

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

Section 32 and 33 Mines Site



**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 9**

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****ACTIVE PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT IS CRUCIAL TO THE SUCCESS OF ANY PUBLIC PROJECT****

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) Superfund Community Involvement Program is committed to promoting communication between citizens and the agency. USEPA's community involvement activities at the Site are to:

- Inform the public of the nature of the environmental issues associated with the site.
- Involve the public in the decision-making process that will affect them.
- Involve the public in the responses under consideration to remedy these issues.
- Inform the public of the progress being made to implement the remedy.



Photograph by KTNN, 2024.

Casamero Lake Chapter House, New Mexico

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Section 1.0 Overview of the Community Involvement Plan

Preparing a Community Involvement Plan (CIP) is one of the steps required under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), or Superfund, for sites where the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) is planning a cleanup action. USEPA's Region 9 Office, in coordination with the Navajo Nation EPA Superfund Program will oversee the implementation of the community involvement activities outlined in this CIP.

USEPA developed this CIP to facilitate communication between the community, USEPA, and Navajo EPA. The impacted community includes the Casamero Lake Chapter of the Navajo Nation and both Navajo and non-Navajo communities surrounding the Section 32/33 mines site. USEPA encourages community involvement in site activities. USEPA will use the community involvement activities outlined in this plan to ensure that residents have access to information and opportunities to be involved.

This CIP provides a background of the community (Section 2.0), presents USEPA's community involvement program (Section 3.0), outlines the Superfund program (Section 4.0), addresses relationships between the community and USEPA (Section 5.0), and provides a map of Section 32 and 33 mines and a listing of resources available (appendices). USEPA used several information sources to develop this plan, including community interviews, community resources, internet research, and site files.

This CIP will be revised as community concern warrants. The revision process may include conducting additional community interviews, updating mailing lists, updating the files at the designated information repository, and updating the contacts and resources provided in the appendices as necessary.

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

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Section 2.0 Community Background

This section presents a description of the local community and the history of community involvement with the site.

2.1 Community Profile

The Casamero Lake community is in the Eastern Abandoned Uranium Mine (AUM) Region of Navajo Nation and private lands in New Mexico. The community includes people in both rural areas and more populated areas around Prewitt, Casamero Lake, Smith Lake, and Borrego Pass. Many people graze livestock near the mine sites.



Casamero Lake Chapter Community (Photograph, USEPA, January 2024)

Most Casamero Lake Chapter residents reside in two principal settlements. The first is the Chapter complex area where a Navajo Housing Authority subdivision is located and nearby. The second is the Borrego Pass Community school area 4 miles north of the Casamero Lake Chapter House. The main public facilities situated around this area are the Chapter House, Casamero Lake Pre-School Center, Borrego Pass Community School, Senior Citizens Center, Chapter Warehouse, and one commercial establishment. No health care facilities are currently located in the community; the nearest facility is the Crownpoint Healthcare Facility in Crownpoint, New Mexico. Other nearby comprehensive care units are the Rehobeth McKinley Christian Health Care Services and Gallup Indian Medical Center located in Gallup, New Mexico.

Casamero Lake Chapter has multiple jurisdictional borders surrounding it. Located in Land Management District 16, the Casamero Lake Chapter shares its borders with the Baca/Prewitt, Thoreau, Smith Lake, and Little Water Chapters and the State of New Mexico. The chapter land base is 47,231 acres.

As of January 2024, the current Casamero Lake Chapter House staff are the following:

- Chapter President – Jerry Bodie
- Vice President – Lawrence Largo
- Secretary/Treasurer – Raymond Tolth
- Land board Member – Kevin Long
- Council Delegate – George H. Tolth
- Chapter Manager – Kimberly Lister
- Administrative Assistant – Debberona Begay
- Community Health Representative – Jonathan Abeita

Figure 1 lists the demographic data for the Casamero Lake Chapter and Navajo Nation in general based on the 2019 U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year estimate.



Casamero Lake Chapter House Mural (Photograph, USEPA, January 2024)

<i>Total Navajo Nation Chapters</i>	110
<i>Total Casamero Lake Population by Chapter</i>	519
<i>Total Navajo Nation Population</i>	172,294
<i>Total Tribal Enrolled Members of Casamero Lake Chapter</i>	983
<i>Total Tribal Enrolled Members of Navajo Nation</i>	188,932
<i>Ratio of Total Navajo Nation Enrolled Members to Enrolled Casamero Lake Chapter Members</i>	200:1
<i>Median Age</i>	32.3
<i>Female</i>	259
<i>Male</i>	260
<i>Median Household Income</i>	\$22,727
<i>Number of Households</i>	188
<i>Total Workers Aged 16 Years Old and Over Commute to Work</i>	109
<i>Total Population Employment</i>	391
<i>Total Ratio of Population Aged 25 Years and Older with Education to No Education</i>	1:0.6
<i>Total Population with Disability</i>	101
<i>Total Population who Speaks English Only at Home</i>	167
<i>Total Population who Speaks Navajo Only at Home</i>	321

Source: Data from Navajo Nation WIND, n.d., "Navajo Chapter Profile." View by Chapters, Navajo Nation WIND. Accessed January 4, 2024.
<https://navajoprofile.wind.enavajo.org/Chapter/Casamero%20Lake>.

Figure 1. Casamero Lake Chapter Demographics, 2019

2.2 History of Community Involvement

USEPAs Region 6 and 9 established community involvement activities since the discovery of the site. From the past to present, community members have been involved in the cleanup activities and help shape cleanup decisions. The Section 32/33 mines are on both Navajo Nation land and private land in New Mexico. USEPA Region 9 has jurisdiction over Navajo Nation lands and USEPA Region 6 has jurisdiction over non-Navajo lands in New Mexico. To avoid multi-jurisdictional confusion, USEPA Regions 6 and 9 agreed that USEPA Region 9 would be the lead region for investigation and cleanup of the combined Section 32/33 Mines site. Unless otherwise specified, references to USEPA in this CIP refer to USEPA Region 9.

The first assessments began in 2009 for the preparation of a removal action, which was followed by the completion of the removal action in 2012. In 2019, USEPA conducted a removal site evaluation (RSE) field investigation and completed the report later that same year. In 2022, USEPA collected additional data at the Section 32/33 mines site, haul road, and former transfer station. These data were used to develop the engineering evaluation and cost analysis (EE/CA). Over that time, several community involvement programs have been initiated.

USEPA and the Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency (NNEPA) worked with community leaders for all outreach activities and information sessions to develop this CIP. Meetings are conducted primarily in person and with cultural sensitivity. Navajo language translation is provided to facilitate communication with those community members who speak only Navajo or who prefer speaking in Navajo. Input for this CIP was received from community members living closest to the mines, council delegates, chapter representatives, grazing and land board officials, responsible company liaisons, and other community members. To keep the

community informed, USEPA and NNEPA have done the following:

- Developed and distributed fact sheets and flyers.
- Attended local chapter meetings to share information on cleanup progress and site investigations.
- Held public meetings and information sessions.
- Held open house meetings and workshops to share and receive input on site investigation efforts and cleanup alternatives.
- Worked with chapter officials and community members to gain access to mine sites.

2.3 Key Community Concerns

USEPA conducted interviews with local community members of Casamero Lake and surrounding areas to learn about key community concerns. Interviews provided insight from each community member, giving USEPA better insight on how to improve communication and engagement.

Key community concerns include the following:

- Safety and well-being for those living near an AUM
- Personal or family health issues and deaths attributed to Section 32/33
- Protection of cultural and natural resources
- Frustrations with delays and long timelines for cleanup progress at Section 32/33
- Methods of cleanup, with most community members expressing support for removal of the waste away from the community

The rest of this section provides detailed statements about these key concerns and other concerns raised by individual community members during interviews.

Most who were interviewed had no knowledge about the site's history, such as its operation, purpose, contamination, and human and environmental health risks. Although some were partially knowledgeable of the site and its effects, most were unaware how the site affected the environment and their health.

Individuals said they were not kept properly informed about the site's progress until recently. For example, USEPA conducted removal and remedial actions as recent as 2012 through 2022, but most were still unaware these events took place.

When mining operations were active, locals were not informed by the operators of the health risks and were only told of job opportunities. Many unknowingly accepted positions to support financial obligations for their families at the cost of their lives. Today, many are angry, impatient, and worried about the environmental and human health risks and would like to be kept more informed by USEPA about the status and progress.

Almost all interviewees said there is a lack of outreach resources and engagement efforts from USEPA. The resources that are available are not effective or community members do not know

how to use them. For example, many responded that USEPA’s documents are overwhelming—too much to review and the reading is too long and complex.

Individuals cannot readily access USEPA’s website because most live in rural areas where they do not have access to the internet and have limited cell phone coverage. Most want USEPA to improve their community outreach tools to keep them better informed.

Land use is of significant importance to the daily lives of community members, both in modern day existence and traditionally. However, many community members struggle with a fear of freely using the land. For example, abnormally high livestock and animal deaths are attributed to the mine site. Some individuals would like information about being compensated for the illnesses they believe that they have contracted from the site.



Chapter Meeting with Local Impacted Community (Photograph, Tetra Tech, Inc., January 2024)

Several community members are concerned about USEPA’s lack of communication with the local community and the urgency of improving communication and engagement. One interviewee stated: *It is USEPA’s responsibility to initiate community involvement with community members involving the Site’s progress. Interviewing community members helps improve this by learning directly from the community members what the communication shortfalls between USEPA and locals are.*

Most locals use the land for raising livestock (such as cattle, sheep, goats, or horses) or farming crops (such as corn and squash). Others collect medicinal plants for cultural purposes. Additionally, certain individuals still use a local well near the site for drinking water purposes. Several concerns were raised about contamination moving from the site and ruining these resources. In fact, the fear of contaminants moving off the site and ruining these resources is a primary concern and source of fear. One community member stated their livestock do not

survive very long, which they attribute to contamination from the site.

Most interviewees stated they want the land restored back to its natural state; the way it was before it was mined. They prefer to use the land traditionally like they used to without having to worry about raising their livestock or personal well-being. Instead, the site currently restricts them from safely raising their livestock or growing crops because it creates a continuous fear of radiation exposure from ingestion haunting their daily lives. Many feel their traditional lifeways have been cut off. One individual would like to know if it will be okay if he can safely allow his sheep and goats to graze into the reclaimed area once complete. He wants to have peace of mind that his livestock will not consume any type of contamination after cleanups have taken place.

Despite past interim cleanup actions, most interviewees do not believe effective controls are currently in place to prevent the spread of contamination from the site. Interviewees are concerned that humans and the environment continue to be exposed to contamination.

One interviewee requested that USEPA find a different access road to the mine site. The existing access road goes right by her uncle's homesite. She is concerned that people will disperse contaminants to a wider area when they use the road and, therefore, does not want people to use the road.

The community voiced their desire that USEPA clean the site as soon as possible. Most community members supported removal of the waste from their community altogether, rather than permanently closing it in an on-site repository.

Many interviewees are concerned that construction work will cause a spread of contamination. USEPA presents the cleanup alternatives and their progress at local community meetings; however, the local community members still feel uncertain about how USEPA is ensuring their safety. Community members noted that numerous exposure pathways are currently affecting human health, the environment, and ecosystems. Some interviewees noted that contaminants that cannot be seen by the naked eye are difficult to measure. During construction, contaminant transport caused by construction activities may accidentally spread contamination to a wider area. This increases the level of fear for everyone who lives nearby.

Community members requested reassurance from USEPA that contamination will not spread during and after the cleanup process. To help alleviate their concerns, they want to know what measures USEPA will take to ensure no contaminants will be transported away from the intended project area. One common request is setting up air monitoring stations. Some individuals feel it is not safe to live in this area during construction. One interviewee described a constant level of fear that plagues this area from the uncertainty of being exposed to radiation. One community member stated that they are constantly worried about living near the site to the point they feel isolated and cannot move freely outside.

Many residents expressed an urgency to quickly clean the site and for USEPA to ensure their safety.

Several individuals provided input on how the site should be cleaned. Individuals requested the details of what will happen to the waste and offered the following cleanup suggestions:

- Clean the site entirely and haul waste off site as soon as possible (preferred by most).
- Do not pile and cap waste on site.
- Dig a large hole and then bury the waste.
- Do not build berms to divert water as it does not help (one berm is currently on site that is diverting water into their backyards and into an earthen dam).

One of the biggest concerns about site cleanup involves concerns for future generations living on or near the site. Interviewees stated it is more favorable if the contaminants from the site are completely gone to protect current and future generations. They noted that USEPA can assure them there are no concerns for the safety of future generations by providing evidence-based data after cleanups are complete. The community wants to trust USEPA, but it is difficult.

Several interviewees stated USEPA staff changes too frequently, and the community often feels uninformed and left abandoned, increasing a sense of mistrust with USEPA. Having dedicated USEPA staff to stay with the community until their promises are fulfilled is ideal rather than continuous staff changes, which they currently experience. Dedicated staff who show passion and treat the cleanup as if it is happening in their own backyard will help the community. Dedicated staff can keep them informed and engaged, provide quick feedback and frequent updates, provide evidence-based data, and track and fulfill promises made by USEPA. Most think USEPA staff come to present the same PowerPoints and research over the many years, repeatedly saying the same thing. However, they never feel actual progress is being made.

Community members also made some specific requests for information or action related to the following:

- Contaminated structure surveys – Quicker response and follow-up from USEPA after requesting a survey for their home.
- New home projects – Implement new home projects to deal with the danger and stress of living near radiological contamination.
- Relocation – Better information and assistance with relocating away from cleanup work or away from AUMs.
- Community meetings – Present in Navajo and English at community meetings, provide less technical language, and get more stakeholders to attend.
- New mine site features – Presentations document newly discovered features but are not addressed by USEPA.
- Job announcements – Post job announcements related to future cleanups.
- Indian Health Service (IHS) services – Request that IHS be more involved to provide health evaluations more often (mobile clinics to provide speedy response times and consistent health feedback are needed).

Some stated that they requested a contaminated structure survey done on their home, but it has been some time and USEPA still has not responded. They feel a level of abandonment as USEPA did not follow-up with them; a sense of uncertainty from radiation exposure living near a contaminated site complicates undertaking new home projects. One individual was concerned that she may need to relocate away from the site while another prefers to relocate away from the site entirely.

USEPA has conducted numerous studies around the site and presented their findings on maps. Numerous mine site features have been documented; however, some have pointed out newly discovered mine features they have discovered that have not been addressed by USEPA. During one community Open House meeting, a homeowner near the site showed the EPA RPM the location of an open hole that may be a remnant mine vent hole.

Others requested more involvement from IHS. One individual responded that she is sick and thinks it is attributed to the site. Her health has not been evaluated yet and wants IHS to come around more often to evaluate her and the community. Mobile clinics to provide speedy response times and consistent health feedback are badly needed.

Other important responses include preferences on the type of language chosen for community events. They prefer USEPA to communicate both in the Navajo and English language. Some are not fluent in English and lack education, so help is needed to interpret technical data.

Most also want responsible stakeholders and agencies to become more involved and be present at community meetings. Several stated that past representatives did not make themselves consistently present at community events. Many would like USEPA to post job announcements related to future cleanup activities.

2.4 Response to Community Concerns

In response to community concerns, USEPA's community involvement coordinator and remedial project manager will address community concerns in an effective and efficient manner. USEPA will continue to maintain communication through these outlets:

- Public meetings – Regular chapter meetings, scheduled chapter meetings, open houses, one-on-one meetings, at resident's home, and during group discussions, and an increase in the frequency of visits.
- Mailings
- Local public radio stations – KGAK, KTNN, and KGLP
- Local newspapers – *Navajo Times* and *Gallup Independent*
- Posting to local bulletin boards – Post office, Casamero Lake Church, and Casamero Lake Chapter House
- USEPA website
- Flyers – Posted to bulletin boards, dropped off in-person and door-to-door, and mailing.
- Social media pages – YouTube and Facebook
- Local Chapter House officials – Will notify those on the distribution list either by visiting their homes in-person or by phone.
-

USEPA asked the community what the best way they can communicate with the community about the site cleanup. Most agreed to the following:

- Easy-to-read fact sheets with graphics

- Easy-to-understand information about remediation technologies and related topics
- In-person sessions where members of the site team are available to talk and answer questions
- In-person workshops or training sessions on technical topics
- Internet and website links

Some community members answered that they do not prefer easy-to-understand information about remediation technologies and related topics via internet and website links. It will be in USEPA’s best interest to aid those who are requesting drop-in sessions to assist or train on site about internet usage and using the website as needed. Planning meetings efficiently can be accomplished by working with the community’s schedule.

The following are common requests from the community about when the best time to schedule meetings are:

- Anytime works best; however, notifying the public in advance is ideal.
- Weekdays or workdays, Monday through Friday between 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. works well with most people. Some prefer only Mondays between 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
- Location: It is in the best interest for most individuals to meet at the Casamero Lake Chapter House.

To ensure the community remains informed, USEPA will provide information about the site on a monthly, quarterly, and annual basis, as needed. Additionally, USEPA will also provide the information only when something significant happens.

2.5 Summary of Communication Needs

Based on the interviews, the community has indicated a preference for USEPA outreach efforts to include various methods to meet their needs. Some overlap the previous section; however, it is important to list the actual requests from the interviews. USEPA has many obligations to work toward improving communication needs.

Forms of communication preferred by the community included:

- Meetings – Meetings will be held in-person, preferably at the chapter house.
- Mailing – Some prefer communications materials such as fact sheets and flyers received in the mail. USEPA will use format mailings to draw attention, including marking in large, red, bold letters on the envelopes “important message do not throw away.”
- Radio – Radio announcements in English and Navajo. Scripts will be clear and simple to understand, and broadcasters will be encouraged to broadcast slowly so that announcements are not fast.
- Distribution list – Keep this updated so that individuals continue to receive quick updates through email or by phone contact.
- Point of contact list – Keep this updated and distributed to the community so that individuals can call NNEPA, chapter house, or USEPA representatives directly to

answer questions.

- Interviews – USEPA will offer interviews more often because the community enjoys sharing information in this dialogue format.
- Door-to-door – USEPA will drop off outreach materials and meet with families one-on-one.
- Flyers – Flyers will be posted on local bulletin boards and distributed door-to-door.

An increase in meeting attendance is important to interviewees. Reaching out to as many community members as possible to improve the attendance at meetings is one of the requests. It was noted that attendance will promote awareness of the site's progress and knowledge of site conditions and resources available.

Regular contact from USEPA in the form of quick and thorough updates was requested. This includes keeping them updated on the Superfund process, including the project lifecycle during the construction phase and after reclamation. Assurances that residents are safe and protected, with data to demonstrate this, are also requested.

One-on-one and small group session meetings were requested. Interviewees requested opportunities to have dialogue and direct communication, such as open houses, door-to-door updates, and chapter house meetings with USEPA. It was requested that USEPA be present at all monthly Casamero Lake Chapter House meetings and be available to answer questions. Some community members prefer receiving outreach materials, such as fact sheets and flyers, door-to-door rather than in the mail.

Maintaining the website is vital as some individuals still use this resource. For those who can access the website, they find it too complex to navigate and difficult to find what they are searching for. If the community has no alternative to immediate information but the website, most want USEPA to provide in-person training sessions to show them how to use it and interpret the technical details found on the website.

The repositories for a USEPA Superfund cleanup action are required by CERCLA and contain all information that was considered or relied upon to select the cleanup remedy. USEPA set up seven repository locations throughout the Navajo Nation where individuals can go to access information. Although USEPA has provided these resources, most community members were still unaware of their existence. Therefore, awareness of these repositories needs to be improved. However, training sessions on how to use these repositories is vital if they are to be of use.

USEPA will also continue to ensure certain parties are involved and present at local events, such as community liaisons, USEPA contractors, USEPA project managers, and community involvement coordinators. In addition, USEPA will continue to invite and encourage attendance of NNEPA, affected local community members and their families, their children, staff employed by USEPA or contractors who are of Navajo descent with technical knowledge, chapter officials, the Navajo Nation president, and former miners that worked the mine.

Section 3.0 USEPA's Community Involvement Action Plan

The overall goal of USEPA's community involvement program is to promote two-way communication between citizens and USEPA and to provide opportunities for meaningful and active involvement by the community in the cleanup process. USEPA will implement the community involvement activities described below. The following plan is based on the results of the community interviews described earlier; it addresses each issue that was identified as being important to the community.

3.1 The Plan

3.1.1 Issue 1: Consistent Information Sharing with the Community

Activity 1A: Attend regular chapter meetings.

- **Objective:** Be present in the community at regular meetings monthly to hear questions and concerns, and to answer questions.
- **Method:** Attend monthly chapter meetings.
- **Timing:** Monthly

Activity 1B: Provide consistent and defensible response to common questions and update them as needed to ensure a consistent response from USEPA.

- **Objective:** Have community understanding of the technical and regulatory issues match USEPA's.
- **Method:** Prepare written response to common and anticipated community and stakeholder questions and update them as needed to ensure a consistent response from USEPA.
- **Timing:** First version by March 16, 2024 and then as needed to keep up to date.

Activity 1C: Use radio, newspaper and online advertising and marking to promote community outreach events.

- **Objective:** Reach the entire community and its members regardless of the medium they prefer.
- **Method:** Use radio, newspaper, online advertising, and door-to-door outreach and marking to promote community outreach events.
- **Timing:** Coinciding with community events and projects milestones like starting construction and initiating revegetation.

3.1.2 Issue 2: Community Access to Relevant Reports and Information for Cleanup of Mines

Activity 2A: Provide copies of documents to Chapter house and put them into an Administrative Record.

- **Objective:** Keep community up to date on documents related to cleanup.
- **Method:** Provide printing services through USEPA contractors.
- **Timing:** By March 23, 2024 to coincide with publishing the EE/CA, and then as new documents are produced.

Activity 2B: Coordinate with NNEPA, interested parties, and local and state regulatory agencies to promote and facilitate access to the Administrative Record.

- **Objective:** Reach stakeholders via their preferred or familiar project partners.
- **Method:** Use project meetings to canvas stakeholders regarding the community members they interact with.
- **Timing:** Ongoing

3.1.3 Issue 3: Pre-Field Work Notification/Access

Activity 3A: Discuss planned activities with each affected homeowner/resident and obtain signed access agreements.

- **Objective:** Provide adequate and complete notice to affected homeowner/residents about cleanup activities.
- **Method:** Identify affected homeowners/residents and conduct door-to-door outreach and obtain signed access agreements.
- **Timing:** Starting March 23, 2024 to coincide with publishing the EE/CA, and then leading up to and throughout construction activities.

Activity 3B: Cover the purpose and details of “access agreements” during community outreach activities.

- **Objective:** Educate homeowners/residents so they are informed partners regarding access near mine sites..
- **Method:** Use community outreach meetings to address legal issues and access agreements.
- **Timing:** Ongoing

3.2 Time Frame Summary for Community Involvement Activities

<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>TIME FRAME</u>
<i>Activity 1A: Attend regular chapter meetings.</i>	<i>Monthly</i>
<i>Activity 1B: Provide consistent and defensible response to common questions and update them as needed to ensure a consistent response from USEPA.</i>	<i>First version by March 16, 2024 and then as needed to keep up to date.</i>
<i>Activity 1C: Use radio, newspaper and online advertising and marking to promote community outreach events.</i>	<i>Coinciding with community events and projects milestones like starting construction and initiating revegetation.</i>
<i>Activity 2A: Provide copies of documents to Chapter house and put them into an Administrative Record.</i>	<i>By March 23, 2024 to coincide with publishing the EE/CA, and then as new documents are produced.</i>
<i>Activity 2B: Coordinate with NNEPA, interested parties, and local and state regulatory agencies to promote and facilitate access to the Administrative Record.</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
<i>Activity 3A: Discuss planned activities with each affected homeowner/resident and obtain signed access agreements.</i>	<i>Starting March 23, 2024 to coincide with publishing the EE/CA, and then leading up to and throughout construction activities</i>
<i>Activity 3B: Cover the purpose and details of “access agreements” during community outreach activities.</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>

Section 4.0 What Is Superfund?

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

The Superfund program encourages active dialogue between communities affected by the sites and all the agencies responsible for carrying out or overseeing cleanup actions. USEPA follows a step-by-step process to determine the best way to clean up a polluted site and protect human health and the environment. USEPA considers community involvement to be an important part of the Superfund program and opportunities for community involvement occur throughout the procedure. Figure 2 on the next page outlines the stages of the Superfund process and highlights opportunities for community involvement at each step of the process.

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

- Superfund: <https://www.epa.gov/superfund>
- Cleanup Process: <https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-cleanup-process>
- Community Involvement: <https://www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-community-involvement>

Role of NNEPA

The Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency's (NNEPA) Superfund Program (NSP) implements the Navajo CERCLA law by providing oversight of AUM work on the Navajo Nation and serves as a co-regulator with USEPA. NSP advocates for site cleanup to benefit communities impacted by AUMs on the Navajo Nation by working hand in hand with USEPA to coordinate community outreach. NNEPA is committed to protecting Mother Earth and Father Sky and all living beings through environmental laws and regulations by honoring traditional Diné teachings and culture. NSP's goals include:

- Provide community members with accurate, timely, and understandable information about USEPA's AUM activities that reflects community members' communication preferences and culture
- Provide information in the Navajo language, when needed, so all community members have an equal opportunity to participate
- Coordinate with community members and tribal leaders to make sure USEPA

understands community concerns and considers community goals in its decision-making process

- Work with consideration of Navajo Nation’s goal to implement Diné Fundamental Law, acknowledging the Navajo traditional lifeway, traditional ecological knowledge, and the laws of nature, including protection of any significant ceremonial land use areas, past and present

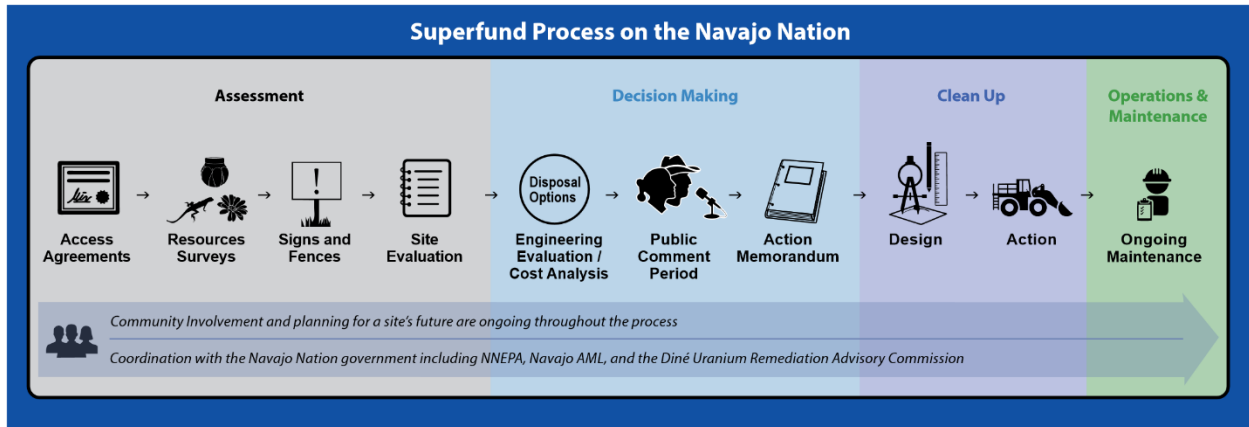


Figure 2. Superfund Process on Navajo Nation

Section 5.0 Site Description

The Section 32/33 Mines site is 9 miles north of the Prewitt exit on Interstate 40 in McKinley County, New Mexico. Near the mines, several houses are less than 0.5 mile to the west and about 50 more residences in the Casamero Lake Chapter housing area are about 1 mile to the northwest. The site is within the Smith Lake Subdistrict of the Grants Mining District and includes a mine shaft near the section line and a secondary shaft 1,300 feet to the south in Section 32. The site is within two separate land jurisdictions: Section 32 is within the Casamero Lake Chapter of the Navajo Nation, and Section 33 is privately owned property.

5.1 Site Background

Section 32/33 is an inactive uranium mine located north of Prewitt, New Mexico. Commercial exploration, development, and mining of uranium at Section 32/33 began in 1960 by the Kerr-McGee Corporation, a predecessor of Tronox. Both mines are reported to be last operated by the Cobb Nuclear Company. The Section 32 mine is within Navajo Allotment Land, and the Section 33 mine is privately owned. Mining at Section 32/33 occurred between 1960 and 1969, producing a total of 24,360 tons of ore—20,117 tons from Section 32 and 4,243 tons from Section 33. The mines were deep, dry underground mines accessed by vertical mine shafts. Ore from the mines was moved to the Section 32/33 Transfer Station south of the main mining area and then hauled off site on the unpaved road to the west to County Route 19. Ore was transported approximately 50 miles from the site to the Ambrosia Lake uranium mill to the east and north of Grants, New Mexico. The mines were “dry mines,” meaning that the mined ore was above the water table and did not require water to be pumped out.

5.2 Site Inspections and Cleanup Activities

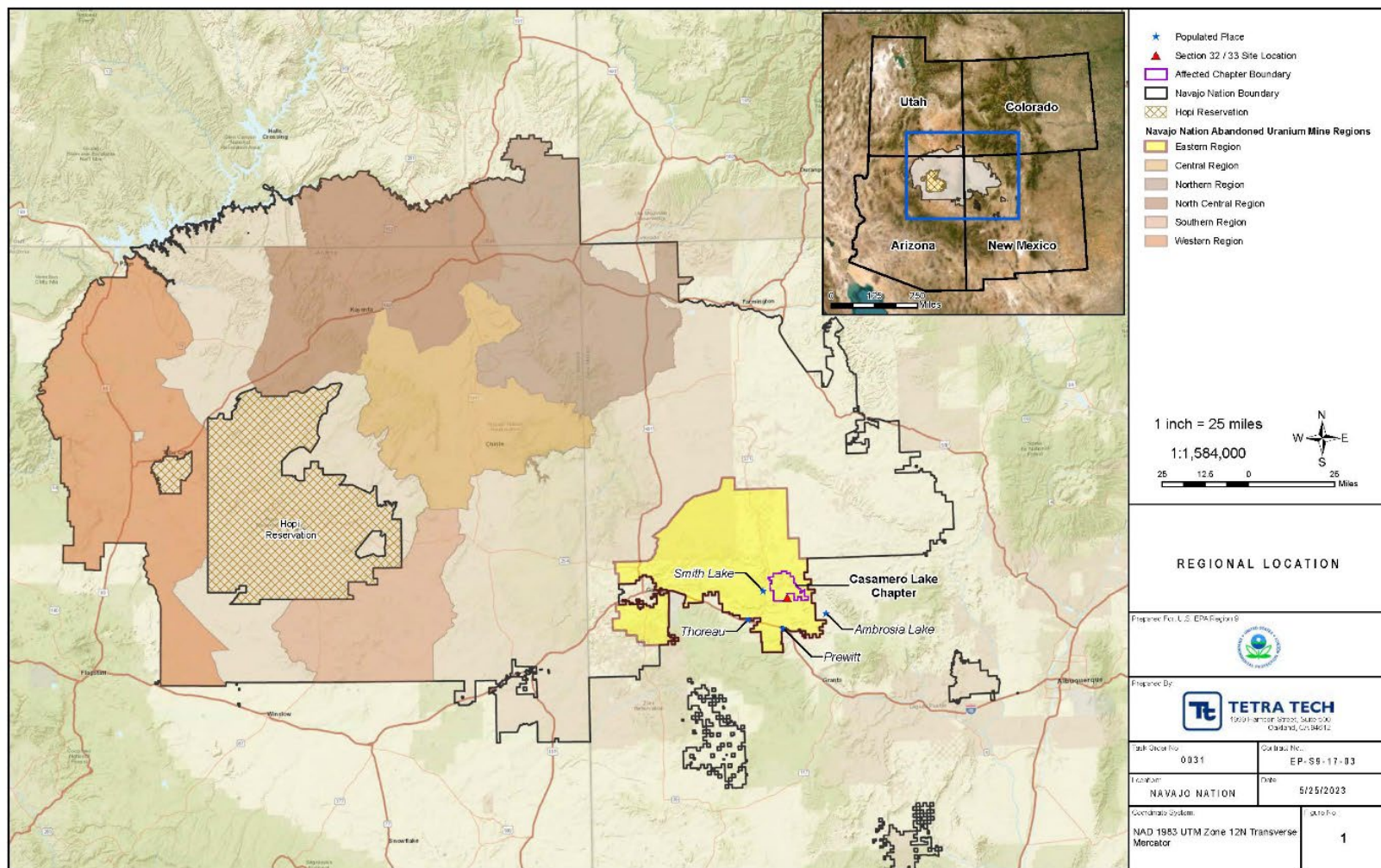
In 2009 and 2012, USEPA assessed the site and then completed removal action and reclamation work at Section 32, including the Section 32/33 Transfer Station. The work consolidated all the waste from Section 32 in an onsite repository that remains covered and fenced. In 2019, USEPA conducted an RSE field investigation and completed the final RSE report later that same year. In 2022, USEPA collected additional data at the Section 32/33 mines site, haul road, and former transfer station to aid in the development of the EE/CA.

USEPA and NNEPA are currently evaluating cleanup alternatives for the site, which will result in an EE/CA report that will be released for public comment in Spring 2024. USEPA and NNEPA will host several workshops and community outreach events before the release of the EE/CA to discuss the cleanup process and alternatives. This will be documented in a formal record of decision. A formal public comment period will occur when USEPA and NNEPA issue the EE/CA. Following the formal public meeting and public comment period, USEPA will review the responsive summary and respond to public comments on the recommended alternative. An action memorandum documenting the cleanup decision will then be prepared. Depending on the alternative selected, the next step will be implementing a design, which will be followed by construction in 2 to 5 years.

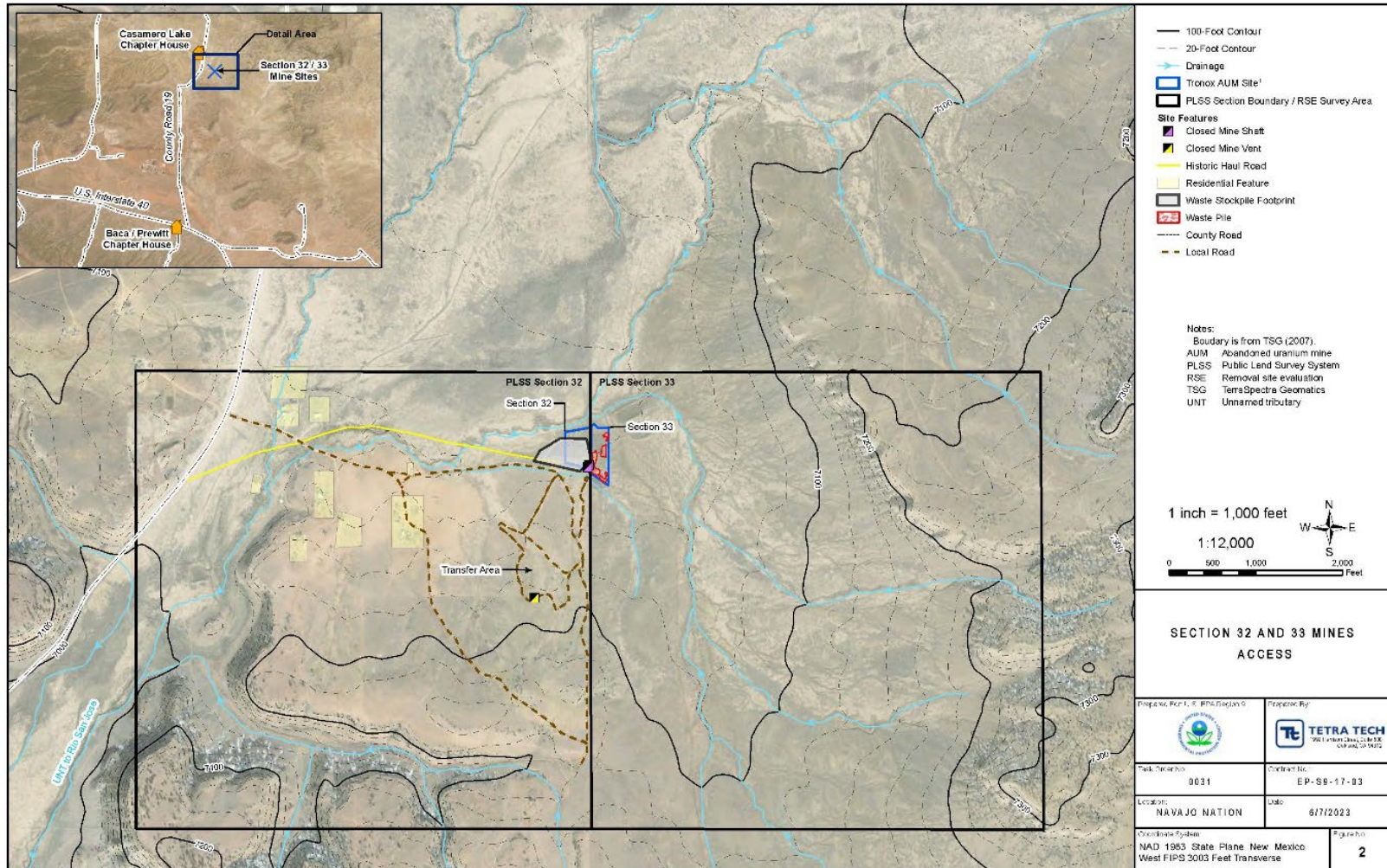


Former Section 32/33 Uranium Mine (*Photograph by Weston Solutions, Inc., July 19, 2017.*)

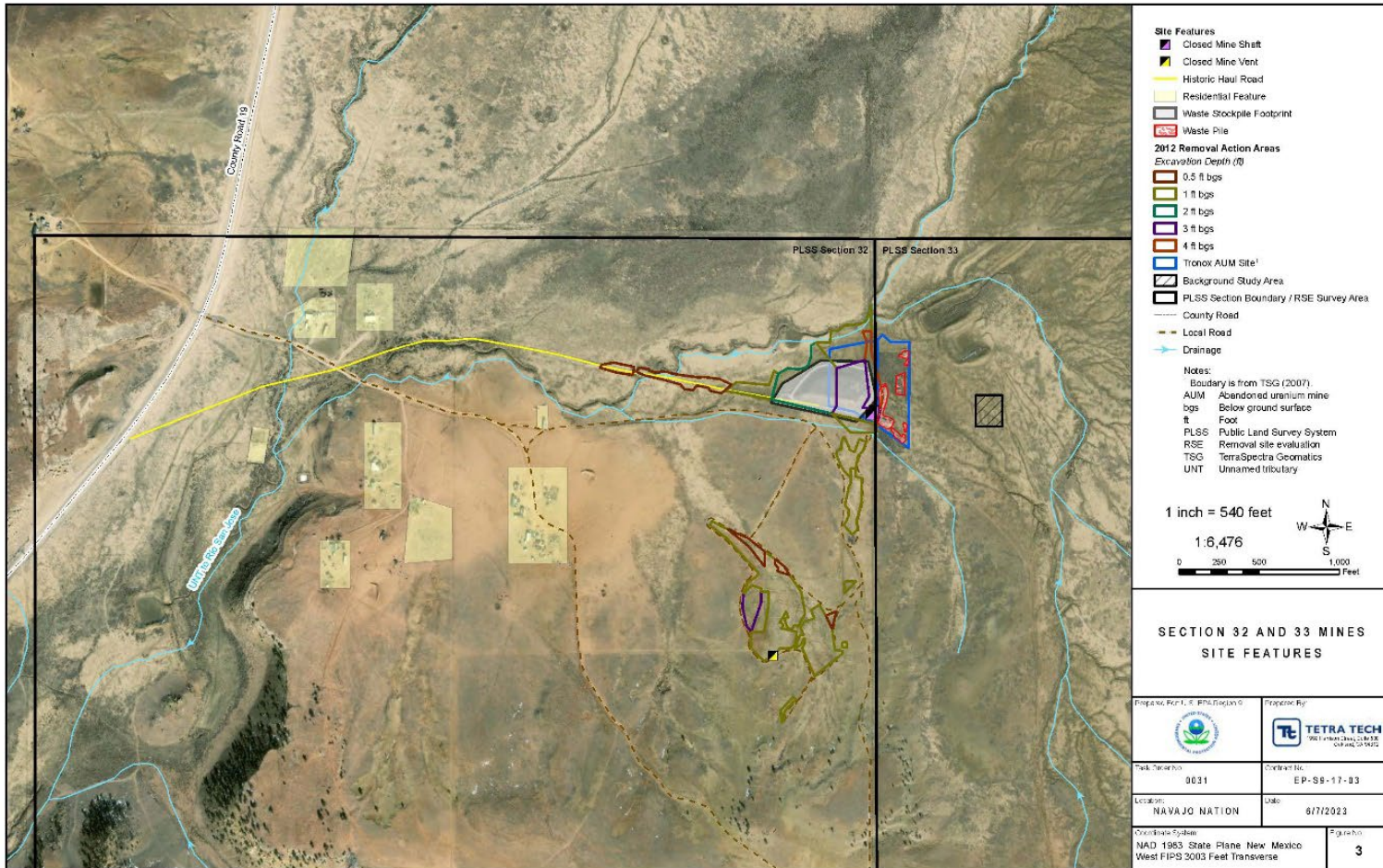
Appendix A Regional Location



Appendix B Section 32 and 33 Mines Access



Appendix C Section 32 and 33 Mines Site Features



Appendix D Resource List

Resource List

Uranium and Radiation on the Navajo Nation

2022-2023

Topic	Agency, Program & Location	Telephone Number
Mines and structures		
Cleanup of chemical and radiological hazards at abandoned uranium mines (AUM)	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region 9 Superfund Program, San Francisco, CA Navajo Nation EPA (NNEPA), Navajo Superfund Program, Window Rock, Arizona	(800) 231-3075 (505) 240-0093 Eastern AUM region Southern AUM region (480) 250-0990 Western AUM region North Central AUM region Northern AUM region Central AUM region (800) 314-1846
Contaminated structures	NNEPA, Navajo Superfund Program, Window Rock, Arizona – Contaminated Structures Program	(800) 314-1846
Address physical hazards to abandoned mine lands, i.e., copper, sand and gravel pits	Navajo Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) Reclamation/Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action (UMTRA) Department	(928) 871-6982 Window Rock, AZ (505) 368-1220 Shiprock, NM (928) 283-3188 Tuba City, AZ
Radon in your home, radon test kits	NNEPA, Radon Program, Window Rock, Arizona	(928) 871-6790 (928) 871-7703

Uranium mill sites		
Disposal sites – long-term surveillance and maintenance (LTS&M)	U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Legacy Management (LM), Grand Junction, Colorado	(970) 248-6621 Mexican Hat (970) 248-6018 Shiprock & Tuba City
Former processing site – LTS&M	U.S. DOE LM, Grand Junction, Colorado	(970) 248-6621 Monument Valley
Technical Assistance, Community outreach	Navajo AML/UMTRA Department, Window Rock, Arizona	(928) 871-6782
Disposal site – general licensing and oversight	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), Washington, DC	(301) 415-3285
Former processing site – oversight	NRC, Washington, DC	(301) 415-3285

Health		
Preventive health information	Navajo Department of Health (NDOH), Community Health Representative/Outreach Program, Window Rock, Arizona	(928) 871-6875
Exposure prevention education	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) Region 9	(415) 290-0680
Uranium medical screening and monitoring program (for community members)	Community Uranium Exposure – Journey to Healing Program, Northern Navajo Medical Center, Shiprock, New Mexico	(505) 368-7392
Radiation Exposure Screening and Education Program (RESEP) – Medical screening (for uranium workers)	North County Healthcare RESEP, Flagstaff, Arizona Northern Navajo RESEP, Shiprock, New Mexico Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation RESEP	(928) 522-9427 (505) 368-7054 (928) 283-1802 or (928) 283-2939
Navajo Birth Cohort Study	University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM	(877) 545-6775
Cancer Center located on the Navajo Nation	Tuba City Regional Health Care Corporation, Tuba City, Arizona	(928) 283-2402

Topic	Agency, Program, & Location	Telephone Number
Uranium compensation claims assistance		
Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (RECA): Claims assistance for pre-1971 uranium workers and downwinders	North County Healthcare RESEP, Flagstaff, Arizona	(928) 522-9427
	Northern Navajo RESEP, Shiprock, New Mexico	(505) 368-7054
	Office of Navajo Uranium Workers, Shiprock, NM	(505) 368-1260
	Tuba City Regional Health Care Corp RESEP, Tuba City, Arizona	(928) 283-1802
EEOPICA Claims assistance for post-1971 uranium workers	Northern Navajo RESEP, Shiprock, New Mexico	(505) 368-7054
Uranium policy advisory		
Studies the impact of uranium mining/milling on Navajo lands and provides recommendations to Navajo Nation President & counsel for policies, law, and regulations.	Diné Uranium Remediation Advisory Commission (DURAC), Window Rock, Arizona	(928) 318-4990
Educational Programs		
Environmental & Ecological risk assessment, Traditional ecological knowledge	Diné Environmental Institute (DEI) Research and Outreach, Diné College, Shiprock, New Mexico	(505) 368-3514
Water		
Water hauling practices for safe drinking water sources	NNEPA, Public Water Systems Supervision Program, Window Rock, Arizona	(928) 871-7755
Locations of regulated watering points	Navajo Tribal Utility Authority (NTUA), Fort Defiance, Arizona	(800) 528-5011
Water quality of NTUA piped water for home or public water system	NTUA, Fort Defiance, Arizona	(928) 729-6207 Ask for "Consumer Confidence Report"
Surface and ground water quality	NNEPA, Water Quality Program, Window Rock, Arizona	(928) 871-7185 Fort Defiance, Chinle (505) 368-1037 Northern, Eastern (928) 890-7599 Western
Operation and maintenance of livestock water sources	Navajo Department of Water Resources (NDWR), Technical, Construction, and Operations Branch	Contact district office
Locations of unregulated sources, livestock wells, windmills, earthen dams		(928) 674-2210 Chinle (505) 786-2396 Crownpoint (928) 657-8094 Dilkon (928) 729-4003 Fort Defiance (928) 755-5971 Ganado (928) 686-3289 Leupp (505) 655-5402 Pueblo Pintada (505) 368-1062 Shiprock (928) 656-3674 Teec Nos Pos (505) 908-2740 To'hajilee (928) 283-3170 Tuba City (505) 778-5337 Vanderwagon

Topic	Agency, Program, and Location	Telephone Number
Tuba City Disposal Site		
Project lead	BIA, Western Regional Office, Phoenix, Arizona	(602) 379-3723
BIA coordination	BIA Division of Environmental & Cultural Resources, Washington, DC	(703) 390-6482
BIA community outreach	BIA, Navajo Regional Office, Gallup, New Mexico	(505) 863-8285
Hopi Tribal water	Hopi Tribe, Water Resources Program, Kykotsmovi, Arizona	(928) 734-3712
Remedial investigation & feasibility study oversight	EPA, Region 9 Superfund Program, San Francisco, CA	(800) 231-3075
Navajo Nation Solid Waste Act	NNEPA, Resource Conservation & Recovery Program, Window Rock, Arizona	(928) 871-7816

Abbreviations			
AML	Abandoned Mine Lands	NAIHS	Navajo Area Indian Health Service
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	NDOH	Navajo Department of Health
AUM	Abandoned uranium mine	NDWR	Navajo Department of Water Resources
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs	NNEPA	Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency
EPA	U. S. Environmental Protection Agency	NRC	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
DEL	Dinè Environmental Institute Research and Outreach	NTUA	Navajo Tribal Utility Authority
EEO/PCA	Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act	RESEP	Radiation Exposure Screening and Education Program
LM	U.S. Department of Energy Office of Legacy Management	UMTRA	Uranium Mill Tailing Remedial Action Program
LTS&M	Long-term surveillance and maintenance		

Navajo Nation Outreach Office
 Shine Salt, CON Liaison
 (928) 810-2100
 Highway 264 and Indian Route 12, Suite 10
 Window Rock, Arizona 86515

Appendix E USEPA Regional Contacts

Kenyon Larsen

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U.S. EPA, Region 9
75 Hawthorne St.
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Priscilla Tom

Community Involvement Coordinator
U.S. EPA, Region 9
75 Hawthorne St.
San Francisco, CA 94105
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tom.priscilla@epa.gov

Lee Anna Martinez-Silversmith

Remedial Project Manager
Navajo Nation EPA
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lamartinez@navajo-nsn.gov

Vivian Craig

Community Involvement Coordinator
Navajo Nation EPA
(928) 551-0673
viviancraig@navajo-nsn.gov

**Appendix F
Local Officials**

1037A County Rd 19
P.O. Box 549
Prewitt, New Mexico 87045
(505) 786-2457

Casamero Lake Chapter House Officials

Jerry Bodie
Chapter President

Lawrence Largo
Vice President

Raymond Tolth
Secretary/Treasurer

Kimberly Lister
Chapter Manager

Debberona Begay
Administrative Assistant

Land Board Official

Kevin Long
Land Board Member

Council Delegate

George H. Tolth
Council Delegate

Community Health Representative

Jonathan Abeita
Community Health Representative

**Appendix G
Federal and State Elected Officials**

Federal Elected Officials

U.S. Senate

Senior Senator Martin Heinrich
709 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-5521

Junior Senator Ben Ray Lujan
498 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-6621

U.S. House of Representatives

1st District Melanie Stansbury
1421 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-6316

2nd District Gabriel (Gabe) Vasquez
1517 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-2365

3rd District Teresa Leger Fernandez
1510 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-6190

Appendix H Affiliated Agency Contacts

New Mexico Environment Department

James C. Kenney
Harold Runnels Building
1190 St. Francis Dr.
Suite N4050
Santa Fe, NM 87505
(505) 827-2855

New Mexico Human Services Department

(800) 283-4465
HSD-SubmitAComment@state.nm.us

Appendix I
Citizens Groups and Community Organizations

No community organizations or environmental groups were identified.

Appendix J Media Contacts

Newspapers

The Gallup Independent

500 North Ninth
Gallup, NM 87301
gallupads@yahoo.com
(505) 863-6811

Navajo Times

Hwy, 264 and Route 12
Window Rock, AZ 86515
legals@ntpc.biz
(928) 871-1148

Radio Stations

KGLP – 91.7 FM (and KGLP.org)

Gallup Public Radio, Inc.
UNM Gallup Campus
705 Gurley Avenue
Gallup, NM 87301-6979
manager@kglp.org
(505) 863-7626

KGAK – 1330 AM

401 E Coal Avenue
Gallup, NM 87301
jarvisonp@yahoo.com
(505) 863-4444

KTNN – 660 AM / 101.5 FM

178 W. Hwy 264
St. Michaels, AZ 86511
info@ktnnonline.com
(928) 871-3553

Appendix K Meeting Locations

Meeting locations are subject to availability and approval. To date, all meetings have been held at the following location:

Casamero Lake Chapter House
1037A County Rd 19
P.O. Box 549
Prewitt, New Mexico 87045
(505) 786-2457

Appendix L
Information Repository Location & Administrative Record File

Information Repository:

USEPA has established an information repository for the site at the following locations:

Department of Energy (DOE) Community Outreach Network Office

Highway 264 & Indian Route 12, Suite 10
Window Rock, Arizona 86515
(928) 810-2100

Kayenta-Community Library

Physical Address: ¼ Mile N. U.S. Highway 163
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2670
Kayenta, AZ 86033
(928) 697-5563

Tuba City Public Library

78 Main Street
Tuba City, AZ 86045
(928) 283-5856

Tolikan (Sweetwater) Chapter

Physical Address: Hwy 160 at US Hwy 64
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 105
Teec Nos Pos, AZ 86514
(505) 860-2094

Cove Chapter

Route 13
P.O. Box 378
Red Valley, AZ 86544
(928) 697-5563

Senator John Pinto-Dine College Shiprock Campus Library

1228 West Hill Avenue
Gallup, NM 87301
(505) 863-1254

Octavia Fellin Public Library

115 West Hill Avenue
Gallup, NM 87301
(505) 863-1254

Administrative Record File:

The Administrative Record file is housed at the same location, and a copy is also available at USEPA Region 9's offices in San Francisco, California:

USEPA Region 9 Pacific Southwest San Francisco Office

75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

Hours of Operation: Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 3:45 p.m. (open to the general public) and Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. (open to USEPA staff). Library is closed on all federal holidays.

For more information, please contact:

Kenyon Larsen

USEPA Remedial Project Manager
U.S. EPA Region 9
(415) 914-4213
Larsen.kenyon@epa.gov

Priscilla Tom

USEPA Community Involvement Coordinator
U.S. EPA Region 9
(505) 240-0093
Tom.priscilla@epa.gov

Appendix M

Seven Cardinal Rules for Risk Communication

The “Seven Cardinal Rules of Risk Communication” were developed by Vince Covello and Frederick W. Allen and published in an USEPA pamphlet in 1988 (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, OPA-87-020, April 1988). The rules, which are appropriate for all Superfund site communications follow:

- Accept and involve the public as a legitimate partner.
- Plan carefully and evaluate your efforts.
- Listen to the public’s specific concerns.
- Be honest, frank, and open.
- Coordinate and collaborate with other credible sources.
- Meet the needs of the media.
- Speak clearly and with compassion.

Appendix N

List of Abbreviation and Acronyms

This list of abbreviations and acronyms are commonly used within the agency. Please note that some of the items may not be included in this community involvement plan.

AUM	Abandoned uranium mine
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CIC	Community involvement coordinator
CIP	Community involvement plan
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
EE/CA	Engineering evaluation and cost analysis
NNEPA	Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency
NNSP	Navajo Nation Superfund Program
OSC	On-scene coordinator
ROD	Record of decision
RPM	Remedial project manager
RSE	Removal site evaluation
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Appendix O

Glossary

Administrative Record File

A file maintained for the public that contains information used to make a decision about a site under CERCLA. The file is available for public review, and a copy is usually placed in the same location as the site information repository. A duplicate file is held at a central location, such as USEPA's regional office.

Cleanup

Actions taken to deal with a release or threatened release of hazardous substances that could affect public health or the environment. Cleanup is often used broadly to describe various response actions or phases of remedial activities, such as remedial investigation/feasibility study. The term "cleanup" is sometimes used interchangeably with the terms "remedial action," "remediation," "removal action," "response action" or "corrective action.

Community

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

Community Involvement

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

Community Involvement Coordinator (CIC)

USEPA official whose lead responsibility is to involve and inform the public about the Superfund process and response actions in accordance with the interactive community involvement requirements set forth in the National Contingency Plan.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)

Commonly known as Superfund, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) was enacted by Congress on December 11, 1980. CERCLA is intended to protect human health and the environment by enabling the investigation and cleanup of abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Under the program, USEPA either can pay for a site cleanup when parties responsible for the contamination cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to perform the work, or take legal action to force parties responsible for site contamination to clean up the site or repay the federal government for the cleanup cost.

Contaminant

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

Contamination

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

Environment

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

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)

Federal agency whose mission is to protect human health and safeguard the environment.

Environmental/Ecological Risk

The potential for adverse effects on living organisms associated with pollution of the environment by effluents, emissions, wastes or accidental chemical releases, by energy use, or by the depletion of natural resources.

Feasibility Study (FS)

The second part of a two-part study called an RI/FS. The feasibility study involves identifying and evaluating the most appropriate technical approaches to addressing contamination problems at a site. Alternatives are evaluated for their effectiveness in protecting human health and the environment.

Ground Water

Water found underground that fills pores between materials such as sand, soil, or gravel. In aquifers, ground water often occurs in quantities where it can be used for drinking water, irrigation and other purposes.

Hazardous Substance

(1) Any material that poses a threat to human health and/or the environment. Typical hazardous substances are toxic, corrosive, ignitable, explosive or chemically reactive. (2) Any substance designated by USEPA to be reported if a designated quantity of the substance is spilled in the waters of the United States or is otherwise released into the environment.

Hazardous Waste

Byproducts that can pose a substantial or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly managed. Possesses at least one of four characteristics (ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity or toxicity) or appears on special USEPA lists.

Information Repository

A file containing current information, technical reports and reference documents regarding a Superfund site. The information Repository is usually located in a public building, such as a public school, city hall or library, which is conveniently located for community residents. USEPA may update the file at the Information Repository.

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 (NPL)

The National Priorities List (NPL) is USEPA's list of the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term cleanup under Superfund. The list is based primarily on the score a site receives from the Hazard Ranking System. USEPA is required to update the NPL, at least once a year.

Natural Resources

Land, fish, wildlife, air, water, ground water, drinking water supplies and other such resources belonging to, managed by or controlled by the United States, a state or local government, any foreign government, any Indian tribe or any member of an Indian tribe.

Pollutant

Generally, any substance introduced into the environment that adversely affects the usefulness of a resource or the health of humans, animals or ecosystems.

Proposed Plan

A public participation requirement of CERCLA in which USEPA and/or the PRP summarize for the public the preferred cleanup strategy, rationale for the preference and alternatives presented in the detailed analysis of the RI/FS. The proposed plan may be prepared as a fact sheet or a separate document. In either case, it must actively solicit public review and comment on all alternatives under consideration.

Public

The community or people in general or a part or section of the community grouped because of a common interest or activity.

Public Availability Session

Informal public sessions that often use poster displays and fact sheets and that include USEPA personnel and contractors who are available to discuss issues and answer questions. Public availability sessions offer the public the opportunity to learn about project-related issues and to interact with USEPA on a one-to-one basis. Public availability sessions do not require the use of court reporters and transcripts, although USEPA may issue meeting summaries through newsletters and progress reports.

Public Comment Period

A formal opportunity for community members to review and contribute written comments on various USEPA documents or actions.

Public Meeting

Formal public sessions characterized by a presentation to the public followed by a question-and-answer session. Formal public meetings may involve the use of a court reporter and the issuance of transcripts. Formal public meetings are required only for the Proposed Plan and ROD amendments a site.

Record of Decision (ROD)

A public document that explains which cleanup alternatives will be used to clean up a Superfund site.

Remedial Investigation (RI)

A study designed to collect the data necessary to determine the nature and extent of contamination at a site.

Responsiveness Summary

A summary of oral and written comments received by USEPA during a public comment period on key site-related documents, with USEPA's responses to those comments. The responsiveness summary highlights community concerns to be taken into account by the group in making decisions on a site and is a key part of the ROD.

Stakeholder

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

Superfund

The program operated under the legislative authority of CERCLA that funds and carries out USEPA solid waste emergency and long-term removal and remedial activities. These activities include establishing the National Priorities List (NPL), investigating sites for inclusion on the list, determining their priority, and conducting and/or supervising cleanup and other remedial actions. Superfund is the common name for CERCLA and is often used as an adjective for hazardous waste sites and the investigation and cleanup process directed by USEPA.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Established standards for cleanup activities and stipulates the conditions for off-site disposal of wastes. The amendments also clarified many public participation questions and made federal facilities accountable under the statute.