

EPA Tools and Resources Training Webinar Risk Communication at EPA: An Introduction to Practice

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What to Expect Today

1. Introductions

2. The basics: The SALT Framework

3. Best practices

4. Messaging and Engagement Tools





Test Subjects





Risk Communication: Definitions

Risk Communication:

communication intended to provide a general or specific audience with the information they need to make informed independent judgements about risks to health, safety, and the environment (Fischoff).

At EPA, this means providing MEANINGFUL, UNDERSTANDABLE, and ACTIONABLE information to the American public.

So that's the definition but why does it matter

Crises and Emergency Response

Updates to Risk Estimates

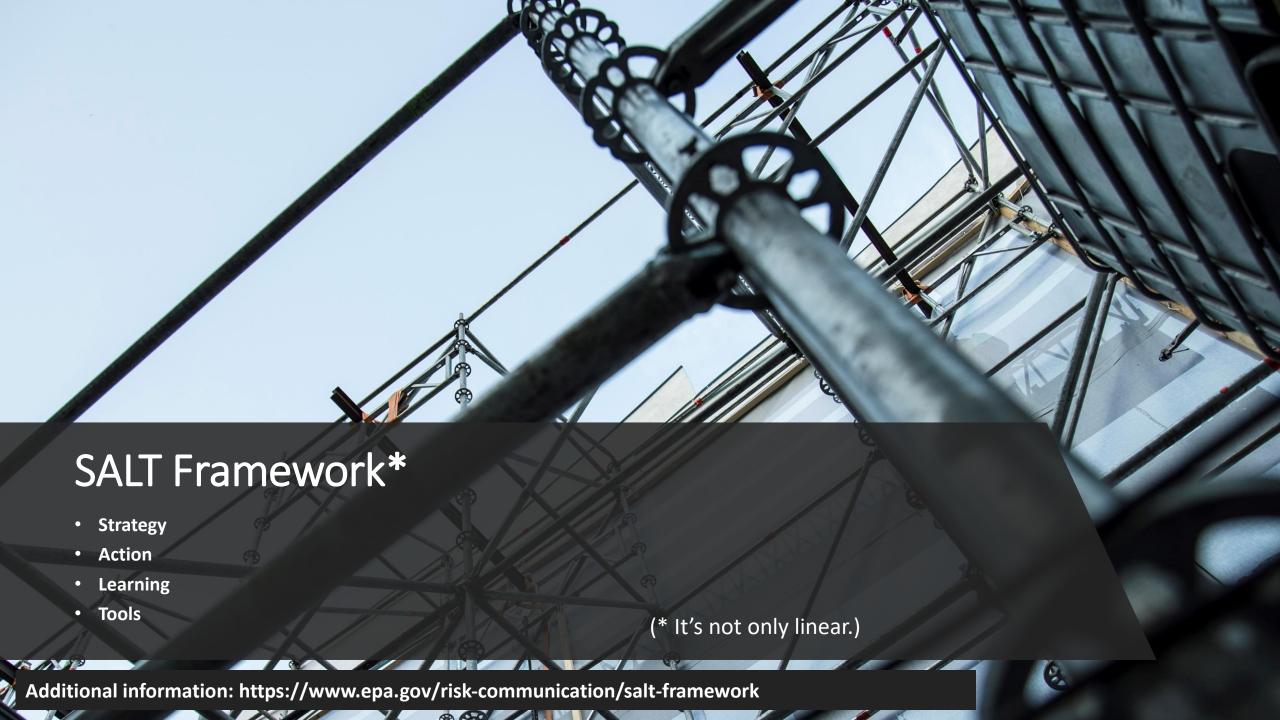
Radiation

Hazardous Spills

Lead

Emerging Contaminants

Carcinogens



SEVEN: MEAT

whole beef shell with ese and bread crumbs shell on the rack, Re-

even a day ahead un

serving, set the beef shell amb and cheese covering the simmer. Heat the sauce. Then place the , heap with meat mixture, . Arrange the vegetables uce separately. Each guest der shell with a serving art of it and its filling.

neat is browned, then simis the most famous. The browning, and are much e describing meat which is a fricassee; we shall not alpecome current usage.

BEEF 3. Choice: Rump Pot Roast—Pointe de Culotte, or Aiguillette de

other Choices: Chuck Pot Roast—Paleron, or Macreuse à Pot-au-seu Sirloin Tip—Tranche Grasse Top Round-Tende de Tranche Bottom Round-Gîte à la Noix

Beef stews take 2 to 3 hours of simmering depending on the quality and Beet stews may be cooked either in the oven or on torself, it may take tenderness of the meat. If it has been marinated before cooking, it may take tenderness of the less time. Stews may be cooked either in the oven or on top of the stove; the less time. Jesser in the oven of oven is preferable because its heat is more uniform.

BOEUF BOURGUIGNON

BOEUF À LA BOURGUIGNONNE [Beef Stew in Red Wine, with Bacon, Onions, and Mushrooms]

As is the case with most famous dishes, there are more ways than one to arrive at a good boeuf bourguignon. Carefully done, and perfectly flavored, it is certainly one of the most delicious beef dishes concocted by man, and can well be the main course for a buffet dinner. Fortunately you can prepare it completely ahead, even a day in advance, and it only gains in flavor when

VEGETABLE AND WINE SUGGESTIONS

Boiled potatoes are traditionally served with this dish. Buttere reheated. or steamed rice may be substituted. If you also wish a green vegepeas would be your best choice. Serve with the beef a fairly red wine, such as Beaujolais, Côtes du Rhône, Bordear

For 6 people

Remov A 6-ounce chunk of bacon

Strategy: Taking Stock, Goals, Objectives, Tactics, **Platforms**

Objective Setting: Harmful Algal Blooms

- 1. Educate and Build Shared Understanding
- 2. Change Behavior
- 3. Change Feelings



Objective Setting: PFAS and Jet Fuel in Drinking Water

- Educate: Inform community about safe and unsafe activities and actions being taken to reduce risk.
- Change Behavior: Increase adherence to risk reducing behaviors.
- Change Feelings: Increase self-reported feelings of trust in state advisories. Increase feelings of safety for safe activities and appropriate actions for unsafe activities.



The objectives you set can and should impact the tactics and platforms you use.



Action:

- Factors that are known to impact implementation.
- Focus on tactics to help an audience, hear, understand, accept, and act on a given risk communication message.



Hazard factors: Risk Perception



Audience factors: language, literacy, numeracy, identity, cultural norms and biases, community history, time and economic stressors



Communicator factors: agenda and purpose, confidence, identity



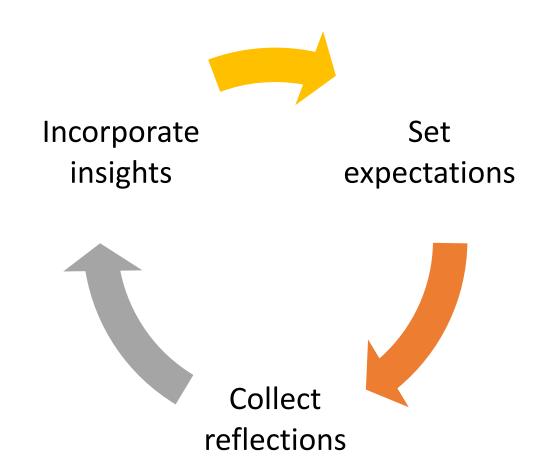
Relationship factors: Trust, values, perceptions of warmth and confidence



EPA factors: how we regulate and what we can actually do about a given hazard.

Action

Learning: Reflective practice model



Tools

Guides, trainings, templates, worksheets, explainers, and other content and materials to support the SALT framework and EPA staff in their risk communication work.

Of note: efforts are underway to build better resources on PFAS and if you are interested in being involved...



Acceptability
of Risk: Key
Hazard
Characteristics

What risks are you upset about?

Chart of variables related to risk perception that has been adapted from Slovic and Fischoff, 1985		
More Acceptable	Less Acceptable	
Affects adults especially the elderly	Affects children especially babies	
Observable	Invisible	
Exposure is known to exposed	Can be exposed without knowing	
Contained in known and understood locations	Dispersed, could be anywhere	
Shared Equally/ Equitably	Unfair or unequal distribution	
Well understood and defined	New or poorly understood	
Voluntary	Involuntary	
Mild consequences	Catastrophic	
Immediate effect	Delayed or unpredictable effect	
Controllable by individual	No meaningful control steps available	
Natural	Man made	

Risk Perception

PFAS

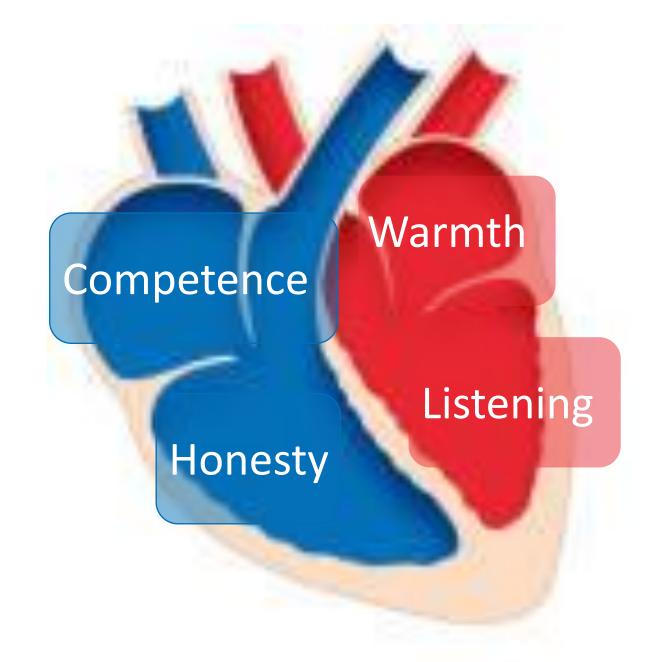
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Risk Communication Best Practices

Know Your Audience

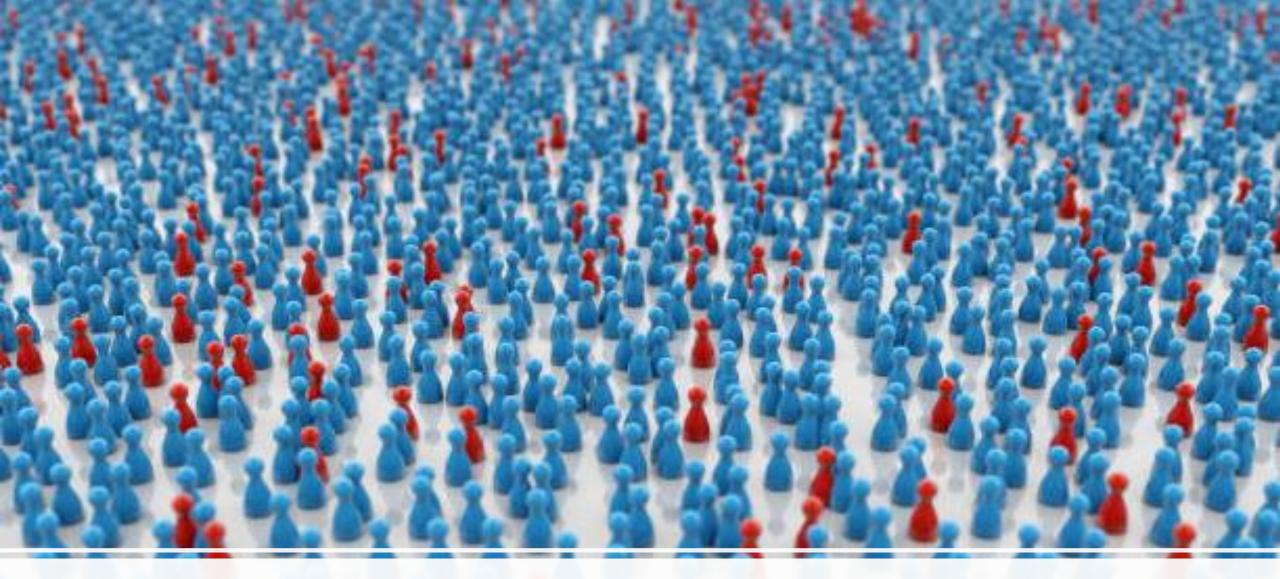
Trust is the Heart of Risk
Communication:
It has 4
components





Risk Communications Best Practices

Building trust through shared values



Risk Communication Best Practices: Visuals, Numeracy, and Risk



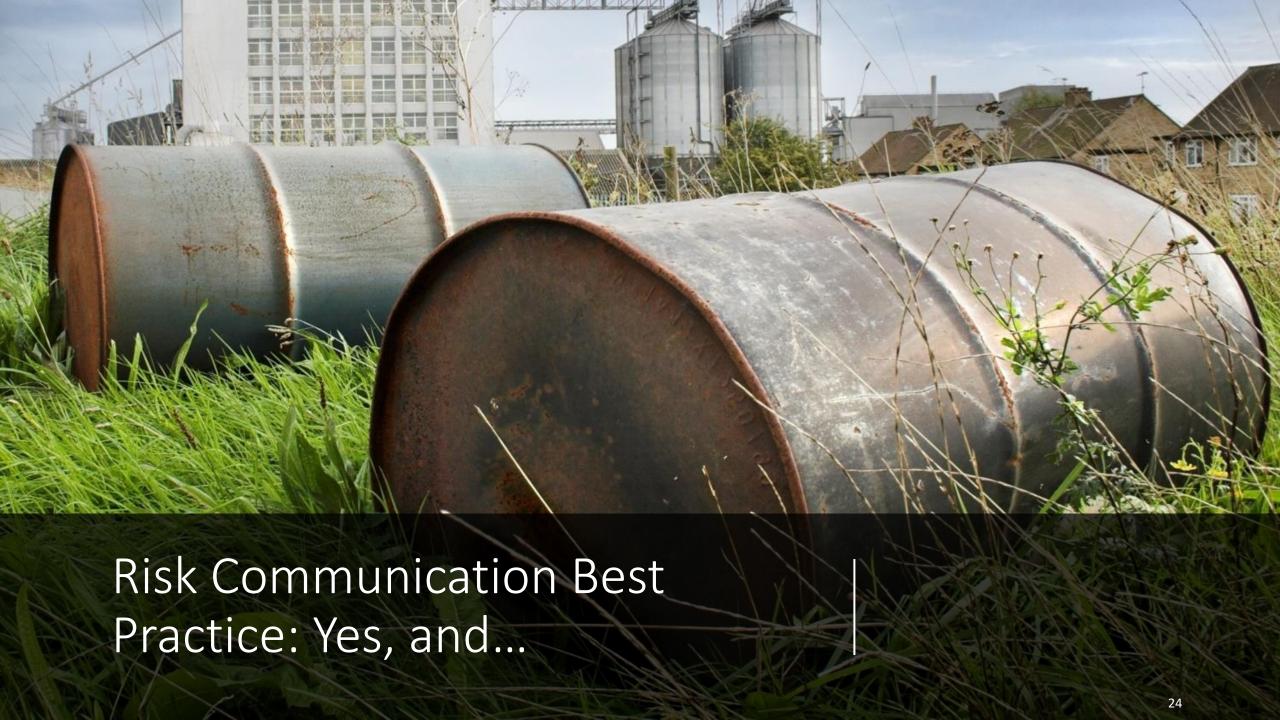
Science
Communication
Best Practices

Uncertainty

Risk
Communications
Best Practices

Inoculation



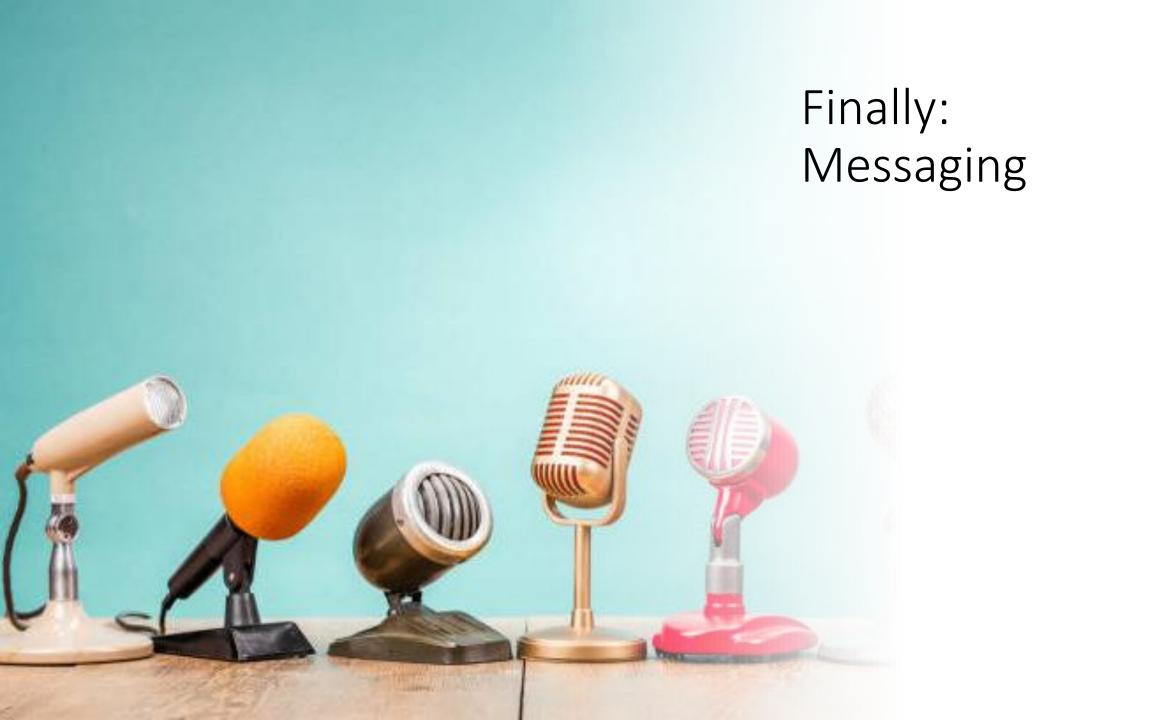




Risk Communication Best Practices

Local Voices and Narratives





The Gov. Box and So What?



Further thoughts on context

- Safe vs Safer
- Clean vs Cleaner



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Q and A



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