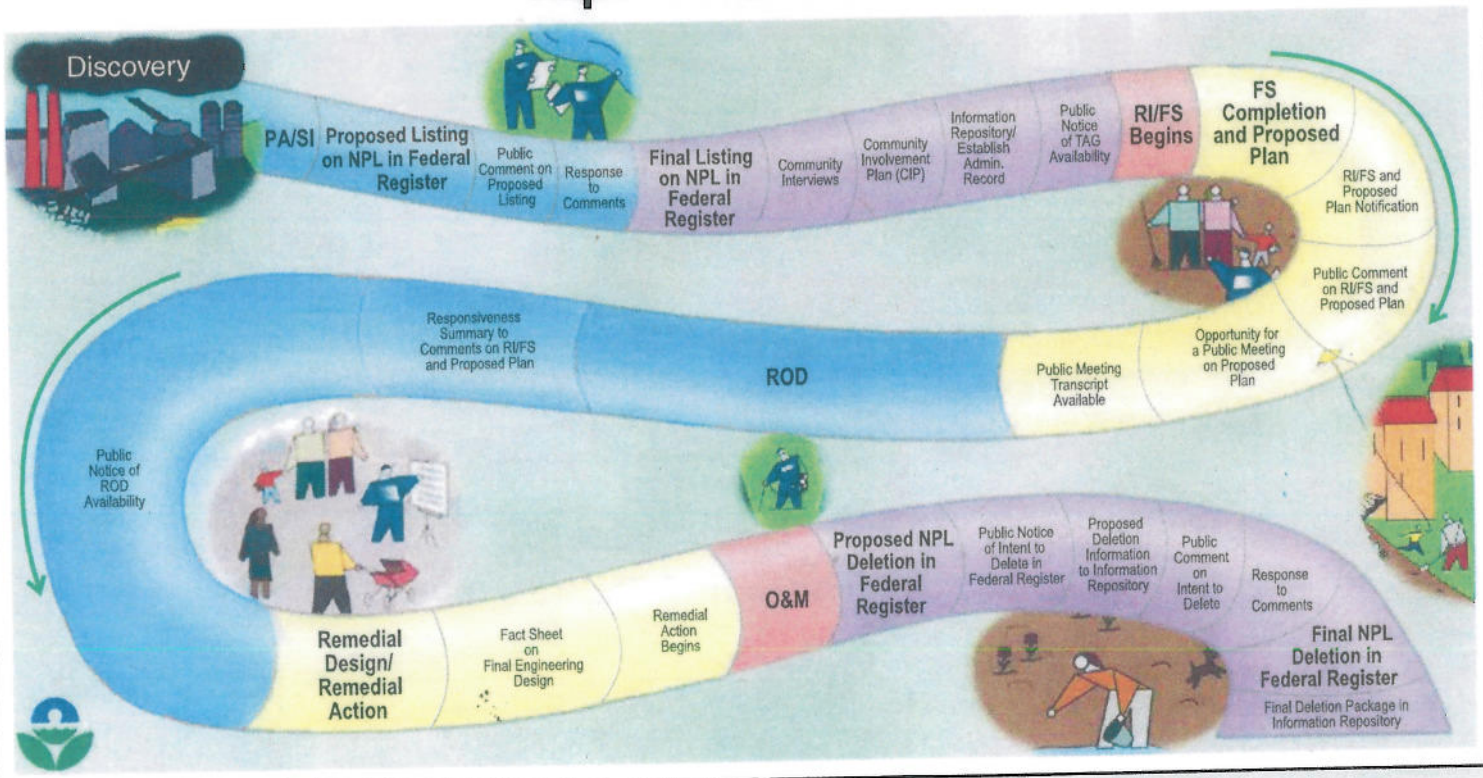
Ex. # 1

Superfund Process



Ex. 2

SUPERFUND PROCESS
IDENTIFY SOURCES
INVESTIGATE
(RI / FS)
PROPOSE
CLEANUP PLAN
DESIGN, BUILD &
OPERATE (RD / RA)
FOLLOW-UP:
- FIVE-YEAR REVIEW
- SITE WORK COMPLETE

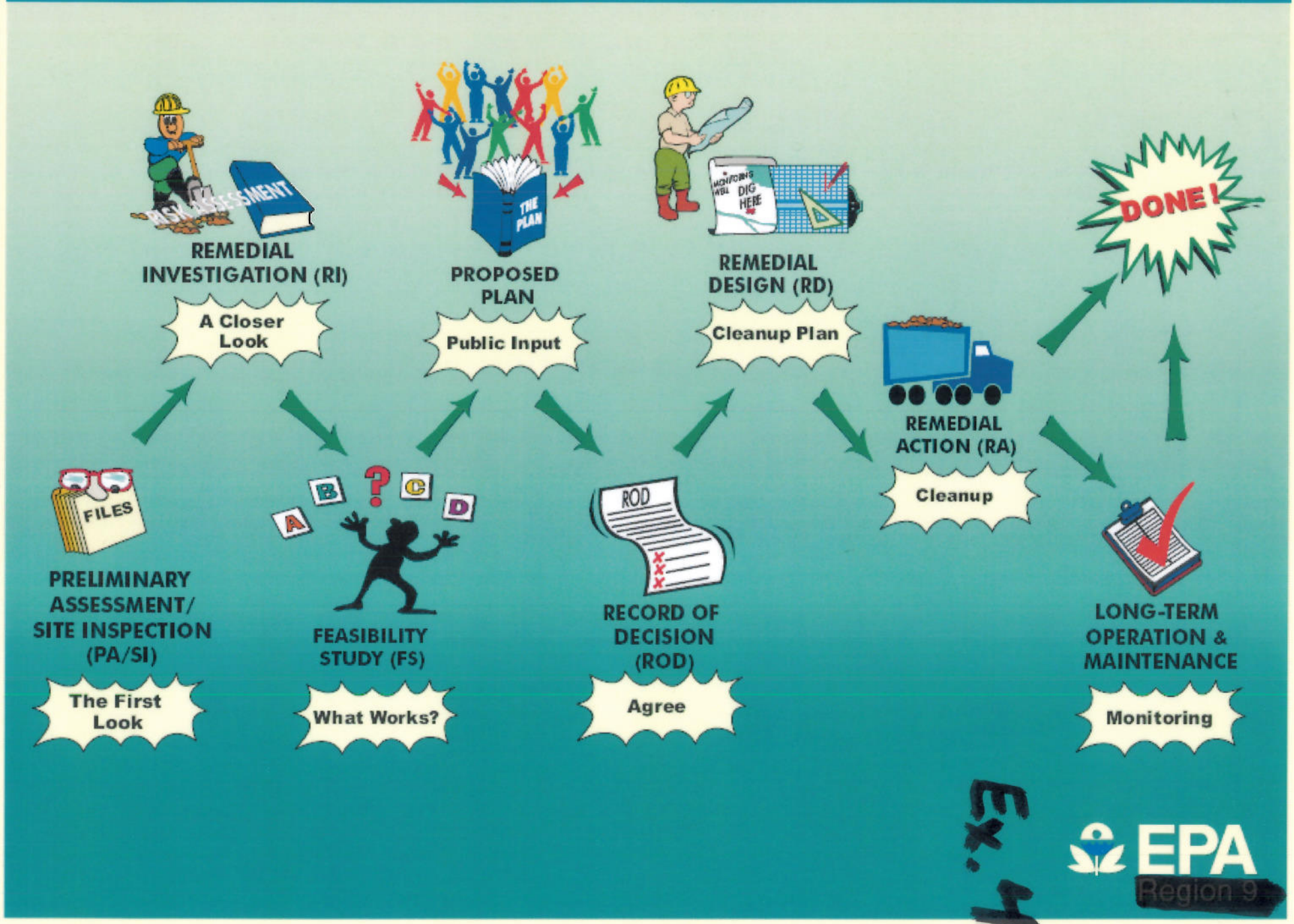
[redacted] Ex. 3

Figure 4: The Superfund Process for the [redacted] Site

Completed	**Site Discovery**	The [redacted] Site was referred to EPA by [redacted]
	Site Listing	Site placed on National Priorities List (NPL) in 2011. Eligible for federal funding to implement cleanup action under Superfund.
Next Step	**Remedial Investigation**	The RI Report will summarize sources of contamination and risks to human health and the environment posed by the site.
To be Completed	**Feasibility Study**	A feasibility study will evaluate cleanup options for the site.
	Proposed Plan & Public Comment Period	A proposed plan will explain options for site cleanup and identify a preferred option for public comment.
	Record of Decision	A Record of Decision will document the selected remedy. A "responsiveness summary" will address public comments.
	Remedial Design	Development of detailed design for the selected remedy.
	Remedial Action	Implementation of the selected remedy.
	Long-term Operation & Maintenance	Ongoing cleanup by remediation system, if needed.

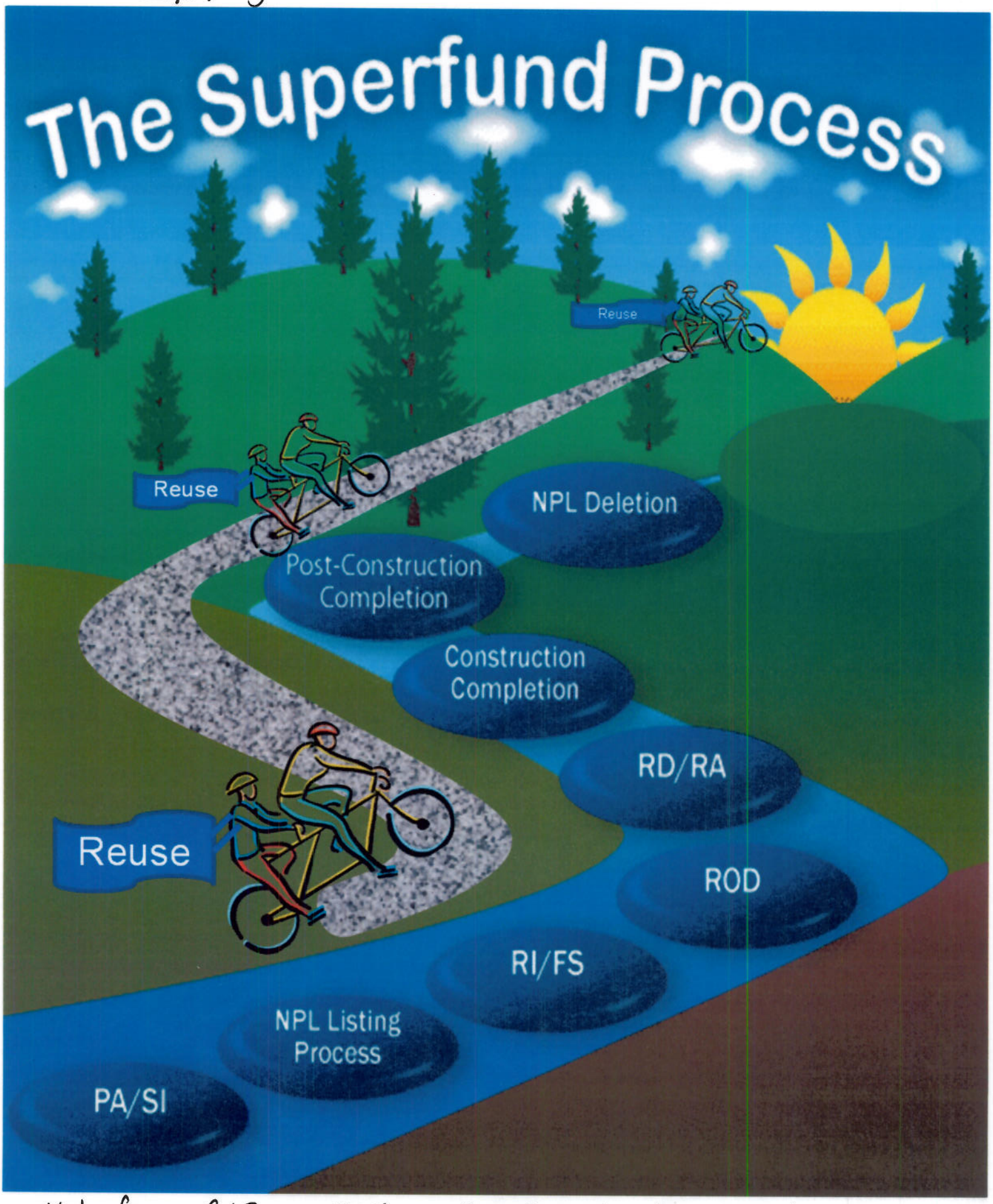
Superfund is EPA's program to identify, investigate, and clean up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites throughout the nation.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act



Ex. 4

Ex. 5



Not from CIP – missing "proposed plan" phase

Ex. 6

The Superfund Cleanup Process

This section provides a general listing of the many steps in the cleanup process, from the initial investigations through the removal of the site from the National Priorities List (Superfund List). As of [X date], the [site name] project is in the phases described below that are called [insert name and step number of phase(s) underway].

1. Site Discovery

The first step in the Superfund process is called Site Discovery. This term applies to all of the different ways that USEPA becomes aware of the need to consider a site for cleanup. Sometimes the notification comes from the general public, sometimes from a State that has been working on the site for sometimes, and sometimes other reports, such as the media, bring the site to USEPA's attention.

2. Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation (PA/SI)

Following Site Discovery, USEPA reviews any existing information, including prior sampling results, in a step called the Preliminary Assessment.This is followed by various activities such as a site visit or additional sampling, which are called the Site Investigation. Together these are called the
Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation or PA/SI. At this Site, [insert brief results of PA/SI if completed].

3. National Priorities List (NPL) Process

If the information warrants it, USEPA then goes through the National Priorities Listing (NPL) process, which requires an analysis of the types of known or suspected contaminants and their location next to people or the environment, to determine the potential for harm. The analysis document, the NPL Scoring Package, becomes the basis for approaching a State's Governor to request the State's agreement for proposing that the site be added to the National Superfund List.
In some cases, USEPA executes all or part of the Superfund process on a site that is not listed on the NPL. At the present time, [insert info on whether the site is listed or non-listed, and for how long USEPA Superfund has been overseeing cleanup].

4. Remedial Investigation (RI)

Following NPL listing, USEPA designs a thorough investigation of the site, characterizing both the lateral extent of contamination (the area affected and to what depth), and the types and concentrations of contaminants. This usually involves a significant air, soil, surface water and/or groundwater sampling process and often times multiple sampling events that can take many years. [Insert current status of Remedial Investigation for the site, and indicate state vs. EPA role as appropriate.]

5. Feasibility Study (FS)

Once the contamination has been identified, USEPA develops a list of possible ways to address it. The tools, techniques and process are organized into alternatives, often with multiple elements, that are evaluated using nine criteria, including protectiveness of
human health and the environment, ease of implementation, cost, and time to reach cleanup goals. Sometimes certain elements are tested at a reduced scale in the laboratory or in the field. These are called treatability studies. Their results help USEPA decide which alternatives should be considered and offered to the public for their comments. [Insert info on whether the Feasibility Study for this site is underway.]

6. Proposed Plan

A Proposed Plan is a 10-20 page document written for the public and distributed principally through USEPA's mailing list. It summarizes the findings of the RI/FS, compares various ways to address site contaminants, identifies USEPA's preferred alternative, and explains how to provide public comments. It announces a formal 30-day comment period (minimum) on USEPA's proposal. [Insert status of Proposed Plan for this site if appropriate.]

7. Record of Decision (ROD)

After considering and responding to public comment, USEPA issues the Record of Decision, which documents the selection of a cleanup option, and specifies all of its components as well as performance criteria and requirements that it will meet. [Insert status of ROD for this site if appropriate.]

8. Remedial Design (RD)

Remedial Design is the development of engineering drawings and specifications for a site cleanup. This phase follows the remedial investigation/feasibility study. A fact sheet is distributed when the design work is at 70% complete. [Insert status of RD for this site if appropriate.]

9. Remedial Action (RA)

Remedial Action is the actual building of treatment facilities, removal of waste piles, entombment of contamination, implementation of institutional controls or any other aspect that completes the cleanup decision. This phase includes the testing and

(Ex. 6 continued)

certifying of any facilities that are put into operation. [Insert status of RA for this site if appropriate.]

10. Five Year Review

This is an analysis prepared every five years to determine if site remedies remain protective of human health and the environment. Prior to the Five Year Review process beginning, the community is notified and asked to provide any information is has about the operations of the as-built remedy, or any issues and concerns that have arisen regarding the remedy. When the Five Year Review report is complete, the
community is notified of the results.

Other Possible Cleanup Process Steps

Two other potential steps in the site's cleanup process might occur.

1. Interim Actions

An interim action is any short-term, temporary or preliminary construction or activity that addresses contamination before a final cleanup decision is made. The choosing of an interim action often results in a public participation process similar to the Proposed Plan process that leads to a Record of Decision. [If an interim action applies to this site, describe it.]

2. ROD Amendment/Explanation of Significant Differences

If a final remedy needs to be changed after a Record of Decision has been made, the public is notified and a process similar to the Proposed Plan process leading up to a Record of Decision might ensue. This depends on the nature and extent of the proposed changes. [If this step was invoked for this site, explain why/when.]

Ex. 7

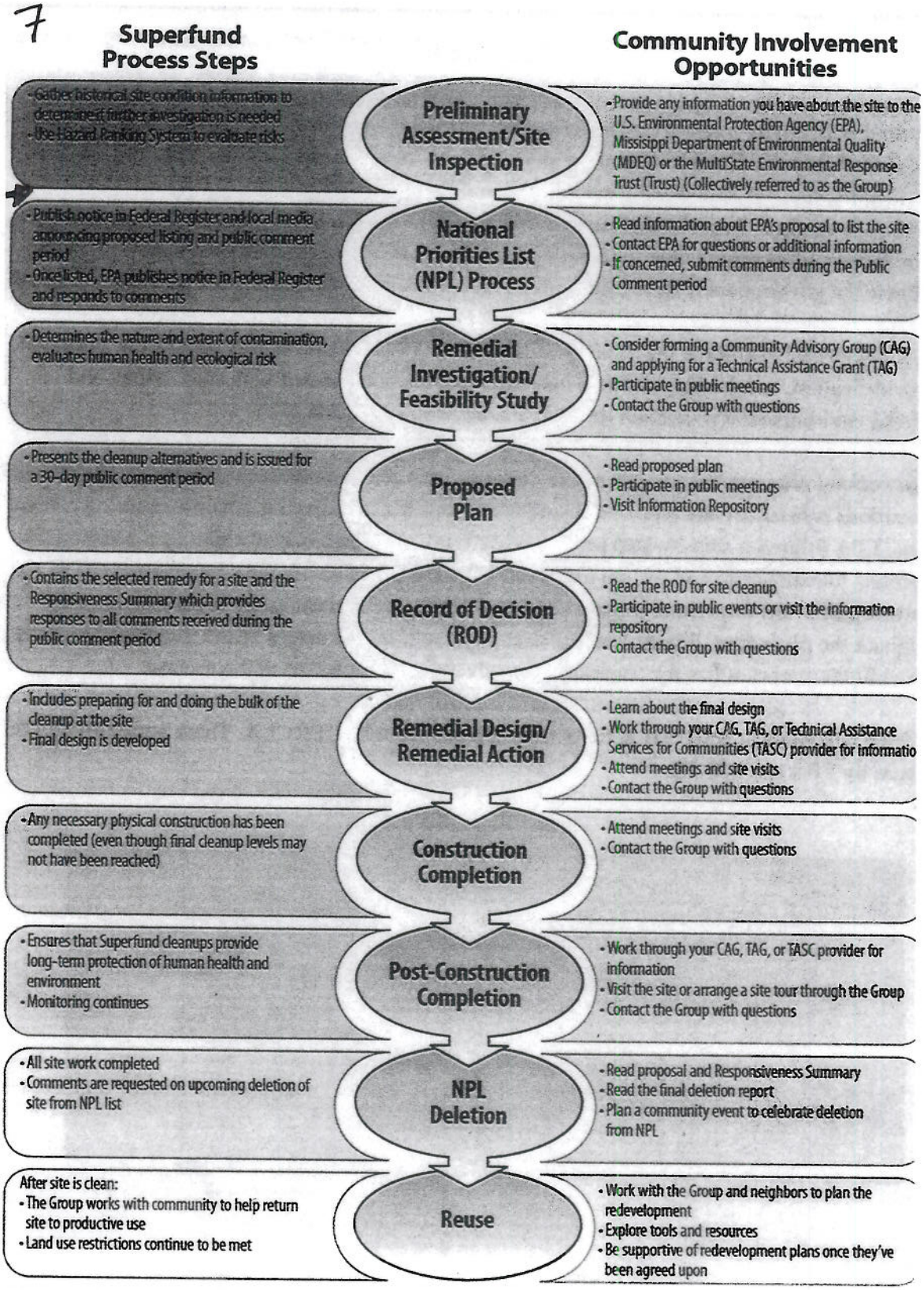
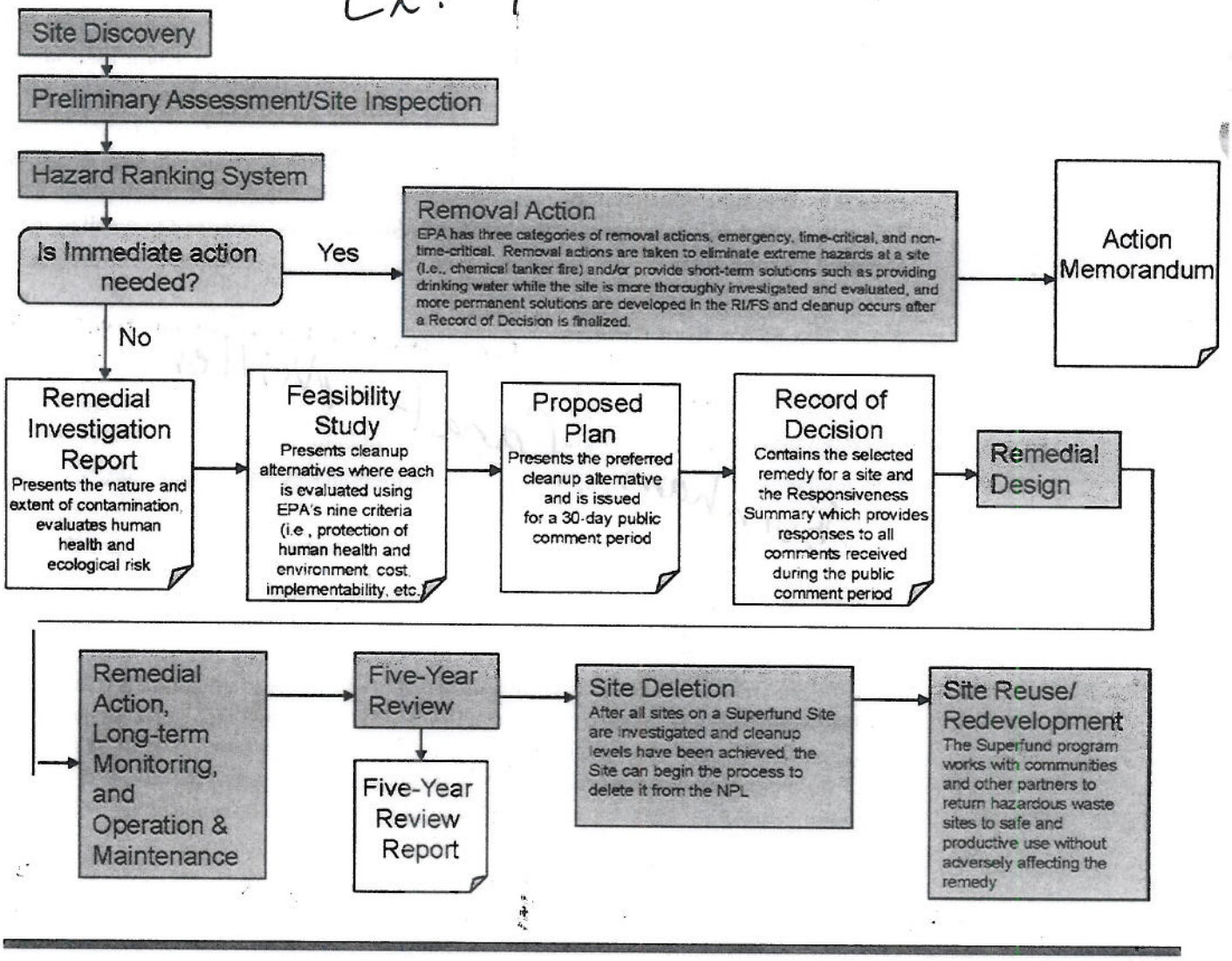


Figure 1 shows community involvement opportunities during each step of the Superfund process.

Ex. 8

Table 2.3 Superfund Cleanup Process

Event	Complete?	Description
PA/SI	☑	Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection Investigations of site conditions. If the release of hazardous substances requires immediate or short-term response actions, these are addressed under the Emergency Response program of Superfund. (YEAR)
NPL Listing	☑	National Priority List (NPL) Site Listing Process A list of the most serious sites identified for possible long-term cleanup.
RI/FS	☑	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) Determines the nature and extent of contamination. Assesses the treatability of site contamination and evaluates the potential performance and cost of treatment technologies.
ROD		ROD Explains which cleanup alternatives will be used at NPL sites. When remedies exceed 25 million, they are reviewed by the National Remedy Review Board.
RD/RA		Remedial Design/Remedial Action (RD/RA) Preparation and implementation of plans and specifications for applying site remedies. The bulk of the cleanup usually occurs during this phase. All new fund-financed remedies are reviewed by the National Priorities Panel.
Construction Completion		Construction Completion Identifies completion of physical cleanup construction, although this does not necessarily indicate whether final cleanup levels have been achieved.
Post Construction Completion		Post Construction Completion Ensures that Superfund response actions provide for the long-term protection of human health and the environment. Included here are Long-Term Response Actions (LTRA), Operation and Maintenance, Institutional Controls, Five-Year Reviews, Remedy Optimization.
NPL Delete		NPL Deletion Removes a site from the NPL once all response actions are complete and all cleanup goals have been achieved.
Reuse		Site Reuse/Redevelopment Information on how the Superfund program is working with communities and other partners to return hazardous waste sites to safe and productive use without adversely affecting the remedy.

Superfund Process

Ex. 9