Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
J.H. Baxter Wood Treating Facility
Contamination and Cleanup Investigation Public Meeting
Eugene
July 12, 2023

Meeting Summary

Welcome and Introductions

DS Consulting Facilitator, Donna Silverberg, welcomed everyone to the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) public meeting regarding J.H. Baxter Wood Treating Facility Contamination and Cleanup Investigation. Donna introduced the Community Core Team[1] which DEQ convened in 2021 to bring community, state agency, and local government agency representatives together to discuss information on environmental pollution regarding the J.H. Baxter facility in west Eugene. Following introductions, Donna encouraged community members to follow-up with Core Team representatives after the meeting if they had specific questions or concerns that the presentation and conversation did not address.

Donna noted that the night's session focuses on three parts of the J.H. Baxter investigation and cleanup efforts *(see slide 7 in the Presentation Slides starting on page 11 below)*:

1. Residential soil sampling and cleanup of contaminated yards;
2. J.H. Baxter facility site investigation and cleanup; and
3. Environmental Assessment and determination of eligibility for the Superfund/National Priorities List.

Background and Overview of J.H. Baxter and Agency Engagement

Randy Nattis, EPA on-scene coordinator, provided background on the J.H. Baxter facility *(slides 8-12)*, noting that the wood-treating facility started in 1943 and operated for 80 years. The facility treated utility poles, railroad ties and other wood products with chemical preservatives, such as pentachlorophenol, creosote and ammoniacal copper zinc arsenate. Across the street from the facility is a residential community that has endured decades of pollution and contamination from the facility, resulting in health issues and distrust. J.H. Baxter halted their wood treatment operations and "mothballed" the facility in January 2022. The DEQ and EPA are state and federal agencies tasked with assessing contamination and overseeing cleanup of the facility and the neighboring properties. This meeting focused on the results of and next steps for their investigations.

[1] The J.H. Baxter Community Core Team includes representatives from Active Bethel Community, Beyond Toxics, City of Eugene, Lane County Public Health Department, Lane Regional Air Protection Agency, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Oregon Health Authority, Oregon State University, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Residential Soil Sampling Efforts, Results, and Next Steps

Susan Turnblom, DEQ toxicologist and cleanup project manager, presented on the residential soil sampling and cleanup *(slides 13-16)*. Over the years, J.H. Baxter was subject to multiple investigations, violations, and enforcement actions. In 2020, DEQ became aware that J.H. Baxter had illegally disposed of hazardous waste in their retorts (a vessel for getting chemical into wood products using heat and pressure), which kicked off an extensive DEQ investigation of the resulting contamination, and over $300,000 of required fines that J.H. Baxter has not yet paid. DEQ is working with the Oregon Department of Justice and Oregon Department of Revenue to ensure that J.H. Baxter pays the fines.

Following the illegal disposal of hazardous waste, DEQ began testing for chemical contamination on site at the facility and offsite in public areas. The initial test results showed elevated levels of dioxins in the public right of ways north of the facility. DEQ believes the dioxins likely came from J.H. Baxter's use of pentachlorophenol, dioxins are often an impurity in pentachlorophenol. Due to data that showed prevailing wind direction, DEQ's investigation has focused on residences to the north of J.H. Baxter. DEQ has used a "step out approach" to sampling, starting close to the facility, testing properties, and then moving out from there to determine the outer edge of contamination. This zone is the "area of investigation."

Susan explained that the level of dioxin contamination in the zone varies and will determine the necessary clean-up response. Working with the Oregon Health Authority (OHA), DEQ developed the following health-based cleanup thresholds:

- Yards with dioxins below 4.7 parts per trillion (ppt) pose a very low human health risk.
- Yards with dioxins between 4.7 and 40 ppt pose low human health risk, unless consuming eggs of chickens raised in contaminated soils.
- Yards with dioxins above 40 ppt could harm the health of children under 6 years who come in contact with contaminated soil every day for a year or longer.

To date, DEQ and EPA have sampled a total of 62 residential yards and have results from 36 yards. Of the 36 yards, seven have soil with 40 ppt dioxin or above and will require cleanup as soon as possible; 22 yards have dioxins between 4.7-39 ppt and will need to be cleaned up eventually; and 7 have dioxins below 4.7 ppt and do not need any cleanup actions. Soil data from the remaining yards were not yet available; however, the agencies will provide the results once the data are available and shared with the property owners/residents. DEQ anticipated that cleanup of the seven yards with dioxins above 40 ppt will start in Fall, 2023.

DEQ has been and will continue working closely with residents on the cleanup efforts. Cleanup of properties with over 40 ppt will include excavation of the contaminated soil and replacement with clean soil. There also will be sod, or some other ground covering reinstalled.

J.H. Baxter Facility Site Investigation Efforts, Results, and Next Steps

In late 2022, DEQ requested EPA's assistance in evaluating the J.H. Baxter site, as well as supporting DEQ's efforts in assessing the residential area. EPA has been helping DEQ sample soils in residential yards and is taking the lead on the onsite environmental investigation of the facility.

Randy Nattis, EPA on-scene coordinator, presented on the J.H. Baxter facility site investigation and cleanup *(slides 18-20)*. There are two EPA programs involved in this effort: the removal and remedial programs. Removal includes quick, short-term actions to cleanup and make the site safe. The remedial program is a

longer-term assessment and in-depth cleanup program that provides access to more funds to finish the work (see section below).

As part of the removal program, EPA started investigating the J.H. Baxter facility in March 2023. This has included assessing the hazardous wastes materials onsite. They are looking specifically at the types and amounts of hazardous waste stored in various tanks, drums, and retorts. EPA must determine exactly what is onsite so they can plan for proper disposal of the waste. To date, they have inventoried the quantity of hazardous waste: initial results of the "tank farm" investigation estimate just over 600,000 gallons of hazardous waste stored at J.H. Baxter. Within the next month or so, EPA will sample the contents of the tanks to determine exactly what materials are inside.

The investigation is a required step in EPA's enforcement process. So far, EPA has determined that the hazardous waste at J.H. Baxter poses a substantial risk to human health and the environment and must be safely removed. Moving forward, EPA either will order J.H. Baxter to do the cleanup or EPA will do it. In both cases, EPA will maintain 100% oversight of the effort.

Environmental Assessment Purpose and Process

Bonnie Criss, EPA on-scene coordinator, presented on EPA's remedial program, including environmental assessment and cleanup processes *(slides 18-26)*. This is a longer-term process that could include the site being listed in the "Superfund" or on the National Priorities List (NPL). The NPL is a prioritized list of contaminated sites across the county that helps EPA focus on which sites to cleanup first (the worst sites are first priority).

The "Superfund/NPL" designation gives EPA the authority to clean up sites that are historically or potentially contaminated. J.H. Baxter has both historical and potential contamination. The Superfund/NPL process provides funding for EPA to do the cleanup, if J.H. Baxter does not have the funds, or ability, to do the cleanup properly.

Bonnie noted that the Superfund/NPL process is time-consuming and detailed, and includes assessment, community engagement, and eventual cleanup. To assess whether J.H. Baxter is eligible for listing, in May EPA conducted a preliminary assessment of the facility and surrounding area. They sampled over 100 sites at the facility, and in the surface water and sediment offsite, to determine the extent of contamination. EPA tested for dioxins, metals, PCBs, and all other chemicals that could be associated with J.H. Baxter operations. If the sample results come back showing that the facility could be eligible for the NPL, EPA would propose listing in Fall 2024.

Question and Answer Session

Meeting attendees in the room and on Zoom were provided an opportunity to ask questions to the project team for further clarification. Donna noted that if any questions were not able to be answered at this time, attendees may reach out to Susan or Randy for follow-up after the meeting.

Question: Is there 24-hour security at the J.H. Baxter site yet?

- *Response*: Currently there is not 24/hour security at the site. The company has hired a security firm that makes random drive-by surveillance when no one is on-site. There are two employees still on-

site M-F during the work week. DEQ asked J.H. Baxter to take bids for a 24/hour security service and video monitoring. This is in progress.

Question: Is there an option for a property owner to be cashed out at fair market value, rather than have the property decontaminated?

- *Response*: EPA is not doing removal action on residential property. DEQ has not been considering this option, although it is a good question that they will investigate.

Question: How do you get on the list to get your soil sampled?

- *Response*: Anyone who lives within the area of investigation *(slide 12)* should have been, or is planned to be, sampled. If this has not occurred and a resident believes they are within the investigation area, they were encouraged to connect with Susan or Randy after the meeting.
- Depending on sample results along the edges, the investigation area may expand. Randy noted that property and privacy rights are important, and EPA cannot force people to participate. They made a huge effort to knock on doors and reach out to people in a number of ways. Some people may have been out of town or gone during this period and they are requested to reach out to EPA or DEQ.

Question: What streets or areas were tested?

- *Response*: Sampling areas are shown in blue on the map *(slide 12)*. The sampling area included properties along Baxter St, Alva Park Dr, properties on the East side of La Casa St, a few on the west side of La Casa St, West end of Coraly Ave and West side on Anton Ct.

Question: Was or will there be there testing and treatment of the dwellings, not just the soil?

- *Response*: The superfund process can help with this. If the site ends up on the national priorities list, opportunities are available for further investigation of additional areas, such as inside houses. Randy noted that, while 40 ppt is indeed harmful to health, it is extremely low and very hard to identify. EPA often uses duplicate sampling to help with this. The OHA has literature and information regarding health studies, should anyone wish more information.

Question: Were the properties housing wholesale building materials tested as well? What are the conditions of the people that work there *[J.H. Baxter]*?

- *Response*: Those properties were not sampled, although some samples have been taken along the railway nearby. Part of the environmental assessment included samples taken along the right-away, and just south of J.H. Baxter. Dioxins are dangerous, and industrial worker health and safety levels are usually a little higher than they are for children. Workers' long-term health considerations and investigations may come later from a Superfund standpoint. But, in terms of the time critical piece of the residential removals and at the facility, EPA is not investigating former employee's heath conditions. Employees at the active site would be covered under OSHA, and is not tracked by OHA. Attendees concerned about the health of onsite and nearby workers were encouraged to visit the project team's tables for more information.

Question: Of the 100 plus sites tested *(slide 26)*, what were the results? Were there contaminates found at Fern Ridge?

- *Response*: that information is slowly coming in from the labs, and there isn't a full data set yet. This information will be provided as soon as it's available.

Question: How long does it take to process the results once testing is complete?

- *Response*: It depends on what is being sampled. For dioxins, it takes about 3-4 months. There are a limited number of labs that can process dioxin samples and, unfortunately, the need is great.

Question: If the site doesn't make the National Priority List, then what?

- *Response*: EPA has a removal program and a remedial program. If there is an immediate threat detected, the removal program will still come in and do the work that needs to be done in the short term. Not being listed doesn't mean the team is done with the site. They will be working together at the same time, but with slightly different focuses.

Question: Where can a list of Dioxins be found? Do dioxins ever go away?

- *Response*: The presentation concludes with a list of resources from DEQ and EPA, as well as a J.H. Baxter StoryMap, where information on chemicals can be found *(slide 28)*. In terms of chemicals ever going away, this depends on the chemical. This issue is included in the investigation.

Question: Has the team identified the source of the dioxin contamination at Trainsong Park yet?

- *Response*: No, this is still being investigated. Best guesses include that material was dumped there or material came in during park renovations. Trainsong Park is a different project.

Question: Production was halted at J.H. Baxter in 2022. Does this mean that everything was capped and there's no further contamination?

- *Response*: Things are secured in terms of leakage; nothing is coming out of the tanks and totes. If a tank were to start leaking, there are secondary containment structures to capture and treat it. This system is working fine.

Question: You mentioned two options for cleanup - Baxter does the cleanup or EPA does the cleanup. Does Baxter pay the cost of EPA cleanup, if they are shown to have the funds?

- *Response*: Yes, if they have the funds, they will be made to pay. If they cannot, EPA covers it. In terms of solvency, EPA has sent a letter of request (general notice and financial request) to find out how solvent they are.

Question: If J.H. Baxter does the cleanup, who will be doing oversight? Will this cleanup be monitored, considering Baxter's history?

- *Response*: EPA will provide 100% oversight, including approving their operational, disposal, and sampling plans. EPA's order requires Baxter to do everything they are instructed to do.

Question: Are the houses tested and treated, not just the soil? What is the health concern with dioxin exposure?

- *Response*: The concern is around dioxins getting into people's bodies. This happens mainly via swallowing small amounts of contaminated soil. The concern includes people getting it on their hands

from the soil, then into their mouth. This is primarily a particular risk for children, since they are more apt to eat dirt than adults. Inside a house, with regular cleaning, should not be a risk. For anyone who lives in a city, OHA recommends removing shoes inside houses due to the amount of toxins that can be tracked inside. With regular cleaning and taking care not to track things in from outside, there shouldn't be much of a health risk. The 40 ppt threshold assumes that some is tracked inside with continued exposure inside a house.

Question: For those who may be trying to sell their property/house, what is the projected timeline for when properties will be done with this removal effort?

- *Response*: Properties that have contamination above 40 ppt are planned for cleanup right away. Cleanup efforts will be closely communicated with affected property owners about how and when it will happen.

Question: Regarding the replacement soil or sod: is it free of pesticides or herbicides. Is it free of synthetic fertilizer for the benefit of those who garden organically?

- *Response*: DEQ is working very closely with each property owner on their needs and the options available for removal and replacement of soil. DEQ is working to accommodate each property's needs while working within bounds of not doing a custom cleanup at each property. The goal is to restore the property as best possible to what it was before the contamination occurred. A clean soil source has been identified by Lane County, and it has been tested for a full suite of chemicals. This initial soil source will not be enough, and another one will be required, either from construction projects or a commercial source. The intent is to replace contaminated soil with clean soil.

Question: What are the factors that keep pushing the timeline back?

- *Response*: The 7 properties identified as above 40 ppt are on track to get cleaned up this year. Delays have arisen due to the many details and complexities involved with the removal task. Dioxin analysis takes a long time for results. DEQ wants to be sure they have all necessary information prior to tearing up people's yards.
- *Response*: There have been multiple separate phases of sampling and things are taking longer than expected because of the many moving parts of the process, including respecting and carefully dealing with things in yards that must be moved and stored prior to removal. DEQ is fully engaged with the 7 property owners who have removal currently underway.

Question: If the yard is contaminated, will the chickens have to be treated?

- *Response*: Chickens ingest dioxins from bugs/soil, and the risk is to the eggs that the contaminated chickens lay. If you can get chickens off of the soil, wait at least three weeks for them to process the dioxins out of their systems before eating the eggs again. Coarse bark chips and gravel are good ground cover alternatives. There is no need to get rid of the chickens.

Question: Where will results be posted from residential sampling in March 2023?

- *Response*: The project team will work with residents to get information packets out similar to the last round of sampling. The project team is working on a way to share this information with the public while respecting individual property owners' privacy. Once this has been figured out it is anticipated

that this information will be available on DEQ's web site. At this time, it isn't known if more sampling outside the identified area will need to be done. Once the data is processed, if a wider sample area is needed, people will be notified.

Question: Some time ago DEQ issued a No Further Action (NFA) document for an 11-acre portion of the Baxter property that was contaminated with Arsenic. Was dioxin sampled and ruled out as an issue for those 11 acres?

- *Response*: Yes, Baxter sold some of its property to Pacific Recycling. A soil cap was put on that material. For more information reach out to Susan or Don at DEQ for specifics. DEQ will find out if that site has been or will be tested.

Comment: Today is the second anniversary of Joan's husband dying of brain and lung cancer. He was out in the garden all the time and couldn't wear shoes on his false legs. She has been smelling something bad and has received no response to her complaints and is worried. What should she do?

- *Response*: Onsite and near the site you can smell things/chemicals, especially on hot sunny days. The process for treating wood over the last 80 years has left materials on the soil, on the ground, on the concrete, and everywhere. Those materials are volatilized, they smell, and they are included in the investigation.
- *Response*: Industrial sites such as J.H. Baxter, with residue on the ground, will have lingering smells, even once production has been shut down.
- *Response*: Pacific Recycling regularly makes the air in this same area smell.
- *Response*: Killian (DEQ's hazardous waste inspector) noted that they have inspected onsite multiple times, and there wasn't an 'active source' of material smells. It appeared the smell came from a legacy contamination volatilizing on a hot day. He assured Joan that, even if the facility isn't operating, waste inspectors are still out there regularly to monitor for any new contaminants.

Question: A property owner is planning on selling their house in August, what should they say?

- *Response*: EPA and DEQ are not experts in this area. Instead, talk to local government officials and/or a real estate agent about requirements for what needs to be disclosed to a buyer. You might want to tell a buyer that the site is due to be cleaned up and J.H. Baxter is no longer functioning. The planning and development department of the city should be able to help homeowners with questions like this.

Question: What are the exact locations of the 7 properties please?

- *Response*: This is confidential information that DEQ/EPA cannot disclose publicly; the privacy of all property owners must be respected. This is extremely important to DEQ and EPA. If property owners wish to disclose, that is their personal choice.

Question: Every yard should be sampled. What is the contact number for concerned property owners to have their yard inspected and sampled?

- *Response*: Anyone with concerns about sampling should reach out to project team representatives (see information at the end of the presentation).

Question: What about the recyclers? They are moving metal and they drop things that make the house shake at times. What about the soil that's being disrupted by their work?

- *Response*: EPA is not investigating the property immediately adjacent to J.H. Baxter [Pacific Recycling]. It is not currently part of this cleanup project.

Question: We know that J.H. Baxter burned chemicals. Is air quality also being tested?

- *Response*: Air quality will be monitored on site once EPA begins its cleanup efforts. The initial 10-12 yards were sampled for everything that DEQ thought would be attributable to J.H. Baxter. Dioxins was the only thing detected to be elevated. Environmental sampling was done in the residential area and downstream; once more data is processed this could expand further.

Question: If the J.H. Baxter site is made into a Superfund site, what is the timeline?

- *Response*: The site will not necessarily become a Superfund site; it would be proposed to the National Priorities List to hopefully become a Superfund site in the future. This potential proposed listing is targeted for fall 2024, based on data that has been collected so far. As noted, this is only a potential route for the project.

Question: The smell from the J.H. Baxter site is a very distinct smell for people living here long term, you can also smell it through the winter when it's not hot. Regarding dioxins, can they be inhaled via contaminated air? There are a lot of hazardous chemicals associated with that site. What about contaminated dust that gets kicked up in the dry hot summer?

- *Response*: Dioxins are heavy and stick to particles of soil. These soil particles are very small, can get stuck in your throat, and eventually you swallow, and they can end up in your stomach. You can't smell dioxins. If you smell something bad, that is something different. And there are other hazardous things that can be smelled. This is why the site is being cleaned up and is time critical. The intent of the meeting tonight is to review what has been done over the past 18 months, the current status, and where the project is going.

Comment: Regarding former workers' health and exposure while at work, and their efforts to bring information to regulatory agencies about their experience and their health conditions: it would be good to get Oregon Occupational Safety & Health (Oregon OSHA) included in the Core Team discussions very soon; get them involved with the workers' experience.

Question: Regarding the removal process, will the railroads be used for removal? There are safety concerns with hazardous waste moving on the rails or derailing.

- *Response*: Railroads or trucks could potentially be used, depending on the volume of material. This has not been decided yet. Safety is a shared concern of the agencies and the public.

Question: Are there health concerns related to the smells that people have been smelling? Is there toxicological risk vs smelling, headache and nausea from simply smelling odors? What are the immediate quality of life issues?

- *Response*: LRAPA, the local air regulator, provides oversight of J.H. Baxter's air permit and air emissions. LRAPA responds to air quality complaints reported to the Agency, which includes an odor investigation or on-site visit at J.H. Baxter (or presumed source). Please report unpleasant or unusual odors to LRAPA to allow greater oversight of the Facility. The Oregon Health Authority (OHA) analyzed naphthalene levels in Lane County from 2018 to 2020 and found that the concentrations are too low

to cause non-cancer health effects. Now that J.H. Baxter is no longer operating, it's reasonable that naphthalene levels and associated health risk is even lower.

- *Response*: Impacts to the nervous system from odors is separate from damage to cells caused by the chemicals. If you smell something that makes you nauseous, it doesn't necessarily mean there is an increased risk of cancer. It's not great to have odors like that, and it certainly is a quality-of-life issue. Folks have said that the odors are better since they've stopped operations, but it's still there.

Question: The risk of health problems from dioxins is low, but if someone is having health issues in the neighborhood, are there concerns that they are explainable by dioxin?

- *Response*: It is extremely difficult to figure out whether someone's sickness is due to a specific exposure. If someone is having health problems, it is important to let their health care providers know about any potential chemicals they've been exposed to and to let the doctor know what's going on in the neighborhood.

Question: How long has this contamination been going on? It seems important for all properties/yards to be sampled.

- *Response*: J.H. Baxter has been around since 1943, so for roughly 80 years. DEQ/EPA are doing what they can as government agencies to test yards and will continue to test until they find the edge of the contamination.

Question: Is there one specific person/agency in charge of this project?

- *Response*: Randy is the project lead at EPA, Susan at DEQ. The EPA Region 10 Administrator is fully supportive of the project team's actions and plans for moving forward, as is DEQ's Director.

Question: I'm a local real estate agent who has tried to avoid the area for buying/selling homes. Is there any sort of documentation to give to professionals on the issue so we can fully disclose what's going on? So many people are completely unaware of J.H. Baxter. The contamination is affecting property values.

- *Response*: There is not a definitive answer to this yet. It was suggested to bring this inquiry to the city and planning department. Realtors can give DEQ and EPA 'FAQs' to clients. Also, the agencies created a J.H. Baxter StoryMap and it serves as a great way to share information that is already available. Realtors were also encouraged to contact the project team agency representatives.

Question: Given EPA's current environmental justice considerations for the Baxter site, what specific additional public involvement processes will be brought to this cleanup?

- *Response*: The agency is doing everything it can in this effort. Rafi Ronquillo, EPA's Community Involvement Coordinator, noted that the Superfund law is a robust program that includes a community involvement aspect. By law, the community must be involved at certain steps in the process. If the site becomes designated as a Superfund site, EPA will develop a Community Involvement Plant (CIP), which is a document that outlines: how the agency will work with the community moving forward; how communications will unfold; and clarifies how the community would like to be communicated with and involved in the process. This would become a living document created in coordination with the community.

Closing

Donna, the entire facilitation team, and EPA and DEQ representatives thanked everyone for their participation and collaboration in the room and on Zoom. They encouraged meeting attendees to let the project team know if they want to become more involved in the process or receive more information on progress moving forward. Attendees were invited to sign up for Lin's Active Bethel Community email list to receive updates from the project team.

This summary was prepared by the DS Consulting facilitation team. Comments or suggested edits should be sent to emily@dsconsult.co

Presentation Slides

J.H. Baxter Investigation and Cleanup
Investigación y limpieza de J.H. Baxter

**** Interpretación en español ****

July 12, 2023 | 12 de julio de 2023
Bethel Neighborhood in Eugene | Barrio Bethel en Eugene

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Agenda/Temario

6:00 **Welcome and Introductions/Bienvenida y presentaciones**

6:20 **Background and Overview of JH Baxter and Agency Engagement/Antecedentes y descripción general de J.H. Baxter y el compromiso de la agencia**

6:40 **Residential Soil Sampling Efforts, Results, and Next Steps/Esfuerzos de muestreo de suelos residenciales, resultados y próximos pasos**

7:00 **J.H. Baxter Facility Site Investigation Efforts, Results, and Next Steps/Esfuerzos de investigación del sitio de la instalación de J.H. Baxter, resultados y próximos pasos**

7:15 **Integrated Assessment Purpose and Process/Propósito y proceso de la evaluación integrada**

7:25 **Question and Answer Session/Sesión de preguntas y respuestas**

7:55 **Closing/Conclusión**

8:00 **Adjourn/Cierre de sesión**

4

Core Team / Grupo Central

State of Oregon DEQ Department of Environmental Quality

Oregon Health Authority

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

Lane County Oregon PUBLIC HEALTH PREVENT. PROMOTE. PROTECT.

LRAPA Lane Regional Air Protection Agency

Eugene

Oregon State University

Active Bethel Community

BEYOND TOXICS Leadership for a thriving and just Oregon

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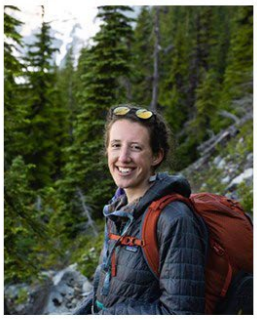
Tonight's presenters/Presentadores de esta noche



Bonnie Criss, U.S. EPA

On scene coordinator/ Coordinadora in situ

Randy Nattis, U.S. EPA

On scene coordinator/ Coordinador in situ

Susan Turnblom, Oregon DEQ

Toxicologist and project manager/Toxicóloga y gerente de proyecto

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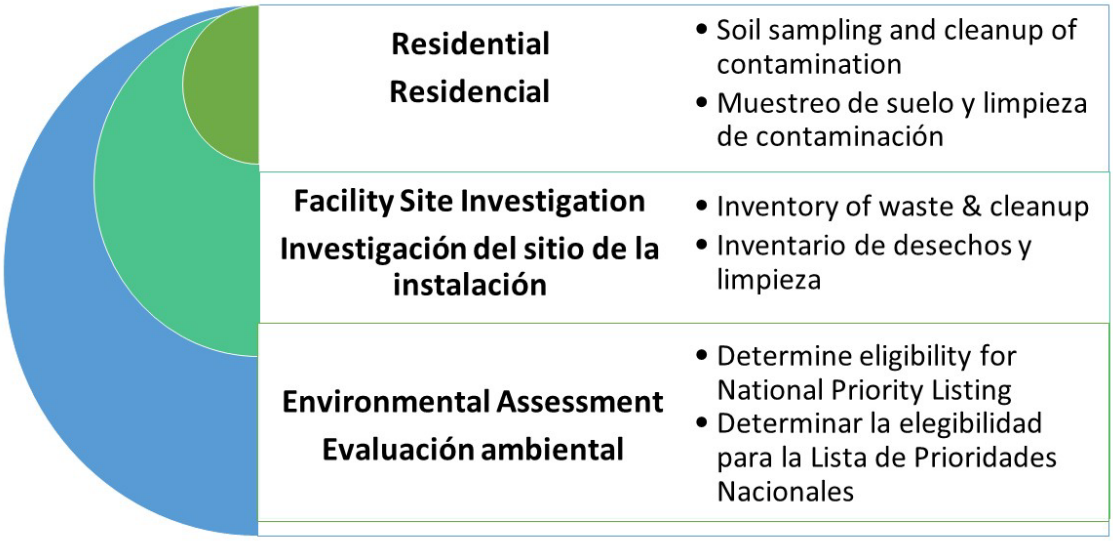
Cleanup: 3-Tiered Approach/Limpieza: Enfoque de 3 niveles

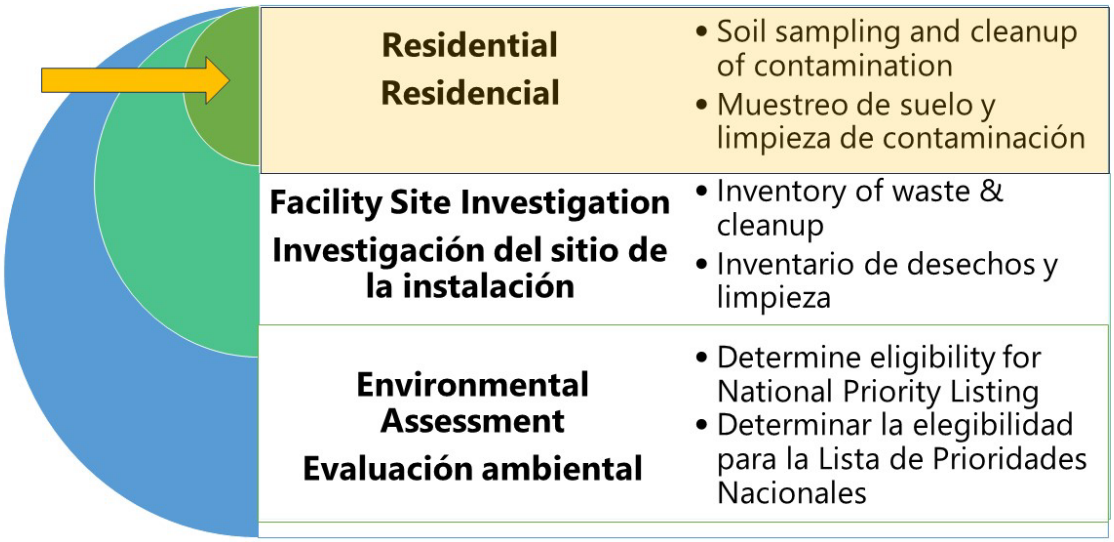


Residential **Residencial**	• Soil sampling and cleanup of contamination • Muestreo de suelo y limpieza de contaminación
Facility Site Investigation **Investigación del sitio de la instalación**	• Inventory of waste & cleanup • Inventario de desechos y limpieza
Environmental Assessment **Evaluación ambiental**	• Determine eligibility for National Priority Listing • Determinar la elegibilidad para la Lista de Prioridades Nacionales

7

Background and overview/Antecedentes y resumen

8



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J.H. Baxter

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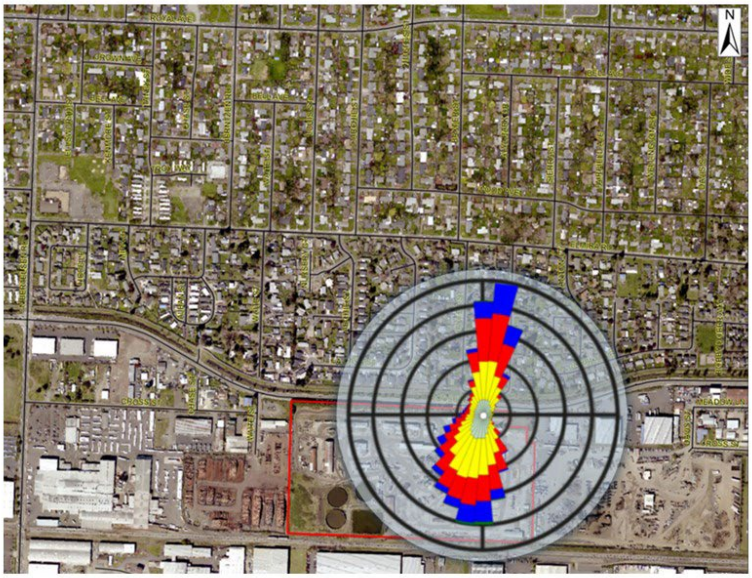
LRAPA Predominant Wind Pattern Analysis of Baxter's Air Emissions/ Análisis del patrón de viento predominante de las emisiones atmosféricas de Baxter



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Area of investigation/Area de investigación

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Residential soil sampling/Muestreo de suelo residencial

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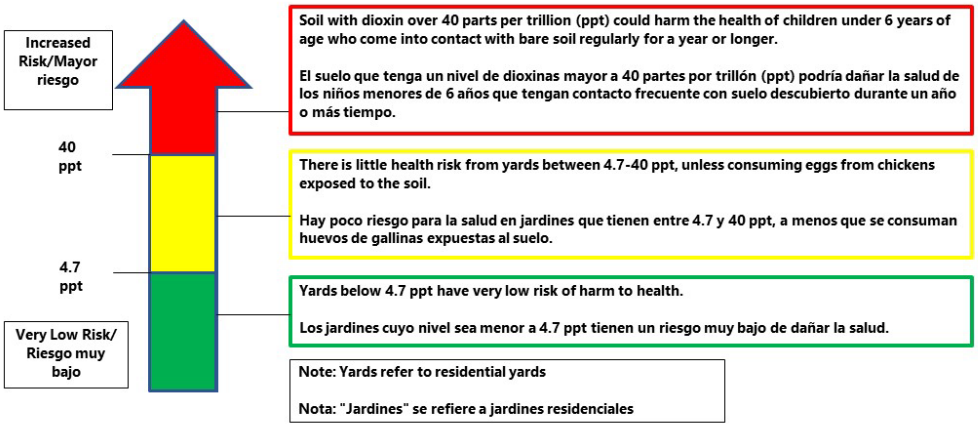
Levels of dioxins/Niveles de dioxinas



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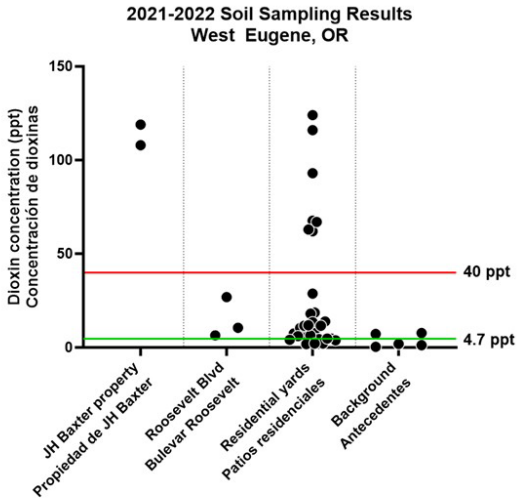
Soil Sampling Results / Resultados del muestreo del suelo

Soil Concentration (parts per trillion) Concentración del suelo (partes por billón)	Number of Yards Número de yardas
Above 40 ppt Más de 40 ppt	7
Between 4.7 ppt and 40 ppt Entre 4,7 ppt y 40 ppt	22
Below 4.7ppt Por debajo de 4,7	7



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Next Steps for residential cleanup/ Próximos pasos para la limpieza residencial

Examples of residential cleanup/Ejemplos de limpieza residencial

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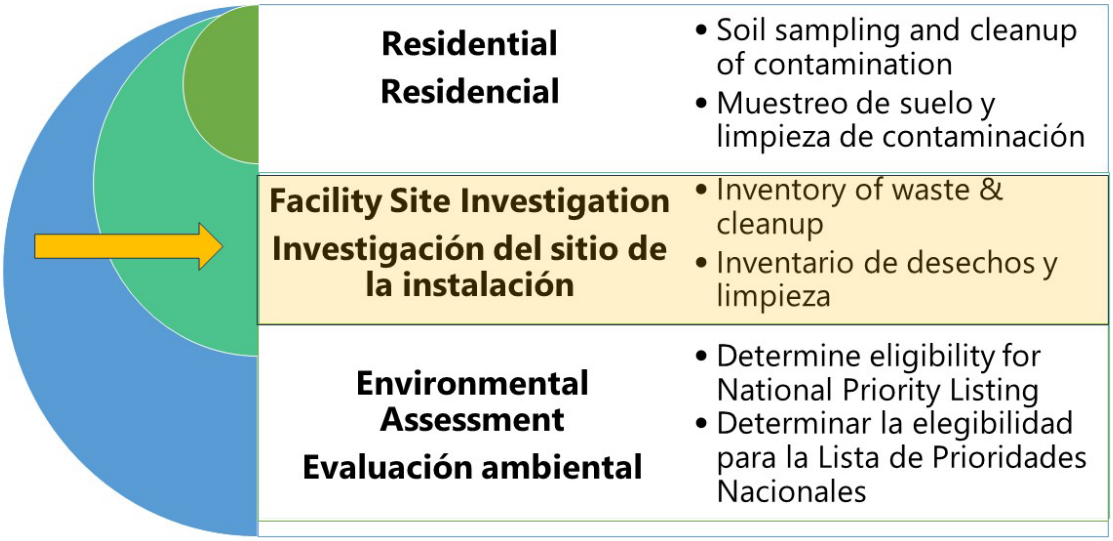

Facility Site Investigation/
Investigación del sitio de la instalación

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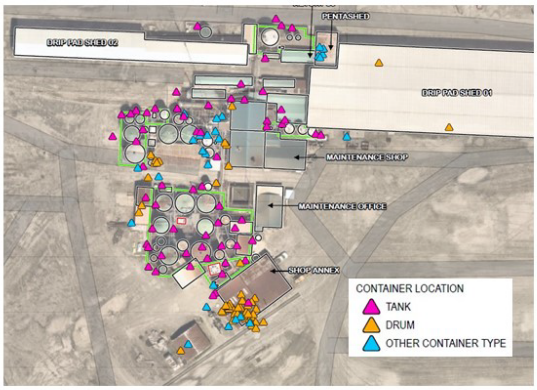
Estimated inventory of chemicals/ Inventario estimado de sustancias químicas

Waste Stream (Chemical)/Flujo de residuos (químicos)	Estimated Quantity (gallons)/ Cantidad estimada (galones)
Ammoniacal Copper Zinc Arsenate (ACZA)/ Arseniato de zinc, cobre y amoníaco (ACZA)	218,763.25
Pentachlorophenol (PCP)/ Pentaclorofenol (PCP)	157,983.30
50/50	73,030.57
Oil/Aceite	70,065.54
Wastewater/Aguas residuals	48,448.19
Creosote/Creosota	19,137.00
Alkaline copper quaternary (ACQ)/ Cobre alcalino cuaternario (ACQ)	10,169.39
Aqua Ammonia/Agua amoniacal	3,478.75
Total/Total	**601,075.99**



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Steps

Current Status: Investigation

- **EPA requested financial information from Baxter**

Enforcement Options for Removal Action

- **Administrative Order on Consent**
- **Unilateral Administrative Order requiring removal action**
- **Cost recovery**

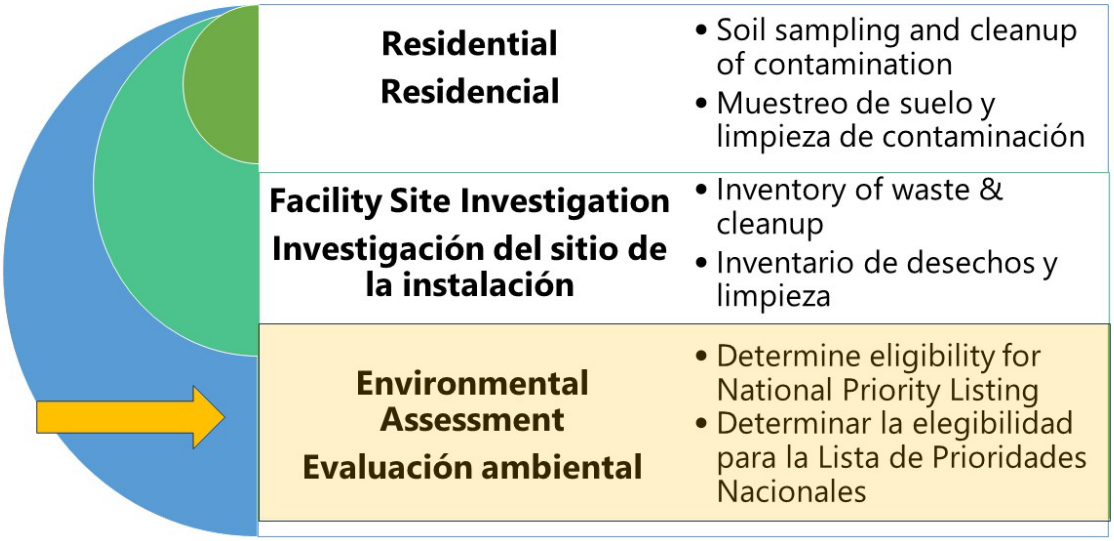
Pasos

Estado actual: Investigación

- **La EPA solicitó información financiera de Baxter**

Opciones de aplicación para la acción de remoción

- **Orden administrativa sobre consentimiento**
- **Orden administrativa unilateral que exige la acción de remoción**
- **Recuperación de costos**



What is Superfund?/¿Qué es Superfund?

- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 1980
- Allows EPA to clean up contaminated sites that pose a risk to communities and the environment

- Ley de Respuesta Ambiental Exhaustiva, Compensación y Responsabilidad de 1980 (*Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act*, CERCLA)
- Habilita a la EPA a limpiar sitios contaminados que ponen en riesgo a las comunidades y al medio ambiente

Superfund Continued

- Program can pay up-front for cleanups when parties responsible for contamination cannot perform or pay for cleanup activities
- National Priorities List (NPL): Contaminated sites are prioritized for comprehensive investigation and cleanup
  - NPL status provides structure, funding, and authority for assessment and cleanup

Continuación de Superfund

- El programa puede pagar las limpiezas por adelantado cuando las partes responsables de la contaminación no pueden llevar a cabo las actividades de limpieza, o pagar por ellas
- Lista de Prioridades Nacionales (*National Priorities List,* NPL): Se priorizan los sitios contaminados para su investigación y limpieza exhaustiva
  - El estado de la NPL brinda estructura, financiación y autoridad para la evaluación y la limpieza

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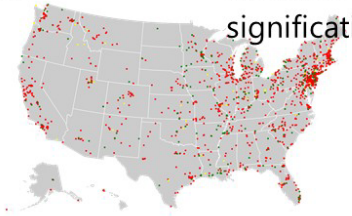
Benefits of the National Priorities List

- Defines steps to identify and implement the best approach for cleanup
- Establishes process for community engagement
- Eliminates or significantly reduces contaminants at the sites

Beneficios de la Lista de Prioridades Nacionales

- Define los pasos para identificar e implementar el mejor abordaje a la limpieza
- Establece el proceso para la participación de la comunidad
- Elimina o reduce los contaminantes de forma significativa en los sitios



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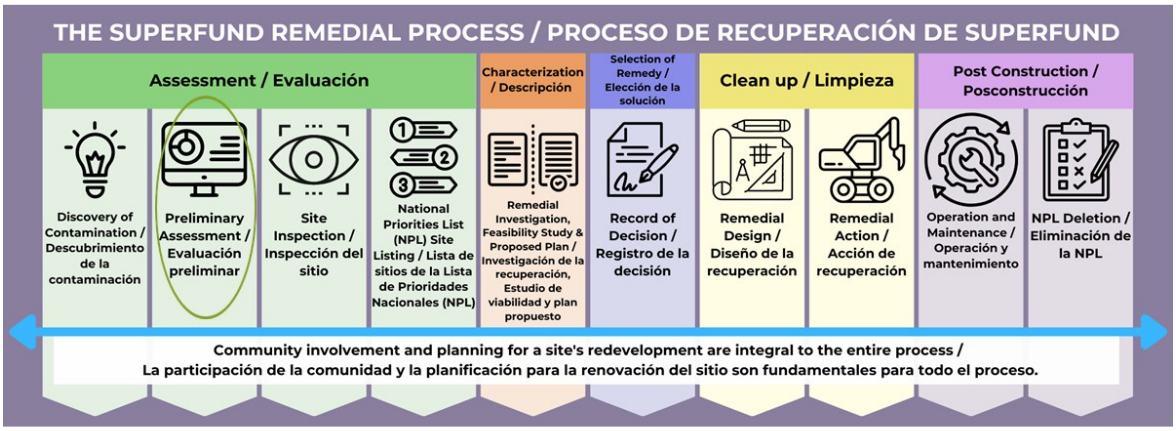
Superfund steps and engagement opportunities/
Pasos de Superfund y oportunidades de participación



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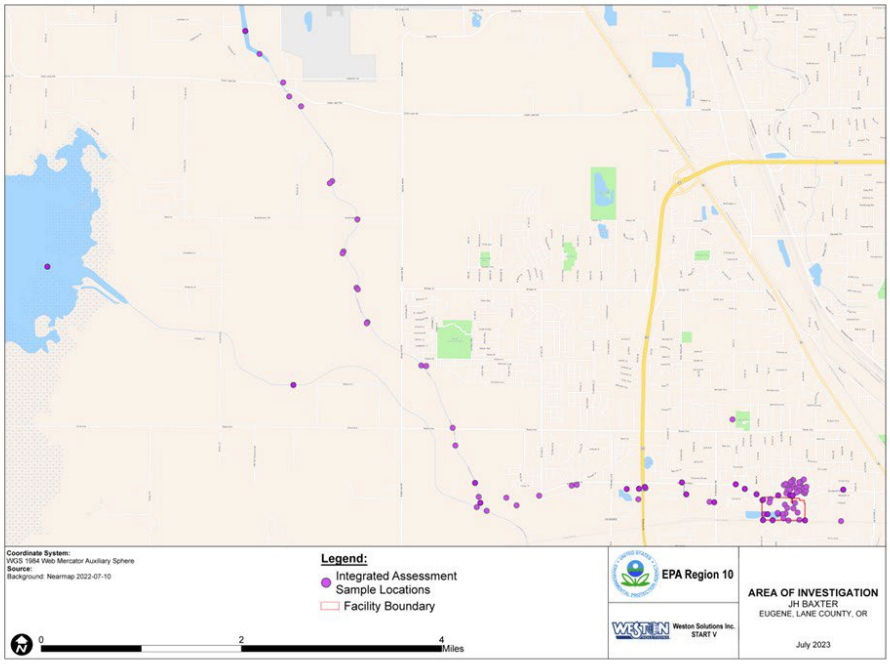

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Questions and answers
preguntas y respuestas

For more information
Para obtener más información

J.H. Baxter StoryMap: ordeq.org/JHBaxter-StoryMap

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