Amcast Industrial Corporation Proposed Plan Meeting Agenda

Part 1: Open House
Part 2: Presentation and Q&A
Part 3: Public Comment Session

Wednesday, May 31, 2023 – 6 to 8 p.m. – Cedarburg Community Gym
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA)
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR)
Wisconsin Department of Health Services

Part 1: Open House – 6:00 to 6:15 p.m.

Meet & Greet – Attendees

Phil Gurley, U.S. EPA Community Involvement Coordinator
Zack Sasnow, U.S. EPA Remedial Project Manager
Kevin McKnight, WDNR Project Manager
Roxanne Chronert, WDNR Team Supervisor
Judy Fassbender, WDNR Chief, Policy & Technical Resources
Craig Sparks, WDNR Attorney
Jeremiah Yee, WDHS Toxicologist
Nathan Kloczko, WDHS Site Evaluation Program Coordinator

Part 2: Presentation and Q&A – 6:15 to 7:15 p.m.

Introduction and Guidelines – U.S. EPA
Overview of Proposed Cleanup Plan – U.S. EPA
Open Q&A – U.S. EPA and Attendees

Please hold your questions until after the presentation has concluded so that everyone has a chance to speak. We appreciate you remaining respectful of others and focused specifically on Superfund site work.

Part 3: Public Comment Session – 7:15 to 8 p.m.

Invitation to Submit Comments – Attendees

Comments are recorded via court reporter and will become part of the site's public record. If you would like to make a comment, please raise your hand and you will receive the microphone. Please state your name or association prior to making your comment, which we ask to remain less than three minutes. The comment period closes ***June 12****.*

All comments and responses will be compiled in a Response to Comments document to be released at a later date, along with the site's Record of Decision (final cleanup plan).

Public Comments
(Please Return to EPA)

Name:

Affiliation:

Comment:

EPA
United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

EPA Proposes Cleanup Plan for Amcast Industrial Corporation

May 2023

Amcast Industrial Corporation Superfund Site
Cedarburg, Wisconsin

You are invited

U.S. EPA invites you to discuss the proposed cleanup plan for the Amcast Superfund site. See the "Upcoming Meeting" heading on page 2 for details.

For more information
If you have questions or comments, please contact:

Phil Gurley
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312-886-4448
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312-886-0258
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Kevin McKnight
Wisconsin DNR Project Manager
920-808-0170
kevin.mcknight@wisconsin.gov

You may also call EPA toll-free: 800-621-8431, weekdays, 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Website
https://www.epa.gov/superfund/amcast-industrial

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, working with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) has proposed a plan to clean up the Amcast Industrial Corp. Superfund Site in Cedarburg, Wisconsin (see map below). The site is located at N39 W5789 Hamilton Road in Ozaukee County, Wisconsin. The site consists of the Amcast facility (north and south properties), sewers near and beneath the former plant areas, a stormwater retention pond southeast of Amcast (Wilshire Pond), the quarry pond in nearby Zeunert Park, and some private properties to the southeast.

Public Comment Period for Amcast

EPA will accept comments on the proposed cleanup plan from May 12 to June 12, 2023. This fact sheet provides background information, describes cleanup options, and explains EPA's recommendations. EPA may modify the plan or select another solution based on new information or public comments, so your opinion is important. There are several ways to offer comments:

- Complete and mail the enclosed comment form.
- Attend the public meeting (see "Upcoming Meeting," page 2) and submit an oral statement.
- Go to: https://www.epa.gov/superfund/amcast-industrial and click on the "Public Comment Form."

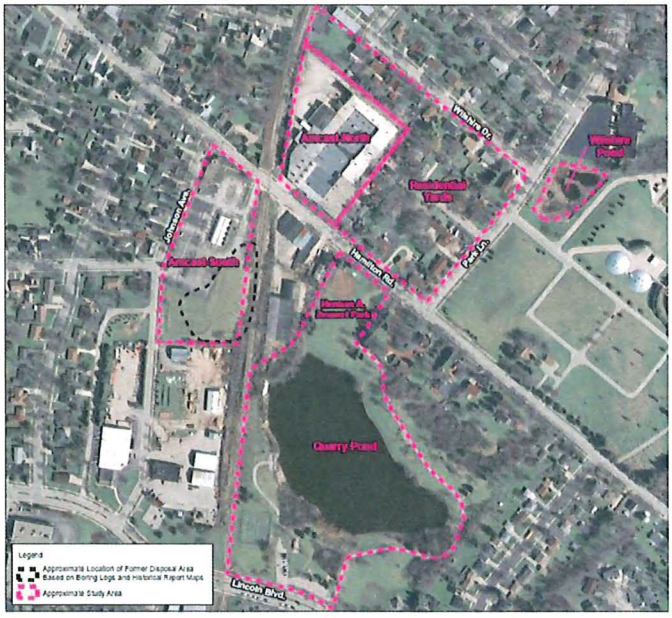

IMAGE 1: THE PROPOSED CLEANUP AREAS AT THE AMCAST INDUSTRIAL CORP. SUPERFUND SITE.

Upcoming Meeting

EPA will host a public meeting on May 31, 2023. After a brief presentation, EPA will answer questions about the proposed plan before taking public comments. A court reporter will record the meeting and all comments.

The public meeting will be conducted at the Cedarburg Community Gym. A livestream will also be available on Microsoft Teams.

Date: May 31, 2023
Time: 6 – 8 p.m.
Location: Cedarburg Community Gym, W63 N641 Washington Ave., Cedarburg, WI 53012
To attend remotely visit:
https://www.epa.gov/superfund/amcast-industrial and click on the posted link.

About the Amcast Industrial Corp. Site

Amcast was a local automotive industry supplier that produced car parts by die-casting—a process that forces molten metal into a mold. Die-casting facilities like Amcast historically used hydraulic fluids and cutting and grinding oils containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) because of their heat resistant properties.

The Amcast site is divided between two properties (Amcast North and Amcast South). The present site of the Amcast South office building was formerly the Meta-Mold Aluminum Company, an aluminum die-cast facility that started operating around 1939. The original foundry facility, formerly located east of the office building, was demolished between 1975 and 1980. The demolition debris were placed in the southeast portion of the Amcast South property, which also received demolition debris from previous site structures, scrap metals, and general office and factory refuse (e.g., paper and wood). The Amcast North site was used primarily for manufacturing aluminum castings. In 1993, the facility changed its name to Amcast Industrial Corporation.

In February 2003, Amcast signed a legal agreement with the U.S. EPA to investigate the facility. But, in November 2004, Amcast filed for bankruptcy before the investigation was completed. In 2005, the sewers and soil under the site buildings were investigated, and soil samples were taken from nearby private properties. The analytical results of those samples found PCB contamination above what EPA considers safe levels.

IMAGE 2: VIEW SOUTHEAST OF AMCAST NORTH, SHOWING THE PARTIALLY DEMOLISHED BUILDING, OLD UNDERGROUND PARKING ACCESS, AND PAVED AREAS.

Why is Cleanup Needed?

EPA has studied the site's risks to human health and the environment. During the remedial investigation from 2009 to 2015, the Agency identified PCBs as the primary contaminant of concern. PCBs are carcinogenic, man-made organic chemicals. They were used in many industrial and consumer products because of their fire-resistant and insulating properties. PCBs do not readily break down in the environment and can be easily carried in air, water, and soil. The Amcast site and certain off-site areas—including previously identified residential yards, and Wilshire and Quarry ponds—have elevated levels of PCBs that require cleanup. Exposure to these chemicals has been proven to cause cancer and negatively impact health.

For more information about PCBs and their related health risks, visit:
https://wwwn.cdc.gov/TSP/ToxProfiles/ToxProfiles.aspx?id=142&tid=26

Information Repositories

EPA maintains a record of site related information and reference materials for the Amcast Industrial Corp. site. The public can read this information online at

https://www.epa.gov/superfund/amcast-industrial under "Site Documents & Data." Electronic site documents can also be accessed at the information repositories below:

Cedarburg Public Library
W63 N583 Hanover Ave.
Cedarburg, WI

Cedarburg City Hall
W63 N645 Washington Ave.
Cedarburg, WI

EPA's Evaluation Criteria

These criteria guide EPA as it weighs different cleanup alternatives. These criteria are separated into three categories: Threshold, Balancing, and Modifying Criteria. **Threshold Criteria** determine if a cleanup alternative protects human and environmental health while complying with all applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs). More generally, ARARs are the federal and state regulations that EPA must follow during a cleanup. In cases where the federal and state regulations are slightly different, EPA will follow the stricter regulations. **Balancing Criteria** are used to identify trade-offs between cleanup alternatives. **Modifying Criteria** are based on public comments and can prompt modifications to the recommended cleanup alternative (see figure on page 6). The final two modifying criteria, state and community acceptance, will not be evaluated until after the comment period and public meeting.

Cleanup Alternatives

EPA considered different options for the cleanup areas at the Amcast site. EPA developed these alternatives using combinations of different technologies and evaluated each option in detail against criteria established by federal law. EPA's recommended alternatives provide the best balance of the evaluation criteria among all the alternatives. A recommended alternative would be protective of human health and the environment, meet all federal and state ARARs, meet cleanup objectives, be cost effective, and be effective in the long term.

EPA is required to include no-action alternatives for each cleanup area as a basis for comparison with other cleanup options. Under no action alternatives, EPA would take no additional action. No cost is associated with these alternatives.

Amcast North:

Alternative 1: No action.

Alternative 2 ***(EPA's Recommended Alternative)***: Excavating and disposing of contaminated soil off-site. The excavated area would be backfilled with clean soil and restored to existing condition. The estimated cost is **$2,986,482**.

Alternative 3: Excavating soils with the highest contamination of PCBs (greater than 10 milligrams per kilogram [mg/kg]) and installing an isolation cover over the remaining soils. Annual inspections, maintenance, and deed restrictions to limit future site access, zoning, and land/groundwater use would be required for the isolation cover. The estimated cost is **$2,136,622**.

Recommended Alternative: Alternative 2 would provide the greatest protection by removing and disposing of contaminated material without the need for deed restrictions.

Residential Yards:

Alternative 1: No action.

Alternative 2: Excavating and disposing of contaminated soils off-site. Soils with PCB levels above the Toxic Substances and Control Act (TSCA) standard for unrestricted use (1 mg/kg) would be removed. The excavated area would be backfilled and restored to its existing condition. The estimated cost is **$3,137,495**.

Alternative 3 ***(EPA's Recommended Alternative)***: Excavating and disposing of contaminated soils off-site. Soils with PCB levels above the site-specific residential risk level (0.22 mg/kg) would be removed. The excavated area would be backfilled and restored to its existing condition. The estimated cost is **$3,503,000**.

Recommended Alternative: Alternative 3 would provide the greatest degree of protection by removing and disposing of contaminated material to achieve a higher standard of cleanup, allowing for future residential development by the City of Cedarburg.

Amcast South:

Alternative 1: No Action.

Alternative 2: Excavating and disposing of contaminated soils off-site. Excavation depths may reach 21 feet below ground level, and soils with PCB levels above the TSCA standard for unrestricted use (1 mg/kg) would be removed. The excavated area would be backfilled and restored to its existing condition. The estimated cost is **$8,822,056**.

Alternative 3: Excavating soils with the highest contamination of PCBs (greater than 10 mg/kg) and installing an isolation cover over the remaining soils. Annual inspections, maintenance, and deed restrictions would be required for the isolation cover. The estimated cost is **$5,347,040**.

Alternative 4 ***(EPA's Recommended Alternative)***: Excavating and disposing of contaminated soils off-site. Excavation depths may reach 21 feet below ground level, and soils with PCB levels above the site-specific residential risk level (0.22 mg/kg) would be removed. The excavated area would be backfilled and restored to its existing condition. The estimated cost is **$7,933,312**.

Recommended Alternative: Alternative 4 would provide the greatest degree of protection by removing and disposing of contaminated materials without the need for future site restrictions or maintenance.

Quarry Pond:

Alternative 1: No Action.

Alternative 2: Dredging pond sediment and excavating bank soils for off-site disposal. Contaminated soils and sediments with PCB concentrations above the site-specific ecological risk level (1.9 mg/kg) would be removed. The pond bank areas would be backfilled and restored to their existing conditions. The estimated cost is **$8,398,937**.

Alternative 3: Constructing a permeable barrier to contain PCB-contaminated sediment and excavating bank soils for off-site disposal. The pond bank areas would be backfilled and restored to their existing conditions. Periodic fish tissue sampling would be required to monitor PCB levels in fish. Monitoring and maintenance of the permeable barrier would be required. The estimated cost is **$8,271,796**.

Alternative 4 ***(EPA's Recommended Alternative)***: Dredging pond sediment and excavating bank soils for off-site disposal. Contaminated soils and sediments with PCB concentrations above 1 mg/kg would be removed, with a long-term goal of reducing the average PCB levels remaining in sediment to 0.25 mg/kg. The pond bank areas would be backfilled and restored their existing conditions. After dredging, an additional layer of 3 to 6 inches of clean sand will be used to reduce PCB concentrations. Periodic fish tissue sampling would be required to monitor PCB levels in fish, with the future goal of safe fish consumption. The estimated cost is **$12,140,519**.

Recommended Alternative: Alternative 4 would provide the greatest degree of protection by removing and disposing of contaminated materials without the need for future site restrictions or maintenance.

Wilshire Pond:

Alternative 1: No action.

Alternative 2 ***(EPA's Recommended Alternative)***: Excavating and disposing of contaminated sediment and bank soils off-site. The slopes of the basins would be restored. This alternative assumes that the berms separating each basin are not contaminated and would not be removed. The estimated cost is **$1,772,880**.

Alternative 3 ***(EPA's Recommended Alternative)***: Excavating and disposing of contaminated sediment and bank soils off-site. The slopes of the basins would be restored. This alternative assumes that the berms separating each basin are contaminated and would be removed. The stormwater retention basin would also be restored in consultation with the City of Cedarburg. The estimated cost is **$2,058,198**.

Recommended Alternative: Alternatives 2 and 3 would provide equivalent degrees of protection as they both would remove contaminated material. If the berms are found to be contaminated during remedial design sampling, then Alternative 3 is recommended.

Amcast North Storm Sewers:

Alternative 1: No action.

Alternative 2: Cleaning and disposing of the building storm sewers. The sewers would be pressure washed and sewer sediment and water waste would be washed into the ponds, where they would then be removed for off-site disposal. Sewer ends would be plugged with concrete after pressure washing. Contaminated soils and sediments surrounding the storm sewers would also be removed for off-site disposal. The excavated area would be backfilled and restored to its existing condition. The estimated cost is **$3,007,513**.

Alternative 3 ***(EPA's Recommended Alternative)***: Cleaning and disposing of the building storm sewers. The sewers would be pressure washed and sewer sediment and water waste would be washed into the ponds where they would then be removed for off-site disposal. An estimated 20 feet of non-building storm sewer would be removed to disconnect on-site sewers from the surrounding city sewer network. Sewer ends would be plugged with concrete after pressure washing. Contaminated soils and sediments surrounding the storm sewers would also be removed for off-site disposal. The excavation area would be backfilled and restored to its existing condition. The estimated cost is **$3,122,871**.

Recommended Alternative: All alternatives achieve protection of human health and the environment. But, Alternative 3 would provide the greatest degree of protection by removing and disposing of sections of sewer pipes and contaminated sediment.

Amcast South Storm Sewers:

Alternative 1: No action.

Alternative 2: Pressure washing non-building storm sewers and removing sediment and water waste. If contaminated soils and sediments surrounding the storm sewers are found, then these would also be removed for off-site disposal. The excavation area would be backfilled and restored to its existing condition. The estimated cost is **$2,463,136**.

Alternative 3: Cleaning and disposing of the building storm sewers. The sewers would be pressure washed and sewer sediment and water waste would be removed for off-site disposal. Sewer ends would be plugged with concrete after pressure washing. If contaminated soils and sediments surrounding the storm sewers are found, then these would also be removed for off-site disposal. The excavation area would be backfilled and restored to its existing condition. The estimated cost is **$2,218,400**.

Alternative 4 ***(EPA's Recommended Alternative)***: Excavating and removing the onsite storm sewer outside of the building footprint. Pressure washing non-building storm sewers and removing sediment and water waste. If contaminated soils and sediments surrounding the storm sewers are found, then these would also be removed for off-site disposal. The excavation area would be backfilled and restored to its existing condition. The estimated cost is **$4,303,000**.

Recommended Alternative: Alternative 4 would provide the greatest degree of protection by removing and disposing of the sewer pipes and contaminated sediment.

Groundwater:

Alternative 1: No action.

Alternative 2 ***(EPA's Recommended Alternative)***: Monitoring groundwater for contamination and, if necessary, restricting groundwater use. Groundwater monitoring would begin after contaminated soils are removed from Amcast North and South. Although it is unlikely that site groundwater would be used as a drinking source, deed restrictions and/or a local groundwater management zone would prevent future use. There are no potable water wells in the area. The estimated cost is **$3,139,701**.

Recommended Alternative: Alternative 2 is recommended as a short-term (interim) remedy. A final remedy (with a separate Proposed Plan and public comment period) will be prepared for site groundwater at a later date.

Next Steps

EPA, with input from WDNR and the community, will make the final decision on what cleanup alternatives will be implemented. Public comments are important and could encourage EPA to modify or change its initial recommendations. EPA will review and compile responses to public comments in a document called a responsiveness summary. The final cleanup plan and responsiveness summary will be published in a document called a "record of decision" (ROD),

which will be available for public review in the site's administrative record. The ROD and the administrative record will be available for review online at

https://www.epa.gov/superfund/amcast-industrial.

IMAGE 3: VIEW SOUTHEAST OF AMCAST SOUTH, SHOWING THE OFFICE BUILDING.

1. Overall protection of human health and the environment.
   - Is it protective?
   - How are risks eliminated, reduced, or controlled?

2. Compliance with ARARs.
   - Does it meet environmental laws or provide grounds for a waiver?

Threshold Criteria
must be met for an alternative to be eligible.

3. Long-term effectiveness and permanence.
   - Does it provide reliable protection over time?

4. Reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment.
   - Does it use a treatment technology?
   - This is preferred, if possible.

Balancing Criteria
determines relative strengths and weaknesses among the criteria that meet threshold.

5. Short-term effectiveness.
   - Will the remedy be implemented fast enough to address short-term risks, and will there be adverse effects (human health or environmental) during construction/ implementation?

6. Implementability.
   - How difficult will it be to implement (e.g. availability of materials or coordination of Federal, State, and local agencies)?

7. Cost effectiveness.
   - What are the estimated capital and operation and maintenance costs in comparison to other, equally-protective alternatives?

8. State acceptance.
   - Does the State agree with, oppose, or have no comment on it?

9. Community acceptance.
   - Does the community support, have reservations about, or oppose it?

Modifying Criteria
implemented once all public comments are evaluated. They may prompt modifications to the preferred alternative to achieve the end result of a preferred alternative for cleanup in which EPA and the community can be confident.

Image 4: List with descriptions of EPA's evaluation criteria for weighing cleanup alternatives.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls - ToxFAQs™

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

HIGHLIGHTS: Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are a mixture of individual chemicals which are no longer produced in the United States, but are still found in the environment. Health effects that have been associated with exposure to PCBs include acne-like skin conditions in adults and neurobehavioral and immunological changes in children. PCBs are known to cause cancer in animals. PCBs have been found in at least 500 of the 1,598 National Priorities List (NPL) sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What are polychlorinated biphenyls?

Polychlorinated biphenyls are mixtures of up to 209 individual chlorinated compounds (known as congeners). There are no known natural sources of PCBs. PCBs are either oily liquids or solids that are colorless to light yellow. Some PCBs can exist as a vapor in air. PCBs have no known smell or taste. Many commercial PCB mixtures are known in the U.S. by the trade name Aroclor.

PCBs have been used as coolants and lubricants in transformers, capacitors, and other electrical equipment because they don't burn easily and are good insulators. The manufacture of PCBs was stopped in the U.S. in 1977 because of evidence they build up in the environment and can cause harmful health effects. Products made before 1977 that may contain PCBs include old fluorescent lighting fixtures and electrical devices containing PCB capacitors, and old microscope and hydraulic oils.

What happens to PCBs when they enter the environment?

- PCBs entered the air, water, and soil during their manufacture, use, and disposal; from accidental spills and leaks during their transport; and from leaks or fires in products containing PCBs.
- PCBs can still be released to the environment from hazardous waste sites; illegal or improper disposal of industrial wastes and consumer products; leaks from old electrical transformers containing PCBs; and burning of some wastes in incinerators.
- PCBs do not readily break down in the environment and thus may remain there for very long periods of time. PCBs can travel long distances in the air and be deposited in areas far away from where they were released. In water, a small amount of PCBs may remain dissolved, but most stick to organic particles and bottom sediments. PCBs also bind strongly to soil.
- PCBs are taken up by small organisms and fish in water. They are also taken up by other animals that eat these aquatic animals as food. PCBs accumulate in fish and marine mammals, reaching levels that may be many thousands of times higher than in water.

How might I be exposed to PCBs?

- Using old fluorescent lighting fixtures and electrical devices and appliances, such as television sets and refrigerators, that were made 30 or more years ago. These items may leak small amounts of PCBs into the air when they get hot during operation, and could be a source of skin exposure.
- Eating contaminated food. The main dietary sources of PCBs are fish (especially sportfish caught in contaminated lakes or rivers), meat, and dairy products.
- Breathing air near hazardous waste sites and drinking contaminated well water.
- In the workplace during repair and maintenance of PCB transformers; accidents, fires or spills involving transformers, fluorescent lights, and other old electrical devices; and disposal of PCB materials.

How can PCBs affect my health?

The most commonly observed health effects in people exposed to large amounts of PCBs are skin conditions such as acne and rashes. Studies in exposed workers have shown changes in blood and urine that may indicate liver damage. PCB exposures in the general population are not likely to result in skin and liver effects. Most of the studies of health effects of PCBs in the general population examined children of mothers who were exposed to PCBs.

Animals that ate food containing large amounts of PCBs for short periods of time had mild liver damage and some died. Animals that ate smaller amounts of PCBs in food over

several weeks or months developed various kinds of health effects, including anemia; acne-like skin conditions; and liver, stomach, and thyroid gland injuries. Other effects of PCBs in animals include changes in the immune system, behavioral alterations, and impaired reproduction. PCBs are not known to cause birth defects.

How likely are PCBs to cause cancer?

Few studies of workers indicate that PCBs were associated with certain kinds of cancer in humans, such as cancer of the liver and biliary tract. Rats that ate food containing high levels of PCBs for two years developed liver cancer. The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) has concluded that PCBs may reasonably be anticipated to be carcinogens. PCBs have been classified as probably carcinogenic, and carcinogenic to humans (group 1) by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), respectively.

How can PCBs affect children?

Women who were exposed to relatively high levels of PCBs in the workplace or ate large amounts of fish contaminated with PCBs had babies that weighed slightly less than babies from women who did not have these exposures. Babies born to women who ate PCB-contaminated fish also showed abnormal responses in tests of infant behavior. Some of these behaviors, such as problems with motor skills and a decrease in short-term memory, lasted for several years. Other studies suggest that the immune system was affected in children born to and nursed by mothers exposed to increased levels of PCBs. There are no reports of structural birth defects caused by exposure to PCBs or of health effects of PCBs in older children. The most likely way infants will be exposed to PCBs is from breast milk. Transplacental transfers of PCBs were also reported In most cases, the benefits of breast-feeding outweigh any risks from exposure to PCBs in mother's milk.

How can families reduce the risks of exposure to PCBs?

- You and your children may be exposed to PCBs by eating fish or wildlife caught from contaminated locations. Certain states, Native American tribes, and U.S. territories have issued advisories to warn people about PCB-contaminated fish and fish-eating wildlife. You can reduce your family's exposure to PCBs by obeying these advisories.
- Children should be told not play with old appliances, electrical equipment, or transformers, since they may contain PCBs.
- Children should be discouraged from playing in the dirt near hazardous waste sites and in areas where there was a transformer fire. Children should also be discouraged from eating dirt and putting dirty hands, toys or other objects in their mouths, and should wash hands frequently.
- If you are exposed to PCBs in the workplace it is possible to carry them home on your clothes, body, or tools. If this is the case, you should shower and change clothing before leaving work, and your work clothes should be kept separate from other clothes and laundered separately.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to PCBs?

Tests exist to measure levels of PCBs in your blood, body fat, and breast milk, but these are not routinely conducted. Most people normally have low levels of PCBs in their body because nearly everyone has been environmentally exposed to PCBs. The tests can show if your PCB levels are elevated, which would indicate past exposure to above-normal levels of PCBs, but cannot determine when or how long you were exposed or whether you will develop health effects.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The EPA has set a limit of 0.0005 milligrams of PCBs per liter of drinking water (0.0005 mg/L). Discharges, spills or accidental releases of 1 pound or more of PCBs into the environment must be reported to the EPA. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) requires that infant foods, eggs, milk and other dairy products, fish and shellfish, poultry and red meat contain no more than 0.2-3 parts of PCBs per million parts (0.2-3 ppm) of food. Many states have established fish and wildlife consumption advisories for PCBs.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 2000. Toxicological profile for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information?

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

Phone: 1-800-232-4636.

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

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

Amcast Industrial Corporation Superfund Site Glossary: Acronyms and Definitions

ARAR: Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements

Applicable requirements are cleanup standards regulated under Federal or State law that specifically address a hazardous substance, pollutant, contaminant, remedial action, location, or other circumstance at a CERCLA [see CERCLA] site; relevant and appropriate requirements mean that those standards address problems or situations sufficiently similar to those encountered at the site.

CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

The law regulating U.S. EPA's work on Superfund sites.

CIC: U.S. EPA Community Involvement Coordinator

COC: Chemical (or Contaminant) of Concern

(U.S.) EPA: United States Environmental Protection Agency

FS: Feasibility Study

A detailed analysis that considers all of the critical aspects of a proposed remedy to determine the likelihood of it succeeding; performed with a Remedial Investigation [see RI].

FYR: Five-Year Review

Required at least every five years where Superfund site cleanup is complete but hazardous waste remains managed on-site; done to ensure that the cleanup continues to protect people and the environment.

HHRA: Human Health Risk Assessment

The process to estimate the nature and probability of adverse health effects in humans who may be exposed to chemicals in contaminated environmental media, now or in the future.

IC: Institutional Control

Non-engineered instruments such as administrative and legal controls that help minimize the potential for human exposure to contamination and/or protect the integrity of the remedy; one example includes deed restrictions on a property.

WDNR: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

mg/kg: Milligrams per Kilogram

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water and is legally enforceable.

PCB: Polychlorinated Biphenyls

PCBs are carcinogenic, man-made organic chemicals. They were used in many industrial and consumer products because of their fire-resistant and insulating properties. The manufacture of PCBs was banned in 1979 by the Toxic Substances Control Act. PCBs do not readily break down in the environment and can be easily carried in air, water, and soil. Exposure to these chemicals has been proven to cause cancer and negatively impact health.

For more information about PCBs and their related health risks, visit: www.atsdr.cdc.gov/csem/polychlorinated-biphenyls/adverse_health.html

ppb: Parts per Billion

Used to measure the concentration of a contaminant—a proper analogy would be 1 drop of ink in a 14,000-gallon swimming pool.

ppm: Parts per Million

Used to measure the concentration of a contaminant; a thousand times greater in concentration than ppb—a proper analogy would be 1 drop of ink in a large kitchen sink.

PRG: Preliminary Remediation Goals

The average concentration of a chemical in an exposure area that will yield the specified target risk in an individual who is exposed at random.

PRP: Potentially Responsible Party

An entity that may be responsible for all or part of a Superfund site's contamination.

PP: Proposed Plan

A Superfund site's proposed cleanup plan.

RA: Remedial Action

The actual construction or implementation phase of Superfund site cleanup.

RAO: Remedial Action Objectives

The objectives of the remedial action [see RA]; may be interim or final.

RD: Remedial Design

The phase in Superfund site cleanup where the technical specifications for cleanup remedies and technologies are designed.

RI: Remedial Investigation

A process focusing on defining the nature and extent of contamination while assessing risk to human health and the environment; performed with a Feasibility Study [see FS].

ROD: Record of Decision

A Superfund Site's final cleanup plan.

RPM: U.S. EPA Remedial Project Manager

SL: Screening Level

Used for site "screening" and initial cleanup goals, they are risk-based concentrations derived from standardized equations, combining exposure information assumptions with EPA toxicity data. They are considered by EPA to be protective for humans (including sensitive groups) over a lifetime.

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

The Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976 provides EPA with authority to require reporting, record-keeping and testing requirements, and restrictions relating to chemical substances and/or mixtures. Certain substances are generally excluded from TSCA, including, among others, food, drugs, cosmetics and pesticides.

ug/L: MicroGrams/Liter

A measure of density; 0.001 milligrams/liter.