



# Toastmaster-Macon Superfund Site Macon, Macon County, Missouri



## Community Involvement Plan Update

October 2019

### SECTION 1

#### Overview of the Community Involvement Plan

**1.1. Introduction** – The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 7 will use the information in this Community Involvement Plan (CIP) to help identify and address current matters of concern, and to review past community involvement efforts as EPA’s superfund cleanups project progresses. The CIP will also provide guidance to EPA staff and help to ensure that community needs are addressed throughout the cleanup process.

#### The CIP is intended to:

- Encourage community interest and participation throughout EPA’s involvement at the site.
- Initiate and support two-way communication between EPA and the community.
- Help ensure that community members understand the Superfund process and the opportunities it presents them to participate in the decision-making process regarding site cleanup.

This Community Involvement Plan identifies issues of concern and interest to the community potentially affected by the **Toastmaster-Macon Superfund Site, located in Macon, Macon County, Missouri**. See map on Page 3; site background information is in Section 3 of this CIP. A glossary with technical terms and definitions can be found in Appendix C, and the abbreviations and acronym list is in Appendix B of this CIP. This CIP contains information from the files of the EPA Region 7 office, as well as information gathered by EPA during community interviews and conversations with other interested parties and regulatory authorities.

EPA Region 7 is conducting activities at the site under the guidelines of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, a federal law passed in 1980 and commonly known as Superfund; the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, enacted in 1986; and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, revised in 1990.

**Cleanup Responsibility:** Federal and state regulatory authorities each have a role to play in cleaning up hazardous waste sites. When EPA has the primary responsibility for Superfund activities at a site, the state provides technical and regulatory guidance and support to EPA, as needed. In some cases, the state takes the lead while EPA provides regulatory and technical support.

#### **1.2. EPA Invites Your Comments – If you have questions or comments on this CIP, would like to receive site updates, and/or need additional information, contact:**

**Elizabeth Kramer**, EPA Community Involvement Coordinator; phone: 913-551-7186; email: [kramer.elizabeth@epa.gov](mailto:kramer.elizabeth@epa.gov)

**John Frey**, EPA On-Scene Coordinator; phone: 913-551-7994; email: [frey.john@epa.gov](mailto:frey.john@epa.gov)

**EPA R7 Toll-free number: 1-800-223-0425**

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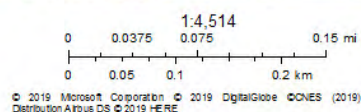
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### Toastmaster-Macon Superfund Site Building Location, Macon, Missouri



March 13, 2019

- |           |                 |                   |                |
|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Counties  | Hazardous waste | Streams           | Toxic releases |
| Railroads | Water Bodies    | Water dischargers | Air pollution  |
| Superfund |                 |                   |                |



EJSCEEN 2018



## SECTION 2

### Community Involvement Plan Objectives



Throughout the investigation and cleanup of the site, EPA will endeavor to keep community members informed of and involved in the cleanup process. To do this, EPA may employ a variety of tools and techniques, some of which are described in the next section. The specific communication effort will be based on the level of community interest, identified community issues and concerns, and the complexity and duration of the site investigation and cleanup. The level of participation sought by some communities or individual community members varies.

EPA encourages those who want a greater level of participation to consider forming a **Community Advisory Group** and/or applying for **Technical Assistance Grant** funding. For additional details on the TAG and CAG programs, contact the Community Involvement Coordinator (CIC) listed on page 1 and in Appendix A.

The CIP for this site is intended to provide general Superfund program information to interested community members, as well as help them identify the many participation opportunities and options available to them throughout the cleanup.

The CIP is also intended to be an information resource for EPA staff members assigned to the site team. The following community involvement objectives help to ensure that avenues of communication between EPA and the community are established and maintained.

#### Objectives include:

- Provide timely, site-specific information to community members so that they are able to participate in, or closely follow, site-related activities to the maximum extent they desire, and the process allows.
- Provide a direct contact for community members by assigning a CIC for this site. The CIC will act as a liaison between the community and EPA.
- Provide opportunities for community input that are tailored to the needs and concerns of the community.
- Help ensure that community members are well-informed, so that they are knowledgeable about site activities and the Superfund process.
- Enhance communications between EPA and local officials to help ensure that officials are informed of site-related activities, and that EPA benefits from the officials' insights regarding the community and its concerns, the site and its history, and local regulatory issues.
- Enhance communications between EPA and the media to help ensure reporters are provided timely information about site-related activities and events, and are aware of pertinent site-related topics.



## SECTION 3

### Site Background

#### 3.1 Site Overview – The Toastmaster-

**Macon Superfund Site** encompasses a light industrial and residential area of Macon, Missouri, where trichloroethylene (TCE) has been detected in the groundwater, soil gas, and indoor air at the former Toastmaster small-appliance manufacturing facility and certain other properties. The facility, generally located at 704 South Missouri Street in Macon, Missouri, is now occupied by Compton's Furniture & More, a retail outlet. Compton's LLC is the current owner of the facility.



**What is trichloroethylene (TCE)?** TCE is used in industrial solvents and degreasers, and household products such as correction fluids, paints, paint removers, adhesives, rug and metal cleaners, and spot removers. It is a manufactured substance and does not occur naturally in the environment.

**What are the potential health effects of TCE?** TCE is the primary contaminant of concern at the site. Exposure to TCE poses potential human health hazards to the central nervous system, kidney, liver, immune system, male reproductive system, and developing fetus. TCE is characterized by EPA as “carcinogenic in humans” by all routes of exposure.

Trichloroethylene (TCE) and fuel oil are known to have been released directly to the subsurface at the site. TCE is transformed in the subsurface to cis-1,2-dichloroethene and vinyl chloride, which are also present in

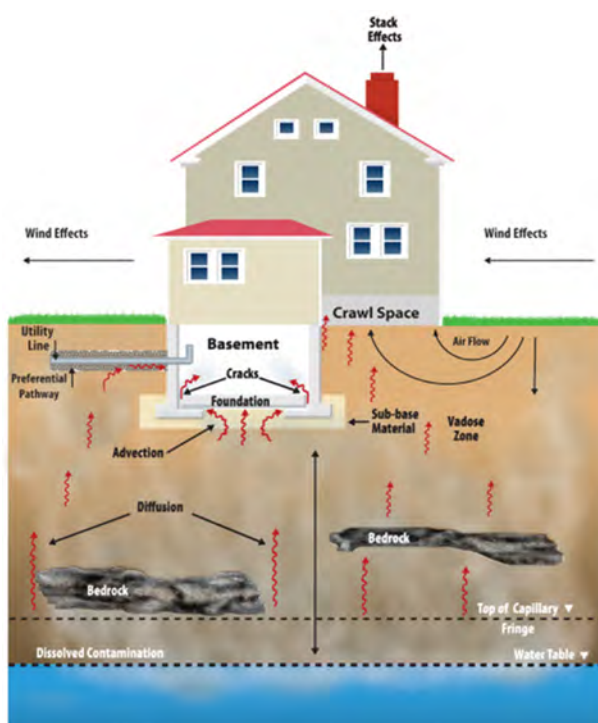


FIGURE SHOWING VAPOR INTRUSION INTO A HOME

lower concentrations in groundwater at the site, along with lesser concentrations of fuel oil-related volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Other contaminants of concern at this site include vinyl chloride and dichloroethene, both of which are breakdown byproducts of the degradation of TCE in the environment. Single (acute) or short-term exposure to TCE can potentially affect a developing fetus. High acute concentrations of TCE vapors can irritate the respiratory system and skin, and induce central nervous system effects such as light-headedness, drowsiness, and headaches. Fact Sheets about TCE are included in the Appendices.

**What is Vapor Intrusion?** Vapor intrusion (VI) is a process by which volatile chemicals in soil and groundwater can migrate into and accumulate inside buildings.

Vapor mitigation systems reduce concentrations of airborne contamination, so they do not pose health risks.

For more information on **TCE and TCE health risks**, visit:

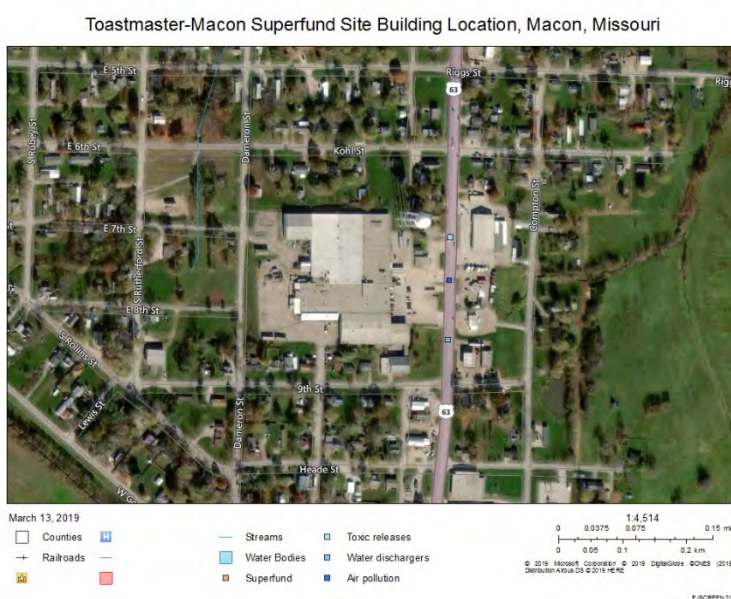
- The **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)/Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)** TCE ToxFAQs online at: [www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/tfacts19.pdf](http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/tfacts19.pdf).
- **ATSDR's Fact Sheet on Vapor Intrusion:** <https://semspub.epa.gov/work/05/924990.pdf>
- **For EPA Vapor Intrusion (VI) information, visit:** EPA's website about VI: [www.epa.gov/vaporintrusion](http://www.epa.gov/vaporintrusion)
- **EPA's Citizen's Guide to VI mitigation:** [https://clu-in.org/download/Citizens/a\\_citizens\\_guide\\_to\\_vapor\\_intrusion\\_mitigation\\_.pdf](https://clu-in.org/download/Citizens/a_citizens_guide_to_vapor_intrusion_mitigation_.pdf)
- **EPA's website about VI at Superfund Sites:** [www.epa.gov/vaporintrusion/vapor-intrusion-superfund-sites](http://www.epa.gov/vaporintrusion/vapor-intrusion-superfund-sites)

For additional EPA Region 7 Fact Sheets and Public Notices, visit:

- Fact Sheets for Missouri cleanup sites: [www.epa.gov/mo/missouri-cleanups](http://www.epa.gov/mo/missouri-cleanups)
- Public Notices: [www.epa.gov/ks/region-7-public-notice](http://www.epa.gov/ks/region-7-public-notice)

**3.2 Site Location and Description** – The Toastmaster-Macon Site is located on approximately 10 acres and consists of one large building that covers approximately 175,000 square feet. It is located in an area that is primarily light industrial or residential. Adjacent to the west side of the building is the former location of the TCE and diesel storage tanks – a concrete foundation that housed above-ground storage tanks prior to 1991.

The facility is bounded on the east by light commercial businesses and Missouri Street (U.S. Highway 63); on the north by residences facing Kohl Street; on the west by Dameron Street; and on the south by residences facing Ninth Street. The facility is mostly paved and not fenced.



**3.3 Site History, Previous Response Actions/Investigations** – From the mid-1950s to 2001, Toastmaster, Inc., manufactured small appliances at the facility. From 2001 until 2012, the facility was used for warehousing purposes.

- Macon Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) owned all or part of the facility and leased the property to McGraw-Edison Company, beginning in the mid-1950s, for use by its Portable Appliance and Tool Group division. In 1980, McGraw-Edison, as part of an asset sale, sold its Portable Appliance and Tool Group division as part of a leveraged buyout, resulting in the formation of Toastmaster, Inc. (Toastmaster). In October 1983, Toastmaster was acquired by Magic Chef, Inc., and was operated as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Magic Chef, Inc. until acquired by Maytag Company in 1986. Toastmaster was then sold to a portion of its management team in January 1987. In 1992, Toastmaster became a publicly-traded company. On Jan. 8, 1999, Toastmaster was acquired by Salton, Inc. Salton, Inc. later changed its name to Russell-Hobbs, Inc. and Toastmaster operated as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Russell-Hobbs, Inc. Spectrum Brands, Inc. acquired Russell-Hobbs in 2010.



- From 1956 until at least 1996, TCE was stored and used in operations at the facility. Until 1991, TCE was stored in a 5,000-gallon above-ground storage tank (AST). After 1991, TCE was stored within the facility in 55-gallon drums.
  - In 1991, during Toastmaster's ownership and operation of the facility, TCE was discovered to have been released from an AST on the facility, and also found in nearby groundwater. A pinhole leak was discovered in the 5,000-gallon fuel oil AST located outside, directly adjacent to the manufacturing building. A 5,000-gallon AST containing TCE was also located next to the fuel oil storage tank. Both of these tanks were located within a concrete foundation on a gravel bed. A subsequent investigation by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) reported that TCE use since 1956 resulted in spillage during storage tank filling, which occurred over a long period of time. Further investigation found that TCE vapors were present in both the indoor air and sub-slab air of the facility.
- 
- In September 1991, after discovering the fuel leak, Toastmaster contracted to perform a soil gas survey to evaluate the potential presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in soils under and adjacent to the AST area, and to estimate the quantity of VOCs that may have been released in this area. Soil gas sampling was conducted on Sept. 14-16, 1991. This sampling revealed the presence of total VOCs and TCE, along with traces of benzene and toluene, in the storage area.
  - Based on the results of the soil gas survey, Toastmaster initiated a Phase II Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) to verify the results of the soil gas survey and to delineate the vertical and horizontal extent of the VOC contamination. At that time, a Phase I ESA had not been completed. Field work on the Phase II ESA began on Jan. 20, 1992, which included the installation of 10 groundwater monitoring wells.
  - The Phase II ESA documented that soils downgradient and cross-gradient from the former location of the TCE and diesel fuel ASTs were contaminated with VOCs. The Phase II ESA also documented that groundwater in both an upper water-bearing zone and a lower water-bearing zone were contaminated with VOCs – most significantly, TCE.
  - On June 17, 1992, Toastmaster reported a spill of TCE at the facility to the National Response Center. This report indicated that Toastmaster had performed a site assessment and discovered off-site contamination of TCE in groundwater. The contamination was reported to be a result of historical leaks of TCE at the AST.
  - On Sept. 17, 1993, MDNR received a Cleanup Assessment Report for the Toastmaster site from the Missouri Department of Health. The report concluded that a health risk existed at the site based on the high levels of VOCs, especially TCE, in the soil and groundwater. However, the magnitude of the health risk could not be determined without additional information regarding the presence and vulnerability of public and private water supplies near the site.
  - After the Phase II ESA was completed, Toastmaster contracted to design and oversee the response to subsurface TCE contamination. In January 1995, groundwater from the monitoring wells was sampled.

Some samples showed a slight increase, while some showed a slight decrease, from the 1992 sampling results.

- In December 1995, Toastmaster installed 13 additional monitoring wells to further characterize the extent of contamination and the direction of groundwater flow.
- MDNR submitted a Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) Site Identification Form to EPA for the site on Feb. 8, 1996. Toastmaster submitted an application to MDNR's Hazardous Substances Environmental Remediation Program for the remediation of contaminants under the review and oversight of MDNR. Toastmaster was accepted into MDNR's Voluntary Cleanup Program by a letter dated March 29, 1996. MDNR requested that Toastmaster conduct a Phase I ESA, which was completed on June 14, 1996.
- In April and July 1996, MDNR issued two comment letters on previous investigations conducted at the site. In July 1998, a pump-and-treat system was evaluated as a remediation technique. In October 1998, MDNR issued a third comment letter requiring the installation of additional monitoring wells including wells drilled to bedrock, sampling of intermittent streams downgradient from the site, and investigation of the TCE source area. In March 1999, MDNR approved the well installation work plan, including wells drilled to bedrock.
- In January 2001, a letter issued by MDNR to Toastmaster indicated that, although characterization was not yet complete, response actions were necessary at the site. In April 2001, MDNR approved a pilot test for the use of Hydrogen Release Compound at the site. In October 2001, MDNR requested additional sampling at the site and approved Toastmaster's sampling plan in November 2001.
- On April 14, 2004, MDNR issued a letter stating that the use of Hydrogen Release Compound at the site had been effective, but that it should be combined with another remediation technology that will be effective in the source area.
- In March 2005, MDNR issued a letter to Toastmaster indicating that a new guidance document would be used in the investigation and/or remediation of the site with respect to source areas, indoor air, groundwater, and its associated contaminant plume.
- In April 2010, MDNR issued a letter to Toastmaster indicating that additional site investigation was needed. In June 2011, the site investigation work plan was approved by MDNR. In March 2012, MDNR issued a letter requesting additional investigation and remedial action.
- In June 2012, Compton's LLC purchased the facility and assumed, by contractual indemnity, all environmental liabilities associated with the facility. MDNR received a letter of agreement enrolling Compton's LLC in MDNR's Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP) on May 23, 2012.





- On June 13, 2013, MDNR issued comments on the groundwater monitoring report, and again set a deadline for submission of a remedial action plan. On Dec. 11, 2013, MDNR established a 30-day deadline for remedial action plan submittal, or the site would be terminated from MDNR's VCP. On Jan. 16, 2014, the site was terminated from Missouri's VCP.
- In May 2014, MDNR conducted indoor air sampling to determine whether Contaminants of Concern (COC) vapors from subsurface contamination were resulting in exposures within the building at the facility. The sampling documented elevated levels of TCE in the indoor air within the building.
- In June 2014, MDNR requested that EPA take action to respond to vapor intrusion exposures within the building at the facility and address the source of those exposures.
- In July 2014, MDNR conducted indoor air and sub-slab soil gas sampling at residences in the immediate vicinity of the facility to determine whether the COCs from the facility were impacting nearby residences. The results of this sampling, received by MDNR in August 2014, documented elevated indoor and/or sub-slab levels of TCE in two of the nearby residences. TCE had volatilized (evaporated) and entered the indoor air through vapor intrusion.
- In September 2014, MDNR referred the site to EPA, requesting that EPA investigate and respond to contamination at the facility, as well as contamination emanating from the facility.
- On Oct. 2, 2014, EPA conducted a fund-lead removal action and installed sub-slab vapor mitigation devices, like the one shown in the image (right), in the two residences that had elevated levels of TCE due to the presence of TCE under residential properties adjacent to the site. The vapor mitigation devices that were installed mitigate the threat of vapor intrusion (VI). Additional information about vapor intrusion is included below and in the Appendices. Ongoing sampling for TCE has been conducted at nearby residences from 2016 through 2019.
- EPA reached settlements with Compton's LLC, Spectrum Brands, Inc., and Cooper Industries, LLC, the current and previous owners of the facility, to address TCE contamination at the site. This settlement is in the form of an Administrative Settlement Agreement and Order on Consent. This settlement requires investigations and response actions to address contamination associated with the release of trichloroethene (TCE). The responsible parties, through the settlement that EPA reached with them, installed another vapor mitigation device at a third residence.
- Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) have performed work detailed in the Removal Action Work Plan titled "Facility Vapor Intrusion Mitigation System Design & Implementation/Residential Investigation Work Plan." In addition, in the event of any release of a hazardous substance from the site, EPA's On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) will be immediately notified at (913) 281-0991 and the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.



*FIGURE: Vapor mitigation system*

- EPA continues to oversee a Removal Action for TCE Contamination, including sampling and mitigation activities at the facility, to ensure that TCE concentrations in indoor air are reduced below health-based levels. EPA is also overseeing investigation activities that will address the main source of TCE contamination at the site. EPA continues to review work being conducted at the facility to address indoor air. EPA's investigation has also included collection of exterior soil gas data near selected residences to determine if these homes were at risk from vapor intrusion and required supplemental sampling activities.

EPA was in the community in May 2018 to conduct interviews of community members to develop the Community Involvement Plan update to ensure the community has access to updates of the site's progress. EPA will review the data collected during the most recent sampling activity to determine next steps for the site. EPA has visited the site many times to continue oversight, sampling and mitigation activities.

Additional information about the site history is available in the Administrative Record for the Toastmaster-Macon Site and is available online at: <https://semspub.epa.gov/src/collection/07/AR64034>, and at the site's On-Scene Coordinator Response.epa.gov website at: [response.epa.gov/toastmaster-macon-site](https://response.epa.gov/toastmaster-macon-site) or [https://response.epa.gov/site/site\\_profile.aspx?site\\_id=9570](https://response.epa.gov/site/site_profile.aspx?site_id=9570).

**3.4 Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA)** – The PRPs are preparing an EE/CA to study removal options to address the contamination source.

***What is an EE/CA? An Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) is a study completed in advance of short-term Superfund cleanups (non-time-critical removal actions). An EE/CA looks at environmental conditions and ways to clean up contamination. It also reviews the cost and feasibility of the cleanup options.***

The EE/CA is nearly complete. A 30-day public comment period will follow the EE/CA's completion. Once ready, EPA plans to send a mailout with a weblink to view the EE/CA to provide public comments during the comment period.

## SECTION 4

### Community Background

#### 4.1. Community Profile and Demographics

Macon is located in “the heart of Mid-America and the historical crossroads of U.S. Highways 63 and 36. Macon is a city with a rich cultural heritage and strong vision for the future. Macon offers the amenities of a small friendly city with the advantages of a growing city. Cultural, social, civic, and educational opportunities create an excellent quality of life. Macon is known as the 'City of Maples' with over 275,000 maple trees.”

Source: <http://www.cityofmacon-mo.com/>



Per the United States Census American Fact Finder website, at:

[http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/community\\_facts.xhtml](http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/community_facts.xhtml):

City of Macon, Missouri, Population: **5,471**

Macon County Population: **15,566**

Macon County Median Household Income: **\$38,903**

Macon County Median Earnings for Workers: **\$25,667**

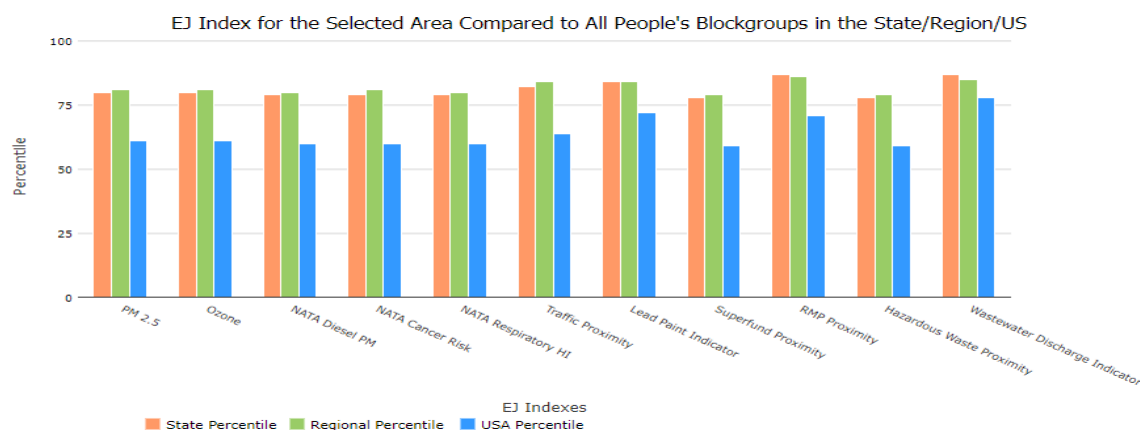
Macon County Median Age: **43**

#### 4.2 Environmental Justice (EJ) – EPA prepared an Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool

(EJSCREEN) for this site. Nine of the 11 indicators were above the level in which EPA would classify this site as having potential EJ concerns (see figures included below). EJSCREEN is a tool for pre-decisional use only. It can help identify areas that may warrant additional consideration, analysis, or outreach. It does not provide a basis for decision-making, but it may help identify potential areas of EJ concern. Users should keep in mind that screening tools are subject to substantial uncertainty in their demographic and environmental data, particularly when looking at small geographic areas. (See Appendix D for EJSCREEN Maps and Reports.) Visit EJSCREEN at: [www.epa.gov/ejscreen](http://www.epa.gov/ejscreen).

Environmental justice is 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. EPA has this goal for all communities and persons across this nation. It will be achieved when everyone enjoys:

- The same degree of protection from environmental and health hazards.
- Equal access to the decision-making process to have a healthy environment in which to live, learn, and work.



Bar Chart, EJ Index for the half mile radius around the Toastmaster-Macon Site

Toastmaster-Macon Superfund Site 1/2 mile Radius

Selected Variables	Percentile in State	Percentile in EPA Region	Percentile in USA
<b>EJ Indexes</b>			
EJ Index for Particulate Matter (PM 2.5)	80	81	61
EJ Index for Ozone	80	81	61
EJ Index for NATA* Diesel PM	79	80	60
EJ Index for NATA* Air Toxics Cancer Risk	79	81	60
EJ Index for NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index	79	80	60
EJ Index for Traffic Proximity and Volume	82	84	64
EJ Index for Lead Paint Indicator	84	84	72
EJ Index for Superfund Proximity	78	79	59
EJ Index for RMP Proximity	87	86	71
EJ Index for Hazardous Waste Proximity	78	79	59
EJ Index for Wastewater Discharge Indicator	87	85	78



**4.3 Community Issues and Concerns** – EPA conducted 15 interviews with 17 community members and stakeholders of the local community to inform its Community Involvement Plan (CIP) and a Technical Assistance Needs Assessment (TANA) for the Toastmaster-Macon Superfund Site in Macon, Missouri. The interviews were conducted in May 2018. Individuals interviewed were asked a set of standard questions included below. Interviewees included residents and representatives from the city, county, state, area organizations, churches and schools. Interviews conducted were informational and provided an update of ongoing EPA actions at the site. This section summarizes interviewees’ key concerns, recommendations and requests.

#### **Summary of CIP and TANA Interviews – Key Community Concerns, Recommendations and Requests:**

##### ***Nearby/Affected Resident Concerns***

Participants living near the site had several concerns regarding their health, neighborhood and properties. They include the potential for vapor intrusion in their homes; whether trichloroethylene (TCE) levels in a home can increase over time; whether there will be a buyout of affected properties; that a spill in the Compton’s Furniture & More (Compton’s) parking lot could flow into nearby yards; and that there may be drainage issues at nearby properties. Residents also asked if the Compton’s parking lot was sampled and if EPA will be conducting any sampling in the future.<sup>1</sup>

##### ***Property Value Concerns***

Participants said that the values of homes near the site are low and owners are unable to sell, and that there should be an evaluation of property value lost to the owners of nearby properties. People felt that some homeowners were unaware of the contamination when they purchased their properties and now feel “stuck” with them.

##### ***Health and Contaminant Concerns***

Concerns raised regarding TCE and indoor air include the possibility that vapor intrusion at Compton’s may be unsafe for workers and people living near the facility; whether TCE vapor absorbs into the fabric of the furniture at Compton’s; and TCE’s possible effects on a potential fire at Compton’s. Participants wondered if drinking water may be affected by the contamination and whether the poor health of area trees is related to the contamination. Several people talked about instances of cancer and failing health in the community, and whether residents and people who worked at the Toastmaster facility were affected. Participants asked whether services would be available to residents with health symptoms of contamination-related illnesses. People noted that cleaning up the site now will not help community members who have already been affected and/or who are possibly too elderly to take legal action.

##### ***Cleanup Concerns***

Participants requested more information on how long the cleanup will take; what the process will be; who determines the cleanup level; whether replacing topsoil is an option for residents; and how EPA plans to get the word out about cleanup activities. Some participants noted that the cleanup is taking a long time and expressed concern about how the property would be reused if Compton’s is torn down. Participants said that since

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<sup>1</sup> Participants also shared a health concern not related to site contamination – that Compton’s burns materials in the winter for heating and the emissions may affect nearby residents.

Compton's has not contributed to the contamination, it should not be held responsible for the cleanup. They noted that if Compton's closes down, the city would lose valuable tax revenue.<sup>2</sup>

### ***Site Awareness and EPA Community Involvement***

While most participants felt adequately informed about the site, many are unaware of EPA's actions or other cleanup activities at the site. Some people, especially those living closest to the site, have previously received information about the site and expressed satisfaction with their level of engagement and community outreach from EPA. Most participants who received information about the site felt that it was clear and easy to understand, and said that the level of community involvement for the site from EPA was appropriate. Most participants have not contacted EPA or other agencies regarding the site and were not receiving information about it, although many had discussed the site with their friends and neighbors. Participants recommended making sure to include Compton's, the Macon Area Chamber of Commerce, the Macon County Health Department, the mayor, county commissioners, and major area employers in community involvement efforts.<sup>3</sup> Participants said that their experiences with EPA and the state and other government agencies have been positive and without issue.

### ***Technical Assistance Needs and Recommendations***

Participants recommended informational meetings, workshops, fact sheets with simple information, technical document reviews, and a community advisory board as ways to address technical assistance needs and provide site information. People also suggested that a website, TCE fact sheets, and periodic letters with site progress updates would be helpful. Some participants said that communicating with the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) regarding the health effects of TCE would be helpful. People also mentioned that plain language assistance could be provided for elderly residents and other residents needing assistance with understanding more technical site information.

### ***Preferred Methods and Frequency for Receiving Information***

Many participants said that email is the best way to communicate with them. Additional methods for communication include public meetings, social media, flyers, online "swap shops," newspapers, newsletters, periodic phone calls and conference calls, television, and mail. People noted that more frequent communication about site activities is preferable. The frequency of communications mentioned by participants ranged from monthly to quarterly to biannually, or yearly if there is no activity at the site. If there is an issue on site, participants would like to receive information as often as needed. Most people were not familiar with the site's information repository or Administrative Record. For additional outreach methods, participants recommended reaching out to area clubs such as Elks Lodges and Lions Clubs; posting on other agency websites; advertising at the health fair and the Macon County Town and Country Fair; contacting the Local Emergency Planning Commission; and having brochures at the courthouse for people to take with them.

### ***Community Meeting Recommendations and Requests***

Participants said that the August 2016 public meeting was not advertised early enough; some residents did not hear about the meeting in time to attend. Participants recommended sending out information for future public meetings earlier. Some participants felt that the 2016 meeting did not do a good job of providing information

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<sup>2</sup> Participants also expressed a general concern that local media may blow site concerns out of proportion and that could have a negative effect on the business and the community.

<sup>3</sup> Participants also shared a broader concern that the south side of Macon does not have the attention of the city that it deserves, and the site is treated as a "fix or flatten" issue.

about the site. Others felt that it was effective. For future public meetings, people recommended Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings between 6:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. Some participants suggested a lunchtime public meeting so that interested residents could attend during their lunch breaks.

**Questions about the site included the following:**

- *How long have you lived/worked in this area?*
- *Are you familiar with the Toastmaster-Macon Superfund Site (the site) in Macon, Missouri?*
- *How did you first become aware of contamination associated with the site?*
- *What is your understanding of the history of the trichloroethylene (TCE) contamination at the site and its effect on the community?*
- *Is this site important to you? If so, why?*
- *Do you have any concerns about the site and/or the cleanup status?*
- *Have you contacted EPA, the state and/or any other government agencies and officials to inquire or express concerns about the site? If so, were your questions answered to your satisfaction?*
- *Are you aware of any activities that are currently underway to clean up environmental contamination?*
- *Are you currently receiving information about the Toastmaster-Macon Site and its environmental issue (TCE)?*
- *Is the information you have received about the site easy and clear to understand?*
- *Have you attended a community meeting regarding the cleanup activities? If so, how effective do you feel the community meetings have been?*
- *What are the issues or areas in which the community may require assistance in order to participate meaningfully in the Superfund decision-making process?*
- *Are there particular community members or stakeholders affected by the site who may need additional assistance understanding site information and what it may mean to them? Are these stakeholder groups reached by existing organizations that serve the broader community?*
- *How do you feel about the level of community involvement and outreach from the site to the residences and businesses affected by the site?*
- *Do you feel you have been kept adequately informed?*
- *What is the best way to provide information to you?*
- *How frequently? What kind of information would you like to receive?*
- *Are you interested in being on the mailing list to receive updates on environmental cleanup activities at the site?*
- *Are you aware of the information repository at the Toastmaster-Macon Site?*
- *Have you reviewed the Administrative Record? If not, would you like a brief description of the information repository and Administrative Record?*
- *Have you had experience with an EPA contractor? And what do you think about receiving site information and/or technical assistance from an EPA contractor?*
- *Who do you consider to be leaders in the community?*
- *What are the existing organizations in the community that are involved in site issues or which tend to be the "go-to" groups for community members interested in site issues or related concerns?*
- *Can you suggest any other individuals or groups that should be contacted for additional information or added to the mailing list?*
- *Is there anyone whom you think we should be sure to include in our community interviews?*
- *What has your experience been with EPA and the state and any other government agencies or officials?*
- *What do you think of EPA's relationship with this community?*
- *Is the EPA viewed as a credible, trustworthy source of information?*



- *From the community's perspective, what could prevent the Superfund cleanup process from moving forward? What could EPA potentially do to address this situation?*

**4.4 Community Involvement Core Principles** – Community involvement at the site will focus on the following core principles:

1. Timely and accurate responses to questions raised by area residents, local officials, organizations, and the media.
2. Establishment of an information repository in the community.
3. Informal public dialogue between EPA representatives and all interested parties.
4. Preparation of a responsiveness summary.
5. Revision to this plan, as necessary.
6. Assistance to communities by providing information on the following, as necessary:
  - How to apply for a Technical Assistance Grant
  - How to apply for Technical Assistance Services for Communities
  - How to form a Community Advisory Group

**4.5 Implementation Schedule and Summary of Community Involvement Provisions Related to the Superfund Removal Process** – Community involvement activities for the **Toastmaster-Macon Superfund Site** will follow Superfund requirements, with supplemental activities at appropriate milestones to address community requests for information and involvement.

See EPA's [Community Involvement Handbook, Appendix A](#) for a complete discussion of CERCLA Requirements and National Contingency Plan (NCP) Provisions, available online at:

<https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-community-involvement-tools-and-resources>

## SECTION 5

### Community Involvement Activities

**5.1 Overview of Community Involvement Activities** – By performing the following activities, EPA can help ensure community members know about the Superfund process and the actions taking place at the site, and that they are aware of the opportunities for the community to participate in site-related decisions. By providing accurate information about the site investigation and cleanup, EPA will enable interested parties to make recommendations regarding the site that are appropriate for their community.

**5.2 Assign an EPA Community Involvement Coordinator (CIC)** – A site-assigned CIC provides community members a direct link to EPA Region 7 and acts as a liaison between EPA and the community. As a member of EPA's site team, the CIC can often respond to inquiries as they are received. Should an inquiry require specific information the CIC does not have, the CIC can obtain the information or refer the inquiry to an appropriate specialist, such as the On-Scene Coordinator or Toxicologist assigned to the site. Interested parties may contact the CIC at any time, whenever questions or concerns arise, and the CIC will make every effort to respond promptly and accurately to all inquiries. (See Appendix A for all related EPA contact information, including the On-Scene Coordinator.)

**5.3 Establish a Toll-free Hotline Number for the Public** – EPA maintains a hotline for Superfund inquiries. The hotline can be used to reach EPA or the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) employees located in the EPA Region 7 office. During working hours, the community engagement staff may answer the hotline. When calls are answered by an answering machine, callers should state which site they

are calling about, in addition to leaving their name, phone number, and the reason for their call. Every effort will be made to return calls promptly. The toll-free number is **1-800-223-0425**.

**5.4 Prepare and Distribute Fact Sheets to Residents and Interested Parties** – Fact sheets (also referred to as community updates or newsletters) are useful when communicating with large groups about topics of common interest. For example, fact sheets are helpful for explaining specific events and issues, discussing and dispelling rumors, explaining relevant scientific or technological data, or informing interested parties about progress or problems related to the site or the schedule of work.

Fact sheets should be provided on an as-needed or annual basis. An annual fact sheet should be considered when site activities are "invisible" to the community for long periods of time, as is the case when laboratory analyses are being completed, data is being verified, reports are being written, or access and other legal agreements are being negotiated.

EPA posts **Fact Sheets for Missouri cleanup sites** online at: [www.epa.gov/mo/missouri-cleanups](http://www.epa.gov/mo/missouri-cleanups)

**5.5 Develop and Maintain a Mailing and Contact List** – Mailing and contact lists are developed and maintained to facilitate distribution of materials, such as fact sheets and meeting notices, to interested and potentially affected community members. The lists also provide EPA a quick reference to key community members, such as local officials and community group leaders, in the event EPA wants to provide a timely notice about unanticipated events, such as sudden media interest in site activities.

Local residents, local businesses, elected officials, and the media are routinely included on mailing and contact lists. Community surveys and local tax maps form the basis of most mailing lists, but the lists are revised to include those who request to be added (or deleted) and those who provide their names and addresses on meeting and event sign-in sheets or correspondence. EPA makes every effort to protect the privacy of community residents, which includes denying requests to share personal information, such as names, addresses, and individual residential sampling results with non-governmental persons. The mailing list will be periodically updated and revised throughout the course of the cleanup. Email lists, as well as U.S. Postal Service lists, may be verified on a regular basis to ensure the most up-to-date information is maintained.

**5.6 Make Site-Related Information Available to Community Members Locally** – EPA developed project websites for site-related information, which are available to the public online for Removal Sites at: <https://response.epa.gov>

- Visit the Toastmaster-Macon Site's On-Scene Coordinator Response.epa.gov website at: <https://response.epa.gov/toastmaster-macon-site> or at: [https://response.epa.gov/site/site\\_profile.aspx?site\\_id=9570](https://response.epa.gov/site/site_profile.aspx?site_id=9570)
- The Administrative Record for the Toastmaster-Macon Site is available online at: <https://semspub.epa.gov/src/collection/07/AR64034>

EPA assessed the ability of the public to access documents for the site through an internet-based information repository and determined that the local community has this ability. Documents for the site will be available online for anyone with an internet connection. For community members without internet service, the local library has computers available with internet connections. The project website includes documents such as the Administrative Record File, this CIP, investigation reports, and other site-related documents. For information regarding the Superfund cleanup process, visit the following EPA website: EPA's Superfund Program: [www.epa.gov/superfund](http://www.epa.gov/superfund)

Information is also available to community members at EPA Region 7 office, located at 11201 Renner Boulevard in Lenexa, KS 66219. (See page 1 and Appendix A for location and contact information for the EPA Region 7 office.)

**5.7 Keep Local Officials Well-Informed About Site Activities and Developments** – By keeping local officials abreast of the work schedule and site-related developments, EPA can promote a collaborative relationship to help ensure that officials are able to respond knowledgeably to citizens' inquiries. When local officials are well-informed, they can enhance the flow of accurate information between EPA and concerned community members. (See Appendix A for contact information for federal, state, and local officials.)

**5.8 Keep Local Media Well-Informed About Site Activities** – By distributing timely and accurate information to the local media, EPA can minimize misinformation and speculation about site-related risks and cleanup activities. News releases, written materials, and direct phone calls are all appropriate ways to provide information to media representatives. The media should always be notified of public meetings and similar events, and may be offered opportunities to participate in news briefings or conduct interviews with EPA officials. Upon request, or when circumstances warrant, special information sessions or news conferences can be useful to ensure that complex situations are understood and accurately conveyed to the public. Every effort will be made to address media inquiries quickly. (See Appendix A for media contacts.)

**5.9 Conduct Public Meetings and/or Public Availability Sessions** – Public meetings are required when EPA is approaching a formal decision, and they are recommended whenever project milestones are reached, such as the start or finish of a Remedial Investigation. Public meetings are held at a convenient location during evening hours so that most interested parties will be able to attend. Public Availability Sessions are less structured than meetings. Generally, there are no formal presentations. Instead, community members are invited to come at their convenience within the set timeframes and talk one-on-one with EPA and other experts associated with the site cleanup activities. Public availability sessions may include both afternoon and evening hours so that interested parties can attend at their convenience.

**Reasonable Accommodations** – EPA Region 7 is committed to providing reasonable accommodations to individuals with disabilities. If you require a reasonable accommodation to participate, please notify EPA Reasonable Accommodation Coordinator Jonathan Cooper at **1-800-223-0425** or by email at [cooper.jonathan@epa.gov](mailto:cooper.jonathan@epa.gov) at least seven days prior to a public meeting and/or public availability session. Speech or hearing-impaired individuals should email or call using the local relay service.

**5.10 Place Public Notices in Local Publications** – Public notices regarding required and elective activities will be selectively placed in the local newspaper and newsletters. (See Appendix A for a list of local media.) To ensure the widest possible exposure, public notices about Superfund activities often run as retail display ads, rather than placed in the classified or legal notice sections, depending upon the newspaper. Public notices announce important site-related developments, public meetings and availability sessions, the release of site-related documents, or any other information of importance to the community at large.

**5.11 Hold Public Comment Periods** – Superfund law requires EPA to advertise and conduct public comment periods at key points in the cleanup process, such as prior to making official cleanup decisions or significant changes to previously announced cleanup decisions. Although there is no requirement that EPA conduct public meetings during comment periods unless a request is received, EPA Region 7's policy is to do so. Meetings held during comment periods allow community members to discuss EPA's rationale for proposed actions with EPA and other regulatory authorities. At public meetings held within public comment periods, community members may express their opinions and concerns for inclusion in the official record, without having to provide a written statement to EPA. A stenographer transcribes all



required meetings held during official comment periods and prepares an official transcript of the proceedings for EPA's records. Those who do not attend the official meetings may still submit their comments via regular mail or email within the announced public comment period timeframes.

**5.12 Prepare Responsiveness Summary after the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) Public Comment Period and Overview of Action Memo –**

A Responsiveness Summary, or RS, is a required part of the official cleanup decision document associated with the EE/CA. The RS summarizes all substantive comments submitted to EPA during the comment period and provides EPA's responses to them. EPA prepares the RS after the public comment period closes. An EE/CA is a study completed in advance of short-term Superfund cleanups (non-time-critical removal actions). An EE/CA looks at environmental conditions and ways to clean up contamination. It also reviews the cost and feasibility of the cleanup options.

The EPA Action Memo provides a concise written record of the decision selecting a removal action. The Action Memo describes the site's history, current activities, and health and environmental threats; outlines the proposed actions and costs; and documents approval of the proposed action by the proper EPA authority. Specifically, the Action Memo states the need for a removal action based upon criteria in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP). Because Action Memos are the primary decision documents to select and authorize removal actions, they are the critical component of the Administrative Record.

**5.13 Promote Information Sources Available Through EPA –** EPA provides various sources of information to assist community members in understanding the Superfund process and site-related activities. EPA representatives may be contacted directly by phone, mail, or email. Information may also be accessed through EPA websites at: [www.epa.gov/superfund](http://www.epa.gov/superfund) and [www.epa.gov/cleanups/cleanups-my-community](http://www.epa.gov/cleanups/cleanups-my-community). A toll-free hotline (1-800-223-0425) is available for questions or concerns. Additionally, EPA has established a site information repository online to store the Administrative Record file to store site-related information and documents for public viewing. Contact information and additional information resources will be included in all materials that are distributed to community members. Visit the Toastmaster-Macon Site's On-Scene Coordinator Response.epa.gov website at: <https://response.epa.gov/toastmaster-macon-site> or at: [https://response.epa.gov/site/site\\_profile.aspx?site\\_id=9570](https://response.epa.gov/site/site_profile.aspx?site_id=9570)

The Administrative Record for the Toastmaster-Macon Site is available online at: <https://semspub.epa.gov/src/collection/07/AR64034>

**5.14 Provide Support for Community Advisory Groups (CAGs) –** CAGs are community-led groups intended to represent and include all interested members of the community, including representatives of the potentially responsible parties. By meeting regularly to discuss the cleanup and the community's issues and concerns, CAGs often help to keep the community informed and involved in the cleanup process. CAGs can also provide valuable information to EPA and local governments concerning the future use of Superfund properties and the community's collective long-term goals. Although these groups are not funded by EPA, the Agency can assist interested community members in forming CAGs and also provide support services to the groups, such as assistance with production and mailing of newsletters they develop. To learn more about CAGs, visit the following website: [www.epa.gov/superfund/community-advisory-groups](http://www.epa.gov/superfund/community-advisory-groups). For CAG resources, such as the CAG Toolkit, visit: <https://www.epa.gov/superfund/community-advisory-group-cag-resources>. This Toolkit is designed to provide a variety of information to help you set up, organize, and run your CAG. It can help you understand what a CAG is and decide if a community needs one.

**5.15 Provide Information About the Superfund Job Training Initiative (SuperJTI)** – The SuperJTI program is designed to provide job training for residents living near Superfund sites, particularly residents in disadvantaged communities. SuperJTI is a valuable program that can enhance community involvement and benefit the local economy. SuperJTI can help residents gain career job skills and may provide an employment base for Superfund site cleanup contractors. To learn more about **SuperJTI**, visit the following website: [www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-job-training-initiative](http://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-job-training-initiative)

**5.16 Revise community involvement plan as needed** – Superfund projects can take several years to complete. It is important that the CIP is periodically updated to reflect changing concerns of the community as the site cleanup progresses. The CIP contact list should be revised whenever elections result in a change in elected officials, or when personnel changes affect nonelected official contacts.

**5.17 Superfund Community Involvement Toolkit** – The Superfund Community Involvement Toolkit files are available online and can be accessed at the following website: [www.epa.gov/superfund/community-involvement-tools-and-resources](http://www.epa.gov/superfund/community-involvement-tools-and-resources).

This website also includes Citizen Guides and additional resources. Additional information about EPA's Community Involvement Program is available online at: [www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-community-involvement](http://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-community-involvement). For "This Is Superfund: A Community Guide to EPA's Superfund Program," visit the following website: <https://semspub.epa.gov/work/HQ/175197.pdf>.

**5.18 Provide Information on Technical Assistance Services for Communities (TASC) Assistance** – EPA also offers the Technical Assistance Services for Communities (TASC) program to provide educational and technical assistance to communities affected by hazardous waste sites.

TASC provides this assistance through independent technical experts. For additional information, visit: <https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-technical-assistance-communities>. Contact the Community Involvement Coordinator for additional information.

## SECTION 6

### EPA Background



**6.1 About EPA** – Born in the wake of elevated concern about environmental pollution, EPA was established on Dec. 2, 1970, to consolidate in one agency a variety of federal research, monitoring, standard-setting, and enforcement activities to ensure environmental protection. Since its inception, EPA has been working for a cleaner, healthier environment for the American people. EPA's mission is to protect human health and the environment. EPA works to ensure that Americans have clean air, land and water, that national efforts to reduce environmental risks are based on the best available scientific information, and more.

For additional information about EPA, visit the following website: [www.epa.gov/aboutepa/our-mission-and-what-we-do](http://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/our-mission-and-what-we-do).

**6.2 Superfund Program** – Superfund cleanups are very complex and require the efforts of many experts from numerous disciplines. Experts in various sciences, engineering, construction, public health, management, law, community and media relations, and numerous other fields will be called upon to participate. The Superfund program is managed by EPA in cooperation with individual states and tribal governments. The

program locates, investigates, and cleans up hazardous waste sites, and responds to hazardous materials emergencies and the threat of hazardous materials releases. An example of a threat of release is an abandoned, or poorly maintained, facility where hazardous substances are stored in deteriorating, or inappropriate, containers and are unprotected from vandalism; and/or the facility is without emergency response capabilities, such as alarms or fire suppression systems.

Superfund is a federal program. It was created in 1980 under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), which was amended in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). Superfund is guided by the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP). The NCP outlines the procedures that EPA must follow when investigating or addressing a release of hazardous materials into the environment.

Under CERCLA, EPA has the authority to:

- Prevent, control, or address actual or possible releases of hazardous substances.
- Require parties responsible for environmental contamination to conduct or pay for cleanup.
- Provide funding for cleanup activities when money is not available from responsible parties.

Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) currently fund about 70 percent of all Superfund cleanups nationwide, and frequently conduct cleanup activities under EPA oversight. Funding for the remaining site cleanups has, historically, come from a trust fund (aka the Superfund) established by Congress with revenue from a tax levied on the chemical and petroleum industries. However, EPA's authority to collect the tax expired in 1995, and fund monies are being depleted. Since the tax expired in 1995, Congress has not reauthorized it. EPA does not have the authority to reinstate this tax.

EPA currently funds cleanup actions with what monies remain in the trust fund, as well as with monies from other sources, such as general revenue funds and funds that become available when other funded projects are delayed, discontinued, or completed under budget. Careful prioritization of cleanup projects ensures sites that pose a significant risk to human health or the environment will continue to be funded for the foreseeable future. As always, EPA will continue to seek reimbursement of cleanup costs from polluters whenever possible.

**6.3 Identifying Sites for Cleanup** – EPA investigates hazardous waste sites throughout the U.S. and U.S. Territories. A Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection (PA/SI) is performed at each site to determine whether hazardous contaminants pose a significant risk to human health or the environment such that additional investigation or cleanup is needed.

Each site is evaluated using the Hazard Ranking System (HRS). The HRS is a measurement tool that calculates a site-specific score based on the potential for a hazardous substance to reach a receptor. It is a numerically-based screening system that uses information from the PA/SI to assess the relative potential of a site to pose a threat to human health or the environment. Part of the HRS calculation considers exposure pathways. EPA places sites with an HRS score of 28.50 or higher on the National Priorities List (NPL). HRS scores do not determine the priority in funding EPA remedial activities or the ranking place of a site on the NPL.

For EPA's "This Is Superfund: A Community Guide to EPA's Superfund Program," visit this link: <https://semspub.epa.gov/work/HQ/175197.pdf>.



## 6.4 Selecting and Implementing a Cleanup Plan – EPA uses two types of responses to address polluted sites:

1. **Removal Actions:** For emergency oil spills or chemical releases and short-term responses
2. **Remedial Actions:** Remedial actions are for complex sites needing long-term responses

**Removals actions** are generally short-term actions to prevent, minimize, or mitigate damage to human health and welfare or the environment. Removals can be triggered by fires, leaks, explosions, or other releases or threats of releases of hazardous substances. Removal responses may be conducted as emergency or time-critical situations if the release or threat of a release poses a threat to public health, welfare, or the environment. Removals also can be non-time-critical. This type of an action allows for a longer time period (six months or more) for planning the response.

- **Emergency Removal Actions:** These include hazardous waste spills that require immediate attention. These limited, short-term response actions address situations such as tanker spills and leaking drums.
- **Time-Critical Removal Actions:** Those actions where, based on a site evaluation, EPA determines that site activities must start within six months.
- **Non-Time-Critical Removal Actions:** Those actions where, based on a site evaluation, EPA determines that planning will require more than six months.

### THE SUPERFUND REMOVAL PROCESSES



- **Remedial actions** are designed to provide permanent solutions to mitigate risk to human health and the environment from the release of hazardous substances to the maximum extent practicable. Remedial sites typically have contamination of more than one environmental medium (soil, surface water, or groundwater) by many types of chemicals. Common remedial actions include the excavation and treatment of contaminated soil, containment and treatment of leachate, or the extraction and treatment of contaminated groundwater.

## 6.5 Site-Related Organizations, EPA Offices and Branches –

**Overview:** EPA has 10 regional offices across the nation and a headquarters in Washington, D.C. Each regional office has both community involvement and technical staff involved in Superfund site cleanups. EPA Region 7 comprises Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and nine tribal nations. The EPA Region 7 office is located in Lenexa, Kansas. It houses several different offices and branches that work on a number of hazardous waste sites.

### Descriptions of EPA offices involved in the site include:

1. **Superfund and Emergency Management Division:** Superfund is responsible for cleaning up some of the nation's most contaminated land and responding to environmental emergencies, oil spills, and natural disasters. To protect public health and the environment, the Superfund program focuses on making a visible and lasting difference in communities, ensuring that people can live and work in healthy, vibrant places.
2. **Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division:** Region 7's Enforcement Coordination Office supports all divisions and programs with national and regional enforcement priorities and policy implementation. The office works closely with EPA's Headquarters Office, Office of Regional Counsel, Superfund and Emergency Management Division, Office of Public Affairs, and the Mission Support Division, under the direction of the Regional Administrator and Deputy Regional Administrator.
3. **Office of Public Affairs:** This is the primary office for all EPA communications. The director of the Office of Public Affairs is the principal advisor to the Regional Administrator on all issues concerning short-term and long-term strategic communications. The Office of Public Affairs also coordinates the region's statutorily required community involvement related to Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) corrective action and Superfund cleanup.
4. **Laboratory Services and Applied Science Division:** This division conducts research, development, and technology transfer programs to increase the understanding of environmental exposures to human and ecological receptors.
5. **Office of Regional Counsel:** EPA Offices of Regional Counsel are located within each EPA regional office and provide day-to-day support to each region and headquarters for all general legal matters, including defensive litigation and counseling issues. Specifically, these responsibilities entail counseling regional program staff and managers on the application of statutes, regulations, case law, and policies, as well as any other legal issues that arise.
6. **Communities Section in the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs:** This section coordinates the implementation of environmental justice (EJ) guidelines and policies, and activities to ensure meaningful community engagement throughout each EPA Program. The Communities Section also coordinates children's health program priorities, and the EJ and Environmental Education (EE) grant programs.



**U.S. EPA Region 7 (Midwest)**  
Serving Iowa, Kansas, Missouri,  
Nebraska and Nine Tribal Nations

**Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry:** ATSDR is an agency of the **U.S. Department of Health and Human Services**. It was created in 1980 under CERCLA to prevent adverse human health effects and diminished quality of life associated with environmental pollution. ATSDR is not a regulatory agency like EPA. It is a public health agency that advises EPA on the health effects associated with exposure to hazardous materials. ATSDR is required under Superfund law to become involved with all sites proposed to the NPL. Specifically, ATSDR conducts public health assessments of, and/or health consultations with, NPL site (or proposed NPL site) communities.

**State Role:** Superfund cleanups require EPA and states to work together. In most cases, EPA is the lead regulatory agency conducting cleanups, but states may choose to take the lead. Typically, however, states provide support to EPA by bringing their technical expertise and resources to bear and provide regulatory guidance. In addition, for NPL Superfund Sites, states are responsible for 10 percent of the cost of the cleanup, and for Operation and Maintenance of cleanup technologies in place after the cleanup construction is completed. The Missouri Department of Natural Resources and the Missouri Department of Health & Human Services are the state environmental and health agency associated with this site. The state agency cooperating in the cleanup of this site is the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MDNR). (See Appendix A for contact information for the state representative for this site.)

EPA and ATSDR consult with state health authorities on site-related health matters, as needed, to keep each entity informed of issues that may be of concern to local residents. The Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (MDHSS) is the state health agency associated with this site.

**Local Role:** EPA has been and will continue to consult with city and county officials during the cleanup process to ensure that cleanup activities are conducted in accordance with local ordinances. The city and county officials can provide EPA with information concerning the operating history of sites and regulatory issues, as well as community concerns and demographics. They also may act as a conduit of information to concerned community members who may contact them for site-related news and updates. (See Appendix A for contact information for local officials.)

## APPENDICES

### Appendix A – Key Contacts

- **A-1:** EPA Contacts, Information Repository Location, ATSDR, MDNR & MDHSS (Page 24-25)
- **A-2:** Federal, State and Local Officials (Page 26-27)
- **A-3:** Media Contacts (Page 28)

### Appendix B – Glossary of Technical Terms (Page 29)

### Appendix C – List of Abbreviations and Acronyms (Page 30)

### Appendix D – EJSCREEN Reports, Attachments

### Appendix E – ATSDR Fact Sheets about TCE and Vapor Intrusion, Attachments

### Appendix F – EPA Fact Sheets, Public Notices, Newsletter, and Technical Assistance Needs Assessment, Attachments

**EPA CONTACT INFORMATION:** If you have questions about this Community Involvement Plan, need additional information about the site and/or would like to receive site updates, please contact EPA:

#### Elizabeth Kramer

Community Involvement Coordinator  
U.S. EPA Region 7  
11201 Renner Boulevard  
Lenexa, KS 66219  
Office: 913-551-7186  
Cell: 816-589-5534  
Toll-free: 1-800-223-0425  
Email: [kramer.elizabeth@epa.gov](mailto:kramer.elizabeth@epa.gov)

#### John Frey

Federal On-Scene Coordinator  
U.S. EPA Region 7  
11201 Renner Boulevard  
Lenexa, KS 66219  
Office: 913-551-7994  
Cell: 816-807-8805  
Toll-free: 1-800-223-0425  
Email: [frey.john@epa.gov](mailto:frey.john@epa.gov)



## Appendix A-1

### Key Contacts EPA, ATSDR, MDHSS and MDNR

#### **U.S. EPA Region 7**

##### **John Frey**

Federal On-Scene Coordinator  
U.S. EPA Region 7  
11201 Renner Boulevard  
Lenexa, KS 66219  
Office: 913-551-7994  
Cell: 816-807-8805  
Toll-free: 1-800-223-0425  
Email: [frey.john@epa.gov](mailto:frey.john@epa.gov)

##### **Elizabeth Kramer**

Community Involvement Coordinator  
U.S. EPA Region 7  
11201 Renner Boulevard  
Lenexa, KS 66219  
Office: 913-551-7186  
Cell: 816-589-5534  
Toll-free: 1-800-223-0425  
Email: [kramer.elizabeth@epa.gov](mailto:kramer.elizabeth@epa.gov)

##### **Jared Pessetto**

Office of Regional Counsel  
U.S. EPA Region 7  
11201 Renner Boulevard  
Lenexa, KS 66219  
Phone: 913-551-7793  
Email: [pessetto.jared@epa.gov](mailto:pessetto.jared@epa.gov)

##### **Pamela Houston**

Technical Assistance Services for Communities  
Coordinator  
11201 Renner Boulevard  
Lenexa, KS 66219  
Phone: 913-551-7699  
Email: [houston.pamela@epa.gov](mailto:houston.pamela@epa.gov)

#### **EPA's Toll-free Hotline:**

- For Region 7 (in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska), call: 913-551-7003
- Outside of Region 7, toll-free: 800-223-0425

#### **How to report spills and environmental violations:**

- <https://www.epa.gov/home/epa-hotlines#RegionSpecificCustomerServiceLines>
- <https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-incidents/how-report-spills-and-environmental-violations>

#### **Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) Region 7**

LCDR **Erin Evans**, MPH, REHS/RS, Regional Director  
U.S. Public Health Service  
11201 Renner Boulevard  
Lenexa, KS 66219  
Office: 913-551-1311  
Cell: 913-428-6695  
Email: [evans.erin@epa.gov](mailto:evans.erin@epa.gov)

**ATSDR Website:** <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/>

#### **Missouri Department of Health and Human Services**

**Michelle D. Hartman**, Environmental Specialist  
Bureau of Environmental Epidemiology  
Division of Community and Public Health  
Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services  
930 Wildwood Drive, P.O. Box 570  
Jefferson City, MO 65102-0570  
Phone: 573-751-6102  
Email: [Michelle.Hartman@health.mo.gov](mailto:Michelle.Hartman@health.mo.gov)

#### **Lorena Locke**, MEd, CHES

Health Educator  
Bureau of Environmental Epidemiology  
Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services  
P.O. Box 570, 930 Wildwood Drive  
Jefferson City, MO 65109  
Phone: 573-751-6102  
Fax: 573-526-6946  
Email: [Lorena.Locke@health.mo.gov](mailto:Lorena.Locke@health.mo.gov)

**MDHSS website:** <https://health.mo.gov/>



**Missouri Department of Natural Resources**

**Valerie Wilder**

Superfund Section Chief

Missouri Department of Natural Resources

Environmental Remediation Program

P.O. Box 176

Jefferson City, MO 65102-0176

Phone: 573 751-7880

Fax: 573 751-7869

Email: [valerie.wilder@dnr.mo.gov](mailto:valerie.wilder@dnr.mo.gov)

**MDNR website:** <https://dnr.mo.gov/>

**MDNR regions:** <https://dnr.mo.gov/regions/>

## Appendix A-2

### Federal, State and Local Officials

#### **Federal Elected Officials**

##### **Roy Blunt**

U.S. Senator  
260 Russell Senate Office Building  
Washington, DC 20510  
Phone: (202) 224-5721

##### **District Office:**

##### **Columbia**

1123 Wilkes Boulevard  
Suite 320  
Columbia, MO 65201  
Phone: (573) 442-8151

##### **Josh Hawley**

U.S. Senator  
212 Russell Senate Office Building  
Washington, DC 20510  
Office: (202) 224-6154  
Fax: (202) 228-0526

##### **District Office:**

1123 Wilkes Blvd., Suite 220  
Columbia, MO 65201  
Office: (573) 554-1919  
Fax: (573) 256-1805

##### **Sam Graves**

U.S. Representative - 6th Congressional District  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. Office  
1135 Longworth HOB  
Washington, DC 20515  
Phone: (202) 225-7041  
Fax: (202) 225-8221

##### **District Office:**

Hannibal District Office  
906 Broadway  
P.O. Box 364  
Hannibal, MO 63401  
Phone: (573) 221-3400

#### **Elected State Officials**

##### **Governor of Missouri**

Michael L. Parson  
201 West Capitol Avenue, Room 216  
Jefferson City, MO 65101  
Phone: (573) 751-3222

##### **Mailing Address:**

P.O. Box 720  
Jefferson City, MO 65101

##### **State Senator – District 18**

Senator Cindy O'Laughlin  
6584 Frances Lane  
Shelbina, MO 63468  
Phone: (573) 751-7985

##### **State Representative – District 006**

Tim Remole  
Missouri House of Representatives  
201 West Capitol Avenue  
Room 408-A  
Jefferson City MO 65101  
Phone: 573-751-6566

#### **Elected County Officials**

##### **Presiding Commissioner**

Alan Wyatt  
101 E Washington, Suite B  
Macon MO 63552  
Phone: 660-385-2913

##### **Associate Commissioner 2nd District**

##### **Clarence Walker**

101 E Washington St., Suite B  
Macon MO 63552  
Phone: 660-385-2913

##### **Associate Commissioner 1st District**

Kevin Souther  
101 E Washington St., Suite B  
Macon MO 63552  
Phone: 660-385-2913

**Sheriff-County**

Kevin Shoemaker  
101 W. Sheridan, P.O. Box 522  
Macon MO 63552-0522  
Phone: 660-385-2062

**Elected City Officials**

**Mayor - City of Macon**

**James "Talt" Holman**

Macon City Hall  
106 West Bourke Street  
Macon, MO 63552  
Phone: 660-385-6421

**City Clerk - City of Macon**

Mary Lou Craigg  
Phone: 660-385-6421

**Macon City Hall**

106 West Bourke Street  
Macon, MO 63552

**City Council - City of Macon**

Macon City Hall  
106 West Bourke Street  
Macon, MO 63552

**City Council Members**

**Ward 1**

Taylor Wesley  
Ernie Lea

**Ward 2**

Dick Schlanker  
Tony Petre

**Ward 3**

Jerold Carr  
Jeff Brown

**Ward 4**

Jerry Thompson  
Greg Wiggans

**City Officials**

**City Administrator - City of Macon**

**Avis Marshall**

Macon City Hall  
106 West Bourke Street  
Phone: 660-385-6421

**Chief of Police - City of Macon**

Adam Dawdy  
301 E. Bourke Street  
Macon, MO 63552  
Phone: 660-385-2195

**Fire Chief - City of Macon**

Ross Dutton  
201 Jackson Street  
Macon, MO 63552  
Phone: 660-385-6436

**County Health Department**

**Macon County Health Department**

503 N Missouri St.  
Macon, MO 63552  
Phone: 660-395-4711

## Appendix A-3

### Media Contacts

#### **Newspaper**

Macon County Home Press: <https://www.maconhomepress.com/> - Phone: (660) 395-4663

Columbia Daily Tribune: <https://www.columbiatribune.com/news>

#### **Radio**

**KLTI/AM/FM/FM2**, 1560 AM, Country 32968, U.S. Highway 63 South, Macon, MO 63552

**KIRK/FM**, 99.9 FM, Hot AC, 300 West Reed St., Moberly, MO 65270

**KTCM/FM**, 97.3 Glory, 300 West Reed St., Moberly, MO 65270

**KZZT/FM**, 105 FM, Highway 63, Moberly, MO 65270

**KCNF-LP**, 104.1 FM, Religious, Macon, MO 65270

#### **Television**

##### **KTVO-TV (ABC/CBS, Channel 3)**

15518 U.S. Hwy 63

Kirksville, MO 63501

Phone: (660) 627-3333

<https://ktvo.com/>

##### **K18GU-D (PBS, Channel 12)**

Iowa Public Television

6450 Corporate Drive

P.O. Box 6450

Johnston, IA 50131

Phone: (515) 725-9700

<http://www.iptv.org/>

##### **KYOUH (Fox/NBC, Channel 15)**

c/o KYOU Fox 15

820 West 2nd Street

Ottumwa, IA 52501

Phone: (641) 684-5415

<https://www.kyoutv.com/home/>



**Appendix B: List of Abbreviations and Acronyms**

AR	Administrative Record
ARARs	Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
BGS	Below Ground Surface
CAG	Community Advisory Group
CD	Consent Decree
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIC	Community Involvement Coordinator
CIP	Community Involvement Plan
COC	Contaminant of Concern
DOJ	Department of Justice
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis
EBD	Enhanced Bio-Degradation
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
FS	Feasibility Study
HRS	Hazard Ranking System
IC	Institutional Control
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MDNR	Missouri Department of Natural Resources
MNA	Monitored Natural Attenuation
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
NCP	National Contingency Plan (shortened from National Oil and Hazardous Contingency Plan)
NPL	National Priorities List
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
OU	Operable Unit
O&M	Operation & Maintenance
PA/SI	Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection
PRP	Potentially Responsible Party
PPB	Parts Per Billion
PPM	Parts Per Million
RA	Remedial Action
RI	Remedial Investigation
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
RS	Responsiveness Summary
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SuperJTI	Superfund Job Training Initiative
SVOCs	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
TAG	Technical Assistance Grant
TAP	Technical Assistance Plan
TCE	Trichloroethylene
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

## Appendix C: Glossary of Technical Terms

The U.S. EPA Superfund Glossary is located online at: <https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-glossary>.

**Administrative Order on Consent:** A legal agreement signed by EPA and an individual, business, or other entity through which the entity agrees to take an action, refrain from an activity, or pay certain costs.

**Administrative Record:** The official files containing the remedial investigation report, risk assessment, feasibility study, and all other documents that provide the basis for EPA's selection of a remedial cleanup alternative at a Superfund site.

**Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements:** Any state or federal statute that pertains to protection of human life and the environment in addressing specific conditions or use of a particular cleanup technology at a Superfund site.

**Advisory:** State-generated health warning regarding the consumption of contaminated game or fish. These advisories are typically issued by a state, county or local environmental or health agency and often provide information on how to avoid or reduce exposure to contaminated game or fish.

**Cleanup:** An action taken to deal with a release or threatened release of hazardous substances that could adversely affect public health and/or the environment. The word "cleanup" is used to refer to both short-term removal response actions and long-term remedial actions at Superfund sites.

**Community Advisory Group, or CAG:** A Community Advisory Group, or CAG, is a committee, task force or board made up of residents affected by a Superfund or other hazardous waste site. A CAG provides a way for representatives of diverse community interests to present and discuss their needs and concerns related to the cleanup process. CAGs are a community initiative and responsibility and function independently of EPA.

**Community Involvement Coordinator:** An individual at EPA assigned to work closely with technical staff to keep the local community informed about, and involved in, a site cleanup.

**Community Involvement:** The process for engaging in dialogue and collaboration with communities affected by Superfund sites.

**Community Involvement Plan:** A document that assesses a community's concerns about a site, recommends activities that EPA may conduct to address these concerns, and suggests means to foster communication between EPA and the community.

**Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act:** A federal law (commonly known as "Superfund") passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. The law gives EPA the authority to investigate sites where there is a suspected threat to public health or the environment caused by the release or potential release of hazardous substances. The law also created a special tax on the chemical and petroleum industries. Money was collected under the tax until 1995 and deposited into a trust fund to be used to clean up abandoned or uncontrolled waste sites. Under the law, EPA can pay for the site cleanup when the parties responsible for contamination cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to perform the cleanup. EPA can also take legal action to require parties responsible for site contamination to clean up the site or pay back the federal government for the cost of the cleanup.

**Contaminant:** Any physical, chemical, biological or radiological substance or matter that has an adverse effect on air, water or soil.

**Contamination:** An adverse effect on air, water or soil caused by any physical, chemical, biological or radiological substance or matter.

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

**Environmental or Ecological Risk:** The potential for adverse effects on living organisms associated with pollution of the environment by effluents, emissions, wastes or accidental chemical releases.

**Exposure Pathways:** A route or way in which humans or the environment may come into contact with contaminants.

**Feasibility Study:** A study that examines information provided by the remedial investigation activities and evaluates possible cleanup methods that can be used to remove or reduce contamination at a site.

**Groundwater:** The supply of freshwater found beneath the earth's surface in empty areas between rocks and soil particles. Groundwater is a major source of drinking water.

**Hazard Ranking System:** A measurement tool used to evaluate the risks to public health and the environment posed by a hazardous waste site. The HRS calculates a score based on the potential of a hazardous substance moving from the site through the air, water or soil. EPA places sites with an HRS score of 28.50 or higher on the National Priorities List.

**Hazardous Substance:** Materials that pose a threat to human health and/or the environment. Typical hazardous substances are toxic, corrosive, ignitable, explosive or chemically reactive.

**Hazardous Waste:** By-products that can pose a substantial or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly managed. Possesses at least one of four characteristics (ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity or toxicity) or appears on special EPA lists.

**Information Repository:** A collection of documents about a specific Superfund site and the general Superfund process. EPA usually places the information repository in a public building that is conveniently located.

**Mitigation:** Measures taken to reduce adverse impacts on the environment.

**Monitoring:** Periodic or continuous surveillance or testing to determine the level of compliance with statutory requirements and/or pollutant levels in various media or in humans, plants and animals.

**National Priorities List:** EPA's list of the nation's most serious hazardous waste sites identified for long-term cleanup under Superfund.

**Operation and Maintenance:** 1) Activities conducted after a Superfund site action is completed to ensure that the action is effective. 2) Actions taken after construction to ensure the constructed facility is properly operated and maintained to achieve expected effectiveness and efficiency levels.

**Potentially Responsible Parties:** The companies or people responsible for the contamination at a site. Whenever possible, through administrative and legal actions, EPA requires these parties to clean up hazardous waste sites they have contaminated.

**Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection:** The preliminary assessment is the initial process of collecting and reviewing available information about a known or suspected waste site or release. The assessment is followed by the more extensive site inspection. The purpose is to gather information necessary to score the site, using the Hazard Ranking System, and to determine if it presents an immediate threat requiring prompt removal.

**Proposed Plan:** A plan that discusses the remedial investigation and feasibility study and proposes various cleanup methods for a site. EPA highlights its preferred cleanup method in this plan.

**Public:** The community of people that may be affected by a Superfund site.

**Public Availability Session:** Informal public sessions that offer the public the opportunity to learn about project-related issues and to interact with EPA representatives.

**Public Meeting:** Formal public sessions that involve the use of a court reporter and the issuance of transcripts.

**Public Comment Periods:** Designated periods of time during which EPA requests the public to review and comment on specific documents and/or EPA actions. For example, EPA holds a minimum 30-day public comment period to allow community members to review and comment on a proposed remedial action plan.

**Record of Decision:** A formal document that discusses in detail the cleanup plan EPA has decided to implement at a site.

**Remedial Action:** The actual construction or implementation phase that follows the remedial design of the selected cleanup plan for a Superfund site.

**Remedial Design:** The engineering phase that follows the Record of Decision. During this phase, technical drawings and specifications are developed for the remedial action at a site. It is similar to a blueprint or work plan.

**Remedial Investigation:** A study in which EPA identifies the types and amounts of site contamination and determines the threat this contamination poses to human health and the environment.

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

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

**Responsiveness Summary:** A summary of oral and written comments that EPA receives during a public comment period and EPA's responses to those comments. The Responsive Summary is part of the Record of Decision.

**Stakeholder:** Any organization, governmental entity, or individual that has a stake in or may be affected by the Superfund program.



**Superfund:** A fund that can be used to finance cleanup actions at hazardous waste sites. The fund was established under the legislative authority of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act with monies received largely from a tax levied on the chemical and petroleum industries. Fund monies can be used by EPA to respond directly to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health, welfare, or the environment. The term “Superfund” also refers to the EPA programs that conduct cleanups using these fund monies.

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

**Technical Assistance Grant, or TAG:** A Technical Assistance Grant provides money for activities that help communities participate in decision-making at eligible Superfund sites. An initial grant of up to \$50,000 is available for any Superfund site that is on EPA’s National Priorities List or proposed for listing on the NPL and a response action has begun. An additional \$50,000 may be provided by EPA at complex sites.

**Toxic Substances Control Act:** First enacted in 1976, the Toxic Substances Control Act gives EPA broad authority to regulate the manufacture, use, distribution in commerce and disposal of chemical substances. The Act is a federally-managed law and is not delegated to states. The law is overseen by the EPA Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics.

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



## EJSCREEN Report (Version 2018)



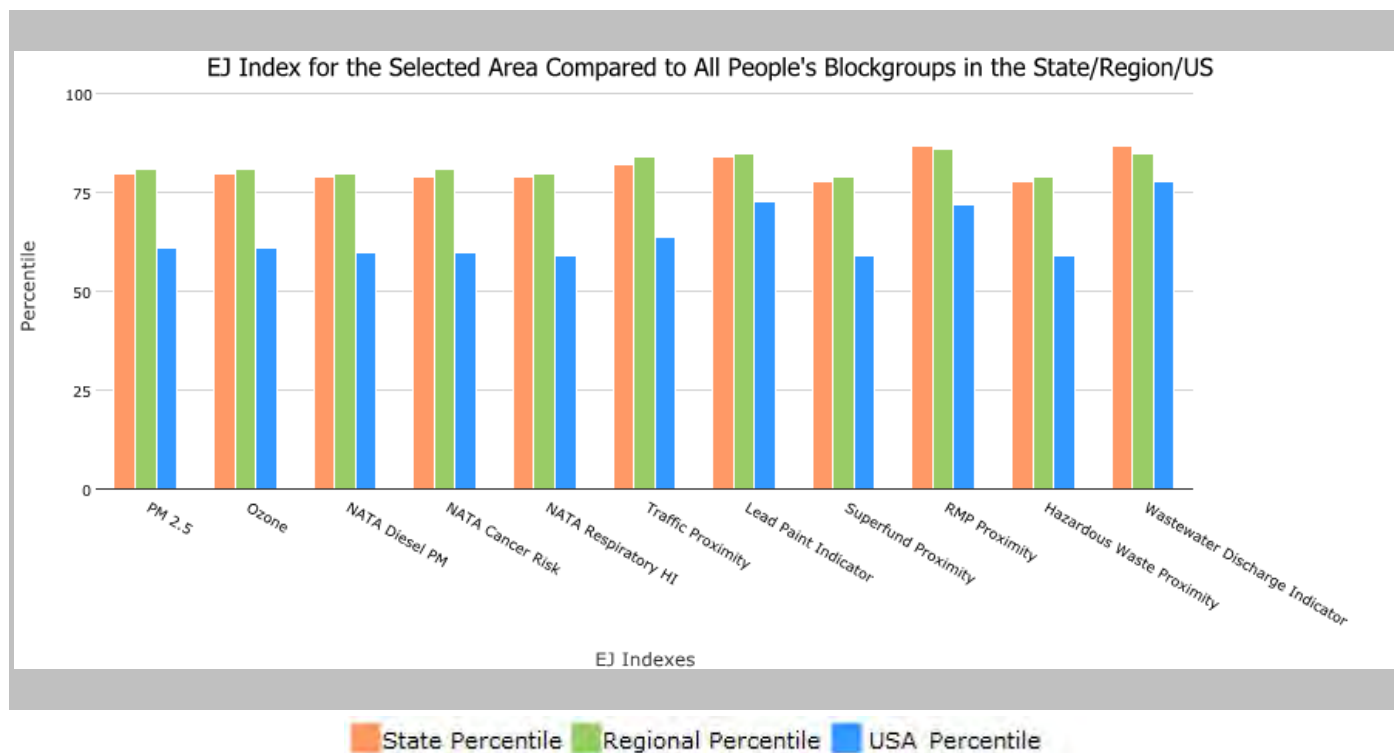
0.5 mile Ring Centered at 39.729852,-92.467197, MISSOURI, EPA Region 7

Approximate Population: 603

Input Area (sq. miles): 0.79

Toastmaster-Macon Superfund Site half mile Radius

Selected Variables	State Percentile	EPA Region Percentile	USA Percentile
<b>EJ Indexes</b>			
EJ Index for PM2.5	80	81	61
EJ Index for Ozone	80	81	61
EJ Index for NATA* Diesel PM	79	80	60
EJ Index for NATA* Air Toxics Cancer Risk	79	81	60
EJ Index for NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index	79	80	59
EJ Index for Traffic Proximity and Volume	82	84	64
EJ Index for Lead Paint Indicator	84	85	73
EJ Index for Superfund Proximity	78	79	59
EJ Index for RMP Proximity	87	86	72
EJ Index for Hazardous Waste Proximity	78	79	59
EJ Index for Wastewater Discharge Indicator	87	85	78



This report shows the values for environmental and demographic indicators and EJSCREEN indexes. It shows environmental and demographic raw data (e.g., the estimated concentration of ozone in the air), and also shows what percentile each raw data value represents. These percentiles provide perspective on how the selected block group or buffer area compares to the entire state, EPA region, or nation. For example, if a given location is at the 95th percentile nationwide, this means that only 5 percent of the US population has a higher block group value than the average person in the location being analyzed. The years for which the data are available, and the methods used, vary across these indicators. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJSCREEN documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports.



## EJSCREEN Report (Version 2018)



0.5 mile Ring Centered at 39.729852,-92.467197, MISSOURI, EPA Region 7

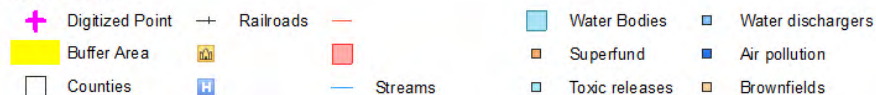
Approximate Population: 603

Input Area (sq. miles): 0.79

Toastmaster-Macon Superfund Site half mile Radius



March 13, 2019



1:9,028  
0 0.075 0.15 0.3 mi  
0 0.1 0.2 0.4 km  
© 2019 Microsoft Corporation © 2019 DigitalGlobe © CNES (2019) Distribution  
Aerial DS © 2019 HERE  
EPA OEI  
EPA OEI, OFA

### Sites reporting to EPA

Superfund NPL	0
Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDF)	0



## EJSCREEN Report (Version 2018)



0.5 mile Ring Centered at 39.729852,-92.467197, MISSOURI, EPA Region 7

Approximate Population: 603

Input Area (sq. miles): 0.79

### Toastmaster-Macon Superfund Site half mile Radius

Selected Variables	Value	State Avg.	%ile in State	EPA Region Avg.	%ile in EPA Region	USA Avg.	%ile in USA
<b>Environmental Indicators</b>							
Particulate Matter (PM 2.5 in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	9.33	10.1	20	9.45	45	9.53	42
Ozone (ppb)	41.2	43.2	19	42.8	28	42.5	37
NATA* Diesel PM ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	0.344	0.953	20	0.78	<50th	0.938	<50th
NATA* Cancer Risk (lifetime risk per million)	31	43	3	38	<50th	40	<50th
NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index	0.81	1.7	3	1.5	<50th	1.8	<50th
Traffic Proximity and Volume (daily traffic count/distance to road)	160	270	67	490	66	600	58
Lead Paint Indicator (% Pre-1960 Housing)	0.53	0.3	80	0.35	73	0.29	78
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0.0074	0.087	3	0.091	3	0.12	4
RMP Proximity (facility count/km distance)	1.5	0.61	88	0.92	79	0.72	86
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.022	1	10	0.82	8	4.3	3
Wastewater Discharge Indicator (toxicity-weighted concentration/m distance)	1.9E-05	4.7	47	2.4	41	30	51
<b>Demographic Indicators</b>							
Demographic Index	44%	27%	84	26%	85	36%	67
Minority Population	27%	20%	78	19%	78	38%	48
Low Income Population	60%	35%	87	32%	89	34%	86
Linguistically Isolated Population	0%	1%	71	2%	65	4%	44
Population With Less Than High School Education	27%	11%	93	10%	93	13%	86
Population Under 5 years of age	2%	6%	10	6%	9	6%	11
Population over 64 years of age	15%	15%	53	15%	53	14%	59

\* The National-Scale Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) is EPA's ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. EPA developed the NATA to prioritize air toxics, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study. It is important to remember that NATA provides broad estimates of health risks over geographic areas of the country, not definitive risks to specific individuals or locations. More information on the NATA analysis can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/national-air-toxics-assessment>.

For additional information, see: [www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice](http://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice)

EJSCREEN is a screening tool for pre-decisional use only. It can help identify areas that may warrant additional consideration, analysis, or outreach. It does not provide a basis for decision-making, but it may help identify potential areas of EJ concern. Users should keep in mind that screening tools are subject to substantial uncertainty in their demographic and environmental data, particularly when looking at small geographic areas. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJSCREEN documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports. This screening tool does not provide data on every environmental impact and demographic factor that may be relevant to a particular location. EJSCREEN outputs should be supplemented with additional information and local knowledge before taking any action to address potential EJ concerns.





## EJSCREEN ACS Summary Report



Location: User-specified point center at 39.729852, -92.467197

Ring (buffer): 0.5-mile radius

Description: Toastmaster-Macon Superfund Site half mile Radius

Summary of ACS Estimates		2012 - 2016	
Population			603
Population Density (per sq. mile)			1,585
Minority Population			164
% Minority			27%
Households			228
Housing Units			259
Housing Units Built Before 1950			103
Per Capita Income			16,671
Land Area (sq. miles) (Source: SF1)			0.38
% Land Area			100%
Water Area (sq. miles) (Source: SF1)			0.00
% Water Area			0%

	2012 - 2016 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
<b>Population by Race</b>			
Total	603	100%	199
Population Reporting One Race	547	91%	319
White	439	73%	186
Black	108	18%	89
American Indian	0	0%	11
Asian	0	0%	11
Pacific Islander	0	0%	11
Some Other Race	0	0%	11
Population Reporting Two or More Races	56	9%	81
Total Hispanic Population	0	0%	30
Total Non-Hispanic Population	602		
White Alone	439	73%	186
Black Alone	108	18%	89
American Indian Alone	0	0%	11
Non-Hispanic Asian Alone	0	0%	11
Pacific Islander Alone	0	0%	11
Other Race Alone	0	0%	11
Two or More Races Alone	55	9%	81
<b>Population by Sex</b>			
Male	307	51%	114
Female	296	49%	152
<b>Population by Age</b>			
Age 0-4	12	2%	71
Age 0-17	145	24%	98
Age 18+	458	76%	148
Age 65+	89	15%	85

**Data Note:** Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race.

N/A means not available. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2012 - 2016.



## EJSCREEN ACS Summary Report



Location: User-specified point center at 39.729852, -92.467197

Ring (buffer): 0.5-mile radius

Description: Toastmaster-Macon Superfund Site half mile Radius

	2012 - 2016 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
<b>Population 25+ by Educational Attainment</b>			
Total	408	100%	110
Less than 9th Grade	32	8%	29
9th - 12th Grade, No Diploma	76	19%	45
High School Graduate	217	53%	80
Some College, No Degree	65	16%	95
Associate Degree	14	3%	54
Bachelor's Degree or more	17	4%	44
<b>Population Age 5+ Years by Ability to Speak English</b>			
Total	591	100%	182
Speak only English	590	100%	178
Non-English at Home <sup>1+2+3+4</sup>	1	0%	22
<sup>1</sup> Speak English "very well"	0	0%	21
<sup>2</sup> Speak English "well"	0	0%	22
<sup>3</sup> Speak English "not well"	0	0%	11
<sup>4</sup> Speak English "not at all"	0	0%	11
<sup>3+4</sup> Speak English "less than well"	0	0%	11
<sup>2+3+4</sup> Speak English "less than very well"	0	0%	22
<b>Linguistically Isolated Households*</b>			
Total	0	0%	11
Speak Spanish	0	0%	11
Speak Other Indo-European Languages	0	0%	11
Speak Asian-Pacific Island Languages	0	0%	11
Speak Other Languages	0	0%	11
<b>Households by Household Income</b>			
Household Income Base	228	100%	73
< \$15,000	38	17%	50
\$15,000 - \$25,000	71	31%	68
\$25,000 - \$50,000	48	21%	63
\$50,000 - \$75,000	54	24%	40
\$75,000 +	18	8%	35
<b>Occupied Housing Units by Tenure</b>			
Total	228	100%	73
Owner Occupied	141	62%	62
Renter Occupied	88	38%	59
<b>Employed Population Age 16+ Years</b>			
Total	471	100%	135
In Labor Force	330	70%	120
Civilian Unemployed in Labor Force	16	3%	56
Not In Labor Force	141	30%	89

**Data Note:** Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race.

N/A means not available. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS)

\*Households in which no one 14 and over speaks English "very well" or speaks English only.



## EJSCREEN ACS Summary Report



Location: User-specified point center at 39.729852, -92.467197

Ring (buffer): 0.5-mile radius

Description: Toastmaster-Macon Superfund Site half mile Radius

	2012 - 2016 ACS Estimates	Percent	MOE (±)
<b>Population by Language Spoken at Home*</b>			
Total (persons age 5 and above)	N/A	N/A	N/A
English	N/A	N/A	N/A
Spanish	N/A	N/A	N/A
French	N/A	N/A	N/A
French Creole	N/A	N/A	N/A
Italian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Portuguese	N/A	N/A	N/A
German	N/A	N/A	N/A
Yiddish	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other West Germanic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Scandinavian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Greek	N/A	N/A	N/A
Russian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Polish	N/A	N/A	N/A
Serbo-Croatian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Slavic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Armenian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Persian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gujarathi	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hindi	N/A	N/A	N/A
Urdu	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Indic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Indo-European	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chinese	N/A	N/A	N/A
Japanese	N/A	N/A	N/A
Korean	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hmong	N/A	N/A	N/A
Thai	N/A	N/A	N/A
Laotian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vietnamese	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Asian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tagalog	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Pacific Island	N/A	N/A	N/A
Navajo	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Native American	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hungarian	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arabic	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hebrew	N/A	N/A	N/A
African	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other and non-specified	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Non-English	N/A	N/A	N/A

**Data Note:** Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Hispanic population can be of any race.

N/A means not available. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 2012 - 2016.

\*Population by Language Spoken at Home is available at the census tract summary level and up.

# Trichloroethylene (TCE)

## What is TCE?

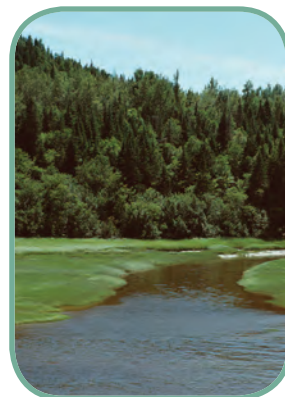
Trichloroethylene (TCE) is a nonflammable, colorless liquid with a somewhat sweet odor and a sweet, burning taste. It's mainly used to remove grease from metal parts. But it's also a part of adhesives, paint removers, and spot removers.

TCE doesn't occur naturally in the environment. It is found in soil and underground water sources when it is manufactured, used, and disposed of improperly. When TCE evaporates from contaminated soil or groundwater, its vapors sometimes move up through the soil and can get into air inside buildings.



## How might I be exposed to TCE?

- Drinking, swimming, or showering in water that is contaminated with TCE.
- Direct contact with soil contaminated with TCE (such as near a hazardous waste site) and unintentionally swallowing the soil.
- Breathing air inside homes or other buildings that have been contaminated by TCE as it evaporates from the soil or groundwater underneath the building.



## How can I reduce exposure to TCE in my home?

Use Products carefully:

- Make sure rooms are well ventilated with a fan or an open window
- Store household products in a safe place
- Keep household products in the boxes or bottles in which you bought them
- Don't mix one household product with another
- Follow the directions on the boxes or bottles

## How is TCE noticed in indoor air?

If TCE is in your indoor air you most likely would not be able to smell it. If you think TCE is in your indoor air, you can have that air tested by a professional with air sampling equipment. This test is expensive and may have to be done more than one time.

## How can TCE affect my health?

What happens to you when you contact any chemical depends on

- The dose—that is, how much of the chemical gets into your body
- The duration—how long and how often you're exposed to it
- The route—how you're exposed to the chemical (such as breathing air or drinking water that contains TCE)

How a chemical will affect someone is hard to determine. Especially without knowing exactly how much that person was exposed to and for how long and how often. Certain groups of people—such as children, the elderly and particularly unborn babies—may be more vulnerable than other groups to health effects from TCE exposure.



#### Some facts about TCE exposure:

- The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the National Toxicology Program say TCE can cause cancer. Worker exposure to TCE has been associated with liver cancer, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, and kidney cancer.
- Human and animal studies show that exposure to low levels of TCE may cause heart-related health effects to unborn babies and effects to the immune system.
- Human studies show that people exposed to very high levels of TCE may have headaches, lung irritation, dizziness, poor coordination, and difficulty paying attention.
- Breathing high amounts of TCE (such as what people could be exposed to if they using TCE at work) could cause improper heart function, unconsciousness, and death.

### Can any medical test detect TCE exposure?

If you have been exposed to TCE recently, it can be detected in your breath, blood, or urine. For small amounts of TCE, breath testing must occur within an hour or two after exposure. For large amounts of TCE, blood and urine tests can find TCE and its byproducts up to a week after exposure. Because exposure to other chemicals can produce similar byproducts in the body, test results do not absolutely prove exposure to TCE. Only a doctor or other medical professional familiar with these tests should give them.

### Can I be treated for TCE exposure?

No medical treatment can remove TCE from your body, but your body does remove TCE on its own. You breathe out TCE. It also leaves your body in your urine. Avoiding TCE exposure is always recommended.

### Where can I get more information?

- If you have concerns about your health, call or see your doctor.
- If you would like more information on TCE, call the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Information Line. The toll-free phone number is **1-800-232-4636**. Let the operator know that you would like to speak to someone about TCE or trichloroethylene.
- If you would like more information on the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, visit our Web site at [www.atsdr.cdc.gov](http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov). You will find telephone numbers to contact an ATSDR regional staff member in your state.

### References:

1. Forand SP, Lewis-Michl EL, Gomez MI, 2011 Adverse Birth Outcomes and Maternal Exposure to Trichloroethylene and Tetrachloroethylene through Soil Vapor Intrusion in New York State. *Environ Health Perspect* 120(4): doi:10.1289/ehp.1103884
2. Johnson P, Goldberg S, Mays M, Dawson B. 2003. Threshold of trichloroethylene contamination in maternal drinking waters affecting fetal heart development in the rat. *Environ Health Perspect*, 111, 289-292.
3. Keil DE, Peden-Adams M M, Wallace S, Ruiz P, Gilkeson G S, 2009. Assessment of trichloroethylene (TCE) exposure in murine strains genetically-prone and non-prone to develop autoimmune disease. *J Environ Sci Health A Tox Hazard Subst Environ Eng*, 44, 443-453.
4. The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. Fact Sheet: How to Reduce Your Exposure to Chemicals at Home, Work, and Play. Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services; 2011.
5. The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. Toxicological Profiles: Trichloroethylene (TCE). CAS# 000079-01-6. Atlanta, GA, US Department of Health and Human Services; 2010 September.



# Trichloroethylene - ToxFAQs™

CAS # 79-01-6

This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about trichloroethylene. 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. 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:** Trichloroethylene is a colorless liquid which is used as a solvent for cleaning metal parts. Drinking or breathing high levels of trichloroethylene may cause nervous system effects, liver and lung damage, abnormal heartbeat, coma, and possibly death. Trichloroethylene has been found in at least 852 of the 1,430 National Priorities List (NPL) sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

## What is trichloroethylene?

Trichloroethylene (TCE) is a nonflammable, colorless liquid with a somewhat sweet odor and a sweet, burning taste. It is used mainly as a solvent to remove grease from metal parts, but it is also an ingredient in adhesives, paint removers, typewriter correction fluids, and spot removers.

Trichloroethylene is not thought to occur naturally in the environment. However, it has been found in underground water sources and many surface waters as a result of the manufacture, use, and disposal of the chemical.

## What happens to trichloroethylene when it enters the environment?

- Trichloroethylene dissolves a little in water, but it can remain in ground water for a long time.
- Trichloroethylene quickly evaporates from surface water, so it is commonly found as a vapor in the air.
- Trichloroethylene evaporates less easily from the soil than from surface water. It may stick to particles and remain for a long time.
- Trichloroethylene may stick to particles in water, which will cause it to eventually settle to the bottom sediment.
- Trichloroethylene does not build up significantly in plants and animals.

## How might I be exposed to trichloroethylene?

- Breathing air in and around the home which has been contaminated with trichloroethylene vapors from shower water or household products such as spot removers and typewriter correction fluid.

- Drinking, swimming, or showering in water that has been contaminated with trichloroethylene.
- Contact with soil contaminated with trichloroethylene, such as near a hazardous waste site.
- Contact with the skin or breathing contaminated air while manufacturing trichloroethylene or using it at work to wash paint or grease from skin or equipment.

## How can trichloroethylene affect my health?

Breathing small amounts may cause headaches, lung irritation, dizziness, poor coordination, and difficulty concentrating.

Breathing large amounts of trichloroethylene may cause impaired heart function, unconsciousness, and death. Breathing it for long periods may cause nerve, kidney, and liver damage.

Drinking large amounts of trichloroethylene may cause nausea, liver damage, unconsciousness, impaired heart function, or death.

Drinking small amounts of trichloroethylene for long periods may cause liver and kidney damage, impaired immune system function, and impaired fetal development in pregnant women, although the extent of some of these effects is not yet clear.

Skin contact with trichloroethylene for short periods may cause skin rashes.

# Trichloroethylene

CAS # 79-01-6

## How likely is trichloroethylene to cause cancer?

Some studies with mice and rats have suggested that high levels of trichloroethylene may cause liver, kidney, or lung cancer. Some studies of people exposed over long periods to high levels of trichloroethylene in drinking water or in workplace air have found evidence of increased cancer. Although, there are some concerns about the studies of people who were exposed to trichloroethylene, some of the effects found in people were similar to effects in animals.

In its 9<sup>th</sup> Report on Carcinogens, the National Toxicology Program (NTP) determined that trichloroethylene is “reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.” The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that trichloroethylene is “probably carcinogenic to humans.”

## Is there a medical test to show whether I’ve been exposed to trichloroethylene?

If you have recently been exposed to trichloroethylene, it can be detected in your breath, blood, or urine. The breath test, if it is performed soon after exposure, can tell if you have been exposed to even a small amount of trichloroethylene.

Exposure to larger amounts is assessed by blood and urine tests, which can detect trichloroethylene and many of its breakdown products for up to a week after exposure. However, exposure to other similar chemicals can produce the same breakdown products, so their detection is not absolute proof of exposure to trichloroethylene. This test isn’t available at 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 a maximum contaminant level for trichloroethylene in drinking water at 0.005 milligrams per liter (0.005 mg/L) or 5 parts of TCE per billion parts water.

The EPA has also developed regulations for the handling and disposal of trichloroethylene.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set an exposure limit of 100 parts of trichloroethylene per million parts of air (100 ppm) for an 8-hour workday, 40-hour workweek.

## Glossary

Carcinogenicity: The ability of a substance to cause cancer.

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service.

Evaporate: To change into a vapor or gas.

Milligram (mg): One thousandth of a gram.

Nonflammable: Will not burn.

ppm: Parts per million.

Sediment: Mud and debris that have settled to the bottom of a body of water.

Solvent: A chemical that dissolves other substances.

## References

This ToxFAQs™ information is taken from the 1997 Toxicological Profile for Trichloroethylene (update) 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™ 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.

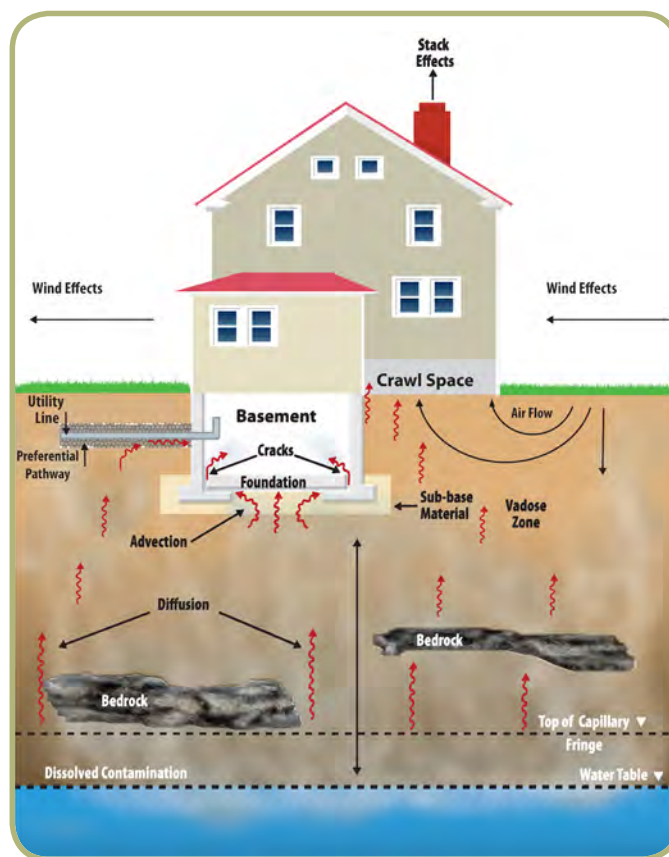
# Vapor Intrusion

## What is vapor intrusion?

Vapor intrusion is a way that volatile chemicals in soil and groundwater can enter and build-up inside buildings. Volatile chemicals are a class of chemicals that are volatile (evaporate easily) and form a vapor in the air.

- Common sources of volatile chemicals include gas stations, dry cleaners, and industrial operations.
- When a chemical is spilled or leaks into the ground, it can contaminate the soil and the groundwater.
- The chemical can move with the groundwater and travel under a building (migration route).
- If that chemical is volatile, it can become a gas and seep into nearby buildings and contaminate indoor air.

This fact sheet explains how vapor intrusion occurs and what factors can cause vapors (sometimes called gases) to move into indoor air.



## Why is vapor intrusion important to me?

When chemicals move indoors, you can be exposed to them by breathing indoor air. This exposure can cause health effects, depending on the type and amount of chemical and the length of exposure.

You can learn more about the possible health effects of individual volatile chemicals in ATSDR's Toxic Substances Portal: <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/substances/index.asp>.

## How does vapor intrusion occur?

Vapor intrusion does not occur every time there is contaminated soil or groundwater. It occurs only when volatile chemicals move from a source (like a chemical spill) along an underground migration route and into a building.

The type and amount of chemicals coming from a source will determine whether vapor intrusion occurs at levels of possible health concern.

## What factors affect vapor intrusion?

The following factors affect vapor intrusion:

- The type of soil beneath your building
- The type and condition of your building (foundation, leaks, air exchange)
- The weather conditions in your area

The amount of vapors entering a building can be different over time—changing hourly, daily, weekly, and seasonally.

The amount of vapor intrusion can also be different on different floors and in different rooms of the same building or in buildings right next to each other.

If scientists suspect vapor intrusion in buildings in a specific location, they may decide to conduct an investigation. See ATSDR's fact sheet "Investigating Vapor Intrusion" for information on what to expect if a vapor intrusion investigation is planned for buildings in your area.

## Where can I learn more about vapor intrusion?

### **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency**

- Vapor intrusion website, visit: <http://www2.epa.gov/vaporintrusion>

### **Interstate Technology & Regulatory Council**

- Vapor intrusion website, visit: <http://www.itrcweb.org/Team/Public?teamID=22>

# Investigating Vapor Intrusion

## What is vapor intrusion?

Vapor intrusion is a way that volatile chemicals (see text box) in soil and groundwater can enter and build up inside buildings.

When chemicals spill or leak into the ground, they can contaminate the soil and the groundwater. Depending on the type and amount, these chemical vapors can possibly affect your health if you breathe them in indoor air.<sup>1</sup>

If scientists suspect that people are being exposed to chemicals through vapor intrusion, they may conduct a **vapor intrusion investigation**.

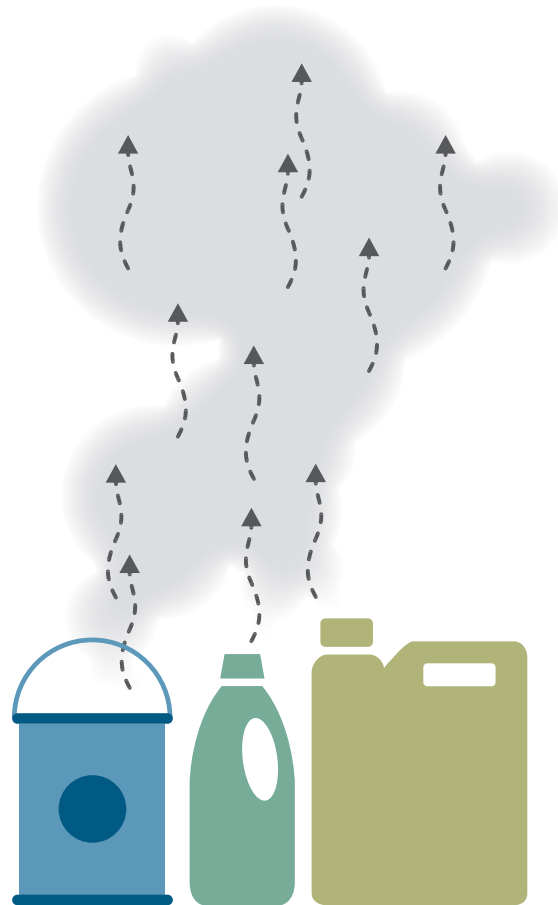
## What can I expect during a vapor intrusion investigation?

If scientists suspect vapor intrusion in a community, they first gather information about the type, amount, and location of contamination in soil, groundwater, and indoor air. If this information shows that vapor intrusion is a concern, scientists collect additional samples to confirm it.

- Scientists collect samples from indoor air, from beneath the building (sub-slab gas samples), and sometimes from outdoor air as well. Samples are usually collected from people's homes over a 24 hour period.
- If weather can affect the test results, scientists may collect samples during different times of the year.
- Scientists then send the air samples to a laboratory where they are tested for various chemicals. The results will then be shared with the occupants and/or owners of each home.

## Can chemicals in household products affect vapor intrusion investigations?

- Many of the chemicals found in vapor intrusion investigations are also found in common household products such as paints, air fresheners, and cleaning supplies.
- To focus on just the chemicals that may be coming from vapor intrusion, scientists may identify household products containing chemicals and remove them (whenever possible) before collecting indoor air samples.



**Volatile chemicals** are a class of chemicals that are volatile (evaporate easily) and form a vapor in the air. Some common volatile chemicals include the dry cleaning chemical tetrachloroethylene and benzene which is a component of automotive gasoline.

Chemicals detected during a sampling event that are not entirely the result of underground contamination are referred to as "background contamination."

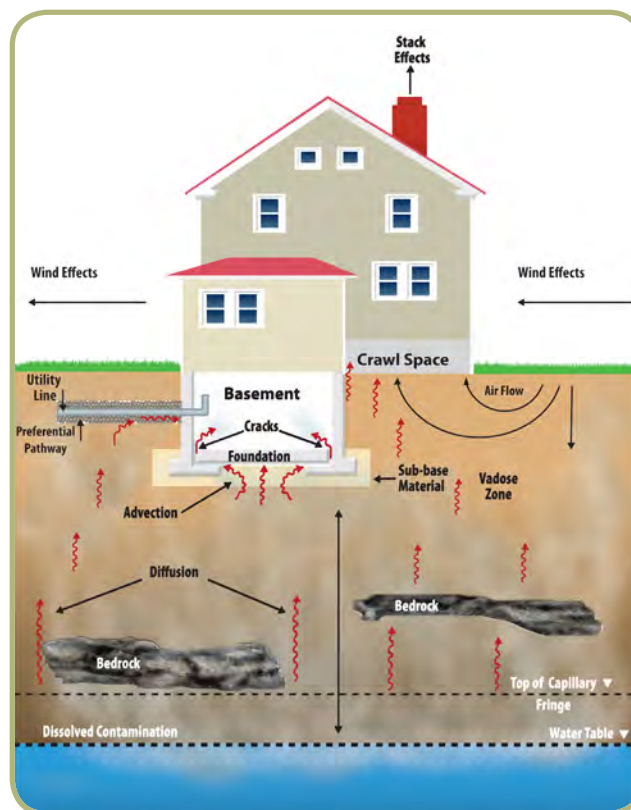
<sup>1</sup>ATSDR's Toxic Substances Portal provides information about chemical health effects and is located at <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/substances/index.asp>



## How can I reduce the levels of volatile chemicals in my home?

You can take these steps to help improve your home's indoor air quality:

1. Get more fresh air into your homes. Ventilation can keep any volatile chemicals in your home from building up to unsafe levels.<sup>2</sup>
  - Open windows and use fans to bring in fresh air directly – unless you have asthma triggered by outdoor air pollution or pollen in your area.
  - If your ventilation, heating, and air conditioning systems have filters, you may be able to adjust the fresh-air intakes to increase air exchange while removing pollen, dust, or other asthma irritants brought in from outdoors.
2. Seal cracks or holes in the floor or foundation to keep any volatile chemicals under your home from coming in.
3. Use and store fewer products that contain volatile chemicals (such as fuels, certain paints, paint thinners, and products that remove glue and adhesives).
  - When you use such products, follow the product recommendations carefully.
  - Open windows and run a fan to reduce the amount of the chemical in indoor air.
  - Avoid smoking tobacco products indoors.



## What can environmental health scientists do to remove chemical contamination caused by vapor intrusion from your home?

- If scientists find that vapor intrusion could harm your health, they may install a **mitigation system** to keep volatile chemicals from entering your home.<sup>3</sup> Mitigation systems are usually made up of a fan and a system of pipes that draw the soil gases from beneath your home and release them outside so they can scatter and break down naturally.
- Scientists may recommend adjusting heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems in larger commercial buildings to regulate indoor air pressure and keep vapors from being pulled inside.
- Sealing openings and installing a vapor barrier (made of plastic sheeting) may also reduce vapor intrusion.

## Where can I learn more about vapor intrusion?

### U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

- Vapor intrusion website, visit: <http://www2.epa.gov/vaporintrusion>

### Interstate Technology & Regulatory Council

- Vapor intrusion website, visit: <http://www.itrcweb.org/Team/Public?teamID=22>

<sup>2</sup>Unless a significant source of outdoor air contamination has been identified.

<sup>3</sup>For more detailed information, see US EPA's Engineering Issue: Indoor Air Vapor Intrusion Mitigation Approaches <https://clu-in.org/download/char/600r08115.pdf>



# FACT SHEET

## REMOVAL ACTION FOR TCE CONTAMINATION

### Toastmaster Macon Superfund Site

Macon, Macon County, Missouri

May 2018

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REGION 7: Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Nine Tribal Nations

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#### INTRODUCTION

The Toastmaster Macon Superfund Site (site) encompasses a light industrial and residential area of Macon, Missouri, where trichloroethylene (TCE) has been detected in the groundwater, soil gas, and indoor air at the former Toastmaster small-appliance manufacturing facility and certain other properties. The facility, located at 704 South Missouri Street, is now occupied by Compton's Furniture & More, a retail outlet.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 7 has reached settlements with Compton's LLC, Spectrum Brands, Inc., and Cooper Industries, LLC, the current and previous owners of the facility, to address TCE contamination at the site.

#### TCE INFORMATION & HEALTH RISKS

TCE is used in industrial solvents and degreasers, and household products such as correction fluids, paints, paint removers, adhesives, rug and metal cleaners, and spot removers. It is a manufactured substance and does not occur naturally in the environment.

TCE is the primary contaminant of concern at the site. Exposure to TCE poses potential human health hazards to the central nervous system, kidney, liver, immune system, male reproductive system, and developing fetus. TCE is characterized by EPA as "carcinogenic in humans" by all routes of exposure.

#### BACKGROUND

From the mid-1950s to 2001, Toastmaster, Inc., manufactured small appliances at the facility. In 1991, during Toastmaster's ownership, TCE was discovered to have been released from an above-ground storage tank on the facility, and also found in nearby groundwater. Further investigation found that TCE vapors were present in both the indoor air and sub-slab air of the facility.

In July 2014, the Missouri Department of Natural Resources conducted indoor air and sub-slab soil gas sampling in homes in the immediate vicinity of the facility to determine whether the contaminants from the facility were impacting nearby residences.

The results of this sampling documented elevated indoor air and/or sub-slab levels of TCE in two of the nearby residences. TCE had volatilized (evaporated) and entered the indoor air through vapor intrusion. In October 2014, EPA conducted a Superfund removal action and installed sub-slab vapor mitigation devices in the two affected residences.

Sampling was conducted at nearby residences in 2016 and 2017. The responsible parties, through the settlement that EPA reached with them, installed another vapor mitigation device at a third residence.

## CURRENT ACTIVITIES

EPA is currently overseeing sampling and mitigation activities at the facility to ensure that TCE concentrations in indoor air are reduced below health-based levels. EPA is also overseeing investigation activities that will address the main source of TCE contamination at the site.

## NEXT STEPS

EPA continues to review work being conducted at the facility to address indoor air. EPA will review the data collected during the most recent sampling activity to determine next steps for the site.

EPA will be in the community in May 2018 to conduct interviews of community members to develop a Community Involvement Plan to ensure the community has access to updates of the site's progress.

## ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

The Administrative Record for the Toastmaster Macon Site is available online, at: <https://semspub.epa.gov/src/collection/07/AR64034>.

## FOR ADDITIONAL TCE, VAPOR INTRUSION AND SITE INFORMATION:

For more information about TCE Health Risks visit the CDC/ATSDR ToxFAQs at:

- [www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/tfacts19.pdf](http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/tfacts19.pdf)

For Vapor Intrusion (VI) information, visit:

- EPA's website about VI: [www.epa.gov/vaporintrusion](http://www.epa.gov/vaporintrusion)
- EPA's Citizen's Guide to VI mitigation: [https://clu-in.org/download/Citizens/a\\_citizens\\_guide\\_to\\_vapor\\_intrusion\\_mitigation .pdf](https://clu-in.org/download/Citizens/a_citizens_guide_to_vapor_intrusion_mitigation.pdf)

- EPA's website about VI at Superfund Sites: [www.epa.gov/vaporintrusion/vapor-intrusion-superfund-sites](http://www.epa.gov/vaporintrusion/vapor-intrusion-superfund-sites)
- ATSDR's Fact Sheet on VI: [https://semspub.epa.gov/work/05/924990 .pdf](https://semspub.epa.gov/work/05/924990.pdf)

For information about Superfund Community Involvement, visit:

[www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-community-involvement](http://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-community-involvement)

For additional EPA Region 7 Fact Sheets and Public Notices, visit:

- EPA posts Fact Sheets for Missouri sites online at: [www.epa.gov/mo/missouri-cleanups](http://www.epa.gov/mo/missouri-cleanups)
- EPA posts Public Notices online at: [www.epa.gov/ks/region-7-public-notice](http://www.epa.gov/ks/region-7-public-notice)

## EPA CONTACT INFORMATION

If you have questions about this Fact Sheet, need additional information about the Site and/or would like to receive site updates, please contact EPA:

### Elizabeth Kramer

Community Engagement Specialist  
Enforcement Coordination Office  
U.S. EPA Region 7  
Office: (913) 551-7186  
Email: [kramer.elizabeth@epa.gov](mailto:kramer.elizabeth@epa.gov)

### John Frey

Federal On-Scene Coordinator  
U.S. EPA Region 7  
Office: 913-551-7994  
Cell: 816-807-8805  
Email: [frey.john@epa.gov](mailto:frey.john@epa.gov)



## Region 7

Iowa  
Kansas  
Missouri  
Nebraska  
Nine Tribal Nations

## Fact Sheet

October 2016

### Former Toastmaster Superfund Site Macon, Macon County, Missouri

#### INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 7 has reached a settlement with Compton's LLC and Spectrum Brands Inc., the current and previous owners of the Former Toastmaster Facility in Macon, Mo. This settlement requires investigations and response actions to address contamination associated with the release of trichloroethene (TCE). This settlement is in the form of an Administrative Settlement Agreement and Order on Consent.

TCE is used in industrial solvents and degreasers, and household products such as correction fluids, paints, paint removers, adhesives, rug and metal cleaners, and spot removers. It is a manufactured substance and does not occur naturally in the environment.

Single (acute) or short-term exposure to TCE can potentially affect a developing fetus. High acute concentrations of TCE vapors can irritate the respiratory system and skin, and induce central nervous system effects such as light-headedness, drowsiness, and headaches. Repeated (chronic) or prolonged exposure to TCE has been associated with effects in the liver, kidneys, immune system, and central nervous system. EPA also has concerns for effects in a developing fetus from chronic exposure. TCE is carcinogenic to humans by all routes of exposure.

#### BACKGROUND

The Former Toastmaster Facility is located at 704 South Missouri Street, in Macon, Mo. From the mid 1950s to 2001, the facility manufactured small appliances. Since 2001, the facility has been used as retail and warehouse space. During an environmental investigation conducted in 1991, TCE was discovered to have been released from an above-ground storage tank on the facility. Further investigation found that TCE vapors were present in both the indoor air and subslab air of the facility.

In July 2014, the Missouri Department of Natural Resources conducted indoor air and sub-slab soil gas sampling in homes in the immediate vicinity of the facility to determine whether the contaminants from the facility were impacting nearby residences. The results of this sampling documented elevated indoor and/or sub-slab levels of TCE in two of the nearby residences.

In October 2014, EPA conducted a fund-lead removal action and installed sub-slab vapor mitigation devices in the two residences that had elevated levels of TCE.

#### CURRENT ACTIVITIES

EPA is currently overseeing investigation actions that will include the collection of sub-slab soil gas data at the Former Toastmaster Facility to

aid in the design of a sub-slab vapor system. This investigation will also include collection of exterior soil gas data near selected residences on the north side of Kohl Street to determine if these homes may be at risk from vapor intrusion and/or require supplemental sampling activities.

## **NEXT STEPS**

EPA will review the data collected during the most recent sampling activity to determine whether more sampling will be needed both on and offsite. Additionally, any residences that are discovered to contain vapors above health-based screening levels will be eligible to have a vapor mitigation system installed in the structure in order to eliminate direct exposure to TCE vapors. EPA is also in the process of negotiating with the current responsible parties to address the main source of the contamination.

## **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

EPA has established an Administrative Record file for the Former Toastmaster Site. The Administrative Record file is available online at: <https://semspub.epa.gov/src/collection/07/AR64034>.

If you have questions, please contact:

### **Brendan Corazzin**

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Enforcement Coordination Office  
11201 Renner Boulevard  
Lenexa, Kansas 66219  
Phone: 1-800-223-0425  
Email: [corazzin.brendan@epa.gov](mailto:corazzin.brendan@epa.gov)





**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Region 7  
Vapor Intrusion Removal Action  
Toastmaster Macon Superfund Site  
Macon, Missouri**

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has scheduled a Public Availability Session to share information on the Toastmaster Macon Superfund Site. EPA representatives will be available to discuss cleanup work planned for the Site and be available to answer questions.

The public availability session will be held:

**August 11, 2016  
5:30 – 7:30 p.m.  
Macon Public Library  
210 N. Rutherford Street  
Macon, MO 63552**

*EPA Region 7 is committed to providing reasonable accommodations to individuals with disabilities. For reasonable accommodation, please contact Jonathan Cooper at 800-223-0425 or [cooper.jonathan@epa.gov](mailto:cooper.jonathan@epa.gov).*

More information about the site can be found in the Administrative Record, which is available online at:  
<http://semspub.epa.gov/src/collection/07/AR64034>.

Questions or requests for information can be submitted to:

**Brendan Corazzin**  
U.S. EPA Region 7  
11201 Renner Blvd.  
Lenexa, KS 66219  
[Corazzin.brendan@epa.gov](mailto:Corazzin.brendan@epa.gov)  
Phone: 913-551-7429 or  
Toll Free: 1-800-223-0425



# Technical Assistance Services for Communities

## Toastmaster Macon Superfund Site Technical Assistance Needs Assessment

**Contract No.:** EP-W-13-015

**Task Order No.:** 68HE0S18F0209: OSRTI – Multi Regions & Headquarters Support

**Technical Directive No.:** R7 2.0.3 Toastmaster CIP-TANA

### Technical Assistance Needs Assessment Report (draft)

**Site Name:** Toastmaster Macon Superfund Site

**Site Location:** Macon, Missouri

**Conversation Dates:** May 15-17 and 21, 2018

### Introduction

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Technical Assistance Services for Communities (TASC) program conducted this Technical Assistance Needs Assessment (TANA) for the community near the Toastmaster Macon Superfund site in Macon, Missouri. Its purpose is to better understand the current technical assistance needs of the Toastmaster Macon site community related to the cleanup of the Toastmaster Macon Superfund site.

The recommendations in this TANA Report are based on 15 in-person and telephone conversations held with community members and stakeholders in May 2018. Individuals who participated in these conversations were asked a set of standard questions. The report is funded by EPA's TASC program. Its contents do not necessarily reflect the policies, actions or positions of EPA.

### Part 1: Site Background Information and Past Community Involvement

The Toastmaster Macon Superfund site is in Macon, Missouri. It consists of a light industrial and residential area. From the mid-1950s to 2001, Toastmaster, Inc. made small appliances at the facility. In 1991, a trichloroethylene (TCE) release from an aboveground storage tank at the facility was identified. TCE was also found in nearby groundwater. Further investigation found TCE vapors in the facility's indoor air and sub-slab air. In July 2014, indoor air and sub-slab soil gas sampling in homes in the immediate vicinity of the facility by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) took place to determine whether contaminants from the facility were affecting nearby homes. Elevated indoor air and/or sub-slab levels of TCE were found in two homes. TCE had volatilized (evaporated) and entered the indoor air through vapor intrusion. In October 2014, a Superfund removal action by EPA installed sub-slab vapor mitigation devices in the two homes. More sampling took place at nearby residences in 2016 and 2017. Based on the findings, the responsible parties installed a vapor mitigation device at a third home.

The facility, located at 704 South Missouri Street, is now occupied by Compton's Furniture & More (Compton's), a retail outlet. EPA Region 7 has reached settlements with Compton's LLC, Spectrum Brands, Inc., and Cooper Industries, LLC, the facility's current and previous owners, to address the TCE

contamination. In August 2016, EPA held a public availability session to discuss the vapor intrusion removal action at Macon Public Library. CIP-TANA conversations took place in May 2018 with 15 site stakeholders, including residents, former Toastmaster employees, and representatives from the city of Macon (City), Macon County, state agencies, area organizations, churches and the Macon County School District.

## **Part 2: Community Concerns**

Participants in the CIP-TANA conversations expressed the concerns summarized below.

### ***Nearby/Affected Resident Concerns***

- Vapor intrusion issues in their homes may be affecting their health.
- Whether TCE levels in a home can increase over time.
- Whether the Compton's parking lot was sampled and if EPA will be doing any more sampling.
- Whether there will be a buyout of the affected properties.
- A spill in the Compton's parking lot could flow into nearby yards and there may be drainage issues with nearby properties.

### ***Property Value Concerns***

- The home values of properties near the site are low and owners are unable to sell.
- Property owners should have been informed earlier about the contamination.
- There should be an evaluation of the property value lost by the owners of nearby properties.
- Some homeowners were unaware of the contamination when they purchased their properties and now feel "stuck" with them.

### ***Health and Contaminant Concerns***

- Vapor intrusion issues at Compton's may be unsafe for workers and people living near the facility.
- Whether the TCE vapor absorbs into the fabric of the furniture at Compton's.
- The drinking water may be affected.
- Whether people who worked at the Toastmaster facility were affected.
- If the Compton's building were to catch on fire, whether TCE could make the fire burn hotter.
- Whether the poor health of the trees at the corner of Rutherford Street and 5th Street is related to the contamination.
- Many people in the community have cancer, failing health and respiratory issues, and whether that could be related to the contamination.
- How the contamination is related to cancer and health issues.
- Whether there will be remuneration or services available to people or families of deceased individuals who had symptoms of contamination-related illnesses.
- Cleaning up the site now is too late to help people who have been affected and/or who may be too elderly to take action with a lawsuit.

### ***Site Cleanup Concerns***

- Compton's has not contributed to the contamination and should not be held responsible for the cleanup.
- If Compton's closes, the City would lose valuable tax revenue. The building sat vacant for years before Compton's purchased the property.

- What will happen to the property if Compton's is torn down, and whether the property could be used again.
- The need for information on the cleanup, including how long it will take, the cleanup process, who determines the cleanup level, whether replacing topsoil is an option for residents, and how EPA will get the word out about the cleanup.
- The cleanup is taking a long time.

### ***Site Awareness and EPA Community Involvement***

- Most participants are unaware of EPA and MDNR's actions or other cleanup activities at the site. Some participants had some knowledge of cleanup activities.
- Some participants, especially people living closest to the site, have received information about the site previously. They expressed satisfaction with their level of engagement and community outreach from EPA.
- Most participants have not contacted EPA or other agencies regarding the site. They have not received information about the site, although many have discussed it with their friends and neighbors.
- Most participants who had received information about the site felt that the information was clear and easy to understand.
- Participants recommended including Compton's, the Macon Area Chamber of Commerce, the Macon County Health Department, the mayor, county commissioners, and major area employers in community involvement efforts.
- Most participants felt that while there has not been much community involvement for the site, the level of involvement was appropriate.
- Most participants felt that they had been adequately informed about the site. They expressed appreciation for the opportunity to meet with EPA individually to discuss site activities.

### ***Technical Assistance Needs and Recommendations***

- Participants recommended informational meetings, workshops, fact sheets with simple information, technical document reviews and a community advisory board as ways to address technical assistance needs and provide information about the site.
- Participants also suggested that a website, fact sheets on TCE and periodic letters with information on site progress would be helpful.
- Some participants mentioned that communicating with the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) regarding the health effects of TCE would be helpful.
- Participants said that additional plain language assistance could be provided for elderly residents and residents who may need assistance understanding more technical site information.

### ***Preferred Methods and Frequency for Receiving Information***

- Many participants noted that email is the best way to reach them. Additional communication methods include public meetings, social media, flyers, online "swap shops", newspapers, newsletters, periodic phone calls and conference calls, television, and mail.
- Participants said that they would prefer more frequent communication about site activities. The frequency of communication mentioned ranged from monthly to quarterly to biannually, or yearly if there is no activity at the site.
- If there is an issue on site, participants would like to receive information as often as needed.
- Most participants were not familiar with the site's information repository or Administrative Record.
- For additional outreach methods, participants recommended reaching out to area clubs such as Elks Lodges and Lions Clubs, posting on other agency websites, advertising at the health fair and the

Macon County Town and Country Fair, contacting the Local Emergency Planning Commission, and having brochures at the courthouse for people to take with them.

### ***Community Meeting Recommendations and Requests***

- Participants noted that the August 2016 public meeting was not advertised early enough; some residents did not hear about the meeting in time to attend. Participants recommended sending out information for future public meetings earlier.
- Some participants felt that the 2016 meeting did not do a good job providing information about the site. Others felt that it was effective.
- For future public meetings, Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings between 6:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. are recommended.
- Some participants recommended a lunch-time public meeting so that interested residents that could attend during their lunch breaks.

### ***Additional Concerns***

- Compton's burns materials in the winter for heating and the emissions may affect nearby residents.
- The media may blow site concerns out of proportion and that could have a negative effect on the business and community.
- The south side of Macon does not have the attention of the City that it deserves, and the site is treated as a "fix or flatten" issue.

## **Part 3: Key Technical Assistance Needs**

Based on the concerns expressed during the CIP-TANA conversations, TASC recommends addressing the community's technical assistance needs by providing additional information on:

1. Site history, overview and health-related concerns: Most participants were unfamiliar with the site's background and history, and were interested in learning more about the site overall. Many people expressed concerns about potential health issues related to TCE and/or indoor air quality.
2. Site cleanup: Most participants were unfamiliar with cleanup at the site and were interested in learning more about previous and upcoming sampling and cleanup activities.
3. Immediate site area issues: Participants living in the immediate vicinity of the site expressed concerns about issues specific to the location of their properties such as the health of area plant life, drainage patterns, a buyout and materials burning for heating at Compton's.
4. Site activities using the EPA website: Most participants were unfamiliar with the site's Administrative Record, and felt that an EPA web page hosting site information would be a helpful resource.

## **Part 4: TASC Recommendations**

The following TANA Technical Assistance Matrix provides recommendations for the needs outlined above. These recommendations are specific to technical assistance and could be fulfilled by EPA and other agencies, with support from TASC or other technical assistance programs where appropriate.



Technical Assistance Need	Recommendation for Technical Assistance to Meet This Need	Community Members Served	Suggested Frequency or Timeline	Suggested Method for Outreach
<b>More overall information on the site</b>	1. Hold a half-day site overview <u>workshop</u> in conjunction with ATSDR staff that covers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Superfund background</li> <li>• Site history</li> <li>• Sampling history</li> <li>• Cleanup progress and update</li> <li>• Contaminants/TCE overview</li> <li>• Vapor intrusion overview</li> <li>• Any possible impacts on drinking water</li> <li>• Any possible effects on Compton's or former Toastmaster employees</li> <li>• Whether the contamination is related to cancer or other health issues</li> <li>• Addressing limitations on issues such as remuneration for former Toastmaster employees and buyouts</li> </ul>	Anyone interested in learning about the site, including people who are unfamiliar with it.	Once, prior to active construction on site. After that, a one-to-two-hour public meeting can be provided yearly or upon request.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that the workshop is advertised at least a month in advance.</li> <li>• Advertise on social media, local "swap shops," the newspaper and community newsletters. Send postcards/mail notifications to everyone on the mailing list.</li> <li>• Contact area Elks Lodges/Lions Clubs, other agencies and local fairs to help with outreach.</li> </ul>
<b>More information on the cleanup</b>	2. Develop a cleanup <u>newsletter</u> that includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The cleanup timeline</li> <li>• The cleanup process</li> <li>• Plans for reuse if Compton's is torn down</li> <li>• Current next steps for the site</li> </ul>	Anyone interested in site cleanup progress.	Initially prior to beginning cleanup, quarterly during active construction, and yearly after cleanup completion.	Distribute by mail and email to everyone on the mailing list, and discuss information by phone with residents as needed.
<b>More information on issues in the area closest to the site</b>	3. Develop a nearby resident <u>fact sheet or letter</u> that includes information on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drainage issues</li> <li>• Property values</li> <li>• Limitations on addressing a property buyout</li> <li>• Potential effects on trees/plants in the area</li> <li>• Compton's burning of materials</li> </ul>	Residents living next to or very near the site.	Once, following the CIP-TANA rollout.	Distribute by mail to residents living near the site, and discuss information by phone with residents as needed.
<b>More accessible site information online</b>	4. Ensure that the <u>site web page</u> is updated with site-related information, or support community development of a Facebook page or other online resource to host site-related information online such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upcoming meeting announcements</li> <li>• Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) and/or CIP-TANA presentations</li> <li>• Fact sheets</li> <li>• Newsletters</li> </ul>	Anyone interested in learning about the site and able to access and use the Internet.	Updates as soon as possible after a document is finalized or when there are new updates.	Include the link for the EPA site web page in all site-related documents.

## **TASC Contact Information**

Technical Assistance Specialist/Project Manager  
Tiffany Reed  
847-786-8767  
[treed@skeo.com](mailto:treed@skeo.com)

Task Order Manager  
Emily Chi  
541-238-7516  
[echi@skeo.com](mailto:echi@skeo.com)

Senior Program Manager  
Eric Marsh  
817-752-3485  
[emarsh@skeo.com](mailto:emarsh@skeo.com)

Skeo Vice President, Director of Finance and Contracts  
Briana Branham  
434-226-4284  
[bbranham@skeo.com](mailto:bbranham@skeo.com)

TASC Quality Control Monitor  
Bruce Engelbert  
703-953-6675  
[bengelbert@skeo.com](mailto:bengelbert@skeo.com)

# TOASTMASTER-MACON SITE: CLEANUP NEWS

Community Newsletter

Fall 2019

## EPA Open House for the Toastmaster-Macon Superfund Site

**Thursday, Nov. 21, 2019**

**11:00 am - 1:00 pm OR 6:00 pm - 8:00 pm**

**First Baptist Church**

**302 N. Rutherford St.**

**(Enter on North side/Daughtery St. door)**

EPA conducted interviews with community members to help inform the Toastmaster-Macon Superfund site's Community Involvement Plan (CIP) and Technical Assistance Needs Assessment (TANA). EPA is hosting two open house/focus groups to provide the documents to the community for review and gather feedback on key community concerns and recommendations for technical assistance. EPA will also provide an update on the site's cleanup progress. Both events are open to the public. Join us to learn more about how you can be involved!



The former Toastmaster facility.

### Inside

- Toastmaster-Macon Superfund site overview
- CIP and TANA overview
- What's next?
- Getting involved

### *What is Superfund?*

***Superfund is the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's program for cleaning up some of America's most contaminated land and responding to environmental emergencies, oil spills and natural disasters.***





**Compton's Furniture & More is now located at the former Toastmaster facility, at 704 South Missouri Street.**

### ***Why am I receiving this newsletter?***

***You are receiving this newsletter because you may live near the Toastmaster Macon Superfund site. EPA wants to make sure that anyone who might be affected by activities at the site is aware of what is going on and knows who to call with questions.***

## **What is the Toastmaster-Macon Superfund Site?**

The Toastmaster-Macon Superfund Site covers a light industrial and residential area of Macon, Missouri, where trichloroethylene (TCE) has been detected in the groundwater, soil gas and indoor air at the former Toastmaster small-appliance manufacturing facility and other nearby properties.

### ***What is Trichloroethylene (TCE)?***

***TCE is used in industrial solvents and degreasers, and household products such as correction fluids, paints, paint removers, adhesives, rug and metal cleaners, and spot removers. It is a manufactured substance and does not occur naturally in the environment. TCE is the primary contaminant of concern at the site.***

### **What's being done to help?**

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 7 has reached settlements with Compton's LLC, Spectrum Brands, Inc. and Cooper Industries, LLC, the current and previous owners of the facility, to address TCE contamination at the site. The Missouri Department of Natural Resources conducted indoor air and sub-slab soil gas sampling at the site in July 2014. Results found elevated TCE levels in two nearby homes. In October 2014, EPA conducted a removal action that included installing vapor mitigation systems in the two homes. Additional sampling took place in 2016 and 2017, and a mitigation system was installed in a third home.

### **What's happening now?**

EPA is currently overseeing sampling and mitigation activities at the facility to ensure that TCE concentrations in indoor air are reduced below health-based cleanup levels.

EPA is also overseeing investigations that will address the main source of TCE contamination at the site. EPA continues to review work being done at the facility, as well as data from the most recent sampling activity to address indoor air. EPA is considering a second removal action to address the source of TCE contamination.



## What is a CIP?

***A Community Involvement Plan (CIP) is a document that outlines how EPA plans to communicate effectively with the public during the Superfund cleanup process. The CIP reflects local concerns and priorities identified during community interviews.***

***To learn more about CIPs, visit: <https://go.usa.gov/xVSA7>.***

## What is a TANA?

***A Technical Assistance Needs Assessment (TANA) is a site-specific process that identifies whether a community requires additional support from EPA to understand technical information and to enable meaningful community involvement in the Superfund decision-making process.***

***To learn more about TANAs, visit: <https://go.usa.gov/xVSA7>.***

***The CIP and TANA are available online at:***

***<https://response.epa.gov/toastmaster-macon-site>***



## What is vapor intrusion?

When shallow groundwater contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) such as TCE evaporates into soil below homes and businesses, the VOCs can move through cracks and pores in buildings and foundations and into the air inside. This is known as vapor intrusion.

***For more information, visit: [www.epa.gov/vaporintrusion](http://www.epa.gov/vaporintrusion).***

***For a citizen's guide to vapor intrusion mitigation, visit:***

***<https://go.usa.gov/xVSsa>***



**Vapor Mitigation System**

## What's next?

EPA is preparing an engineering evaluation/cost analysis (EE/CA) to study removal options to address the contamination source. The EE/CA is nearly complete. A 30-day public comment period will follow the EE/CA's completion. Once ready, EPA will send a postcard with a website link to view the EE/CA to provide public comments during the comment period.





Community Newsletter

Fall 2019

## How can I get involved?

If you would like to learn more about site activities or have any questions, concerns or thoughts about the information in this newsletter, please contact:

### U.S. EPA Region 7

**Elizabeth Kramer**

*Community Involvement  
Coordinator*

[kramer.elizabeth@epa.gov](mailto:kramer.elizabeth@epa.gov)

Office: (913) 551-7186

**John Frey**

*Federal On-Scene  
Coordinator*

[frey.john@epa.gov](mailto:frey.john@epa.gov)

Office: (913) 551-7994

### Where can I learn more?

Visit the site's On-Scene Coordinator Response website to review the Community Involvement Plan, Technical Assistance Needs Assessment and learn more about the site, at:

<https://response.epa.gov/toastmaster-macon-site>

The Administrative Record for the site is available at:

<https://semspub.epa.gov/src/collection/07/AR64034>.

## EPA Open House

Learn more about the  
**Community Involvement Plan  
and Technical Assistance  
Needs Assessment** during the  
following two open houses/  
focus groups:

**Thurs. Nov. 21, 2019**

**11:00 am - 1:00 pm**

**OR**

**6:00 pm - 8:00 pm**

**First Baptist Church  
302 N. Rutherford St.  
(Enter on North side/  
Daughtery St. door)**

Looking forward to seeing you there!