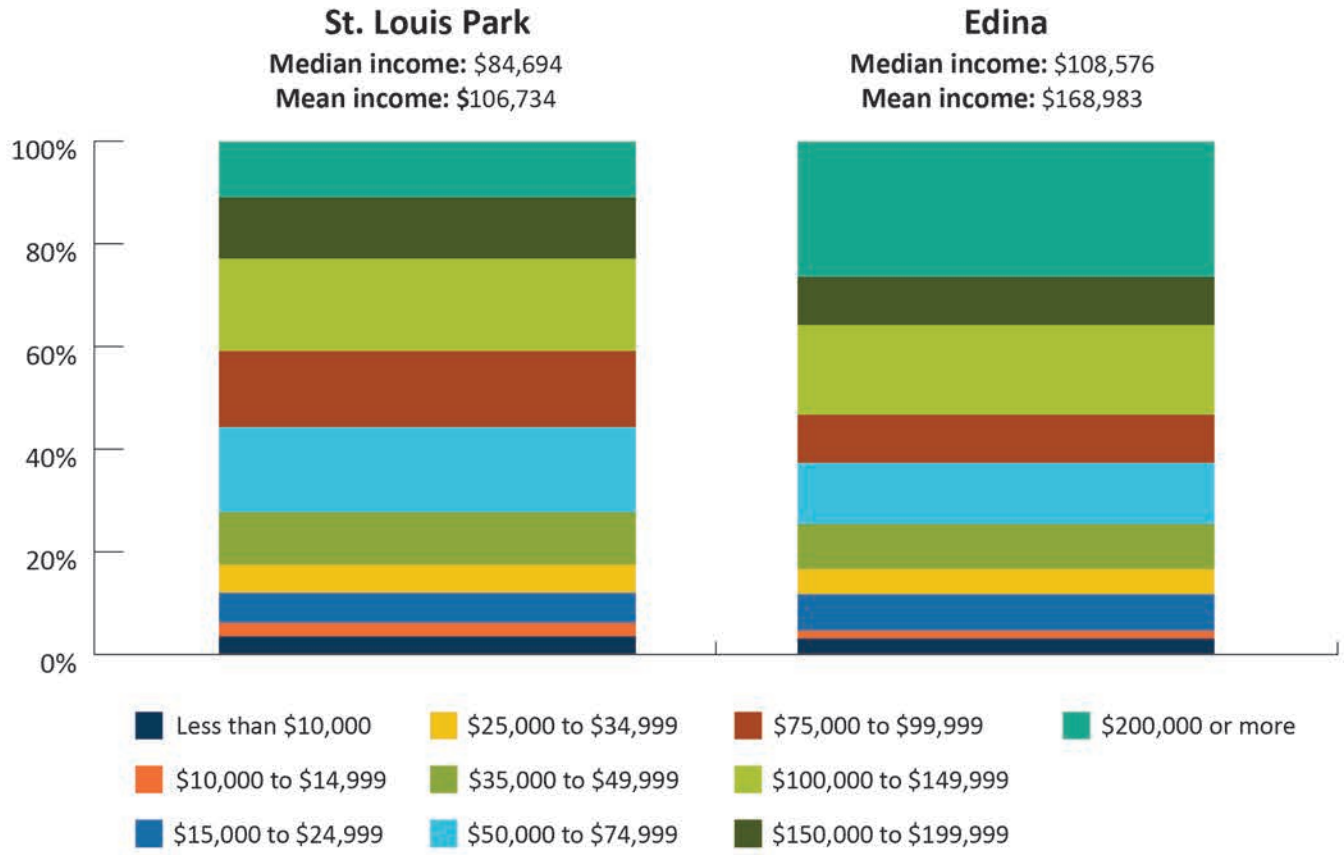
Total households: 23,774
Total limited English-speaking households: 726

Edina

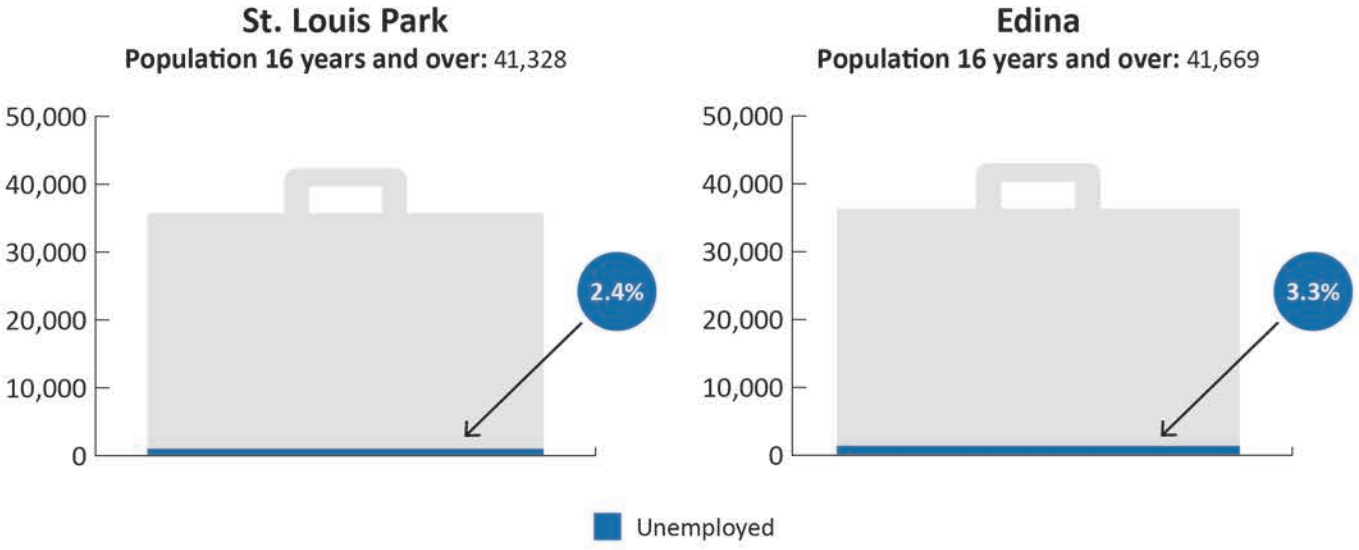
Total households: 22,269
Total limited English-speaking households: 454



HOUSEHOLD INCOME



UNEMPLOYED



POVERTY

St. Louis Park

5.9% of the total population's status is below poverty

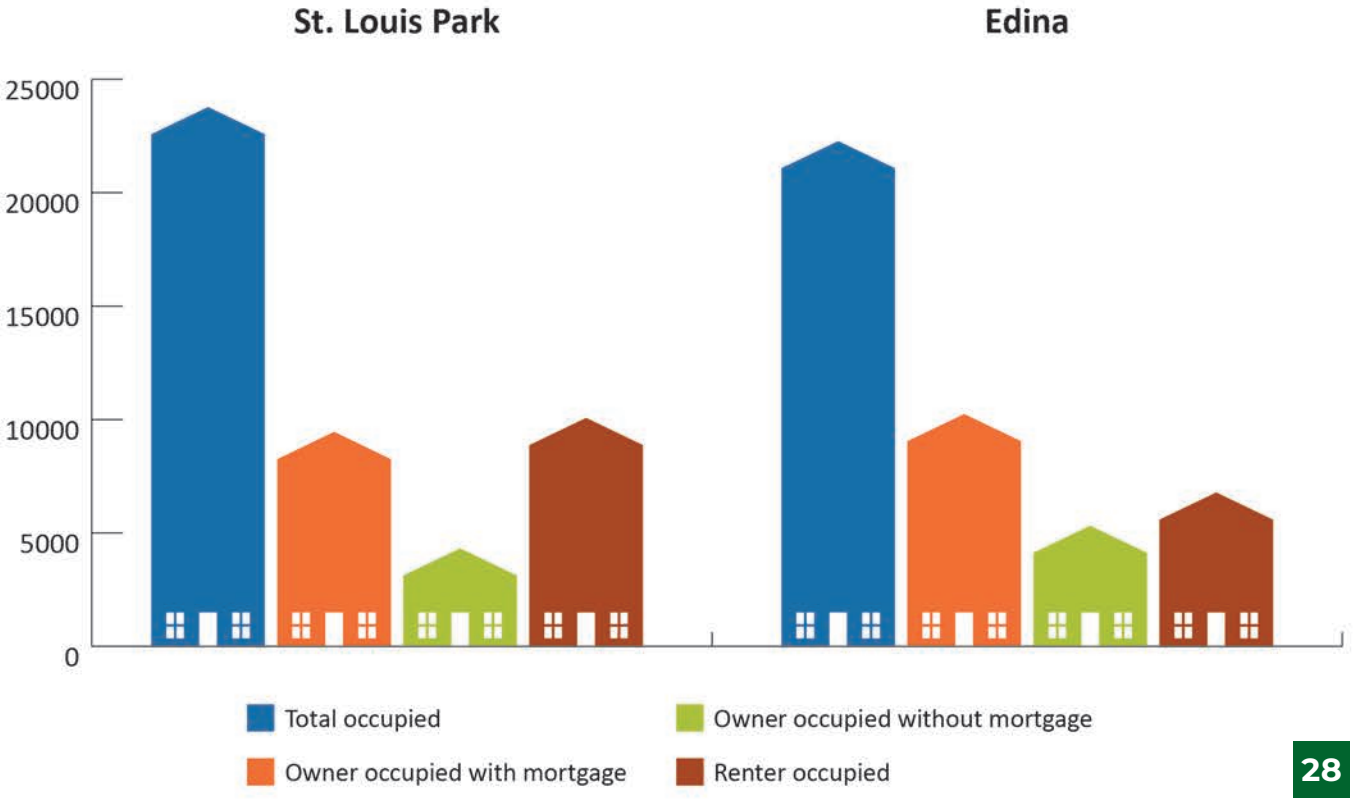
Population:
48,267
Total below poverty:
2,868

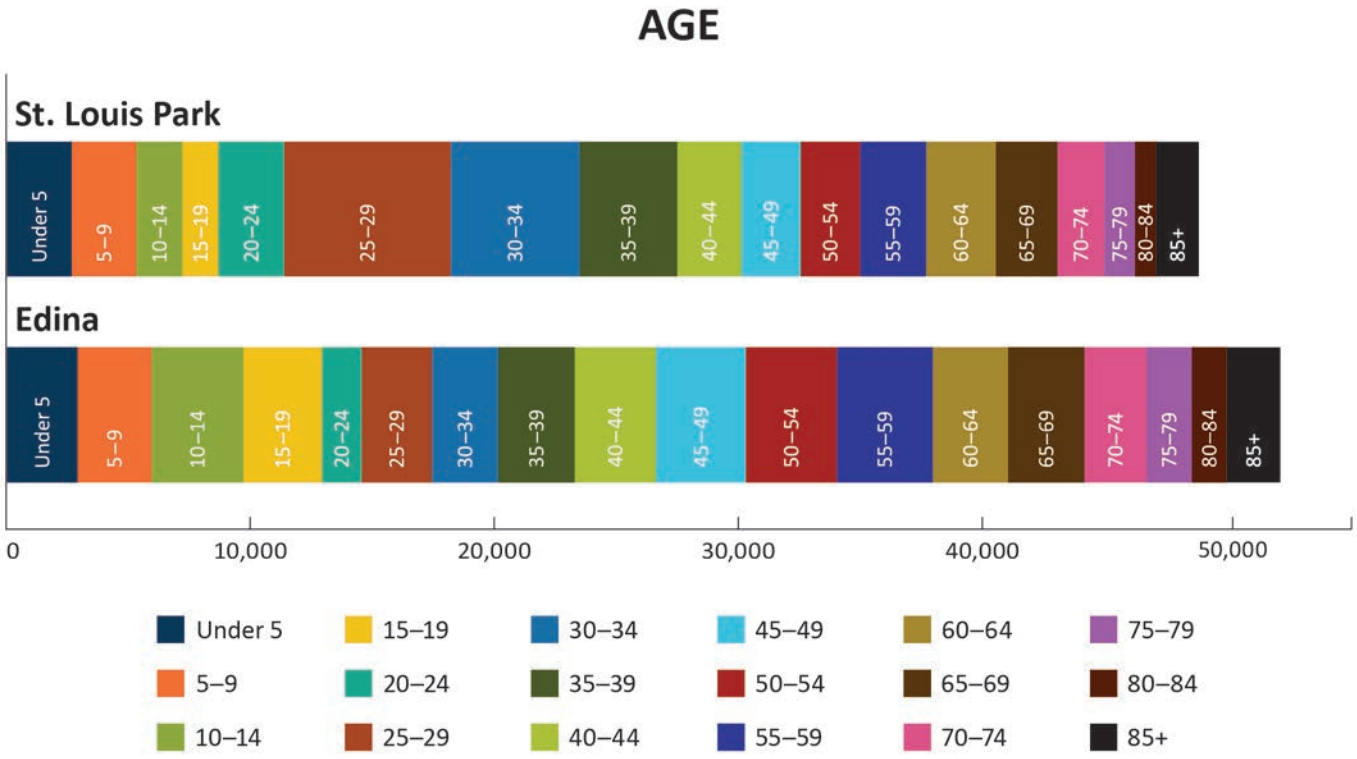
Edina

4.7% of the total population's status is below poverty

Population:
51,991
Total below poverty:
2,446

OWNER VS RENT OCCUPIED




AGE
St. Louis Park
Under 5
5–9
10–14
15–19
20–24
25–29
30–34
35–39
40–44
45–49
50–54
55–59
60–64
65–69
70–74
75–79
80–84
85+
Edina
Under 5
5–9
10–14
15–19
20–24
25–29
30–34
35–39
40–44
45–49
50–54
55–59
60–64
65–69
70–74
75–79
80–84
85+
0
10,000
20,000
30,000
40,000
50,000
Under 5
5–9
10–14
15–19
20–24
25–29
30–34
35–39
40–44
45–49
50–54
55–59
60–64
65–69
70–74
75–79
80–84
85+

Provides a brief summary of the Highway 100 and County Road 3 Groundwater Plume site.

THE SITE

In 2004, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, or MPCA, began environmental investigation work in the area when vinyl chloride was detected in an Edina municipal well. Between 2004 and 2013, several multi-phase investigations conducted by MPCA found a large area of groundwater contaminated with VOCs, which includes **trichloroethylene**, or **TCE**, **tetrachloroethylene**, or **PCE**, **cis-dicholoroethylene**, or **cis-DCE**, and **vinyl chloride**. An area of contamination that spreads from a source or sources into the groundwater is called a plume.

A source for the plume has not been identified. Although VOC contamination was found in municipal wells in Edina and St Louis Park, all city drinking water is treated to remove VOCs before distribution. The drinking water distributed by both cities follows EPA's water quality standards established in the Safe Drinking Water Act.

In 2019 MPCA asked the EPA to place the site on the NPL to access additional funding needed to investigate and clean up the contaminated area. Funding support from the federal government would assist with additional investigation activities and bring in additional technical expertise and specialized legal counsel to effectively address the complexities of the site in a timely manner.

EPA added the Highway 100 and County Road 3 Groundwater Plume site to the NPL in 2020 making it eligible for investigation and cleanup under EPA's Superfund Program, which is responsible for cleaning up some of the nation's most contaminated sites that pose human health and environmental risks.

What Has Been Done to Clean Up the Site?

Following a referral from the MPCA, in 2008 and 2009 EPA's Emergency Response Program installed vapor mitigation systems at approximately 40 residential and commercial properties with **vapor intrusion** risks. VOCs in groundwater can evaporate and turn to vapor in soil, which can rise toward the ground surface. These VOC vapors can build up underneath buildings and enter the indoor air through cracks in foundations or pipe openings, or through a sump or drain. In this way, the vapors enter buildings and contaminate indoor air. This process, when contaminants move from air spaces in soil to indoor air, is called vapor intrusion.

The city of Edina and the MPCA constructed a centralized water-treatment facility that processes all the water produced from contaminated Edina wells. The MPCA also designed, and the city of St. Louis Park completed, construction of a water treatment system at one of St. Louis Park's contaminated municipal supply wells prior to its return to use in 2018. As a result, drinking water provided by both the cities of Edina and St. Louis Park currently are in compliance with all drinking water standards, called **maximum contaminant levels**, or **MCLs**, as established in the **Safe Drinking Water Act**.

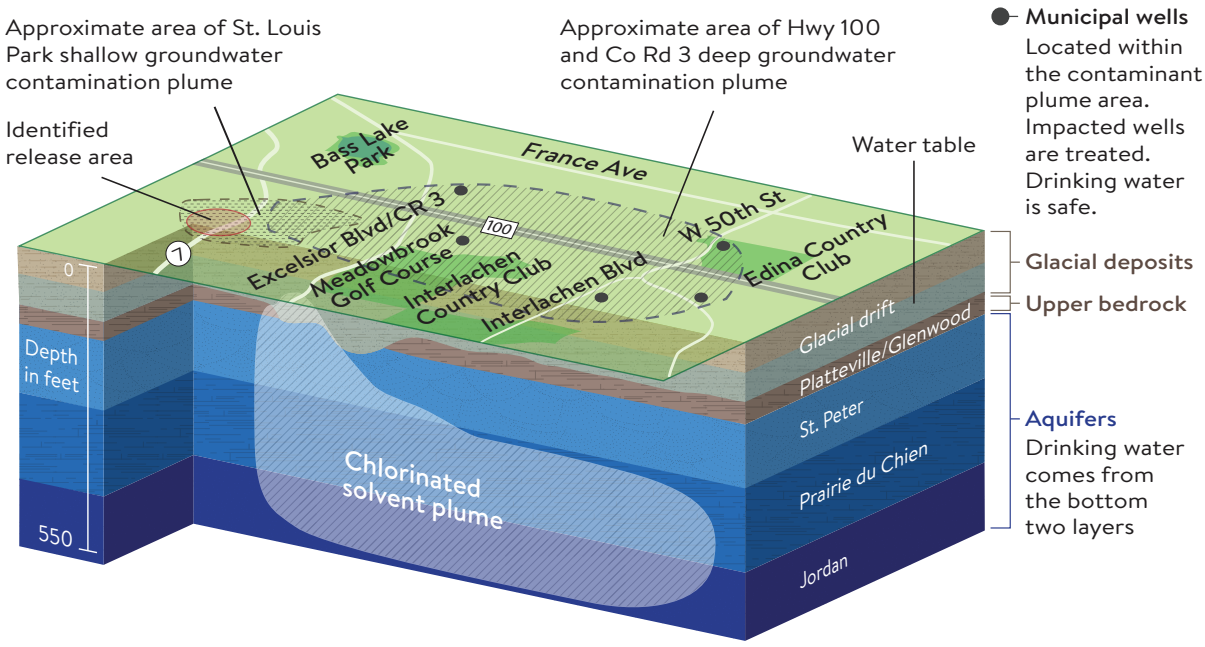
MCLs are standards that are set by the EPA for drinking water quality based on sound science to protect against health risks, considering available technology and costs. These **National Primary Drinking Water Regulations** set enforceable MCLs for particular contaminants in drinking water or required ways to treat water to remove contaminants.

Graphic depicting vapor intrusion.

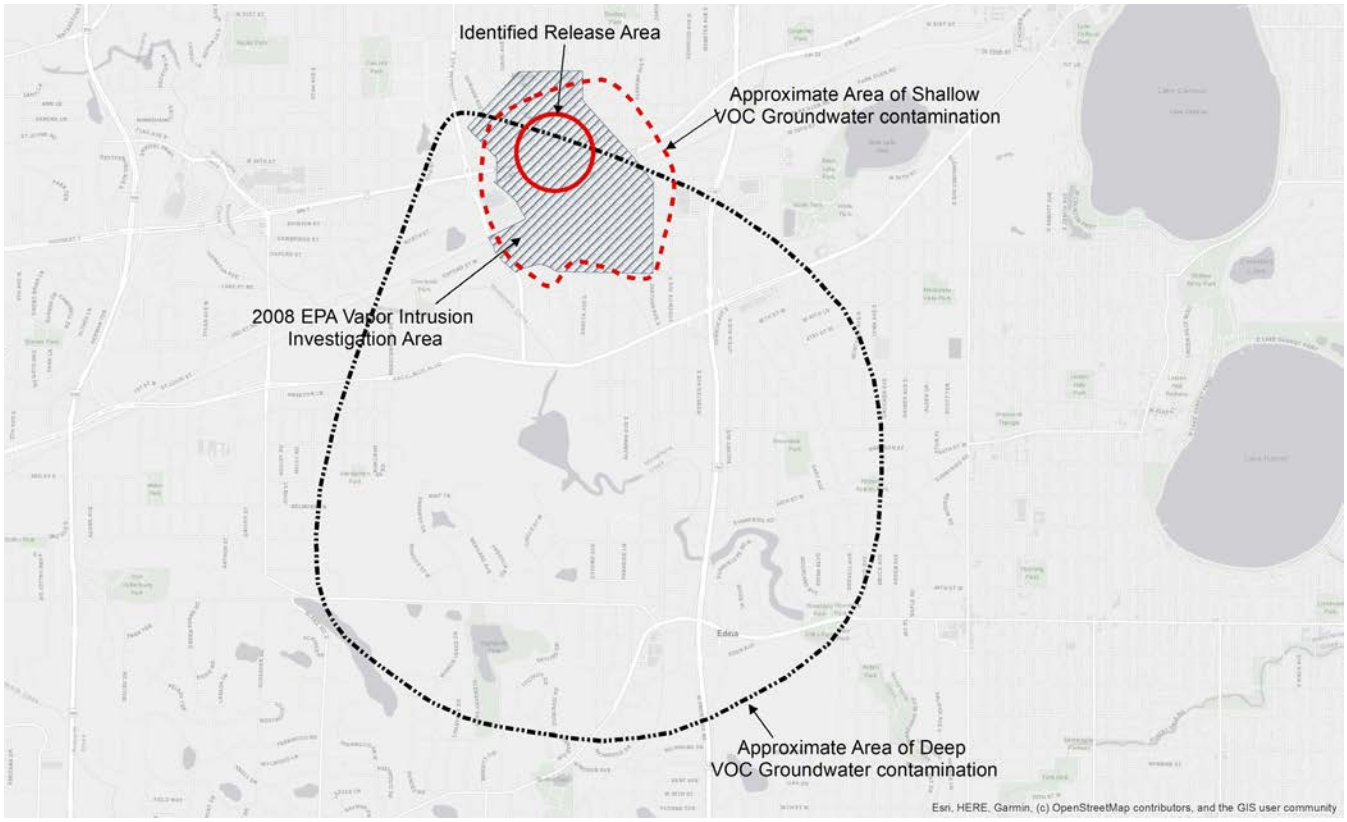
What Is the current site status?

Cleaning up Superfund sites is a complex, multi-phase process. After listing the site on the NPL, the next step is to conduct an investigation into the contamination, called a **remedial investigation**, or **RI**. The RI involves an evaluation of the nature and extent of contamination at a site and assessing potential threats to human health and the environment. Once the RI is complete, EPA will evaluate the potential performance and cost of the treatment options identified for the site, called a **feasibility study**, or **FS**. EPA plans to begin the RI at the site in 2023.

Highway 100 and County Road 3 groundwater contaminant plume



MINNESOTA POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY



Map showing the site investigation areas.

APPENDICES

Appendix A

GLOSSARY – INITIALS – ACRONYMS

Administrative Record. The body of documents that forms the basis for the selection of a particular response at a site. For example, the Administrative Record for remedy selection includes all documents that were considered or relied upon to select the remedy through the record of decision.

CAG. See Community Advisory Group.

CERCLA. See Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act.

CIC. See Community Involvement Coordinator.

CIP. See Community Involvement Plan.

cis DCE. See cis 1,2 Dichloroethylene.

cis-1,2 Dichloroethylene. Also called cis-1,2 dichloroethene, is a highly flammable, colorless liquid with a sharp, harsh odor. It is used to produce solvents and in chemical mixtures. It evaporates rapidly into air and can travel through soil or dissolve in water in the soil. It is possible that it can contaminate groundwater. You can smell very small amounts of cis-1,2 dichloroethylene in air. Breathing high levels can make you feel nauseous, drowsy, and tired; breathing very high levels can kill you.

https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/tfacts87.pdf

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 Advisory Group. A committee, task force, or board made up of citizens affected by a hazardous waste site. CAGs provide a public forum for community members to present and discuss their needs and concerns about the decision-making process at sites affecting them.

Community Engagement. The process of involving communities in all phases of the cleanup process. Communities are asked to provide input on how the cleanup will be conducted and how it may affect community plans and goals. See also Community Involvement.

Community Involvement. The term used by EPA to identify its process for engaging in dialogue and collaboration with communities affected by Superfund site. EPA's community involvement approach is founded in the belief that people have a right to know what the Agency 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 Agency's activities, to help shape the decisions that are made, and support the community's long-term stewardship of the site and its cleanup.

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

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

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. A federal law passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. Commonly known as Superfund, CERCLA is intended to protect people's health and the environment by investigating and cleaning up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste site. Under the program, EPA can either:

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

Consent Decree. A legal document that formalizes an agreement reached between EPA and parties considered potentially responsible for contamination, called PRPs, where PRPs will perform all or part of a Superfund site cleanup. The consent decree describes actions that PRPs are required to perform, the costs incurred by the government that the PRPs will reimburse, as well as the roles, responsibilities and enforcement options that the government may exercise in the event of noncompliance by the PRPs. A consent decree is subject to a public comment period.

Contaminant(s). 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 next intended use. Also applies to surfaces of objects, buildings and various household use products.

EJ. See Environmental Justice.

Emergency Response Action. If a site poses an immediate threat to the community's health or the environment, the EPA under the authority of CERCLA will step in to stop the threat. Emergency response actions can sometimes be expanded to eliminate the need for later long-term action.

Environmental Justice. The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.

Feasibility Study. The feasibility study is an analysis of the practicality of a proposal and evaluates alternatives and costs for their effectiveness in protecting human health and the environment.

FS. See Feasibility Study.

Groundwater. Underground supplies of drinking water.

Hazardous Substance(s). Any material that poses a threat to human health and/or the environment. Typical hazardous substances are toxic, corrosive, ignitable, explosive or chemically reactive. Any substance designated by EPA to be reported if a designated quantity of the substance is spilled in the waters of the United States 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.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (s). The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology and taking cost into consideration. MCLs are enforceable standards.

MCL(s). See Maximum Contaminant Level(s).

National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. The National Primary Drinking Water Regulations are legally enforceable primary standards and treatment techniques that apply to public water systems. Primary standards and treatment techniques protect public health by limiting the levels of contaminants in drinking water.

National Priorities List. EPA's list of serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste site 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 National Priorities List at least once a year.

NPL. See National Priorities List.

PCE. See Tetrachloroethylene.

Plume. A contaminated ground water plume exists when hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants are present within an aquifer system. A plume of contaminated ground water may be formed when substances are released to ground water from a source at a facility. The contaminated plume can spread horizontally, vertically, and transversely through the aquifer system by means of infiltration, migration, inter-aquifer exchange, and interaction with surface water. This movement of contaminants throughout an aquifer usually occurs in the direction of ground water flow but can spread against the predominant flow direction.

Potentially Responsible Parties. Any individual or company (including owners, operators, transporters or generators that has been identified as being potentially responsible for or contributing to a spill or other potential contamination at a Superfund site. Whenever possible, through administrative and legal action, EPA requires PRPs to clean up hazardous sites that have been contaminated.

Public Comment Period(s). A formal opportunity for community members to review and contribute written comments on various EPA documents or actions.

Public Meeting(s). Formal public sessions that are characterized by a presentation to the public followed by a question-and-answer session. Formal public meetings (also known as public hearings) may involve the use of a court reporter to record public comments and prepare transcripts. Formal public meetings or hearings are required only for the proposed plan and Record of Decision amendments.

PRPs. See Potentially Responsible Parties.

Record of Decision. A ROD is a legal, technical and public document that explains which cleanup alternative will be used at a Superfund NPL site. The ROD is based on information and technical analysis generated during the remedial investigation and feasibility study and consideration of public comments and community concerns.

Remedial Investigation. The remedial investigation is a study designed to collect the data necessary to determine the nature and extent of contamination at a site.

Remedial Project Manager. The EPA or state official responsible for overseeing on-site remedial action.

RI. See Remedial Investigation.

ROD. See Record of Decision.

RPM. See Remedial Project Manager.

Safe Drinking Water Act. The SDWA was originally passed by Congress in 1974 to protect public health by regulating the nation's public drinking water supply. The law was amended in 1986 and 1996 and requires many actions to protect drinking water and its sources—rivers, lakes, reservoirs, springs, and ground water wells. (SDWA does not regulate private wells which serve fewer than 25 individuals.) SDWA authorizes EPA to set national health-based standards for drinking water to protect against both naturally-occurring and man-made contaminants that may be found in drinking water. EPA, states, and water systems then work together to make sure that these standards are met.

SARA. See Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

SDWA. See Safe Drinking Water Act.

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

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

TCE. See Trichloroethylene.

TAG. See Technical Assistance Grant.

TASC. See Technical Assistance Services for Communities.

Technical Assistance Grant. This grant provides money for activities that help communities participate in decision making at eligible Superfund sites.

Technical Assistance Services for Communities. This program supplies communities with technical help so they can better understand the science, regulations and policies of environmental issues and EPA actions.

Tetrachloroethylene. A chemical that is widely used for dry cleaning of fabrics and for metal-degreasing. It is also used to make other chemicals and is used in some consumer products. Other names for it include perchloroethylene, or PERC, PCE, and tetrachloroethene. Much of the tetrachloroethylene that gets into water or soil evaporates into the air. High concentrations of tetrachloroethylene (particularly in closed, poorly ventilated areas) can cause dizziness, headache, sleepiness, confusion, nausea, difficulty in speaking and walking, unconsciousness, and death. Irritation may result from repeated or extended skin contact with it. These symptoms occur almost entirely in work (or hobby) environments when people have been accidentally exposed to high concentrations or have intentionally used tetrachloroethylene to get a "high."

https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/tfacts18.pdf

Trichloroethylene. A chemical that is used as a solvent to remove oils and grease from metal products and is found in adhesives, paint removers, typewriter correction fluids and spot removers. TCE is colorless liquid with an odor similar to ether and is a manufactured substance which does not occur naturally in the environment. It minimally dissolves in water and can remain in groundwater for a long time. TCE evaporates from surface water and soil, although it evaporates less easily from soil. Exposure from TCE is most commonly through breathing air that has TCE vapors, drinking or showering in contaminated water, or direct contact with contaminated soil. Long-term exposure to this family of chemicals is suspected of causing cancer, as well as problems of the liver and weakening of the immune system.

https://www. atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/tfacts19.pdf.

Vinyl Chloride. Vinyl chloride is a colorless gas. It burns easily and is not stable at high temperatures. It has a mild, sweet odor and does not occur naturally. It can be formed when other substances such as trichloroethylene are broken down. Vinyl chloride is used to make a variety of plastic products including pipes, wire and cable coatings and packaging materials. It is also known as chloroethene, chloroethylene and ethylene monochloride. Breathing high levels of vinyl chloride for short periods of time can cause dizziness, sleepiness, unconsciousness, and at extremely high levels can cause death. Breathing vinyl chloride for long periods of time can result in liver damage, immune reactions, nerve damage and liver cancer.

https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/tfacts20.pdf

Vapor Intrusion. Occurs when underground pollutants release chemical vapors that travel up through the soil and accumulate beneath building foundations. Air in the building becomes polluted when vapors enter through cracks or holes in foundations and crawl spaces.

VOCs. See Volatile Organic Compounds.

Volatile Organic Compounds. A type of organic compound that tends to change from a liquid to a gas at low temperatures when exposed to air. As a result of this tendency, VOCs disappear more rapidly from surface water than from groundwater. Since groundwater does not come into contact with air, VOCs are not easily released and can be remain in groundwater that is being used for drinking water, posing a threat to human health. Some VOCs are believed to cause cancer in humans.

Graphic depicting vapor intrusion.

Appendix B

Information Repositories, Administrative Record, Website and Meeting Locations

LOCAL INFORMATION REPOSITORIES

St. Louis Park Library
3240 Library Lane
St. Louis Park

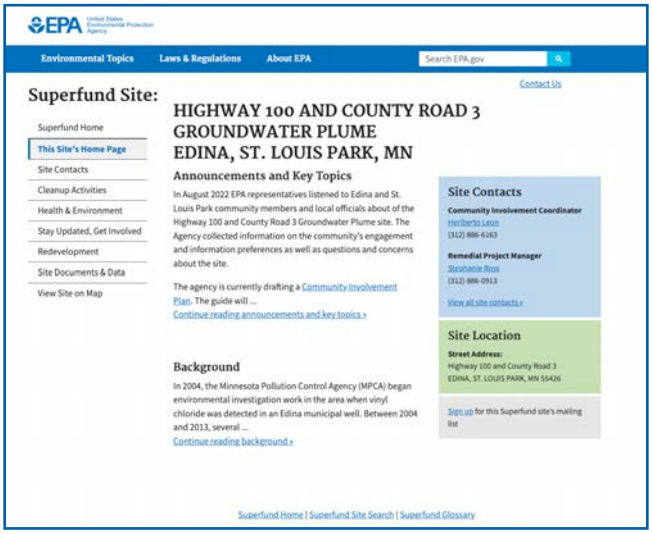
Edina Library
5280 Grandview Square
Edina

OFFICIAL INFORMATION REPOSITORY

U.S. EPA Region 5
Superfund Records Center
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Room 711, 7th Floor
Ralph Metcalfe Federal Building
Chicago, IL 60604

EPA Website
www.epa.gov/superfund/highway-100-cr3-groundwater

**The Administrative Record is available at the libraries, the Superfund Records Center and on the website.*



EPA's Region 5 Records Center is located in its office in Chicago.

POSSIBLE MEETING LOCATIONS

St. Louis Park

St. Louis Park City Hall – Council Chambers
5005 Minnetonka Blvd.
St. Louis Park, MN 54416
952-924-2500
Capacity: 60 – 100 people

City of St. Louis Park Recreation Center
3700 Monterey Dr.
St. Louis Park, MN 55416
952-924-2540
Capacity: 60 people (Gallery),
160 people (Banquet Room)

City of St. Louis Park Municipal Service Center
7305 Oxford St.
St. Louis Park, MN 55426
952-924-2562
Capacity: 50 – 120 people

Lennox Community Center
6715 Minnetonka Blvd.
St. Louis Park, MN 55426
952-928-6443
Capacity: 20 – 300 people (depending on room)

Central Community Center
6300 Walker St.
Minneapolis, MN 55416
952-928-6443
Capacity: 100 – 300 people (depending on room)

St. Louis Park Library
3240 Library Lane
St. Louis Park, MN 55426
612-543-6125
Capacity: 40 people

Edina

Edina City Hall
4801 W. 50th St.
Edina, MN 54424
952-927-8861
Capacity: 88 people (Council Chambers),
14 – 22 people (Conference Rooms)

Edina Library
5280 Grandview Square
Edina, MN 55436
612-543-6325
Capacity: 50 people

Edina Senior Center
5280 Grandview Square
Edina, MN 55436
952-833-9570
Capacity: 25 - 100 people (depending on room)

Additional meeting locations suggested by community members:

Southdale Library, St. Louis Park High School and a Lunds & Byerlys Grocery Store Community Room.

Appendix C

List of Contacts

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY OFFICIALS

Daniel Rodriguez
Remedial Project Manager
Superfund & Emergency Management Division
U.S. EPA Region 5
77 W. Jackson Blvd., SR-6J
Chicago, IL 60604
312-886-6145 or 800-621-8431 x 66145
rodriguez.daniel@epa.gov

Heriberto León
Community Involvement Coordinator
U.S. EPA Region 5
77 W. Jackson Blvd., RE-19J
Chicago, IL 60604
312-886-6163 or 800-621-8431 x 66163
leon.heriberto@epa.gov

MINNESOTA POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY OFFICIAL

Jen Jevnisek
Environmental Specialist 4/Project Manager
MPCA
520 Lafayette Road N
St. Paul, MN 55155
jennifer.jevnisek@state.mn.us

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OFFICIALS

David Jones
Supervisor, MDH Site Assessment
and Consultation unit
MDH
625 N. Robert St., P.O. Box 64975
St. Paul, MN 55164
651-201-4565
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Health Communications Director
MDH
625 N. Robert St., P.O. Box 64975
St. Paul, MN 55164
651-201-4903
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Liz Robertson
Health Assessor
MDH
625 N. Robert St., P.O. Box 64975
St. Paul, MN 55164
651-201-4906
liz.robertson@state.mn.us

FEDERAL ELECTED OFFICIALS

Amy Klobuchar
Senator
425 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
202-224-3244
https://www.klobuchar.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/email-amy

Minneapolis Office
1200 Washington Ave. South, Room 250
Minneapolis, MN 55415
612-727-5220

Tina Smith
Senator
720 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
202-224-5641
https://www.smith.senate.gov/

St. Paul Office
60 Plato Blvd. East, Suite 220
Saint Paul, MN 55107
651-221-1016

Ilhan Omar
U.S. Representative
1730 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
202-225-4755
https://omar.house.gov/contact

Minneapolis District Office
404 3rd Ave N, Suite 203
Minneapolis, MN 55401
612-333-1272

Dean Phillips
U.S. Representative
2452 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
202-225-2871
https://phillips.house.gov/contact/

Minnetonka District Office
13911 Ridgedale Drive, Suite 200
Minnetonka, MN 55305
952-656-5176

STATE ELECTED OFFICIALS

Tim Walz
Governor
130 State Capitol
75 Rev Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.
St. Paul, MN 55155
651-201-3400

Melisa López Franzen (District 49)
State Senator
95 University Avenue W, Room 2221
St. Paul, MN 55155
651-296-6238
sen.melisa.lopez.franzen@senate.mn

Ron Latz (District 46)
State Senator
95 University Avenue W, Room 2215
St. Paul, MN 55155
651-297-8065
https://www.senate.mn/members/email-form/1102

Heather Edelson (District 50A)
State Representative
549 State Office Building
St. Paul, MN 55155
651-296-4363
rep.heather.edelson@house.mn

Larry Kraft (District 46A)
State Representative
Minnesota State Office Building
St. Paul, MN 55155
651-297-9001

Cheryl Youakim (District 46B)
State Representative
591 State Office Building
St. Paul, MN 55155
651-296-9889
rep.cheryl.youakim@house.mn

ST. LOUIS PARK OFFICIALS

Kim Keller
City Manager
St. Louis Park City Hall
5005 Minnetonka Blvd.
St. Louis Park, MN 55416
952-924-2526
kkeller@stlouispark.org

City Council
The council meets once a week on Monday evening.

Jake Spano
Mayor
952-922-9114
mayorjakespano@gmail.com

Margaret Rog
Council Member, Ward 1
952.928.1447
mrog@stlouispark.org

Lynette Dumalog
Council Member, Ward 2
952.928.1435
dumalag@stlouispark.org

Sue Budd
Council Member, Ward 3
952.928.1460
sbudd@stlouispark.org

Tim Brausen
Council Member, Ward 4
952.928.1444
tbrausen@stlouispark.org

Council Member At-Large A
Currently vacant

Nadia Mohamed
Council Member At-Large B
952.207.0256
nmohamed@stlouispark.org

Cindy Walsh
Deputy City Manager
952-924-2541
cwalsh@stlouispark.org

Jay Hall
Public Works Director
952-924-2557
jhall@stlouispark.org

Jacque Smith
Communications and Technology Director
952-924-2632
jsmith@stlouispark.org

Debra Heiser
Engineering Director
952-924-2551
dheiser@stlouispark.org

Karen Barton
Community Development Director
952-924-2575
kbarton@stlouispark.org

Steve Koering
Fire Chief
952-924-2171
skoering@stlouispark.org

Police Chief
Currently vacant
952-924-2618

EDINA OFFICIALS

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Edina City Hall
4801 W. 50th St.
Edina, MN 55424
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sneal@EdinaMN.gov

James Hovland
Mayor
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jhovland@EdinaMN.gov

Ron Anderson
City Council Member
952-833-9549
RAnderson@EdinaMn.Gov

Carolyn Jackson
City Council Member
952-833-9547
CJackson@EdinaMN.gov

James Pierce
City Council Member
952-833-9548
JPierce@EdinaMN.gov

Kevin Staunton
City Council Member
612-743-7571
kstaunton@EdinaMN.gov

Bill Neuendorf
Economic Development Manager
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Chad Millner, P.E.
Engineering Director
7450 Metro Blvd.
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952-826-0371

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952-826-1610
TMilburn@edinamn.gov

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Edina, MN 55439
952-826-0376
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Grace Hancock
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952-826-1621
GHancock@edinamn.gov

Jennifer Bennerotte
Communications Director
952-833-9520
JBennerotte@EdinaMN.gov

NEIGHBORHOOD ORGANIZATIONS

St. Louis Park

Amhurst
J. Kraus
952-933-9747
jkraus@amhurst.org
https://www.amhurst.org/
Ward 3

Aquila
Lindsey Thompson
voslr@hotmail.com
Ward 3

Birchwood
Amy Jorgenson and Jennifer Zerr
birchwoodneighborhoodslp@gmail.com
Ward 1

Blackstone
Gary Berscheid
952-545-5262
Ward 4

Bronx Park
Jean Zimmerman
jaz5255426@yahoo.com
Darla Aman
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Ward 1

Brooklawns
brooklawnsslp@gmail.com
https://www.facebook.com/Brooklawnsneighborhood
Ward 2

Brookside
Jim Engelking
651-214-6811
http://brooksideslp.org/
Ward 2

Browndale
browndaleslp@gmail.com
https://www.facebook.com/BrowndaleSLP/
Ward 2

Cedar Manor
Laura Smith
lsmith@stlouispark.org
https://www.facebook.com/cedarmanorneighborhood
Ward 4

Cedarhurst
Laura Smith
952-928-2847
lsmith@stlouispark.org
Ward 1

Cobblecrest
Chris Fahey
cobblecrestslp@gmail.com
https://www.facebook.com/CobblecrestSLP
Ward 3

Creekside
Stefan Hartman
stbin@msn.com
Ryan Martin
martin@uwalumni.com
Ward 2

Crestview
Jim Poulter
952-595-9364
https://www.facebook.com/people/SLP-Crestview-Neighborhood/100067621683188/
Ward 4

Eliot
Laura Smith
952-928-2847
lsmith@stlouispark.org
Ward 4

Eliot View
Sheila Dise
952-593-1533
Ward 4

Elmwood
Ward 2

Fern Hill
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lsmith@stlouispark.org
Ward 1

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Ward 4

Lake Forest
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Ward 1

Lenox
LenoxNeighborhoodNews@gmail.com
Ward 1

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Laura Smith
952-928-2847
lsmith@stlouispark.org
Ward 3

Minikahda Oaks
Lisa Wyatt
952-457-5936
Ward 2

Minikahda Vista
Ted Ekkers
952-300-0081
Ward 2

Minnehaha
Gabriel Skelly
952-938-0455
https://www.facebook.com/
minnehahaneighborhood/?ref=ts
Ward 3

Oak Hill
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952-928-2847
lsmith@stlouispark.org
Ward 3

Pennsylvania Park
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lsmith@stlouispark.org
Ward 4

Shelard Park
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Ward 4

Sorensen
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https://www.facebook.com/groups/682911525174512
Ward 1

South Oak Hill
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612-850-9030
ccolincox@mac.com
https://www.facebook.com/groups/southoakhill/
Ward 2

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Laura Smith
952-928-2847
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Ward 3

Triangle
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952-928-2847
lsmith@stlouispark.org
Ward 1

Westdale
Laura Smith
952-928-2847
lsmith@stlouispark.org
Ward 4

Westwood Hills
Jacky Gilles
jackydgilles@gmail.com
https://www.facebook.com/groups/57101428614/
Ward 4

Willow Park
Laura Smith
952-928-2847
lsmith@stlouispark.org
Ward 4

Wolfe Park
Laura Smith
952-928-2847
lsmith@stlouispark.org
Ward 2

Edina

Community Engagement Manager
MJ Lamon
952-826-0360
mlamon@EdinaMN.gov

Recognized neighborhood organizations

Arden Park
Elliot Rosenblum
ArdenParkNA@gmail.com

Chowen Park
Bill Neuendorf
Chowenpark.edina@gmail.com

Concord
Ellen Westin
EllenWestin@edinarealty.com

Creek Knoll
Tim O'Neill
tim@pianobrothers.com

Lake Cornelia
Nora Davis
noradavis73@gmail.com

Morningside
Meriwether Felt
Meriwetherfelt@msn.com
http://www.edinamorningside.org/

Pamela Park
Laura Bergman
laurabergman@edinarealty.com

Parkwood Knolls
Kerry Kirvida
parkwoodknolls@gmail.com

South Cornelia
Joel Zaslofsky
612-240-2601
team@southcornelia.org
https://southcornelia.org/

Strachauer Park
Chris Bremer
cbremer101@gmail.com

Sunnyslope
Paul Porter
SunnyslopeAssoc@gmail.com

White Oaks
Dayna Deutsch
wonaedina@gmail.com

NEWSPAPERS

Sun Sailor
Sun Newspapers
33 2nd St. NE
Osseo, MN 55369
Free weekly community newspaper
St. Louis Park Community Editor: Seth Rowe
763-424-7382
seth.rowe@apgecm.com

Sun Current
Sun Current Newspapers
10917 Valley View Road
Eden Prairie, MN 55344
Free weekly community newspaper
Edina Community Editor:
Andrew Wig
952-392-6848
andrew.wig@apgecm.com

Star Tribune
Star Tribune Media Company LLC
650 3rd Ave. South, Suite 1300
Minneapolis, MN 55488
612-673-4000
www.startribunecompany.com
Publishes daily

RADIO

KS 95 - 94.5 FM
3415 University Ave.
Minneapolis, MN 55414
651-642-4141
https://www.ks95.com/contact-us/

Minnesota Public Radio
KNOW 91.1 FM
480 Cedar St.
Saint Paul, MN 55101
651-290-1500
https://www.mpr.org/

TELEVISION

KARE 11, NBC
8811 Olson Memorial Hwy.
Minneapolis, MN 55427
763-546-1111
https://www.kare11.com/

KSTP 5, ABC
3415 University Ave.
Saint Paul, MN 55114-2099
612-588-6397
https://kstp.com/

WCCO-TV 4, CBS
90 S. 11th St.
Minneapolis, MN 55403
612-339-4444
https://www.cbsnews.com/minnesota/

KMSP 9, FOX
11358 Viking Drive
Eden Prairie, MN 55344
952-944-9999
http://www.fox9.com/

St. Louis Park Cable Channel – ParkTV
Jacqueline Smith
Communications & Technology Director
952-924-2632
jsmith@stlouispark.org

Edina Cable Channel
https://www.edinamn.gov/313/Edina-TV

Appendix D

Community Engagement and the Superfund Process

Superfund is an environmental cleanup program enabled by a federal law enacted in 1980 known as the **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act**, or **CERCLA**, also called Superfund. In 1986, another law, the **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act**, or **SARA**, reauthorized CERCLA to continue Superfund cleanup activities. The CERCLA law gives EPA the authority to require those parties responsible for creating **hazardous waste** sites to clean up those sites or to reimburse the government if EPA cleans up the sites. EPA compels responsible parties to clean up hazardous waste sites through administrative orders, **consent decrees** and other legal settlements. EPA is authorized to enforce the Superfund laws within Indian reservations, in all 50 states and in U.S. territories. Superfund site identification, monitoring and response activities are coordinated with state, tribal and territorial environmental protection or waste management agencies.

There are several steps involved in cleaning up a contaminated site. Once EPA has been made aware of a contaminated site from individual citizens, local, tribal or state agencies or others, EPA follows a step-by-step process (see the next page of this Appendix) to determine the best way to clean up the site and protect human health and the environment.

If the site poses an immediate threat to public health or the environment, EPA can intervene with an **emergency response action**. The goal of EPA's Emergency Response and Removal Program is to protect the public and the environment from immediate threats posed by the release or discharge of **hazardous substances**. The following pages present diagrams showing Community Involvement in the Removal and Remedial processes.

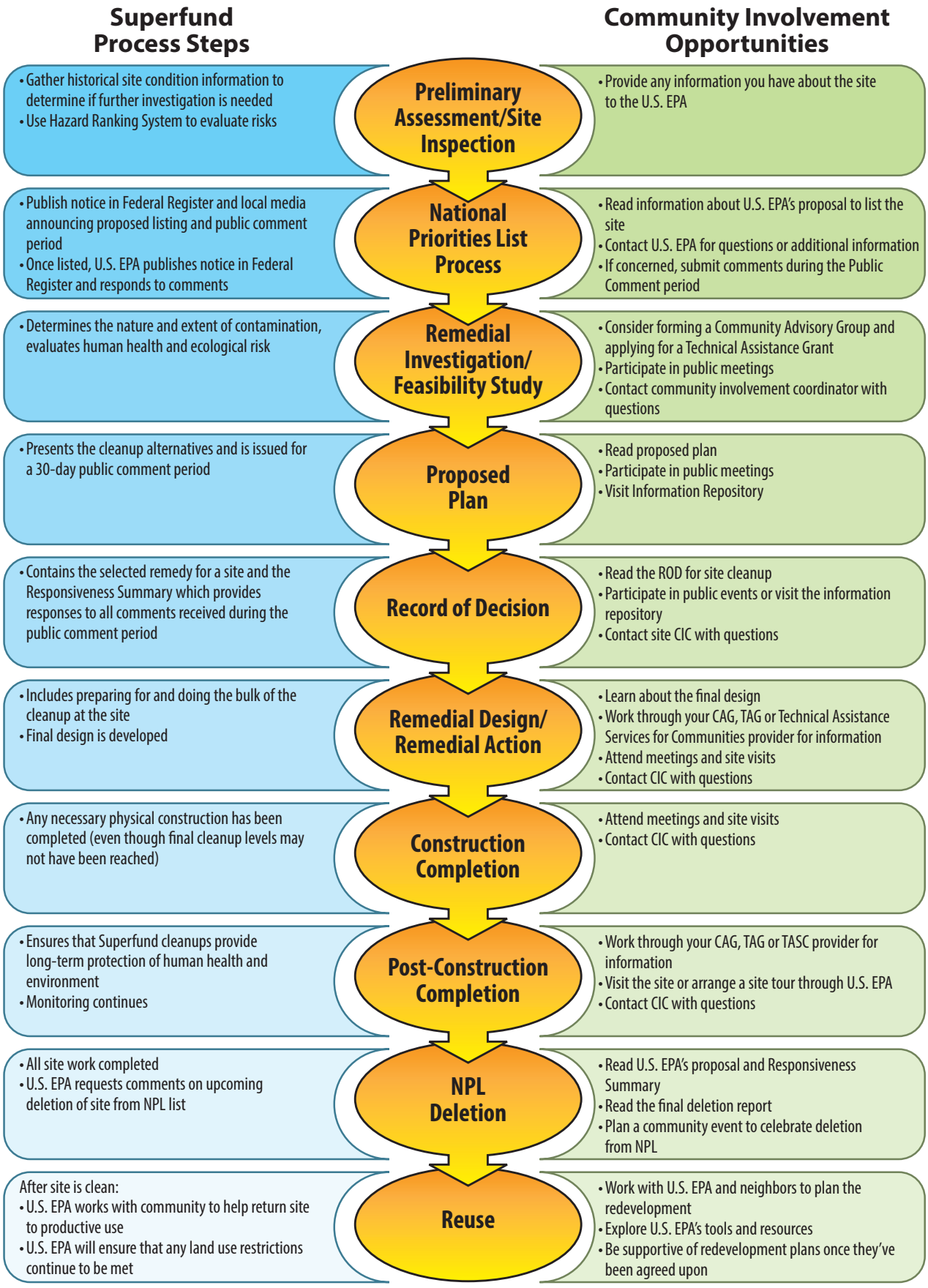
The Superfund program encourages active dialogue between communities affected by the release of hazardous substances and all of the agencies responsible for carrying out or overseeing cleanup actions. EPA considers community involvement to be an important part of the Superfund program and opportunities for community involvement occur throughout the process. At each step in the process, there are opportunities for various levels of community involvement (see the following page for more details).

Visit these EPA websites for more information on the Superfund process.

Superfund: *www.epa.gov/superfund*

Cleanup Process: *https://www.epa.gov/superfund/cleaning-superfund-sites*

Community Involvement: *https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-community-involvement*


Superfund Process Steps
Community Involvement Opportunities
Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection
• Gather historical site condition information to determine if further investigation is needed
• Use Hazard Ranking System to evaluate risks
• Provide any information you have about the site to the U.S. EPA
National Priorities List Process
• Publish notice in Federal Register and local media announcing proposed listing and public comment period
• Once listed, U.S. EPA publishes notice in Federal Register and responds to comments
• Read information about U.S. EPA's proposal to list the site
• Contact U.S. EPA for questions or additional information
• If concerned, submit comments during the Public Comment period
Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study
• Determines the nature and extent of contamination, evaluates human health and ecological risk
• Consider forming a Community Advisory Group and applying for a Technical Assistance Grant
• Participate in public meetings
• Contact community involvement coordinator with questions
Proposed Plan
• Presents the cleanup alternatives and is issued for a 30-day public comment period
• Read proposed plan
• Participate in public meetings
• Visit Information Repository
Record of Decision
• Contains the selected remedy for a site and the Responsiveness Summary which provides responses to all comments received during the public comment period
• Read the ROD for site cleanup
• Participate in public events or visit the information repository
• Contact site CIC with questions
Remedial Design/ Remedial Action
• Includes preparing for and doing the bulk of the cleanup at the site
• Final design is developed
• Learn about the final design
• Work through your CAG, TAG or Technical Assistance Services for Communities provider for information
• Attend meetings and site visits
• Contact CIC with questions
Construction Completion
• Any necessary physical construction has been completed (even though final cleanup levels may not have been reached)
• Attend meetings and site visits
• Contact CIC with questions
Post-Construction Completion
• Ensures that Superfund cleanups provide long-term protection of human health and environment
• Monitoring continues
• Work through your CAG, TAG or TASC provider for information
• Visit the site or arrange a site tour through U.S. EPA
• Contact CIC with questions
NPL Deletion
• All site work completed
• U.S. EPA requests comments on upcoming deletion of site from NPL list
• Read U.S. EPA's proposal and Responsiveness Summary
• Read the final deletion report
• Plan a community event to celebrate deletion from NPL
Reuse
After site is clean:
• U.S. EPA works with community to help return site to productive use
• U.S. EPA will ensure that any land use restrictions continue to be met
• Work with U.S. EPA and neighbors to plan the redevelopment
• Explore U.S. EPA's tools and resources
• Be supportive of redevelopment plans once they've been agreed upon

Appendix E

FACT SHEETS

SITE-RELATED FACT SHEETS:

Update on Site Activities/ Opportunity to Talk with EPA – July 2022

Actualización sobre el sitio / Cítese con funcionarios de la EPA - Julio de 2022

Macluumaadka Ugu Danbeeya ee Hawlaha Goobta / Fursad Lagula Hadlayo EPA - Julaay 2022

Промежуточный отчет о работах на участке/ Возможность общения с EPA (Агентством по охране окружающей среды) - Июль 2022 г.

በጣቢያ ተግባራት ላይ የተደረገ ዝማኔ/ከ EPA ጋር የመነጋገር እድል - ጁላይ 2022

FACT SHEETS ON SITE-CONTAMINANTS:

cis-dicholoroethylene, or **cis-DCE**

trichloroethylene, or **TCE**

tetrachloroethylene, or **PCE**

vinyl chloride

FACT SHEET ON VAPOR INTRUSION

Update on Site Activities/ Opportunity to Talk with EPA

Highway 100 and County Road 3 Groundwater Plume Site
Edina and St. Louis Park, Minnesota July 2022

We would like to hear from you!
See the back of this fact sheet for an opportunity to talk one-on-one with EPA.

Contact EPA

For more information about the site contact:

Heriberto León
Community Involvement Coordinator
312-886-6163
leon.heriberto@epa.gov

Andrew Kleist
Remedial Project Manager
920-401-1816
kleist.andrew@epa.gov

You may call EPA's Chicago office toll-free at 800-621-8431, 8:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. weekdays.

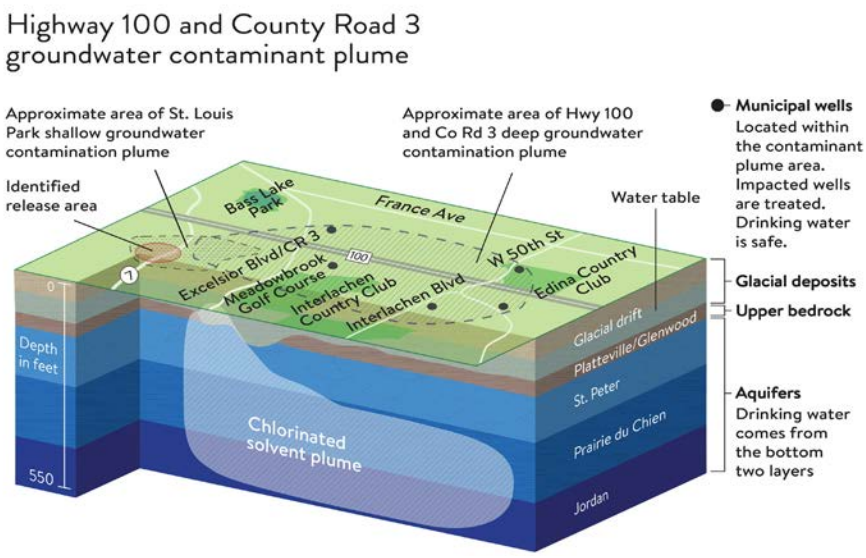
You may review site-related documents at:
St. Louis Park Library
3240 Library Lane
St. Louis Park

Edina Library
5280 Grandview Square
Edina

On the Web:
Site documents can be found on the following website.

www.epa.gov/superfund/highway-100-cr3-groundwater

To request this fact sheet in another language, please contact Heriberto León, Community Involvement Coordinator, at leon.heriberto@epa.gov.



Cross-section showing the area of groundwater contamination, or plume.
Image credit: Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is overseeing investigation and cleanup activities at the Highway 100 and County Road 3 Groundwater Plume Superfund site. The Agency is seeking to talk to nearby residents about their questions and concerns and learn how to best involve the community during the cleanup process.

Site background

In 2004, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, or MPCA, began an investigation in the area when vinyl chloride was detected in an Edina municipal well. Between 2004 and 2013, MPCA investigations found volatile organic compounds, or VOCs, in the groundwater including trichloroethene, or TCE; tetrachloroethene, or PCE; cis-dichloroethylene, or DCE; and vinyl chloride. VOCs are a group of chemicals commonly used as solvents that turn to vapor when exposed to air. Following a request from MPCA, in 2008 and 2009, EPA installed vapor mitigation systems in about 40 homes and buildings that were at risk for the contaminated vapors to seep into the structures through foundation cracks and holes, potentially causing unsafe indoor air pollution. This process is called vapor intrusion. A source for the contamination has not been identified. In 2019, MPCA referred the site to EPA. In 2020, the site was placed on the National Priorities List, or NPL, (a list of the worst hazardous waste sites identified by EPA) to access additional funding needed to investigate and clean up the contaminated area via the Superfund program. The listing in the Superfund program will also bring in additional technical expertise and specialized legal counsel to effectively address the complexities of the site.

Drinking water

Although VOC contamination was found in municipal wells in Edina and St. Louis Park, all city drinking water is treated to remove VOCs before distribution. The drinking water distributed by both cities follows EPA's water quality standards established in the Safe Drinking Water Act.

We would like to hear from you!

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency representatives would like to talk with area residents about its ongoing investigation and cleanup of the Highway 100 and County Road 3 Groundwater Plume site.

Heriberto León, EPA Community Coordinator and Andrew Kleist, EPA Remedial Project Manager, will be available to talk with you in person, virtually or over the phone on **August 23, 24 and 25** between **10 a.m. and 7 p.m.** Interviews are approximately 30 minutes, and our questions will help EPA understand your concerns and information needs about the site.

The information gathered from residents will be used to create a Community Involvement Plan, which is a communication strategy guide the agency uses to enable meaningful community involvement throughout the Superfund investigation and cleanup process.

If you would like to schedule a time to talk with EPA, please contact Meg Moosa, EPA contractor, at: 440-688-4006 or meg.moosa@tetratech.com.

You can also contact Heriberto León toll-free at 800-621-8431, Ext. 66163, weekdays 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. or at leon.heriberto@epa.gov.

Visit www.epa.gov/superfund/highway-100-cr3-groundwater for more information on the site.

HIGHWAY 100 AND COUNTY ROAD 3 GROUNDWATER PLUME SITE:
Update on Site Activities/Opportunity to Talk with EPA

United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Region 5
Community Involvement and
Outreach Section (RE-19J)
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604-3590

United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Actualización sobre el sitio / Cítese con funcionarios de la EPA

Sitio Superfund Highway 100 and County Road 3 Groundwater Plume
Edina y St. Louis Park, Minnesota — Julio de 2022

¡Queremos conocer su opinión!

Consulte el reverso de esta hoja informativa para tener la oportunidad de hablar personalmente con funcionarios de la EPA.

Entre en contacto con la EPA

Para obtener más información sobre el sitio, póngase en contacto con:

Heriberto León
Coordinador de Participación Comunitaria
312-886-6163
leon.heriberto@epa.gov

Andrew Kleist
Administrador de Proyectos de Restauración
920-401-1816
kleist.andrew@epa.gov

Puede llamar al número de teléfono gratuito de la oficina de la EPA en Chicago: 800-621-8431, de lunes a viernes, de 8:00 a. m. a 4:30 p. m.

Puede revisar los documentos relacionados con el sitio en:
Biblioteca de St. Louis Park
3240 Library Lane
St. Louis Park

Biblioteca Edina
5280 Grandview Square
Edina

En la Web:
Los documentos del sitio se encuentran en el siguiente sitio web.

www.epa.gov/superfund/highway-100-cr3-groundwater

Para solicitar esta hoja informativa en otro idioma, entre en contacto con Heriberto León, coordinador de Participación Comunitaria, por medio del correo electrónico leon.heriberto@epa.gov.

Penacho de contaminantes de aguas subterráneas de Highway 100 y County Road 3

Sección transversal que muestra el área de contaminación de aguas subterráneas, o penacho.
Foto cortesía de: Agencia de Control de la Contaminación de Minnesota.

La Agencia de Protección Ambiental de Estados Unidos supervisa las actividades de investigación y limpieza en el sitio Superfund Highway 100 & County Road 3 Groundwater Plume. La Agencia busca hablar con los residentes cercanos para responder sus preguntas e inquietudes, y para aprender a involucrar mejor a la comunidad durante el proceso de limpieza.

Antecedentes del sitio

En 2004, la Agencia de Control de la Contaminación de Minnesota (MPCA) inició una investigación en la zona cuando se detectó cloruro de vinilo en un pozo municipal de Edina. Entre 2004 y 2013, gracias a las investigaciones de la MPCA, se detectaron compuestos orgánicos volátiles (VOC) en las aguas subterráneas que incluían tricloroetileno (TCE), tetracloroetileno (PCE), cis-dicloroetileno (DCE) y cloruro de vinilo. Los VOC son un grupo de sustancias químicas comúnmente utilizadas como disolventes que se convierten en vapor cuando se exponen al aire. A raíz de una solicitud de la MPCA, en 2008 y 2009, la EPA instaló sistemas de mitigación de vapores en unas 40 viviendas y edificios que corrían el riesgo de que los vapores contaminados se filtraran en las estructuras a través de las grietas y los agujeros de los cimientos, y provocaran potencialmente una contaminación peligrosa en el aire interior. Este proceso se denomina intrusión de vapores. No se ha identificado una fuente de contaminación. En 2019, la MPCA remitió el sitio a la EPA. En 2020, el sitio se incluyó en la Lista Nacional de Prioridades (NPL), una lista de los peores sitios de residuos peligrosos identificados por la EPA, para acceder a la financiación adicional necesaria para investigar y limpiar el área contaminada por medio del programa Superfund. La inclusión en el programa Superfund también aportará conocimientos técnicos adicionales y asesoramiento jurídico especializado para abordar de manera eficaz las complejidades del sitio.

Agua potable

A pesar de que se detectó contaminación por VOC en los pozos municipales de Edina y St. Louis Park, toda el agua potable de la ciudad se trata para eliminar los VOC antes de su distribución. El agua potable distribuida por ambas ciudades sigue las normas de calidad del agua de la EPA establecidas en la Ley de Agua Potable Segura.

¡Queremos conocer su opinión!

Funcionarios de la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de EE. UU. desean hablar con los residentes del área sobre su investigación y limpieza del sitio Superfund Highway 100 & County Road 3 Groundwater Plume.

Heriberto León, coordinador de participación comunitaria de la EPA, y Andrew Kleist, administrador de proyectos de restauración de la EPA, estarán disponibles para hablar con usted en persona, de manera virtual o por teléfono el **23, 24 y 25 de agosto** entre las **10 a. m. y las 7 p. m**. Las entrevistas duran aproximadamente 30 minutos, y ayudarán al personal de la EPA a entender sus inquietudes y necesidades de información sobre el sitio.

La información facilitada por los residentes se utilizará para elaborar un plan de participación comunitaria, que es una guía de estrategia de comunicación que la agencia utiliza para posibilitar una participación considerable de la comunidad a lo largo del proceso de limpieza e investigación del sitio Superfund.

Si desea programar una hora para hablar con miembros de la EPA, entre en contacto con Meg Moosa, contratista de la EPA, por teléfono o correo electrónico: 440-688-4006 o meg.moosa@tetratech.com. También puede entrar en contacto con Heriberto León al número de teléfono gratuito 800-621-8431, ext. 66163, de lunes a viernes, de 8:00 a. m. a 4:30 p. m., o por medio del correo electrónico leon.heriberto@epa.gov.

Ingrese en www.epa.gov/superfund/highway-100-cr3-groundwater para obtener más información sobre el sitio.

SITIO SUPERFUND HIGHWAY 100 AND COUNTY ROAD 3 GROUNDWATER PLUME:
Actualización sobre el sitio / Cítese con funcionarios de la EPA

United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

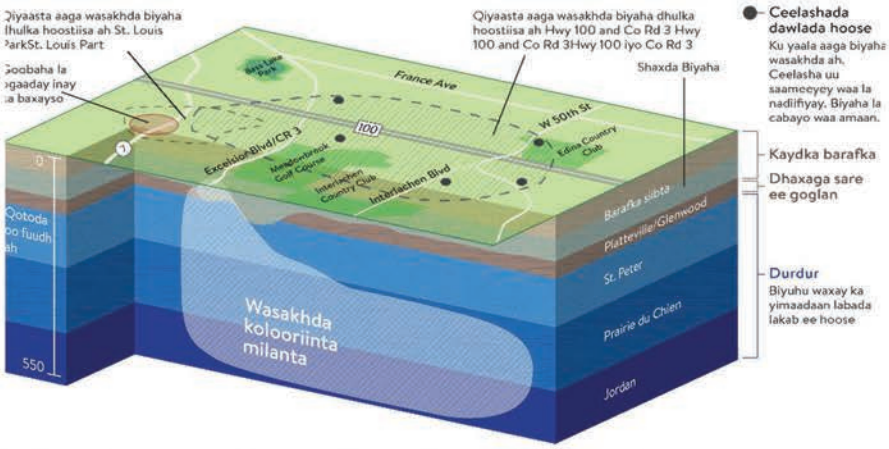
Region 5
Community Involvement and
Outreach Section (RE-19J)
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604-3590

Macluumaadka Ugu Danbeeya ee Hawlaha Goobta / Fursad Lagula Hadlayo EPA

Highway 100 and County Road 3 Groundwater Plume Site

Edina and St. Louis Park, Minnesota Julaay 2022

Wasakhda biyaha dhulka hoostiisa Highway 100 iyo County Road 3



Qaybta ay ka muuqato biyaha dhulka ee wasakhda ah, ama wasakhdu.
Xuquuqda sawirka: Hay'ada Xakamaynta Sunta Minnesota.

Hay'ada Ilaalinta Deegaanka Maraykanka ayaa kormeerta baadhitaanada iyo hawlaha nadaafada ee goobta Highway 100 and County Road 3 Groundwater Plume Superfund. Hay'adu waxay doonaysaa inay kala hadasho dadka u dhaw wixii su'aalo iyo tabashooyin ah ee ay ka qabaan sida bulshada looga qayb gelin karo nidaamka nadiifinta.

Taariikhda goobta

2004, Hay'ada Xakamaynta Sunta Minnesota ama MPCA, waxay bilawday baadhitaanka aaga markii la ogaaday vinyl chloride inuu ka jiro ceelka dawlada hoose ee Edina. Intii u dhaxaysay 2004 iyo 2013, MPCA baadhiteenkeeda waxay ku ogaaday waxyaabo dabiici ah oo si yar oo fudud u uumi bixi kara, ama VOCs, biyaha dhulka ku jira oo ay ku jiraan trichloroethene, ama TCE; tetrachloroethene, ama PCE; cis-dichloroethylene, ama DCE; iyo vinyl chloride. VOCs waxaa weeye koox kiimiko ah oo loo isticmaalo sida milaha oo isku badala uumi marka ay hawo soo gaadho. Dalabka soo socda ee MPCA, 2008 iyo 2009, EPA waxaa lagu rakibay nidaamka baajiyaha uumi baxa ilaa 40 guri iyo dhismayaal ugu jiray khatar inay soo gaadho uumi baxa oo xaga hoose ku yaalay oo kasoo galaysay dilaacyo sayska ah iyo daloolo, taas oo keeni karaysay hawo gudaha oo wasakhaysan. Nidaamka waxaa loo yaqaan celinta uumibaxa. Lama ogaan meesha ay ka imanayso wasakhdu. 2019, MPCA waxay goobta u gudbisay EPA. 2020, goobta waxa la geliyay Liiska Mudnaanta Qaran, (liiska sunta ugu badan ee goobaha wasakhda ah ee ay sheegtey EPA) si loo heli maaliyada dheeraadka ah ee loo baahan ayahy si loo baadho oo loo nadiifiyo aaga iyada oo loo marayo barnaamijka Superfund. Liiska ku yaal barnaamijka Superfund sidoo kale waxa uu keenayaa khibrad farsamo oo dheeraad ah iyo lataliye sharci oo gaar ah si qaab wanaagsan looga jawaabo murugsanaanta goobta.

Biyaha la cabayo

In kasta oo wasakhda VOC laga heley ceelka dawlada hoose ee Edina iyo Louis Park, dhamaan biyaha la cabayaa waa la nadiifiyay kahor inta ayna VOCs qaybin. Biyaha la cabayo ee lagu qaybiyay labada magaalo ee raaca heerka tayada biyaha EPA ee uu sameeyay Sharciga Biyaha La Cabo Amaankooda.

Fikirkaaga in aanu maqalno ayaan doonaynaa!

Eeg dhabarka xaashidan macluumaadka wixii fursad ah ee kula hadalka foolka-fool EPA.

Macluumaadka Xidhiidhka EPA

Wixii macluumaad dheeraad ah ee ku saabsan macluumaadka xidhiidhka goobta:

Heriberto León, Isku Duwaha Wada Shaqaynta Bulshada
312-886-6163
leon.heriberto@epa.gov

Andrew Kleist, Maamulha Barnaamijka Kaabista
920-401-1816
kleist.andrew@epa.gov

Waxa aad kala hadli kartaa xafiiska EPA's Chicago lambarka bilaashka ah ee 800-621-8431, 8:00 subaxnimo – 4:30 galabnimo maalmaha fasaxa.

Waxa aad ka eegi kartaa waraaqaha goobta la xidhiidha:
St. Louis Park Library
3240 Library Lane
St. Louis Park

Edina Library
5280 Grandview Square
Edina

Websaytka:
Waraaqaha goobta waxaa laga heli karaa websaytka soo socda:
www.epa.gov/superfund/highway-100-cr3-groundwater

Si aad ugu dalbato xaashidan macluumaadka luuqad kale, fadlan kala xidhiidh Heriberto León, Isku Duwaha Wada Shaqaynta Bulshada leon.heriberto@epa.gov.

Fikirkaaga in aanu maqalno ayaan doonaynaa!

Wakiilada Hay'ada Ilaalinta Deegaanka Maraykanka waxay doonaysaa inay kala hadasho dadka degan aaga baadhitaanka iyo nadiifinta ka socota goobta Highway 100 and County Road 3 Groundwater Plume .

Heriberto León, EPA Isku Duwaha Bulshada iyo Andrew Kleist, EPA Maamulha Barnaamijka Kaabista, waxaa loo heli doonaa si foolka fool loola hadlo ama taleefanka **Agoosto 23, 24 iyo 25** inta u dhaxaysa **10 subaxnimo iyo 7 habeenimo** Waraysiyadu waxay qaadan doonaan ilaa 30 daqiiqo, oo su'aalaheenu waxay ka caawin doonaan EPA inay fahmaan walaacyada iyo macluumaadka looga baahan yahay goobta.

Macluumaadka laga uruuriyay dadka deegaanka waxaa loo adeegsan doonaa Qorshaha Ka Qayb Gelinta Bulshada, kaas oo ah tilmaamo khidad xidhiidhka oo hay'adu u adeegsato si ay u samayso xidhiidh wax ku ool ah oo ay bulshada kaga qayb gelinayso nidaamka baadhitaanka iyo nadiifinta Superfund.

Hadii aad doonayso inaad qabsato balanbta kulankan kala hadal EPA, fadlan kala xidhiidh Meg Moosa, isku duwaha EPA: 440-688-4006 or meg.moosa@tetratech.com.

Waxaad kala xidhiidhi kartaa Heriberto León lambarka bilaashka ah ee 800-621-8431, Ext. 66163, maalmaha shaqada 8:00 subaxnimo - 4:30 galabnimo ama
leon.heriberto@epa.gov.

Visit www.epa.gov/superfund/highway-100-cr3-groundwater for more information on the site.

GOOBAHA WASAKHDA BIYAHA DHULKA HOOSTEEDA
EE HIGHWAY 100 IYO COUNTY ROAD 3:
Macluumaadka Ugu Danbeeya ee Hawlaha Goobta/
Fursad Lagula Hadlayo EPA

United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Region 5
Community Involvement and
Outreach Section (RE-19J)
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604-3590

United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Промежуточный отчет о работах на участке/ Возможность общения с EPA (Агентством по охране окружающей среды)

Шлейф загрязнителей, поступающих с шоссе 100 и дороги местного значения 3
Идайна и Сент-Луис-Парк, штат Миннесота Июль 2022 г.

Ждем ваших отзывов!

На обороте листа указано, как можно лично пообщаться с представителями Агентства по охране окружающей среды.

Связаться с EPA

Дополнительная информация по указанной территории:

Хериберту Леон (Heriberto León)
Координатор по работе с населением
312-886-6163
leon.heriberto@epa.gov

Эндрю Кляйст (Andrew Kleist)
Менеджер проекта
восстановительных работ
920-401-1816
kleist.andrew@epa.gov

Вы можете обратиться в Чикагский офис EPA по бесплатному номеру 800-621-8431 в рабочие дни с 8:00 до 16:30.

С документами о зоне загрязнения вы можете ознакомиться по адресу:
St. Louis Park Library
3240 Library Lane
St. Louis Park

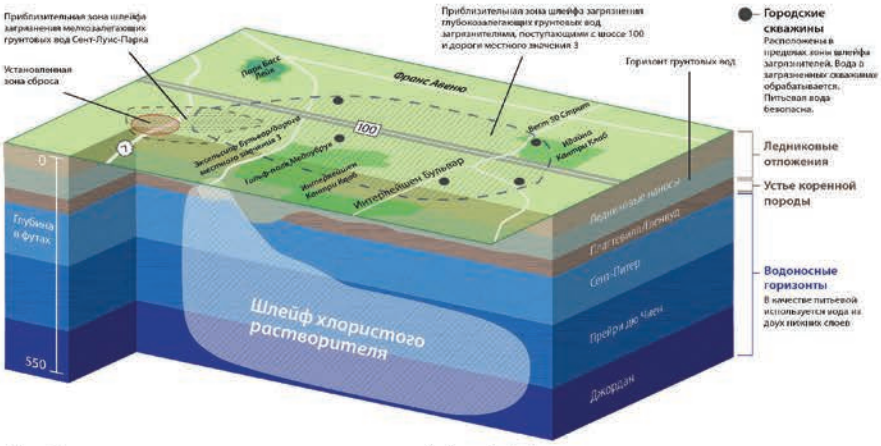
Edina Library
5280 Grandview Square
Edina

На сайте:
Документы о зоне загрязнения можно найти на следующих веб-сайтах.

www.epa.gov/superfund/highway-100-cr3-groundwater

Для запроса данной информационной справки на других языках обращайтесь к Хериберту Леону, координатору по взаимодействию с населением, по почте leon.heriberto@epa.gov.

Шлейф загрязнителей грунтовых вод, поступающих с шоссе 100 и дороги местного значения 3



Профиль зоны загрязнения грунтовых вод (шлейфа).
Изображения предоставлены Управлением по борьбе с загрязнением окружающей среды Миннесоты

Агентство США по охране окружающей среды контролирует исследования и работу по очистке шоссе 100 и дороги местного значения 3 от шлейфа загрязнения грунтовых вод в рамках фонда борьбы с химическим загрязнением окружающей среды. Агентство обращается к проживающим рядом с указанной зоной, чтобы выяснить их вопросы и опасения, а также понять, как наилучшим образом вовлечь население в процесс очистки вод.

Общие сведения о территории

В 2004 году Управление по борьбе с загрязнением окружающей среды Миннесоты (MPCA) начало изучение территории после обнаружения винилхлорида в городской скважине Идайна. По результатам исследований, проведенных с 2004 по 2013 гг., MPCA установило наличие в грунтовых водах летучих органических соединений (ЛОС), в том числе трихлорэтилена (TCE), перхлорэтилена (PCE), 1,2-дихлорэтан (DCE) и винилхлорида. ЛОС принадлежат к группе химических веществ, широко используемых в качестве растворителей, которые при контакте с воздухом превращаются в пар. По требованию MPC в 2008 и 2009 гг. Агентство EPA оборудовало системами сокращения проникновения испарений во внутренние зоны через трещины в фундаменте и отверстия в конструкционных элементах около 40 жилых домов и зданий, в которых присутствовал такой риск. Этот процесс называется «проникновением испарений». Источник загрязнения установлен не был.
В 2019 г. MPCA передало контроль за территорией EPA. В 2020 году зона была добавлена в список национальных приоритетов, или NPL (перечень зон присутствия наиболее опасных отходов, определенных Агентством EPA), чтобы получить дополнительное финансирование на исследования и очистку зараженной территории через программу фонда борьбы с химическим загрязнением окружающей среды. Включение в эту программу также позволит привлекать дополнительных технических и юридических специалистов в случае возникновения сложных проблем на данной территории.

Питьевая вода

Хотя заражение ЛОС было зафиксировано в городских скважинах в Идайне и Сент-Луис-Парке, вся городская питьевая вода проходит очистку от ЛОС перед подачей в водопровод. Питьевая вода в обоих городах соответствует стандартам качества воды EPA, установленным Законом о безопасной питьевой воде.

Ждем ваших отзывов!

Представители Агентства США по охране окружающей среды хотели бы пообщаться с жителями района о проводящихся исследованиях и процессе очистки территории возле шоссе 100 и дороги местного значения 3 от шлейфа загрязнения грунтовых вод.

Хериберту Леон, координатор по работе с населением, и Эндрю Кляйст, менеджер проекта восстановительных работ, готовы пообщаться с вами лично, в Интернете или по телефону **23, 24 и 25 августа** с **10:00 до 19:00.** Ответьте на наши вопросы, чтобы помочь EPA понять, что вас беспокоит и какая информация в связи с данной территорией вам нужна. Длительность опроса составляет около 30 минут.

На основе полученной от жителей информации будет разработан План участия населения, который будет использоваться Агентством в качестве стратегического руководства для широкого вовлечения жителей в процесс исследований и очистки в рамках работы фонда борьбы с химическим загрязнением окружающей среды.

Чтобы записаться на встречу с EPA, свяжитесь, пожалуйста, с Мег Муза (Meg Moosa), подрядчиком EPA, по телефону 440-688-4006 или по почте meg.moosa@tetratech.com.

Вы можете также связаться с Хериберту Леоном по бесплатному номеру 800-621-8431 (доп. 66163), в рабочие дни с 8:00 до 16:30, или по почте leon.heriberto@epa.gov.

Для получения более подробной информации о территории посетите наш веб-сайт www.epa.gov/superfund/highway-100-cr3-groundwater.

ШЛЕЙФ ЗАГРЯЗНИТЕЛЕЙ ГРУНТОВЫХ ВОД,
ПОСТУПАЮЩИХ С ШОССЕ 100 И ДОРОГИ МЕСТНОГО ЗНАЧЕНИЯ 3:
Промежуточный отчет о работах на участке/Возможность общения с EPA

United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

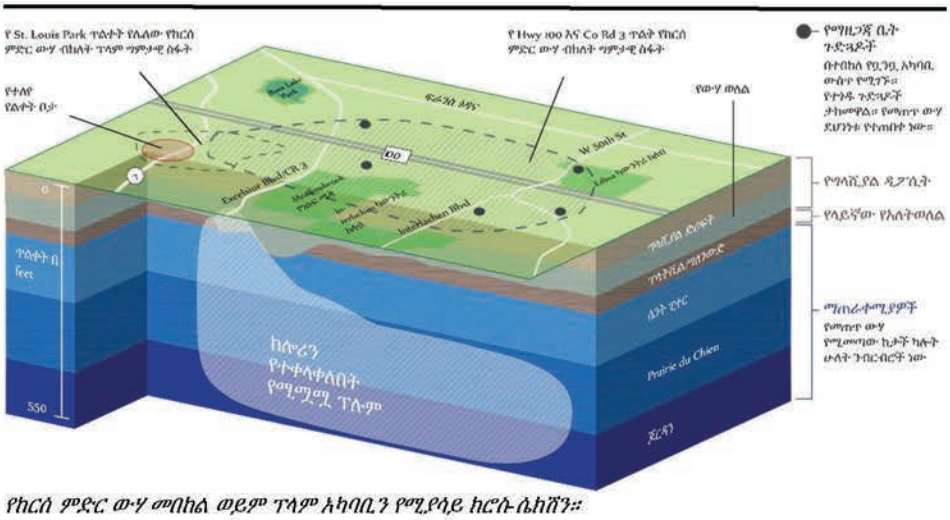
Region 5
Community Involvement and
Outreach Section (RE-19J)
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604-3590

EPA
United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

በጣቢያ ተግባራት ላይ የተደረገ ዝማኔ/
ከ EPA ጋር የመነጋገር እድል

ሀይዌይ 100 እና የካውንቲ መንገድ 3 የከርሰ ምድር ውሃ ፕላም ሳይት
Edina and St. Louis Park, Minnesota

ጁላይ 2022



የከርሰ ምድር ውሃ መበከል ወይም ፕላም አካባቢን የሚያሳይ ክሮሱ ሴክሽን።
የምስል ክሬዲት፣ Minnesota የብክለት ቁጥጥር ኤጀንሲ።

የ U.S. የአካባቢ ጥበቃ ኤጀንሲ በ Highway 100 እና County Road 3 Groundwater Plume Superfund ሳይት ላይ የምርመራ እና የማጽዳት ስራዎችን እየተከታተለ ነው። ኤጀንሲው ከአካባቢው ነዋሪዎች ጋር ስለጥያቄዎቻቸው እና ስጋቶቻቸው ለመነጋገር፣ እንዲሁም በፅዳት ሂደቱ ህብረተሰቡን እንዴት በተሻለ መልኩ ማሳተፍ እንደሚቻል ለማወቅ ይፈልጋል።

የጣቢያ ዳራ

በ 2004፣ የ Minnesota ብክለት መቆጣጠሪያ ኤጀንሲ ወይም MPCA በኤዲና ማዘጋጃ ቤት ጉድጓድ ውስጥ "ቪኒል ክሎራይድ" በተገኘበት ጊዜ በአካባቢው ምርመራ ጀመረ። ከ 2004 እስከ 2013 ባለው ጊዜ ውስጥ፣ የ MPCA ምርመራዎች trichloroethene ወይም TCE ን ጨምሮ በከርሰ ምድር ውሃ ውስጥ ተለዋዋጭ አርጋኒክ ውህዶች ወይም VOCs አግኝተዋል፡ tetrachlorethene, ወይም PCE; cis-dichlorethylene, ወይም DCE; እና ቪኒል ክሎራይድ። VOCs በተለምዶ ለአየር ሲጋለጥ ወደ ትነትነት የሚቀይሩ እንደ መሟሟት የሚያገለግሉ የኬሚካሎች ቡድን ነው። ከMPCA የቀረበ ጥያቄን ተከትሎ፣ በ 2008 እና 2009፣ EPA በ 40 የሚደርሱ ቤቶች እና ህንጻዎች ላይ የእንፋሎት ቅነሳ ዘዴዎችን በመትከል ለተበከሉት ትነት ተጋላጭ በሆኑ ህንጻዎች ውስጥበመሠረት ስንጥቆች እና ጉድጓዶች ውስጥ ዘልቀው በመግባት ደህንነቱ ያልተጠበቀ የቤት ውስጥ የአየር ብክለትን ሊያስከትሉ ይችላሉ። ይህ ሂደት የእንፋሎት መግባት ይባላል። የብክለቱ ምንጭ አልታወቀም።

በ 2019፣ MPCA ጣቢያውን ወደ EPA ጠቅሷል። በ 2020፣ በሱፐርፈንድ ፕሮግራም የተበከለውን አካባቢ ለመመርመር እና ለማጽዳት የሚያስፈልገውን ተጨማሪ የገንዘብ ድጋፍ ለማግኘት፣ ጣቢያው በብሔራዊ ቅድሚያ የሚሰጣቸው ዝርዝር፣ ወይም NPL፣ (በ EPA ተለይተው የታወቁት በጣም አደገኛ የቆሻሻ ቦታዎች ዝርዝር) ላይ ተቀምጧል። የጣቢያው ውስብስብ ነገሮችን ውጤታማ በሆነ መንገድ ለመፍታት፣ በሱፐርፈንድ ፕሮግራም ውስጥ ያለው ዝርዝር ተጨማሪ ቴክኒካል አውቀትን እና ልዩ የህግ አማካሪዎችን ያመጣል።

የመጠጥ ውሃ

በ Edina እና St. Louis Park ውስጥ በሚገኙ የማዘጋጃ ቤት ጉድጓዶች ውስጥ VOC ብክለት የተገኘ ቢሆንም፣ ሁሉም የከተማው የመጠጥ ውሃ ከማከፋፈሉ በፊት VOCs እንዲወገድ ይደረጋል። በሁለቱም ከተሞች የሚሰራጨው የመጠጥ ውሃ በአስተማማኝ የመጠጥ ውሃ ህግ ውስጥ የተቋቋመውን የ EPA የውሃ ጥራት ደረጃዎችን ይከተላል።

ከእርስዎ መስማት እንፈልጋለን!

ከ EPA ጋር አንድ-ለ-አንድ ለመነጋገር እድል ለማግኘት የዚህን መረጃ ወረቀት ጀርባ ይመልከቱ።

EPA ያነጋግሩ

ስለ ጣቢያው ተጨማሪ መረጃ ለማግኘት ያነጋግሩ፡

Heriberto León
የማህበረሰብ ተሳትፎ አስተባባሪ
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ወደ EPA ቺካጎ ቢሮ ከክፍያ ነጻ በሆነ መደወል ይችላሉ በ 800-621-8431,
8:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. ረቡዕ።

ከጣቢያው ጋር የተዛመዱ ሰነዶችን በሚከተለው መገምገም ይችላሉ:

St. Louis Park Library
3240 Library Lane
St. Louis Park

Edina Library
5280 Grandview Square
Edina

በድር ላይ፡
የጣቢያ ሰነዶች በሚከተለው ድህረ ገጽ ላይ ሊገኙ ይችላሉ።

www.epa.gov/superfund/highway-100-cr3-groundwater

ይህንን የመረጃ ወረቀት በሌላ ቋንቋ ለመጠየቅ፣ እባክዎን የማህበረሰብ ተሳትፎ አስተባባሪ Heriberto León ያነጋግሩ፣ በ leon.heriberto@epa.gov።

ከእርስዎ መስማት እንፈልጋለን!

የ U.S. የአካባቢ ጥበቃ ኤጀንሲ ተወካዮች ስለ ሀይዌይ 100 እና የካውንቲ መንገድ 3 የከርሰ ምድር ውሃ ፕላም ሳይት ምርመራ እና ጽዳት ከአካባቢው ነዋሪዎች ጋር መነጋገር ይፈልጋሉ

Heriberto León, EPA የማህበረሰብ አስተባባሪ እና Andrew Kleist, EPA የማስተካከያ ፕሮጀክት አስተዳዳሪ፣ **ኦገስት 23፣ 24 እና 25 በ 10 a.m. እና 7 p.m.** በአካል፣ በቨርችዋል ወይም በስልክ ከእርስዎ ጋር ለመነጋገር ዝግጁ ይሆናሉ። ቃለመጠይቆች በግምት 30 ደቂቃዎች ናቸው፣ እና ጥያቄዎቻችን EPA የእርስዎን ስጋቶች እና ስለ ድህረ-ገጹ የመረጃ ፍላጎቶች እንዲረዳ ይረዳቸዋል።

ከነዋሪዎች የሚሰበሰበው መረጃ የማህበረሰብ ተሳትፎ እቅድ ለመፍጠር ጥቅም ላይ ይውላል፣ ይህም ኤጀንሲው በሱፐርፈንድ የምርመራ እና የማጽዳት ሂደት ውስጥ ትርጉም ያለው የማህበረሰብ ተሳትፎ ለማስቻል የሚጠቀምበት የግንኙነት ስትራቴጂ ነው።

ከ"EPA" ጋር ለመነጋገር ጊዜ ለመመደብ ከፈለጉ፣ እባክዎን የ EPA ኮንትራክተር Meg Moosa ን በሚከተለው ያነጋግሩ: 440-688-4006 ወይም meg.moosa@tetratech.com.

እንዲሁም Heriberto León ን በሚከተለው መንገድ በነፃ ማግኘት ይችላሉ 800-621-8431, Ext. 66163, የስራ ቀናት 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. ወይም በ

leon.heriberto@epa.gov.

በጣቢያው ላይ ተጨማሪ መረጃ ለማግኘት www.epa.gov/superfund/highway-100-cr3-groundwater ይጎብኙ።

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ሀይዌይ 100 እና የካውንቲ መንገድ 3 የከርሰ ምድር ውሃ ፕላም ሳይት:
በጣቢያ ተግባራት ላይ የተደረገ ዝማኔ/ከ EPA ጋር የመነጋገር እድል

EPA
United States
Environmental Protection
Agency
Region 5
Community Involvement and
Outreach Section (RE-19J)
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604-3590

ATSDR
AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY

1,2-DICHLOROETHENE
CAS # 540-59-0, 156-59-2, and 156-60-5

This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about 1,2-dichloroethene. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. This information is important because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Exposure to 1,2-dichloroethene occurs mainly in workplaces where it is made or used. Breathing high levels of 1,2-dichloroethene can make you feel nauseous, drowsy, and tired. *cis*-1,2-Dichloroethene has been found in at least 146 of the 1,430 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). *trans*-1,2-Dichloroethene was found in at least 563 NPL sites. 1,2-Dichloroethene was found at 336 sites, but the isomer (*cis*- or *trans*-) was not specified.

What is 1,2-dichloroethene?

(Pronounced 1,2-dī-klôr′ ō-ĕth′ēn)

1,2-Dichloroethene, also called 1,2-dichloroethylene, is a highly flammable, colorless liquid with a sharp, harsh odor. It is used to produce solvents and in chemical mixtures. You can smell very small amounts of 1,2-dichloroethene in air (about 17 parts of 1,2-dichloroethene per million parts of air [17 ppm]).

There are two forms of 1,2-dichloroethene; one is called *cis*-1,2-dichloroethene and the other is called *trans*-1,2-dichloroethene. Sometimes both forms are present as a mixture.

What happens to 1,2-dichloroethene when it enters the environment?

- 1,2-Dichloroethene evaporates rapidly into air.
- In the air, it takes about 5-12 days for half of it to break down.
- Most 1,2-dichloroethene in the soil surface or bodies of water will evaporate into air.
- 1,2-Dichloroethene can travel through soil or dissolve in water in the soil. It is possible that it can contaminate groundwater.
- In groundwater, it takes about 13-48 weeks to break down.
- There is a slight chance that 1,2-dichloroethene will break down into vinyl chloride, a different chemical which is believed to be more toxic than 1,2-dichloroethene.

How might I be exposed to 1,2-dichloroethene?

- Breathing 1,2-dichloroethene that has leaked from hazardous waste sites and landfills.
- Drinking contaminated tap water or breathing vapors from contaminated water while cooking, bathing, or washing dishes.
- Breathing 1,2-dichloroethene, touching it, or touching contaminated materials in the workplace.

How can 1,2-dichloroethene affect my health?

Breathing high levels of 1,2-dichloroethene can make you feel nauseous, drowsy, and tired; breathing very high levels can kill you.

When animals breathed high levels of *trans*-1,2-dichloroethene for short or longer periods of time, their livers and lungs were damaged and the effects were more severe with longer exposure times. Animals that breathed very high

levels of *trans*-1,2-dichloroethene had damaged hearts.

Animals that ingested extremely high doses of *cis*- or *trans*-1,2-dichloroethene died.

Lower doses of *cis*-1,2-dichloroethene caused effects on the blood, such as decreased numbers of red blood cells, and also effects on the liver.

The long-term (365 days or longer) human health effects after exposure to low concentrations of 1,2-dichloroethene aren't known. One animal study suggested that an exposed fetus may not grow as quickly as one that hasn't been exposed.

Exposure to 1,2-dichloroethene hasn't been shown to affect fertility in people or animals.

How likely is 1,2-dichloroethene to cause cancer?

The EPA has determined that *cis*-1,2-dichloroethene is not classifiable as to its human carcinogenicity.

No EPA cancer classification is available for *trans*-1,2-dichloroethene.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to 1,2-dichloroethene?

Tests are available to measure concentrations of the breakdown products of 1,2-dichloroethene in blood, urine, and tissues. However, these tests aren't used routinely to determine whether a person has been exposed to this compound. This is because after you are exposed to 1,2-dichloroethene, the breakdown products in your body that are detected with these tests may be the same as those that come from exposure to other chemicals. These tests aren't available in most doctors' offices, but can be done at special laboratories that have the right equipment.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The EPA has set the maximum allowable level of *cis*-1,2-dichloroethene in drinking water at 0.07 milligrams per liter of water (0.07 mg/L) and *trans*-1,2-dichloroethene at 0.1 mg/L.

The EPA requires that any spills or accidental release of 1,000 pounds or more of 1,2-dichloroethene must be reported to the EPA.

The Occupational Health Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set the maximum allowable amount of 1,2-dichloroethene in workroom air during an 8-hour workday in a 40-hour workweek at 200 parts of 1,2-dichloroethene per million parts of air (200 ppm).

Glossary

Carcinogenicity: Ability of a substance to cause cancer.

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service.

Fertility: Ability to reproduce.

Ingest: To eat or drink something.

Milligram (mg): One thousandth of a gram.

ppm: Parts per million.

Solvent: A chemical that can dissolve other substances.

References

This ToxFAQs information is taken from the 1996 Toxicological Profile for 1,2-Dichloroethene produced by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service in Atlanta, GA.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.

Trichloroethylene - ToxFAQs™

CAS # 79-01-6

This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about trichloroethylene. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-800-232-4636. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It is important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Trichloroethylene is used as a solvent for cleaning metal parts. Exposure to very high concentrations of trichloroethylene can cause dizziness headaches, sleepiness, incoordination, confusion, nausea, unconsciousness, and even death. Trichloroethylene has been found in at least 1,051 of the 1,854 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What is trichloroethylene?

Trichloroethylene is a colorless, volatile liquid. Liquid trichloroethylene evaporates quickly into the air. It is nonflammable and has a sweet odor.

The two major uses of trichloroethylene are as a solvent to remove grease from metal parts and as a chemical that is used to make other chemicals, especially the refrigerant, HFC-134a.

What happens to trichloroethylene when it enters the environment?

- Trichloroethylene can be released to air, water, and soil at places where it is produced or used.
- Trichloroethylene is broken down quickly in air.
- Trichloroethylene breaks down very slowly in soil and water and is removed mostly through evaporation to air.
- It is expected to remain in groundwater for long time since it is not able to evaporate.
- Trichloroethylene does not build up significantly in plants or animals.

How might I be exposed to trichloroethylene?

- Breathing trichloroethylene in contaminated air.
- Drinking contaminated water.
- Workers at facilities using this substance for metal degreasing are exposed to higher levels of trichloroethylene.
- If you live near such a facility or near a hazardous waste site containing trichloroethylene, you may also have higher exposure to this substance.

How can trichloroethylene affect my health?

Trichloroethylene was once used as an anesthetic for surgery. Exposure to moderate amounts of trichloroethylene may cause headaches, dizziness, and sleepiness; large amounts may cause coma and even death. Eating or breathing high levels of trichloroethylene may damage some of the nerves in the face. Exposure to high levels can also result in changes in the rhythm of the heartbeat, liver damage, and evidence of kidney damage. Skin contact with concentrated solutions of trichloroethylene can cause skin rashes. There is some evidence exposure to trichloroethylene in the work place may cause scleroderma (a systemic autoimmune disease) in some people. Some men occupationally-exposed to trichloroethylene and other chemicals showed decreases in sex drive, sperm quality, and reproductive hormone levels.

How likely is trichloroethylene to cause cancer?

There is strong evidence that trichloroethylene can cause kidney cancer in people and some evidence for trichloroethylene-induced liver cancer and malignant lymphoma. Lifetime exposure to trichloroethylene resulted in increased liver cancer in mice and increased kidney cancer and testicular cancer in rats.

The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) considers trichloroethylene to be a known human carcinogen. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classified trichloroethylene as carcinogenic to humans. The EPA has characterized trichloroethylene as carcinogenic to humans by all routes of exposure.

Trichloroethylene

CAS # 79-01-6

How can trichloroethylene affect children?

It is not known whether children are more susceptible than adults to the effects of trichloroethylene.

Some human studies indicate that trichloroethylene may cause developmental effects such as spontaneous abortion, congenital heart defects, central nervous system defects, and small birth weight. However, these people were exposed to other chemicals as well.

In some animal studies, exposure to trichloroethylene during development caused decreases in body weight, increases in heart defects, changes to the developing nervous system, and effects on the immune system.

How can families reduce the risk of exposure to trichloroethylene?

- Avoid drinking water from sources that are known to be contaminated with trichloroethylene. Use bottled water if you have concerns about the presence of chemicals in your tap water. You may also contact local drinking water authorities and follow their advice.
- Prevent children from playing in dirt or eating dirt if you live near a waste site that has trichloroethylene.
- Trichloroethylene is used in many industrial products. Follow instructions on product labels to minimize exposure to trichloroethylene.

Is there a medical test to determine whether I've been exposed to trichloroethylene?

Trichloroethylene and its breakdown products (metabolites) can be measured in blood and urine. However, the detection of trichloroethylene or its metabolites cannot predict the kind of health effects that might develop from that exposure. Because trichloroethylene and its metabolites leave the body fairly rapidly, the tests need to be conducted within days after exposure.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The EPA set a maximum contaminant goal (MCL) of 0.005 milligrams per liter (mg/L; 5 ppb) as a national primary drinking standard for trichloroethylene.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) set a permissible exposure limit (PEL) of 100 ppm for trichloroethylene in air averaged over an 8-hour work day, an acceptable ceiling concentration of 200 ppm provided the 8 hour PEL is not exceeded, and an acceptable maximum peak of 300 ppm for a maximum duration of 5 minutes in any 2 hours.

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) considers trichloroethylene to be a potential occupational carcinogen and established a recommended exposure limit (REL) of 2 ppm (as a 60-minute ceiling) during its use as an anesthetic agent and 25 ppm (as a 10-hour TWA) during all other exposures.

Reference

This ToxFAQs™ information is taken from the 2019 Toxicological Profile for Trichloroethylene produced by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service in Atlanta, GA.

Where can I get more information?

For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology and Human Health Sciences, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-57, Atlanta, GA 30329-4027.

Phone: 1-800-232-4636

ToxFAQs™ on the web: www.atsdr.cdc.gov/ToxFAQs

ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.

Tetrachloroethylene - ToxFAQs™

CAS # 127-18-4

This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about tetrachloroethylene. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-800-232-4636. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It is important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Tetrachloroethylene is a manufactured chemical used for dry cleaning and metal degreasing and in the aerospace industry. Exposure to very high concentrations of tetrachloroethylene can cause dizziness headaches, sleepiness, incoordination confusion, nausea, unconsciousness, and even death. Tetrachloroethylene has been found in at least 949 of the 1,854 National Priorities List sites identified by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What is tetrachloroethylene?

Tetrachloroethylene is a nonflammable colorless liquid. Other names for tetrachloroethylene include perchloroethylene, PCE, perc, tetrachloroethene, and perchlor. Most people can smell tetrachloroethylene when it is present in the air at a level of 1 part in 1 million parts of air (1 ppm) or more.

Tetrachloroethylene is used as a dry cleaning agent and metal degreasing solvent. It is also used as a starting material (building block) for making other chemicals and is used in some consumer products.

What happens to tetrachloroethylene when it enters the environment?

- Tetrachloroethylene can be released into air, water, and soil at places where it is produced or used.
- Tetrachloroethylene breaks down very slowly in the air and so it can be transported long distances in the air. Half of the amount in the air will degrade in approximately 100 days.
- Tetrachloroethylene evaporates quickly from water into air. It is generally slow to break down in water.
- Tetrachloroethylene may evaporate quickly from shallow soils or may filter through the soil and into the groundwater below. It is generally slow to break down in soil.

How might I be exposed to tetrachloroethylene?

- When you bring clothes from the dry cleaners, they will release small amounts of tetrachloroethylene into the air.
- When you drink water containing tetrachloroethylene, you are exposed to it. You might also be exposed to tetrachloroethylene that is released into the air during showering and bathing.
- People residing near contaminated sites or dry cleaning locations may be exposed to higher levels than the general population.
- People working in the dry cleaning industries or using metal degreasing products may be exposed to elevated levels of tetrachloroethylene.

How can tetrachloroethylene affect my health?

Breathing high levels of tetrachloroethylene for a brief period may cause dizziness or drowsiness, headache, and incoordination; higher levels may cause unconsciousness and even death.

Exposure for longer periods to low levels of tetrachloroethylene may cause changes in mood, memory, attention, reaction time, and vision.

Studies in animals exposed to tetrachloroethylene have shown liver and kidney effects, and changes in brain chemistry, but we do not know what these findings mean for humans.

Tetrachloroethylene

CAS # 127-18-4

How likely is tetrachloroethylene to cause cancer?

Studies in humans suggest that exposure to tetrachloroethylene might lead to a higher risk of getting bladder cancer, multiple myeloma, or non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.

In animals, tetrachloroethylene has been shown to cause cancers of the liver, kidney, and blood system.

The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) considers tetrachloroethylene to be reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen. EPA considers tetrachloroethylene likely to be carcinogenic to humans by all routes of exposure. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) considers tetrachloroethylene probably carcinogenic to humans.

How can tetrachloroethylene affect children?

It is not known whether children are more susceptible than adults to the effects of tetrachloroethylene.

A few studies in humans have suggested that exposure to tetrachloroethylene increased the numbers of babies with birth defects, but these studies were not large enough to clearly answer the question. Studies in animals exposed by inhalation or stomach tube have not shown clear evidence of specific birth defects.

How can families reduce the risk of exposure to tetrachloroethylene?

- Tetrachloroethylene has been found in low levels in some food. You can minimize the risk of your family's exposure by peeling and thoroughly washing fruits and vegetables before cooking.
- Use bottled water if you have concerns about the presence of tetrachloroethylene in your tap water. You may also contact local drinking water authorities and follow their advice.
- Prevent children from playing in dirt or eating dirt if you live near a waste site that has tetrachloroethylene.
- Tetrachloroethylene is widely used as a scouring solvent that removes oils from fabrics, as a carrier solvent, as a fabric finish or water repellant, and as a metal degreaser/cleaner. Follow instructions on product labels to minimize exposure to tetrachloroethylene.

Is there a medical test to determine whether I've been exposed to tetrachloroethylene?

Tetrachloroethylene and its breakdown products (metabolites) can be measured in blood and urine. However, the detection of tetrachloroethylene or its metabolites cannot predict the kind of health effects that might develop from that exposure. Because tetrachloroethylene and its metabolites leave the body fairly rapidly, the tests need to be conducted within days after exposure.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set an 8-hour time weighted average permissible exposure limit of 100 ppm, an acceptable ceiling exposure limit of 200 ppm, and a maximum peak of 300 ppm (not to be exceeded for more than 5 minutes of any 3-hour period).

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) recommends that workplace exposure to tetrachloroethylene be minimized due to concerns about its carcinogenicity.

Reference

This ToxFAQs™ information is taken from the 2019 Toxicological Profile for Tetrachloroethylene produced by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service in Atlanta, GA.

Where can I get more information?

For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology and Human Health Sciences, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-57, Atlanta, GA 30329-4027.

Phone: 1-800-232-4636

ToxFAQs™ on the web: www.atsdr.cdc.gov/ToxFAQs

ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.

Vinyl Chloride - ToxFAQs™

CAS # 75-01-4

This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about vinyl chloride. For more information, call the CDC Information Center at 1-800-232-4636. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It is important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Exposure to vinyl chloride occurs mainly in the workplace. Breathing high levels of vinyl chloride for short periods of time can cause dizziness, sleepiness, unconsciousness, and at extremely high levels can cause death. Breathing vinyl chloride for long periods of time can result in permanent liver damage, immune reactions, nerve damage, and liver cancer. This substance has been found in at least 616 of the 1,662 National Priority List (NPL) sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What is vinyl chloride?

Vinyl chloride is a colorless gas. It burns easily and it is not stable at high temperatures. It has a mild, sweet odor. It is a manufactured substance that does not occur naturally. It can be formed when other substances such as trichloroethane, trichloroethylene, and tetrachloroethylene are broken down. Vinyl chloride is used to make polyvinyl chloride (PVC). PVC is used to make a variety of plastic products, including pipes, wire and cable coatings, and packaging materials.

Vinyl chloride is also known as chloroethene, chloroethylene, and ethylene monochloride.

What happens to vinyl chloride when it enters the environment?

- Liquid vinyl chloride evaporates easily. Vinyl chloride in water or soil evaporates rapidly if it is near the surface.
- Vinyl chloride in the air breaks down in a few days to other substances, some of which can be harmful.
- Small amounts of vinyl chloride can dissolve in water.
- Vinyl chloride is unlikely to build up in plants or animals that you might eat.

How might I be exposed to vinyl chloride?

- Breathing vinyl chloride that has been released from plastics industries, hazardous waste sites, and landfills.
- Breathing vinyl chloride in air or during contact with your skin or eyes in the workplace.
- Drinking water from contaminated wells.

How can vinyl chloride affect my health?

Breathing high levels of vinyl chloride can cause you to feel dizzy or sleepy. Breathing very high levels can cause you to pass out, and breathing extremely high levels can cause death.

Some people who have breathed vinyl chloride for several years have changes in the structure of their livers. People are more likely to develop these changes if they breathe high levels of vinyl chloride. Some people who work with vinyl chloride have nerve damage and develop immune reactions. The lowest levels that produce liver changes, nerve damage, and immune reaction in people are not known. Some workers exposed to very high levels of vinyl chloride have problems with the blood flow in their hands. Their fingers turn white and hurt when they go into the cold.

The effects of drinking high levels of vinyl chloride are unknown. If you spill vinyl chloride on your skin, it will cause numbness, redness, and blisters.

Animal studies have shown that long-term exposure to vinyl chloride can damage the sperm and testes.

Vinyl Chloride

CAS # 75-01-4

How likely is vinyl chloride to cause cancer?

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) has determined that vinyl chloride is a known carcinogen. Studies in workers who have breathed vinyl chloride over many years showed an increased risk of liver, brain, lung cancer, and some cancers of the blood have also been observed in workers.

How can vinyl chloride affect children?

It has not been proven that vinyl chloride causes birth defects in humans, but studies in animals suggest that vinyl chloride might affect growth and development. Animal studies also suggest that infants and young children might be more susceptible than adults to vinyl chloride-induced cancer.

How can families reduce the risk of exposure to vinyl chloride?

Tobacco smoke contains low levels of vinyl chloride, so limiting your family's exposure to cigarette or cigar smoke may help reduce their exposure to vinyl chloride.

Is there a medical test to determine whether I've been exposed to vinyl chloride?

The results of several tests can sometimes show if you have been exposed to vinyl chloride. Vinyl chloride can be measured in your breath, but the test must be done shortly after exposure. This is not helpful for measuring very low levels of vinyl chloride.

The amount of the major breakdown product of vinyl chloride, thiodiglycolic acid, in the urine may give some information about exposure. However, this test must be done shortly after exposure and does not reliably indicate the level of exposure.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

Vinyl chloride is regulated in drinking water, food, and air. The EPA requires that the amount of vinyl chloride in drinking water not exceed 0.002 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of water.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set a limit of 1 part vinyl chloride per 1 million parts of air (1 ppm) in the workplace.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulates the vinyl chloride content of various plastics. These include plastics that carry liquids and plastics that contact food. The limits for vinyl chloride content vary depending on the nature of the plastic and its use.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 2006. Toxicological Profile for Vinyl Chloride (Update). Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information?

For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology and Human Health Sciences, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-57, Atlanta, GA 30329-4027.

Phone: 1-800-232-4636.

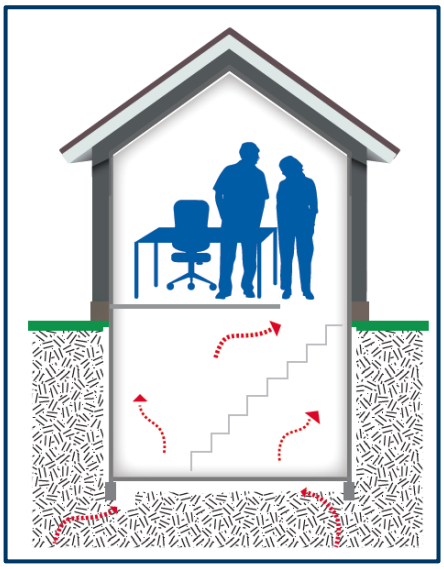
ToxFAQs™ Internet address via WWW is http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/index.asp.

ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

What is Vapor Intrusion?

COMMERCIAL



Chemicals that have been spilled or dumped on the ground can pollute soil and groundwater. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are chemicals that easily evaporate into air. VOCs that evaporate from polluted soil and groundwater can create chemical vapors underground. If these vapors move and come in contact with a building, they may enter through cracks in the foundation, around pipes, or through a drain system. The VOCs can then contaminate indoor air. This process - when pollution moves from air spaces in soil to indoor air - is called vapor intrusion.

The VOCs found most often during vapor intrusion investigations in Minnesota are the industrial degreaser trichloroethylene (TCE), the dry cleaning solvent tetrachloroethylene (perchloroethylene, PCE), and components of petroleum. Examples of properties that can be sources of these VOCs are industrial manufacturers, dry cleaners, and metal plating shops.

What is the purpose of a vapor intrusion investigation?

Buildings are investigated for vapor intrusion to determine if there is any risk for chemical vapor entry or a potential health concern. For there to be a health concern, contaminated vapor has to get into the indoor air at levels of concern AND people need to breathe the contaminated indoor air over time. Health risks from vapor intrusion are usually low, but it is important to take steps to reduce or eliminate vapor intrusion where possible.

What happens if vapor intrusion is suspected?

Vapor intrusion is investigated by collecting environmental samples to look for the presence of chemicals and the amounts of chemicals. If chemicals are present near buildings, it may be necessary to collect samples of sub-slab soil vapor or indoor air. Sub-slab samples are collected by drilling a small hole through the foundation to collect a sample of soil vapor from beneath the building.

What is done to reduce vapor intrusion and improve indoor air quality?

If soil vapors under your building are found at levels that indicate a concern, a mitigation system (sub-slab depressurization system) may be needed to vent vapors from beneath the foundation to the outside air. These are the same systems commonly used to keep radon from entering buildings. Other approaches, such as adjusting building pressurization or HVAC controls, may also be effective in some cases.

Is my drinking water affected?

Vapor intrusion is often associated with contamination of shallow groundwater or soil. Municipal drinking water usually comes from deep wells or surface water, and is routinely tested for contamination to ensure it meets standards. If you use a private well for drinking water and your property is undergoing a vapor intrusion investigation, contact us for more information.

Questions? Contact the Minnesota Department of Health

Site Assessment and Consultation Unit
Call: (651) 201-4897 or Email: health.hazard@state.mn.us
https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/hazardous/topics/vaporintrusion.html

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry Commercial 3/13/19
To obtain this information in a different format, call 651-201-4897.

Appendix F

ENVIRONMENAL JUSTICE

Environmental Justice and EPA's commitment to the affected communities.

U.S. EPA defines environmental justice as fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people--regardless of race, color, national origin or income--with respect to development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.

Fair treatment means that no group of people should bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences resulting from industrial, governmental, or commercial operations, or the execution of federal, state, local, and tribal programs and policies.

Meaningful involvement means that potentially affected community residents have an appropriate opportunity to participate in decision-making about a proposed activity that will affect their environment and/or health.

Find out more about what our regional offices are doing for environmental justice in your community!

Region 1 (CT, MA, ME, NH, RI, VT)
5 Post Office Square – Suite 100
Boston, MA 02109
Phone: 617-918-1111

Region 2 (NY, NJ, PR, VI)
290 Broadway, 26th Floor
New York, NY 10007
Phone: 212-637-3000

Region 3
(MD, DE, DC, PA, VA, WV)
1650 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Phone: 215-814-5000

Region 4
(AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN)
61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, GA 30303
Phone: 404-562-9900

Region 5 (IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, WI)
77 West Jackson Blvd. (MC T-17J)
Chicago, IL 60604-3507
Phone: 312-353-2000

Region 6 (AR, LA, NM, OK, TX)
1445 Ross Ave, Suite 1200
Dallas, TX 75202-2733
Phone: 214-665-2200

Region 7 (IA, KS, MO, NE)
11201 Renner Blvd.
Kansas City, KS 66219
Phone: 913-551-7003

Region 8 (CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, WY)
1595 Wynkoop Street
Denver, CO 80202-1129
Phone: 303-312-6312

Region 9
(CA, AZ, HI, NV, Pacific Islands)
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
Phone: 415-947-8000

Region 10 (AK, ID, OR, WA)
1200 Sixth Ave (MD-142)
Seattle, WA 98101
Phone: 206-553-1200

Tools and Products for Environmental Justice Action

OEJ programs have established the following tools and resources to facilitate and support the incorporation of environmental justice considerations into agency actions. These cross-cutting efforts aim to create consistency and clarity around how EPA identifies and addresses environmental justice concerns.

EJSCREEN

To better meet the Agency's responsibilities related to the protection of public health and the environment, EPA has developed an environmental justice mapping and screening tool. EJSCREEN provides users with a nationally consistent dataset and approach for combining environmental and demographic indicators. EPA made this tool publicly available online to be more transparent about how we consider environmental justice in our work, assist our stakeholders in making informed decisions, and create a common starting point for dialogue with partners and the public. It can be found at: https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen.

Policy

EPA released two documents related to the consideration of environmental justice during rulemaking processes. The first of these, Guidance on Considering Environmental Justice During the Development of an Action, fosters an understanding and ensures consistency by EPA staff as they consider environmental justice during rulemaking actions. The second document, Technical Guidance for Assessing Environmental Justice in Regulatory Analysis, provides the technical underpinnings to fully consider environmental justice during rulemakings. Both documents can be found on https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice.

Training and Workshops

OEJ provides training and coordinates workshops for internal and external stakeholders on a broad range of issues relating to environmental justice and equitable development. OEJ ensures that Agency staff are trained on the most current data and resources available for the successful integration of environmental justice principles in their work. OEJ continually engages the public and other governmental partners to enhance the tools, methods, and practices for full integration and consideration of environmental justice concerns.

Science

Science plays an important role in providing a strong basis for action to protect the health and environment of populations that may be especially vulnerable to environmental hazards. EPA's new technical guidance for assessing environmental justice in regulatory actions was developed with participation from the public. OEJ is working with the Office of Research and Development to implement a new Environmental Justice Research Roadmap, which integrates environmental justice-related research across six National Research Programs. To read about these scientific developments, visit: https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/ej-2020-resources#documents

Environmental Justice Legal Tools

The Legal Tools Development document, developed by EPA's Office of General Counsel, provides an overview of several discretionary legal authorities that EPA may consider using to more fully ensure that its programs, policies, and activities fully protect human health and the environment in minority and low-income communities. Some of the tools identified are already in use today; others have not yet been applied in an environmental justice setting. EJ Legal Tools is not a document prescribing when and how the Agency should undertake specific actions.

EPA

Pub Number
Date

For More Information

To find out more about the Office of Environmental Justice, please call 202-564-2515, or visit: www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice

Call the EJ Hotline for a direct way to provide feedback and ask questions related to environmental justice. Call the Hotline at 1-800-962-6215 or email ejhotline@epa.gov.

EPA

www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice

Office of Environmental Justice in Action

About the Office of Environmental Justice

For over 25 years, OEJ has worked to address the disproportionately adverse human health and environmental impacts in overburdened communities by integrating environmental justice considerations throughout the Agency.

Created in 1992, the Office of Environmental Justice (OEJ) coordinates Agency efforts to address the needs of vulnerable populations by decreasing environmental burdens, increasing environmental benefits, and working collaboratively to build healthy, sustainable communities. OEJ provides financial and technical assistance to communities working constructively and collaboratively to address environmental justice issues. The Office also works with local, state, and federal governments; tribal governments; community organizations; business and industry; and academia, to establish partnerships seeking to achieve protection from environmental and health hazards for all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income.

To accomplish this mission, OEJ has created the following programs, policies, and activities to assist communities in building their capacity; to better engage federal agencies to help them understand environmental justice issues; to incorporate the voices of communities into agency decisions; and to provide tools and resources for promoting the principles of environmental justice.

Strategic Opportunities for Advancing Environmental Justice

An integral part of the Agency's mission is to focus our attention on the environmental and public health challenges that face our nation's minority, low-income, tribal, and indigenous populations. Our approach is both collaborative and strategic – working with partners to create holistic solutions that make a difference in communities through better policies, tools, and application of resources. These approaches have been captured through successive EJ strategic plans for the Agency.

The first of these plans largely focused on the creation of better tools, policies, and guidance to fill important gaps. Currently we are focused on three main strategic areas.

- We strive to strengthen and expand our governmental partnerships, particularly focused on the proactive efforts of state, tribal, and local governments to advance environmental justice.
- We are also focused on the implementation and use of the tools and guidance created previously in a way that is measurable and significant.
- We endeavor to demonstrate measurable progress on significant issues, including reducing disparities in childhood blood lead levels and working to ensure that all people served by small community and tribal water systems have drinking water that meets applicable health-based standards.

Did You Know?

November 2, 2017 marks the 25th anniversary of the creation of the EPA's Office of Environmental Justice.

OEJ Milestones

- **1990** — Environmental Equity Work Group was formed.
- **1991** — Office of Environmental Equity was formed, which became the Office of Environmental Justice.
- **1992** — National Environmental Justice Advisory Council was established.
- **1993** — President Clinton issued EO 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations, establishing the Inter-agency Working Group on Environmental Justice.
- **1994** — Environmental Justice Small Grants Program was established.
- **1995** — First National Interagency Environmental Justice Public Meeting was held (EJ IWG Formed).
- **1996** — EPA and the President's Council on Environmental Quality convened their 1st listening session.
- **1997**
- **1998**
- **1999**
- **2000** — The National Environmental Justice Training Collaborative was formed.
- **2001** — EPA issued the memorandum, "Statutory and Regulatory Authorities Under Which Environmental Justice Issues May Be Addressed in Permitting."
- **2002** — EPA offices developed and began implementing environmental justice action plans.
- **2003** — The EJ Collaborative Problem-Solving Cooperative Agreement Program was launched.
- **2004** — EPA issued the "EJ Toolkit for Assessing Potential Allegations of Environmental Injustice" to assist staff in conducting environmental justice assessments.
- **2005**

Environmental Justice Integration

The EPA actively seeks to incorporate the principles of environmental justice at all levels of the Agency. In addition to developing a strategic plan that directly support the integration of environmental justice considerations internally and with other federal officials, the Agency partners with federal, state, local, and tribal departments, as well as with other stakeholders in communities, business and industry, academia, etc., to assist in the consideration and incorporation of environmental justice into their practices and processes.

The Federal Interagency Working Group on Environmental Justice (EJ IWG)

The EJ IWG works to integrate the principles of environmental justice though the collaboration of 17 federal agencies and White House offices. Through the EJ IWG, the federal government assists overburdened and under-served communities in the implementation of comprehensive solutions to local environmental and human health challenges. The EJ IWG strives to ensure the federal government is: accessible to communities and other stakeholders working to address environmental justice concerns; aware of the environmental justice issues confronting communities to facilitate coordinated and collaborative federal assistance; and accountable to explain federal efforts to achieve environmental justice.

International Human Rights & Rights of Indigenous Peoples

EPA collaborates with the U.S. State Department and other federal agencies to engage other countries in sharing best practices and approaches to provide environmental and public health protection to vulnerable populations. EPA conducts this work to help fulfill the U.S. international human rights treaty obligations.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

NEPA provides a framework to foster effective, efficient, and consistent consideration of environmental justice for decision-making on federal actions that affect the environment and human health. The Promising Practices for Environmental Justice Methodologies in NEPA Reviews, a compilation of approaches gleaned from a 4-year review of agency practices by more than 200 federal NEPA practitioners, consists of nine sections that provide guiding principles and specific steps to consider during the NEPA process. Federal agencies are implementing the Promising Practices through a variety of mechanisms, including cross-department briefings and trainings, publications (e.g. articles, FAQs), and stakeholder engagement.

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964

In accordance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, each federal agency is required to ensure that all programs or activities receiving federal financial assistance do not discriminate against recipients in any way based on race, color, or national origin. OEJ works closely with the EPA's External Civil Rights Compliance Office to share best practices, lessons learned, approaches, and tools to help prevent or resolve potential civil rights complaints.

Direct Support

The EPA provides direct support through financial and technical assistance to vulnerable, low-income, minority, and tribal communities seeking to understand and develop holistic solutions to their environmental and public health challenges. These resources are allocated to improve the quality of the air, land, and water so that communities may live, work, play, pray, and go to school in healthier, more sustainable environments.

Financial Resources for Creating Healthy, Sustainable & Equitable Communities

OEJ works directly with communities to implement solutions that address local environmental and health concerns. The Office provides financial assistance through two opportunities:

- the Environmental Justice Small Grants Program, which supports small projects that assist communities as they develop their visions for revitalization.
- the Collaborative Problem-Solving Cooperative Agreement Program, which supports implementation level projects as communities seek to apply holistic solutions to their most pressing challenges.

These competitive grant opportunities support overburdened and underserved populations and create self-sustaining, community-based partnerships to improve local environments and public health. As of 2016, since its inception, the Office has awarded more than $36 million in financial assistance to nearly 1500 community-based organizations.

To find out more about either of the financial assistance programs or the impact made by funded projects please visit: https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/environmental-justice-grants-funding-and-technical-assistance

Technical Assistance Services for Communities (TASC) Program

Through the EPA's national Technical Assistance Services for Communities (TASC) program, communities enhance their ability to be meaningfully involved in the decision making process by learning how to better understand the science, regulations, and policies of environmental issues and EPA actions. The TASC program benefits communities by explaining technical findings and answering community questions, helping them understand complex environmental issues, and supporting their active roles in protecting healthy communities and advancing environmental protection. The TASC program can also provide opportunities for environmental education, bring diverse groups together, and strengthen community engagement.

TASC services can include: information assistance and expertise, community education, information assistance needs evaluation, and plan development other assistance to help community members work together to participate effectively in environmental decision-making.

Partnerships and Engagement

The EPA recognizes the necessity of meaningfully engaging stakeholders, such as through public participation, in an effort to sustain partnerships and involve those who are affected in the decision-making process so that future decisions may best serve the interests of our most vulnerable communities. The Agency continues to encourage public stakeholder engagement as a critical component of community revitalization.

National Environmental Justice Advisory Council (NEJAC)

The mission of NEJAC is to provide independent advice and recommendations to the EPA Administrator about broad, crosscutting issues related to environmental justice. NEJAC also holds public meetings to receive comments, questions, and recommendations regarding environmental justice issues. Since 1993, NEJAC has developed dozens of recommendation reports and advice letters to help the agency better address the needs of disadvantaged and underserved communities.

To read NEJAC's reports or the twenty-year retrospective of its activities and impact, visit: https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/nejac

Tribal Consultation & Indigenous People's Engagement

To engage more effectively with federally-recognized tribes and all other indigenous peoples on their priority environmental and public health concerns, the Agency is working to implement the EPA Policy on Environmental Justice for Working with Federally Recognized Tribes and Indigenous Peoples. Under the leadership of OEJ, EPA is implementing this Policy in coordination and collaboration with tribes, other federal agencies, states, indigenous organizations, and all other interested stakeholders, as well as addressing issues raised within the context of international human rights treaty obligations.

To learn more about OEJ's efforts on addressing tribal and indigenous environmental and public health issues, visit: https://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/environmental-justice-tribes-and-indigenous-peoples.

- **2006** — EPA funded the Environmental Justice Showcase Communities Program.
- **2007** — EPA introduced Plan EJ 2014.
- **2008** — EPA held a science symposium to examine disparities in environmental health.
- **2009** — EPA created youth workshops to accompany the NEJAC public engagement meetings.
- **2010** — The White House hosted an environmental justice forum with 5 cabinet members.
- **2011** — The White House convened the first IWG meeting in 10 years.
- **2012** — The NEJAC Indigenous Peoples Work Group was formed.
- **2013** — The EJ MOU was signed by 17 IWG Federal agencies.
- **2014** — The EJ in Action Blog was launched.
- **2015** — EPA issued the Policy on Environmental Justice for Working with Federally Recognized Tribes and Indigenous Peoples.
- **2016** — EJ Legal Tools was unveiled.
- **2017** — The EJSCREEN mapping tool was released.
- The NEPA Promising Practices report was released.
- The EJ 2020 Action Agenda was issued.
- The EJ Technical Guidance report was released.
- The EJ IWG Framework for Collaboration 2016-2018 was released.

Appendix G

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Frequently Asked Questions about the Highway 100 and County Road 3 Groundwater Plume site

Community members asked many questions during the 2022 interviews. This section provides answers from EPA, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency and Minnesota Department of Health. For more information about the site, see www.epa.gov/superfund/highway100-cr3-groundwater.

Questions about the site and cleanup process

1. How would the soil be cleaned up? How would the water be cleaned up? What types of work is being done and/or will be done to clean up the contamination? How long do the investigation and cleanup take?

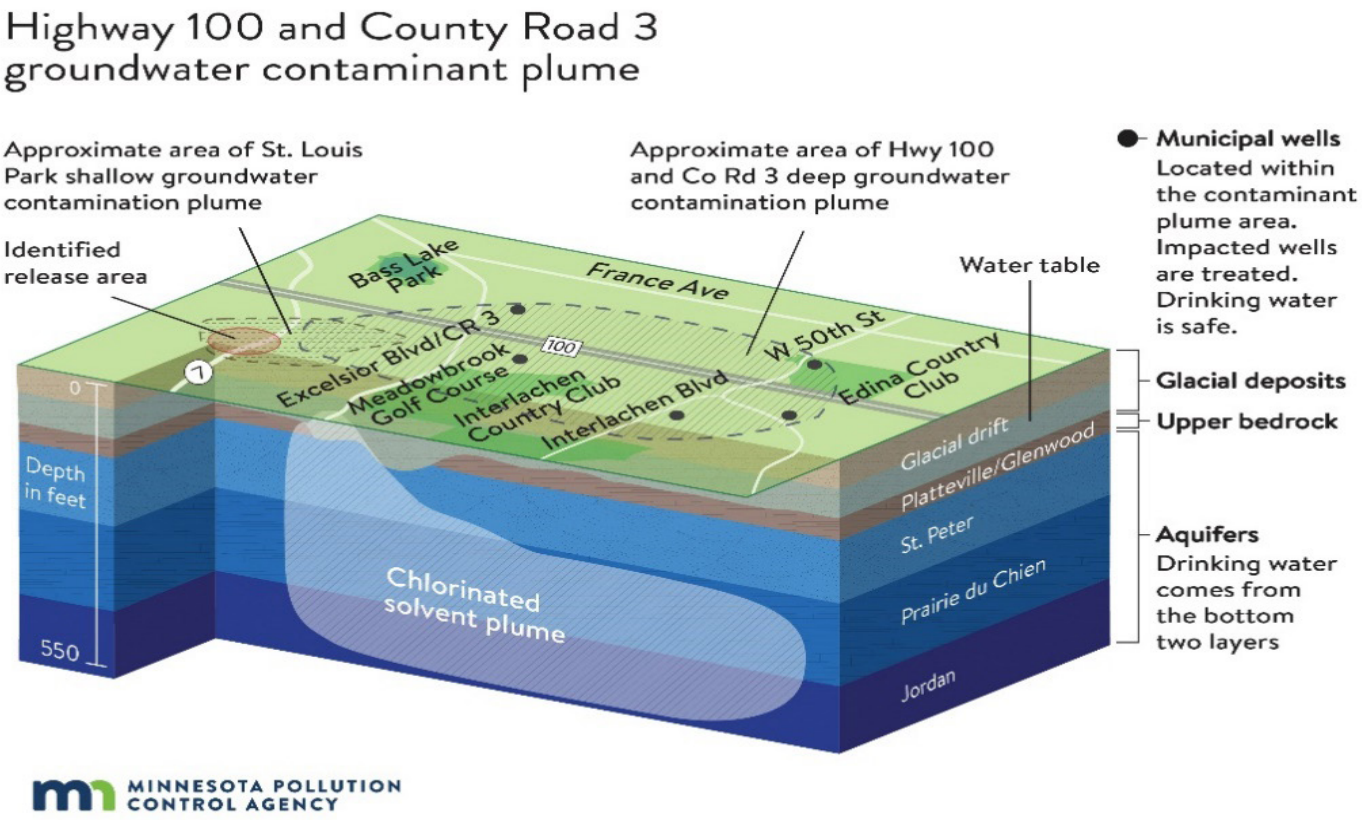
Each site is unique and cleanup technologies that are feasible and implementable at one site may not necessarily be so at another site. That is why the Superfund Process requires a comprehensive Remedial Investigation / Feasibility Study as well as a thorough search for potentially responsible parties. EPA plans to begin the Remedial Investigation / Feasibility Study at the site in 2023 to fully characterize the nature and extent of contamination of the groundwater and soil.

To get an idea of how EPA addresses groundwater contamination cleanups, listed below are two midwest Superfund sites for reference:

- Behr Dayton Thermal System VOC, http://www.epa.gov/superfund/behr-dayton-thermal
- Keystone Corridor Ground Water Contamination, www.epa.gov/superfund/keystone-corridor-groundwater

You can learn more about Superfund cleanup technologies at https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-community-involvement-tools-and-resources#guides.

It is important to note that although contamination is present in the groundwater of the Highway 100 site, all known immediate risks have been addressed. Vapor mitigation systems were installed in the shallow groundwater area. (Deep groundwater, as shown in



the 3D figure below, does not generally present a risk for vapor intrusion). Also, both St. Louis Park and Edina treat drinking water so that it is safe to drink. Visit MPCA's Highway 100 and County Road 3 area groundwater contamination web page to understand some of the prior timeline and the reasons the site was placed on EPA's National Priorities List.

Environmental cleanups take time and sometimes conclude with low level residual contamination remaining. During and after long-term cleanup efforts, the goal is to provide notice to current and future property owners of the presence of contamination and in some cases also restrict certain property uses that would result in exposure to contamination.

2. What is the status of the search for a source?
   What do you suspect was the source?
   What types of industries use these contaminants?

From 2008 to 2018, MPCA has investigated potential source(s) of the release. To identify individual source areas, MPCA:

- Researched the ownership history of industrial properties in the area since 1955.
- Obtained hazardous waste generator and inspection records from Hennepin County to identify the businesses that used PCE or TCE (records go back to the mid-1980s).
- Identified where chemicals may have been stored on site and where metal degreasing activities took place by reviewing city of St. Louis Park building permit records and layout diagrams.
- Collected soil vapor data in the area using specialized sampling techniques (passive diffusion samplers and grid spacing) to narrow down areas of highest concentration. (Areas with high concentrations are likely a VOC source area.)
- Investigated suspected source areas by collecting soil, groundwater, and soil vapor samples.

The Highway 100 and County Road 3 Groundwater Plume site became part of EPA's Superfund program in 2020. Under the authority of the Superfund law, EPA gets sites cleaned up by finding the companies or people responsible for contamination at a site and negotiating with or ordering them to do the cleanup themselves, or to pay for the cleanup done by another party (i.e., EPA, state, or other responsible parties).

During the Remedial Investigation (RI) set to begin in 2023, EPA will search for potentially responsible parties (PRPs) and will send information request to those parties. EPA has the authority to require any person to furnish information or documents related to hazardous substances that were generated, treated, stored or disposed of at a site. This includes anyone, including business entities and government agencies, who may have information about a site, not just those who may be potentially responsible parties. The law also gives EPA the authority to inquire into the ability of a person to pay for or perform a cleanup.

3. What happens if no potentially responsible parties, or PRPs, are found?

EPA funding provided through congressional appropriations is used to pay for cleanups without potentially responsible or viable parties.

4. What are the boundaries of the Superfund site?

The Highway 100 and County Road 3 Groundwater Plume site is located in the cities of St. Louis Park and Edina in an area generally bounded by West 33rd Street to the north, South France Avenue to the east, West 58th Street to the south and Blake Road to the west. The map below shows the general location of the site.

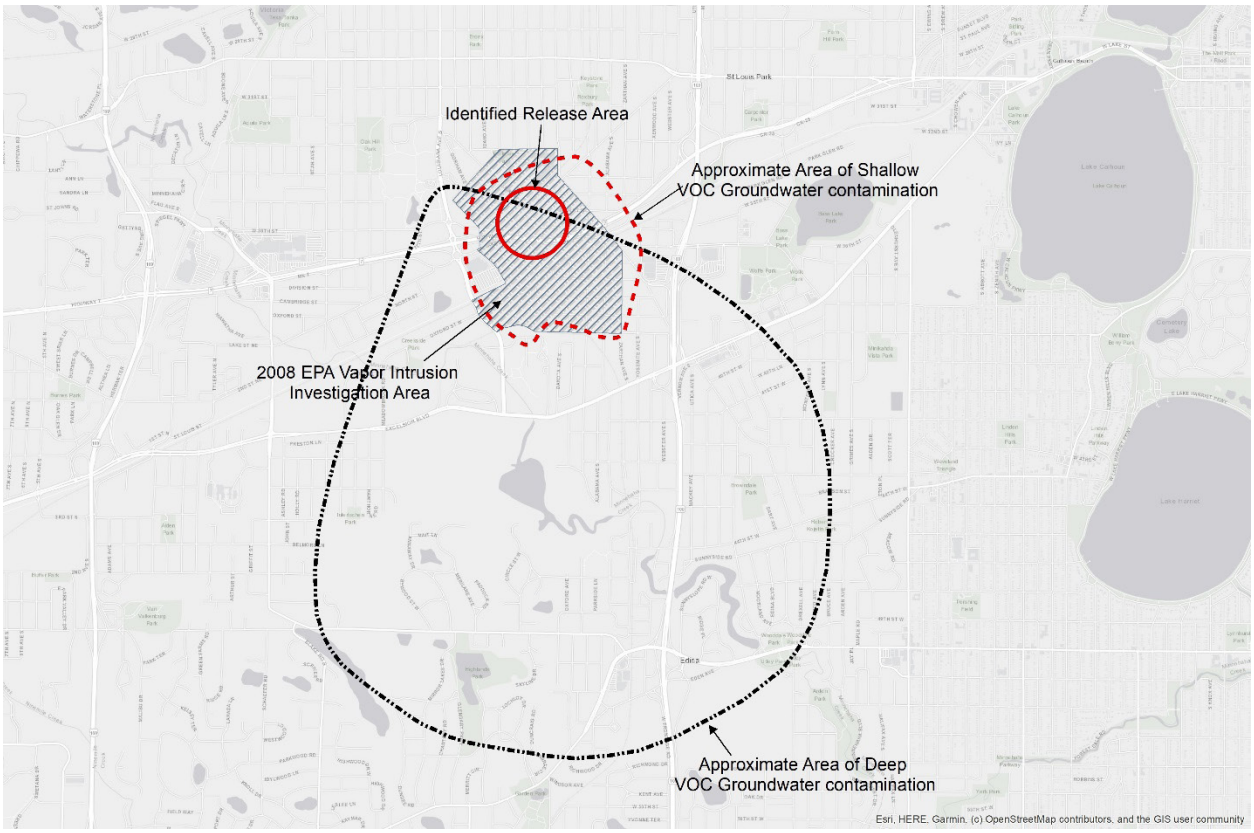
It is important to note that this is primarily a groundwater contamination site, so any surface boundary depictions do not mean that there is contamination on the surface. Only closest to the source area are there soil and vapor intrusion concerns. The source area includes small portions of the Lenox, Sorensen, South Oak Hill, Elmwood and Brooklawns neighborhoods.

5. What initiated the investigation back in the early 2000s?

In April 2004, the MPCA began searching for the source of vinyl chloride contamination that had been detected in several City of Edina wells that drew water from the Prairie du Chien-Jordan Aquifer.

6. Why was it placed on the National Priorities List, or NPL?
   What is the advantage of the site being placed on the NPL?

Now that the site is on the National Priorities List, the federal government can assist with additional investigation activities and provide additional support including supplying specialized legal counsel to effectively address the complexities of the site.



It allows EPA to clean up contaminated sites. It also forces the parties responsible for the contamination to either perform cleanups or reimburse the government for EPA-led cleanup work. When there is no viable responsible party, Superfund gives EPA the funds and authority to clean up contaminated sites.

7. How many of the buildings tested for vapor intrusion needed mitigation systems?

In 2008, at no charge to the homeowner, 41 homes were fitted with vapor extraction systems to treat elevated levels of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in indoor air or in the soil beneath the homes.

Questions about water

8. Is my water safe?

The Minnesota Department of Health regularly inspects public water supplies for more than 100 contaminants to make sure possible problems are detected and fixed. Testing results are published in an annual Consumer Confidence Report. The cities of Edina and St. Louis Park mail their respective reports to residents each year. The reports are also available on Edina and St. Louis Park websites.

Although VOC contamination was found in a few municipal wells in Edina and St. Louis Park, the treatment systems built for both cities are designed to remove the groundwater contaminants associated with the Highway 100 and County Road 3 Groundwater Plume site before the water enters the distribution system. The water delivered by Edina and St. Louis Park to residents' homes meets or exceeds the requirements of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act and the state's drinking water guidance values and can be used for drinking and other purposes, such as cooking and bathing.

People using private well water for drinking water are not afforded the same water quality safeguards as people who get their water from public water systems. While public water systems make sure water is safe for the end-user, private well users are responsible for making sure their water is safe for everyone in the household to drink. It is possible there may be an impacted private well within the Highway 100 and County Road 3 Groundwater Plume Site boundary. Private well users are responsible for properly maintaining their well, testing it regularly, and treating the water when necessary.

9. Should I install a water filter in my home?

The issue currently being investigated at the Highway 100 and County Rd 3 Site is the deep groundwater plume. The deep groundwater plume is at a depth

of more than 300 feet. Due to its depth, the deep contamination does not affect individual properties. Treatment plants constructed in 2012 in Edina and 2019 in St. Louis Park are designed to remove the VOCs associated with the site and ensure drinking water that meets or exceeds the federal Safe Drinking Water Act standards, and all state guidance values is delivered to the homes of residents.

Still, there are many reasons why an individual resident may decide to add treatment to their tap water, even if they are provided water from a treated municipal supply. The water delivered by the city to the distribution system can be used for all household purposes, but the responsibility of the city ends where the water enters the residence. A resident may filter their water for added peace of mind. Residents can also choose to test their tap water and add treatment if necessary and desired to address any issues caused by plumbing, fixtures, or other changes made to the water storage and conveyance infrastructure within the home that affect water quality or users' satisfaction.

10. Is there a water filter that addresses VOCs?

There are many different water treatment units on the market designed to remove VOCs from water, including carbon filters and reverse osmosis. When selecting any water treatment device, it is important to choose one designed and certified to remove the contaminants of concern. More information about treating specific contaminants and different treatment devices can be found on the MDH website Home Water Treatment (www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/factsheet/hometreatment.html). MDH recommends contacting a reputable water treatment professional to discuss your options.

Should you choose to install a treatment unit, MDH recommends you test the treated water to make sure the treatment is working. Then, follow the manufacturer's recommendations for cleaning and maintenance. All water treatment units require regular maintenance to work properly. Maintenance can include changing filters, disinfecting the unit, backwashing, or cleaning out mineral build-up (scale). **Water treatment units that are not properly maintained will lose their effectiveness over time. In some cases, unmaintained units can make water quality worse and can make people sick.**

11. Should my neighbors and I use bottled water?

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulates the amount of certain contaminants in bottled water. Bottled water must provide the same public health protection as municipal tap water. Edina and St. Louis Park municipal water meets or exceeds the federal Safe Drinking Water Act standards and all state guidance values and can be used for all purposes, including drinking and cooking. MDH provides more information about bottled water on its website at Bottled Water: Questions and Answers Fact Sheet (www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/factsheet/bottledwater.html).

12. Is there still regular testing being done for the city's water?

Minnesota Department of Health Drinking Water Protection program staff work with the cities of Edina and St. Louis Park to regularly test municipal drinking water. The results are compared with the federal Safe Drinking Water Act standards and the state's health-based guidance values.

In Edina and St. Louis Park, MDH tests for VOCs at specific water treatment plants and at specific city wells on a quarterly basis. Testing for other things (such as fluoride, chlorine, and bacteria) is done by each city's public works staff on a daily, weekly, or monthly schedule.

Questions related to health

13. What are the health effects associated with the contaminants at the site?

Groundwater contamination associated with the Highway 100 and County Road 3 Site consists of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including tetrachlorethylene (PCE), trichloroethylene (TCE), cis-1,2- dichloroethylene (DCE), and vinyl chloride (VC) – collectively known as chlorinated VOCs. PCE is an industrial solvent used to degrease metals. Under the right conditions, PCE can break down in the environment to form TCE, DCE, and VC.

The industrial solvent 1,4-dioxane is an emerging contaminant of interest that has been known to co-mingle with chlorinated VOC groundwater plumes. For this reason, MDH often tests municipal water for the presence of 1,4-dioxane in areas of known contamination. 1,4-Dioxane has been detected within the Highway 100 and County Road 3 Groundwater Plume Site, however, concentrations are below the state's heath-based guidance values at this time.

Household use of water with contaminant concentrations above the MDH human health-based guidance values can pose risks to human health. Each chemical has its own toxicity and potential for causing different health effects. Factors like age, health condition, gender, length of exposure, and exposure to other chemicals (or mixtures of chemicals) can impact potential health effects for individuals. Visit the MDH webpages on PCE, TCE, DCE, VC, and 1,4-dioxane for more information:

- Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) and Water (www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/risk/docs/guidance/gw/tetpercinfo.pdf)
- TCE in Drinking Water (www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/hazardous/docs/tcedrinkingwater.pdf)
- Cis-1,2-dichloroethene and Drinking Water (www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/risk/docs/guidance/gw/cis12dceinfo.pdf)
- Vinyl Chloride and Drinking Water (www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/risk/docs/guidance/gw/vinylchlorideinfo.pdf)
- 1,4-Dioxane in Water (www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/hazardous/docs/dioxanewater.pdf)

For information about contaminants in drinking water and health, contact the MDH Health Risk Assessment Unit at health.risk@state.mn.us or 651-201-4899.

For information about municipal drinking water, contact the MDH Drinking Water Protection Program at health.drinkingwater@state.mn.us