

RELEASABLE

JUNE 30, 2023



PROPOSED PLAN

ILLINOIS EPA PROPOSES RECORD OF DECISION AMENDMENT

REVIEWER

MED

Ameren Central Illinois Public Services (CIPS) Site
917 South Webster Street, Taylorville, Illinois

JULY 2023

The purpose of this Proposed Plan is to describe the plan to address remaining manufactured gas plant (MGP)-related residual contamination in groundwater at the Ameren CIPS Site, Taylorville, Illinois. This Proposed Plan provides site information and history, describes the primary chemicals of concern (COCs), presents the human-health risks from COCs, describes remedial alternatives, and proposes a preferred remedial alternative, solicits public review and comment, and provides information for community involvement associated with the proposed remedial alternative.

Introduction

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Illinois EPA) invites the public to comment on a proposed remedial action for the Ameren CIPS Site in Taylorville, Illinois (the Site). The Illinois EPA is overseeing the remediation, which is being implemented by Ameren. These activities are being performed in conformance with United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Superfund Program requirements.

This Proposed Plan describes the remedial alternatives evaluated to address remaining MGP-related contamination at the Site. Remediation has been ongoing since 1986, but residual COCs remain. To achieve remediation goals, additional remedial methods are being considered.

The Proposed Record of Decision (ROD) Amendment is being prepared in compliance with the requirements of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), Section 300.435(c)(2)(ii) and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), Section 117(a) and 121. This Proposed Plan presents a summary of the Remedial Investigation (RI) and Feasibility Study (FS) and other documents included in the Administrative Record.

Site Location and Description

The Site is part of a 2.56-acre parcel owned by Ameren, located at 917 South Webster Street in Taylorville, Illinois. It is the location of a former MGP, which operated from 1892 to 1932. The historic footprint of the operational area is approximately one acre in size and located on the west side of South Webster Street. The structures related to the former MGP were removed in the 1980s, and the Site is currently a grassy area within a fenced parcel owned by Ameren. The Site currently contains two groundwater extraction wells and a groundwater treatment facility used for

| Community Involvement Opportunities |
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| <p align="center">Public Comment Period</p> <p>Dates: July 5, 2023, to August 5, 2023</p> <p>The public is encouraged to send written comments regarding information provided in this Proposed Plan and supporting documents to:</p> <p>Brad Frost Illinois Environmental Protection Agency 1021 North Grand Avenue East PO Box 19276 Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276 brad.frost@illinois.gov</p> <p>Mailed comments must be postmarked by August 5, 2023. E-mailed comments must be timestamped by 11:59 PM on August 5, 2023.</p> |
| <p align="center">Public Meeting</p> <p>Date: July 13, 2023 Time: 4:30 pm to 7:00 pm Place: Taylorville Public Library, 121 West Vine Street, Room A, Taylorville, Illinois</p> <p>The public is encouraged to attend a public meeting to discuss information presented in this Proposed Plan. A presentation will be provided on the Proposed Plan at 5:30 pm. There will be opportunity to ask questions and provide formal comments during the meeting.</p> |
| <p align="center">Information Repository & Administrative Record</p> <p>The public is encouraged to review and comment on the Proposed Plan. The documents which form the basis for the Proposed Plan are in the Administrative Record, found in the Information Repository located at the Taylorville Public Library, 121 West Vine Street, Taylorville, Illinois or at https://epa.illinois.gov/topics/community-relations/sites/cips-taylorville.html</p> |

recovery and containment of contaminated groundwater. Groundwater monitoring is conducted at the Site and surrounding area on a quarterly basis.

Ameren also owns two adjacent parcels south of the Site. These three parcels encompass approximately 20.8 acres under an Environmental Covenant with the Illinois EPA, restricting disturbance of soil and use of groundwater pending completion of remediation.



View of the Site from South Webster Street

Ameren's three parcels are bounded by South Webster Street and Manners Park to the east, residences to the north, a railroad line to the west, and the undeveloped land owned by Ameren to the south.

Surface water drains toward the south into a drainage swale located on the northern boundary of the southern parcel, then continues to the south-southwest to Seamen Estates Pond. Sampling of sediment, surface water, and fish on this southern property has been performed for more than 20 years and has not identified adverse effects from the Site. The pond drains on its south side to the South Fork of the Sangamon River.

Site MGP History

The former MGP was constructed in 1892 and was operated by the Taylorville Gas and Electric Company until it was purchased in 1912 by CIPS, which subsequently merged with predecessor companies of Ameren Illinois and operated until 1932. The former MGP was used to supply gas for lighting and heating of the Taylorville community. The coal gasification process used at the plant produced a by-product known as coal tar. Coal tar is a mixture of volatile compounds, such as benzene and toluene, heavier compounds such as naphthalene, and a class of semi-volatile compounds known as polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon (PAHs). The plant closed in 1932 when higher quality natural gas became available in the area. When the plant closed, most above ground structures were torn down, and the below ground portion of the gas holder was filled with soil and left in-place.

Site Remediation History

Environmental contamination was discovered at the Site in October 1985 when coal tar was observed in subsurface soil during utility work. Since discovery, multiple investigations of the soil, groundwater, sediment, and surface water, along with fish sampling at the Seaman Estates Pond have been conducted to evaluate MGP contamination. Primary investigations and remedial actions included:

- Phase I and Phase II environmental investigations were conducted in 1986 and 1987 and resulted in an Interim Removal Action. Potential MGP-related source materials and soil were removed through excavation and off-site disposal. The removal action included the remaining subsurface MGP structures. Approximately 9,000 cubic yards (yd³) of soil was removed to a

depth of up to 13 feet below the ground surface (bgs). Approximately 3,000 yd³ of sediment was removed from the drainage swale south of the Site to a depth of approximately three feet bgs.

- Monitoring of sediment, surface water, and fish tissue was conducted annually from 1989 through 2012 and indicated a trend of decreasing concentrations for PAHs in sediment, surface water, and fish tissue. Trend confirmation sampling completed in 2018 indicated no reportable detections of PAHs in sediments or surface water. Illinois EPA approved the discontinuation of surface water, sediment, and fish tissue sampling in 2018.
- A groundwater pump & treat (P&T) system was installed in 1995 to extract and treat contaminated groundwater. The treatment filters groundwater through carbon to remove contamination. The clean water is then discharged to a surface drainage feature on-site, which ultimately runs to Seamen Estates Pond. The system has operated since 1995 with temporary shutdowns in 2006, 2010, 2012, and between 2017 and 2019. Groundwater is monitored on a quarterly basis for both on-site and off-site monitoring wells during these shutdowns.

As shown in Figure 1, the P&T system continues to remove COCs from groundwater but in lower quantities each year. The highest mass removal was observed during the first 20 years of the P&T system operation (approximately 1,054 pounds per year). Since 2015, annual mass removal volumes average approximately 173 pounds per year.

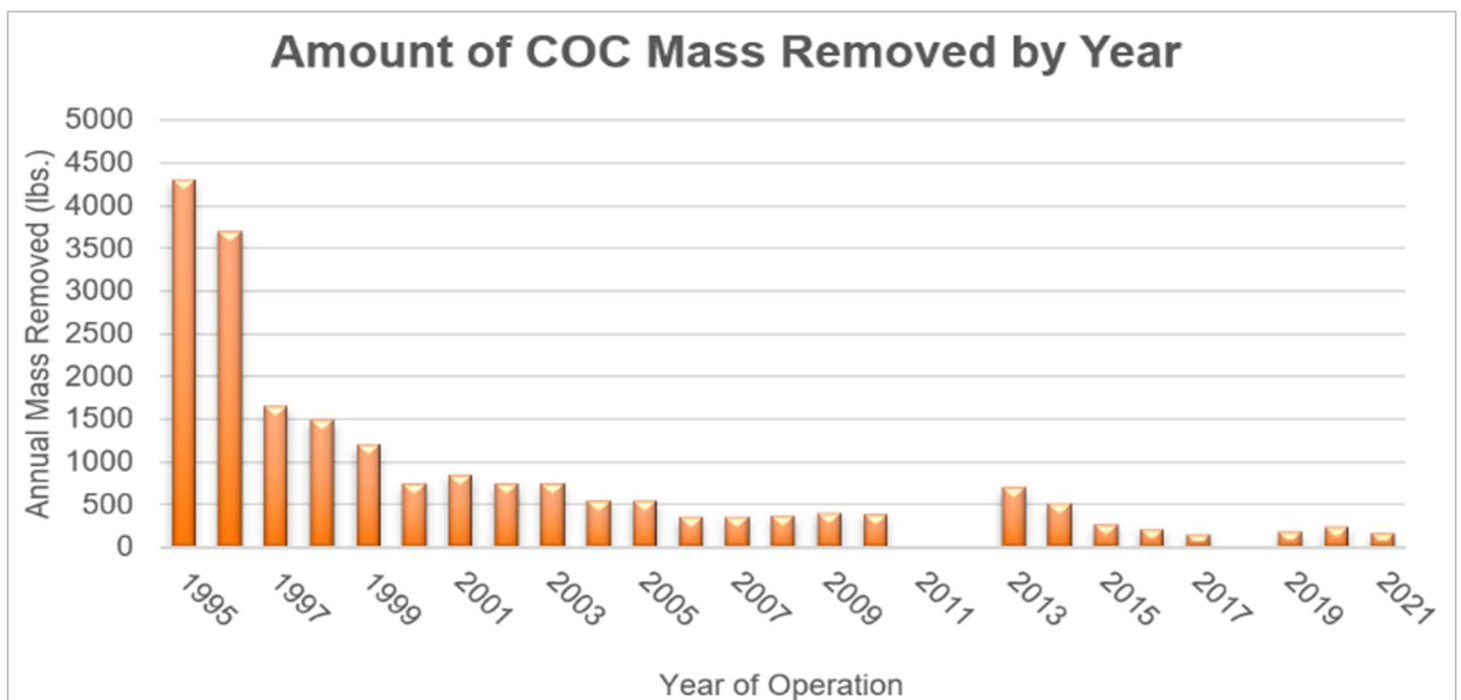


Figure 1: Mass Removal by P&T System

On the northern and east-central portions of the Site, in situ chemical oxidation (ISCO) was used to further assist in the remediation of residual contamination at an average depth of 40 feet bgs. The first phase of ISCO was completed in 2006-2007 and the second phase was completed in 2010-2012.

Groundwater samples collected from on-site monitoring wells remain above the remediation goals¹ for some COCs, primarily benzene and naphthalene. As shown in Figure 2, benzene in well GW-4R, near the location of the former gas holder, was significantly reduced in the early years of P&T system operation. However, concentrations remain above the benzene remediation goal of 5 micrograms per liter (µg/L).

¹ The 1992 ROD referred to remediation goals as remedial action objectives (RAOs).

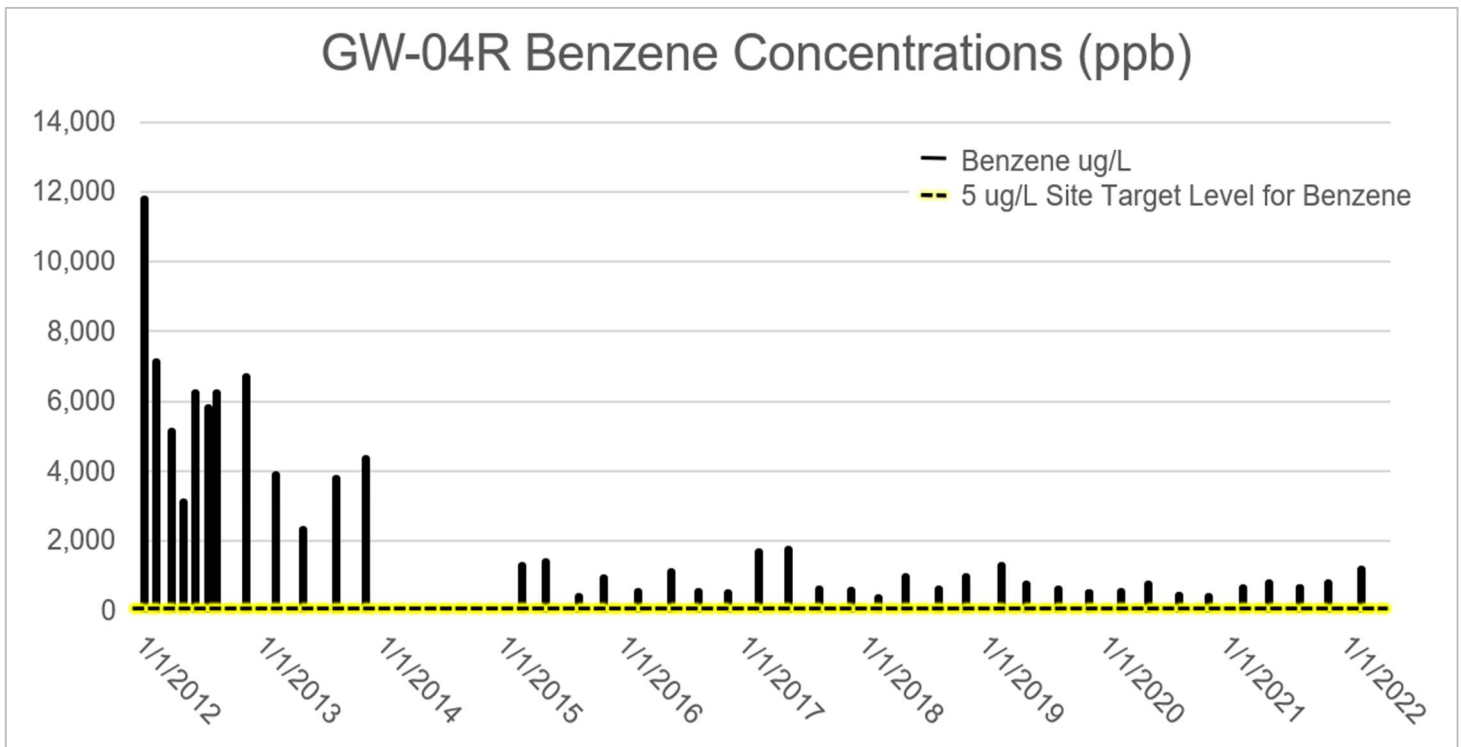


Figure 2: Benzene Concentrations in Well GW-04R

Site Geology and Hydrogeology

Site geology consists of loess (wind-blown glacial deposits) composed of fine sand, silt, and clay ranging five to ten feet in thickness. The loess material is underlain by a sand and gravel unit deposited as a glacial channel deposit expressed as a broad ridge oriented in a northeast to southwest direction across central Illinois. This sand and gravel unit extends approximately 90 feet bgs to bedrock. The loess readily allows precipitation to infiltrate to the sand and gravel unit below. The top of the groundwater table beneath the Site has historically ranged from 13 to 18 feet bgs.

The unconfined groundwater gradient appears to be generally flat when the P&T system is not operating. The regional groundwater flow direction is toward the south-southwest. Regionally, natural groundwater gradients steepen below Seaman Estates Pond toward the Sangamon River. Groundwater flow at the Site is generally consistent with regional groundwater flow and appears to fluctuate from a south-easterly to a south-westerly flow. This has been indicated by water level measurements and dye trace testing conducted prior to the installation of the P&T system and at times when the P&T system was not operating.

The average groundwater velocity at the Site has been calculated to be 0.3 feet per day (ft/d) using a calibrated groundwater model. However, groundwater flow and chemical migration has been managed with the groundwater pump and treat system, containing MGP-related impacts in groundwater on-site.

Current and Future Site Use

The Site is owned by Ameren and houses the P&T system. The Site is bordered on the north by a residential block of houses. To the south of the Site is a fully wooded area with a drainage swale leading to Seaman Estates Pond. This wooded area, and part of Seaman Estates Pond, is owned by Ameren. On the east of the Site is Manners Park, a large multi-use public park for Taylorville. To the west of the Site is Norfolk & Southern Railroad tracks. None of these uses are expected to change in the foreseeable future.

Nature and Extent of Contamination

Residual COCs in groundwater include PAHs and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Some PAHs and VOCs have been shown, or are suspected, to cause cancer. The groundwater underlying the Site is prohibited from being used for potable purposes by a

2012 Environmental Covenant. Water for potable use is supplied by the municipal water network operated by the City of Taylorville.

Most MGP-contaminated soil located above the groundwater table was removed in 1987. The P&T system has been containing and treating groundwater since 1995. Although the groundwater concentrations of COCs have been reduced, they are still above drinking water standards within the Site boundary at monitoring wells GW-3 and GW-4R, shown in yellow in Figure 3 below. These MGP-related COCs continue to decrease with P&T system operation, however at a much slower rate over the last 15 years. Currently, groundwater samples collected from monitoring wells located downgradient are below remedial goals.

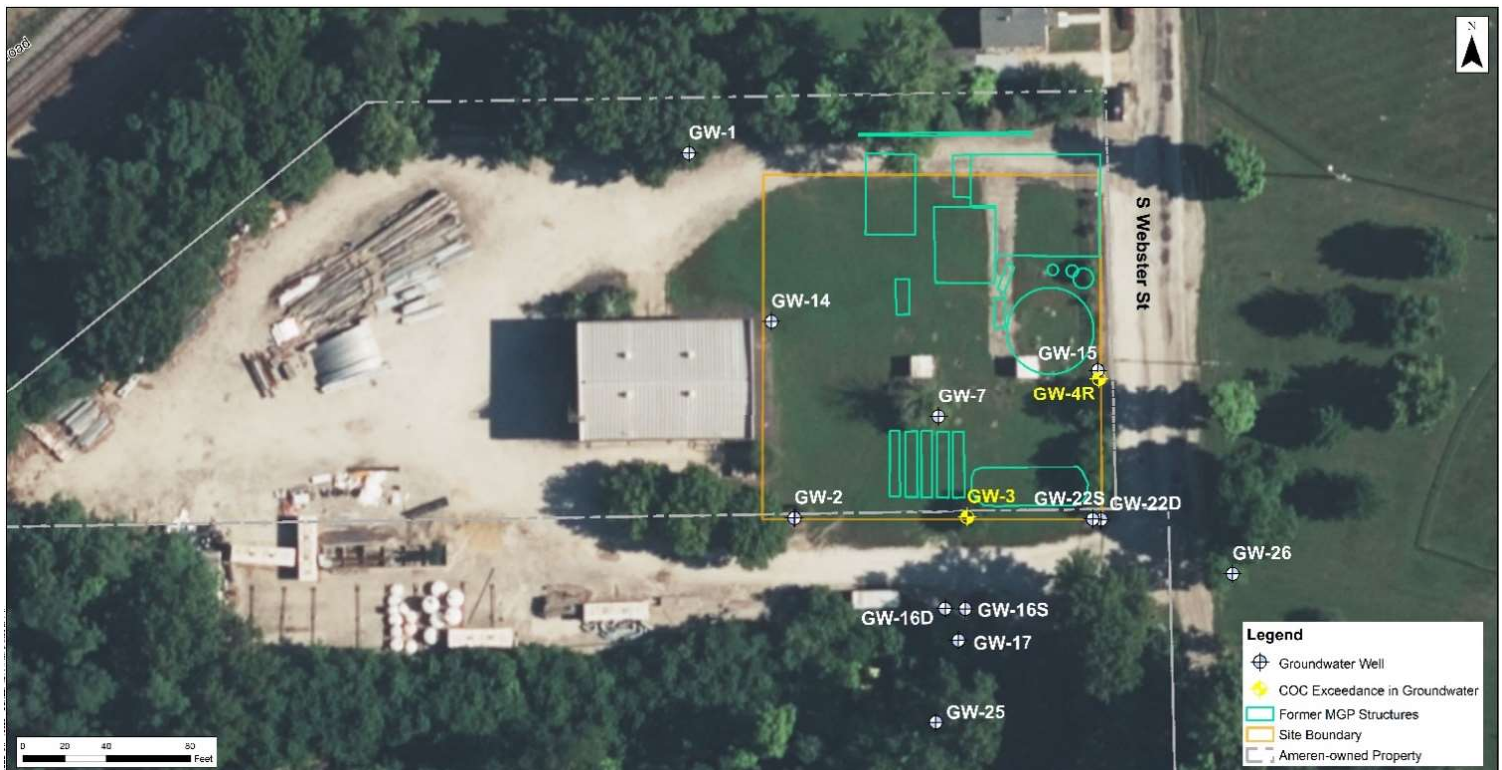


Figure 3: Groundwater Monitoring Wells

Computer modelling indicates it could take 100 years or more of P&T system operation to achieve remediation goals in groundwater. This has prompted Illinois EPA and Ameren to explore other options to expedite groundwater remediation. A field investigation was conducted from June to September 2022 to determine the nature and extent of residual contamination in soil as a continuing source of COCs in groundwater. Through further treatment of residual soil, groundwater concentrations are expected to meet remediation goals much sooner than continuing operation of the P&T system.

Site Risks

Baseline risk assessments estimate the risk of possible adverse health effects from exposure to carcinogenic (cancer-causing) and non-carcinogenic (not cancer-causing) chemicals. Past investigations have evaluated risks to human health by quantifying potential exposure through ingestion of and dermal contact with Site groundwater, off-site Seaman Estate Pond water and sediments, ingestion of fish from Seaman Estate Pond, and inhalation of dermal contact with off-site drainageway sediments, and inhalation of Site soil.

All risk scenarios presented in the 1992 ROD have been addressed through active measures or activity and use restrictions. CIPS, an Ameren predecessor, provided an alternate public water supply (installed between 1987 and 1991) to potentially affected residents surrounding the Site. This includes residents of the Seaman Estate subdivision, whose landowners signed groundwater use restriction agreements and abandoned their private wells in accordance with State of Illinois regulations. Therefore, all

residences south and southwest of the Site in the immediate vicinity of the groundwater contaminant plume have been supplied with municipal water.

Surface water, sediment and fish monitoring has been conducted by the responsible party from 1989 to 2018 to assess health risks. Minimal concentrations were recorded in the pond water and fish during this period. The low-level concentrations observed did not require remediation of the pond.

Information collected during site investigations and post-removal activities indicates the site, in its current condition, does not present a short-term hazard to human health. The most significant long-term risk to a hypothetical receptor, based on the evaluation of potential exposures, was through ingestion and dermal contact with on-site groundwater.

Remedial Action Objectives

Remedial action objectives (RAOs) for groundwater were determined by Illinois EPA. The RAOs function as goals used to guide the development of remedial alternatives:

1. Remediate ROD-defined COCs remaining in MGP-related source material to reduce the concentration of ROD-defined COCs in groundwater to meet beneficial use standards provided in Illinois Administrative Code (IAC) Title 35, Part 620, Subpart D, Section 410, as demonstrated at the agreed upon point of compliance.
2. Restrict subsurface activities that would disturb treated materials through implementation of durable activity and use limitations pursuant to Illinois' Uniform Environmental Covenants Act to prevent exposure of potential receptors to ROD-defined COCs.

The determination of final RAOs for the remedy will be presented in the ROD Amendment required for a change in remedy following consideration of public comment. The remediation goals used to measure compliance with the RAOs for the entire list of COCs in groundwater correspond with the Illinois Groundwater Quality Standards for Class I: Potable Resource Groundwater, found at Title 35 IAC 620.410.

Remedial Technologies

To determine possible remedial approaches, multiple technologies were considered to determine if they could be used with success at the Site. Six remedial technologies were evaluated in the Focused Feasibility Study (FFS), dated June 2023, which included the following:

- Additional excavation of soil;
- Continued pumping and treatment of groundwater;
- Additional ISCO treatment of soil and groundwater;
- Soil vapor extraction;
- In situ thermal treatment of soil and groundwater; and
- In situ solidification/stabilization (ISS)

Due to the unique characteristics of MGP wastes, there are few technologies capable of remediating low-level residual contamination present. This is due to their density, which can allow them to be stable in saturated soil and groundwater; their high viscosity, which makes them harder to remove via pumping-based technologies; their low solubility (particularly for PAHs); potential preferred pathways within the subsurface; and their composition of aromatic and long-chain hydrocarbons. The depth of residual contamination, up to 60 feet bgs within the shallow aquifer, also limits remedial technologies.

After preliminary screening of the technologies, the two active remedial technologies determined to be most appropriate for the Site are P&T technology currently being applied, and ISS. These two technologies were then retained and evaluated fully in the FFS.

Summary of Remedial Alternatives

Remedial alternatives are potential approaches to address contamination and potential risks. These approaches can include remedial technologies to address contamination in soil, sediment, or groundwater (see above); engineering controls which reduce or prevent contact with contamination, such as barriers; and administrative or institutional controls, which reduce or prevent exposure to contamination. Remedial alternatives were developed and evaluated using the selected remedial technologies in the FFS. The FFS evaluated five remedial alternatives, summarized in the Table 1 below:

| Alternative | Technology | Description |
|---------------|--|---|
| Alternative 1 | No Action | This alternative is required for consideration by Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) Part 300.430. It is included for comparison to other alternatives. |
| Alternative 2 | Pump & Treat Technology | The existing P&T approach involves extracting groundwater, treating the groundwater with carbon filtration to remove COCs, then discharging treated groundwater. |
| Alternative 3 | In situ solidification/stabilization (ISS) | This alternative includes removal of the existing P&T system and well network on-site and replacing it with ISS. ISS will mechanically mix reagent and soil, creating an array of overlapping, cement-like columns creating a monolith to prevent remaining source material from contaminating groundwater. |
| Alternative 4 | Institutional Controls (ICs) | This alternative would attempt to use an Environmental Covenant with activity and use limitations to keep groundwater from being used, thus eliminating exposure to human receptors. |
| Alternative 5 | Monitored Natural Attenuation (MNA) with ICs | It is anticipated aerobic biodegradation would continue to occur, and groundwater modeling has indicated these processes could reduce most COCs to concentrations below the remediation goals within 100 years. Although this length of time is not preferred, it could conceivably accomplish project objectives. In combination with institutional controls, it may reduce risk for less cost and less disturbance in the surrounding area. |

Table 1: Summary of Remedial Alternatives

Evaluation of Remedial Alternatives

There are nine criteria under the NCP considered when identifying, screening, and selecting a remedial alternative. These include the nine criteria below with their definitions, per federal regulation 40 CFR 300.430(e)(9).

The first two criteria are referred to as the threshold criteria and must be achievable for an alternative to be viable.

1. Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment

Potential remedial alternatives are to be assessed to determine whether they can adequately protect human health and the environment, in both the short- and long-term, from unacceptable risks posed by hazardous substances, pollutants, or COCs by eliminating, reducing, or controlling exposures to levels established during development of remediation goals consistent with 40 CFR 300.430(e)(2)(i). Overall protection of human health and the environment draws on the assessments of other evaluation criteria, especially long-term effectiveness and permanence, short-term effectiveness, and compliance with applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs).

2. Compliance with ARARs

Compliance with ARARs addresses whether a remedial alternative meets federal and state laws and regulations.

Alternative 1 – "No Action", does not meet the threshold criteria and will not be discussed further. The other four alternatives meet the threshold criteria and are considered further through five primary balancing criteria.

3. Short-Term Effectiveness

The short-term effectiveness of remedial alternatives was assessed considering the following:

- Short-term risks potentially posed to the community during implementation of an alternative;
- Potential impacts on workers during remedial action and the effectiveness and reliability of protective measures;
- Potential environmental impacts of the remedial action and the effectiveness and reliability of mitigation measures during implementation; and
- Time until protection is achieved.

The risk to workers conducting these alternatives is low as the work would be conducted by trained, experienced remediation firms implementing established construction technologies. The risk of the public being exposed to COCs during implementation of the remedial alternatives is unlikely. Alternative 3 offers the most short-term benefit. Alternatives 2, 4 and 5 are not likely to be effective in the short-term.

4. Long-Term Effectiveness

Remedial alternatives were assessed for the long-term effectiveness and permanence they afford, along with the degree of certainty the alternative will prove successful. Factors considered include:

- Magnitude of residual risk remaining from untreated waste remaining at the conclusion of the remedial activities. The characteristics of the residuals should be considered to the degree they remain hazardous, considering their volume, toxicity, mobility, and propensity to bioaccumulate; and
- Adequacy and reliability of controls such as containment systems and institutional controls necessary to manage treatment residuals and untreated waste. This factor addresses the uncertainties associated with land disposal for providing long-term protection from residuals; the assessment of the potential need to replace technical components of the alternative, such as a cap, a slurry wall, or a treatment system; and the potential exposure pathways and risks posed should the remedial action need replacement.

Alternatives 2, 4 and 5 will take greater than 100 years to complete. Alternative 3 has the most favorable long-term effectiveness and can be field implemented within a year.

5. Reducing Toxicity, Mobility or Volume

The degree to which alternatives employ treatment to reduce toxicity, mobility, or volume were assessed, including how treatment is used to address the principal threats posed by the Site. These factors included:

- The treatment processes the remedial alternatives employ and materials the alternatives will treat;
- The amount of hazardous substance, pollutants, or COCs destroyed or treated;
- The degree of expected reduction in toxicity, mobility, or volume of the waste due to treatment and the specification of which reduction(s) are occurring;
- The degree to which the treatment is irreversible;
- The type and quantity of residuals remaining following treatment, considering the persistence, toxicity, mobility, and propensity to bioaccumulate of such hazardous substances and their constituents; and
- The degree to which treatment reduces the inherent hazards posed by principal threats.

If the P&T system is turned off, Alternatives 3, 4 and 5 may temporarily result in increased concentrations and mobility of MGP-related COCs in groundwater. However, COC mobility is anticipated to be limited to the Site or, at most, the northern portion of the adjacent property owned and access-controlled by Ameren.

Reduction of volume and toxicity will continue to occur via natural processes in Alternatives 2, 4 and 5 but on a scale of approximately 100 years or more. Alternative 3 would not decrease the volume of COCs, as the COCs will be bound in-place with treatment materials, which will prevent or significantly reduce the mobility of COCs.

6. Implementability

The ease or difficulty of implementing the remedial alternatives was evaluated by considering the following types of factors as appropriate:

- Technical feasibility, including technical difficulties and unknowns associated with the construction and operation of a particular technology, the reliability of the technology, ease of undertaking additional remedial actions, and the ability to monitor the effectiveness of the remedy;
- Administrative feasibility, including activities needed to coordinate with other offices and agencies and the ability and time required to obtain any necessary approvals and permits from other agencies; and
- Availability of services and materials, including the availability of adequate off-site treatment, storage capacity, and disposal capacity and services; the availability of necessary equipment and specialists, and provisions to ensure any additional resources; the availability of services and materials; and availability of prospective technologies.

Alternative 2 has already been implemented and the likelihood of success for implementability of Alternatives 4 and 5 is high, but not preferred due to the length of time these alternatives will take to achieve RAOs. The implementability of Alternative 3 is also high, based on investigation and bench-scale treatability results. Early indications from these investigations and studies suggest ISS is implementable.

7. Cost

EPA recommends cost as a comparative factor when comparing two potential alternatives equally protective in effectiveness and implementability. The types of costs assessed include capital costs, annual operation and maintenance costs, and net present value of capital and operating costs. For this evaluation, costs were estimated to the year 2150.

Table 2 below presents a comparison summary of the remedial alternatives:

| Criteria / Screening Steps | Alternative 1: No Action | Alternative 2: P&T | Alternative 3: ISS | Alternative 4: ICs Only | Alternative 5: MNA |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment | Does not meet | Good | Best | Meets | Meets |
| Compliance with ARARs | Does not meet | Good | Best | Meets | Meets |
| Long-Term Effectiveness and Permanence | | Meets | Best | Poor | Poor |
| Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume | | Good | Best | Meets | Meets |
| Short-Term Effectiveness | | Poor | Best | Poor | Poor |
| Implementability | | Best | Meets | Good | Good |
| Cost | | \$ 46,500,000 | \$18,400,000 | \$ 4,700,000 | \$ 12,000,000 |

Table 2: Comparison of Remedial Alternatives

The final two criteria are considered modifying criteria and are addressed in the ROD Amendment after completion of the Proposed Plan and incorporate state and community feedback. These criteria are discussed further as follows:

8. State Acceptance

Illinois EPA is the lead regulatory agency for the project and worked closely with Ameren in the development of the alternatives considered for the ROD Amendment. Illinois EPA will select the remedial alternative after completion of the public comment period after public comments have been considered.

9. Community Acceptance

Community acceptance addresses the public comments and concerns regarding remedial alternatives being considered. At the end of the public comment period, the Illinois EPA will respond to relevant questions and comments. These responses will become part of the ROD Amendment. The Illinois EPA may modify the preferred remedial alternative or select another based on comments received.

Preferred Remedial Alternative - ISS

Continued protection of the environment and human health can be achieved using four of the five potential remedial alternatives, including the implementation of institutional controls alone. However, the time frame to achieve RAOs using the existing remedial alternative (P&T) or natural attenuation, was estimated to be over 100 years. Therefore, the best remaining applicable technology to be implemented is ISS. Illinois EPA proposes Alternative 3 – “ISS” as the preferred remedial alternative, pending public comment.

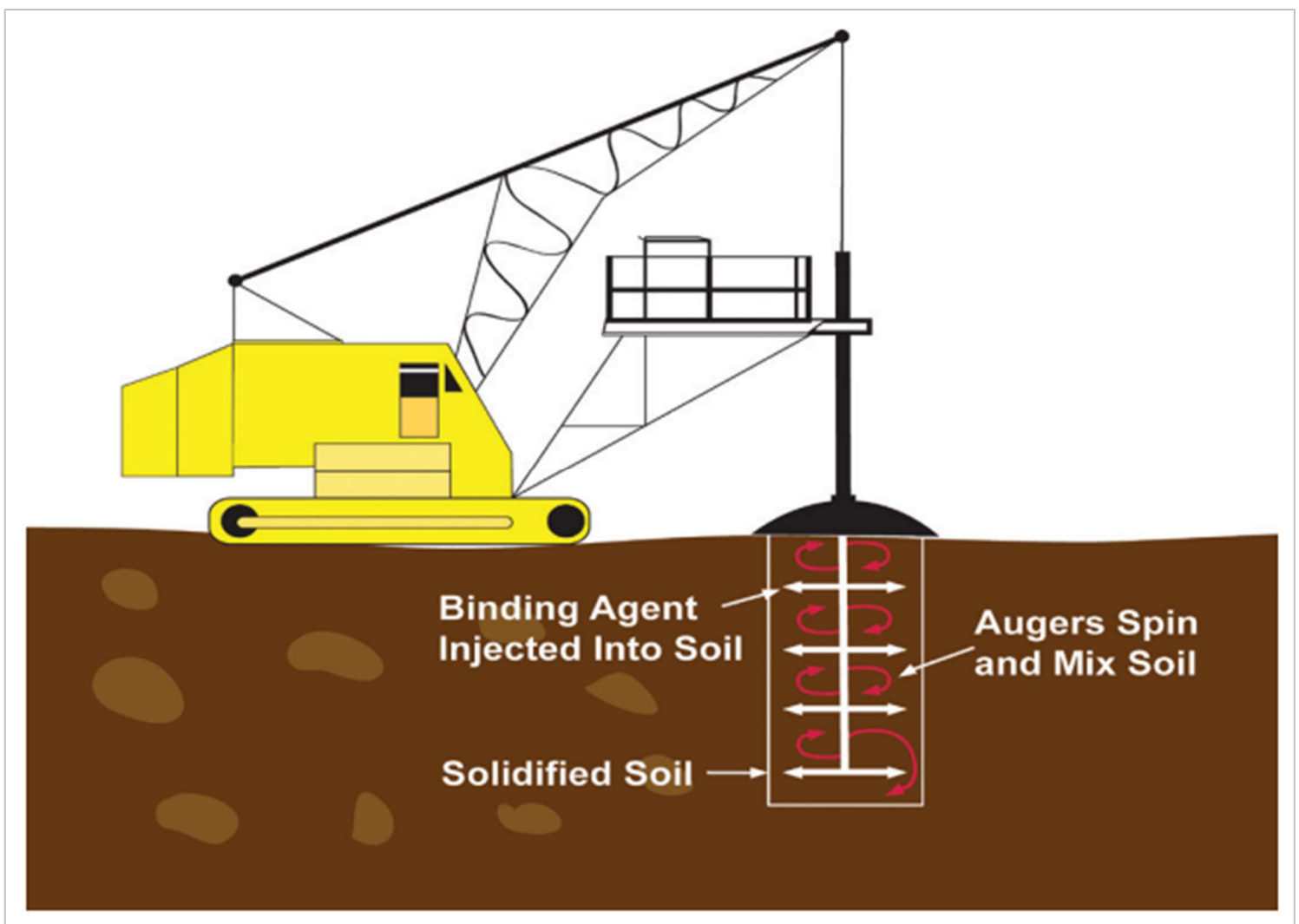


Figure 4: Simplified ISS Process Diagram

For this alternative, the P&T system, including monitoring and extraction wells and associated piping, will be permanently removed so ISS can be implemented. For ISS, the subsurface material is mixed and stabilized with a binding agent, such as Portland cement.

A slurry mixture of binding agents is developed and mixed with subsurface soil using large diameter augers. The mixture then cures and hardens in situ to form a stabilized, monolithic subsurface structure. Stabilization can also include mixing contaminated soil with other binding agents, which are intended to cause a chemical reaction with COCs to make them less likely to be released to the surrounding environment. The actual agents to be utilized will be determined through a treatability study, which will evaluate various agents in soil from the Site in a laboratory. The findings of the treatability study will support development of a Remedial Design to be reviewed and approved by Illinois EPA.

During implementation of ISS, downgradient monitoring wells will be selected and/or installed to monitor groundwater quality. These monitoring wells will be sampled prior to remedial action implementation, then during remedial activities, and be used to demonstrate the point of compliance.

After ISS is complete, the top 10 feet bgs of ISS-mixed materials within the treated area will be excavated, properly disposed, and backfilled. Restoration of the disturbed area will include final grading, followed by application of grass seed.

To be protective of the monolith ISS will create, an Environmental Covenant with activity and use limitations will be implemented to prohibit disturbance of the soil below 3 feet bgs within the ISS treated area, and an area extending 6 feet beyond the footprint of the monolith, along with prohibition of water wells installation.

Ameren will complete bench scale testing for the applicability of ISS to Site soil, prepare a Remedial Design for the implementation of ISS, and collaborate with the Illinois EPA to amend the 1992 ROD to allow abandonment of the P&T system and implementation of ISS.

The extent of long-term post-remediation monitoring to be conducted, including ongoing CERCLA-mandated Five-Year-Reviews, will be determined by Illinois EPA, in consultation with USEPA, based upon the results of a sampling program developed during remedial design. This sampling program is to be implemented during and immediately after remedy implementation in order to assess ISS effectiveness.

For additional information about ISS, please refer to USEPA's *Community Guide to Solidification and Stabilization*, which is available at: <https://semspub.epa.gov/work/HQ/401621.pdf>.

Next Steps

Illinois EPA, in consultation with USEPA, will evaluate public comments regarding the preferred remedial alternative during the public comment period before selecting a final remedial alternative. Based on new information or public comments, Illinois EPA may modify its preferred remedial alternative or choose another. Therefore, Illinois EPA encourages the public to review and comment on all the remedial alternatives considered.

Illinois EPA will respond in writing to all significant comments in a responsiveness summary that will become part of the ROD Amendment. Illinois EPA will announce the selected remedial alternative in a local newspaper advertisement and will place a copy of the ROD Amendment in the Information Repository.

Community Participation

The Illinois EPA provides information regarding the remediation of the Site through public meetings, the Administrative Record and announcements published in the local newspaper. Access to the Administrative Record is available on the Illinois EPA website at: <https://epa.illinois.gov/topics/community-relations/sites/cips-taylorville.html>, or visit Ameren's website at: <https://www.ameren.com/illinois/company/environment-and-sustainability/taylorville-mgp/>.

Illinois EPA encourages the public to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the Site and the Superfund activities through public participation in the Superfund process. Information about the public comment period, public meeting, the Information Repository and Administrative Record can be found in the information box found on the first page of this Proposed Plan.

Glossary

Administrative Record: Material documenting Illinois EPA's selection of remedial alternatives at Superfund Sites, a copy of which is placed in the Information Repository near the Site.

Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs): Refers to Federal and State requirements a selected remedy must attain, which vary from site to site.

Baseline Risk Assessment: A qualitative and quantitative evaluation performed to define the risk posed to human health and the environment by the presence or potential presence of specific COCs.

Chemicals of Concern (COCs): Chemical constituents associated with a Superfund Site that have been released into the environment and pose a risk to human health or the environment.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA): Also known as Superfund, is a federal law passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA); the act created a trust fund to investigate and remediate abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. The law authorizes the federal government to respond directly to releases of hazardous substances that may endanger public health or the environment.

Environmental Covenant: A servitude that arises under an environmental response project or under a court or Board order and imposes activity and use limitations.

Feasibility Study (FS): Study conducted after the Remedial Investigation to determine what alternatives or technologies could be applicable to remediate the site-specific COCs.

Groundwater: The supply of fresh water found beneath the Earth's surface (usually in aquifers) which is often used for drinking water.

Information Repository: A library or other location where documents and data related to a Superfund project are placed to allow public access to the material.

In Situ Solidification and Stabilization (ISS): A group of cleanup methods that prevent or slow the release of harmful chemicals from wastes, such as contaminated soil, sediment, and sludge.

Institutional Controls (ICs): Restrictions preventing an owner inappropriately developing a property. The restriction is designed to prevent harm to workers or the public and maintain the integrity of the remedy.

Manufactured Gas Plant (MGP): A facility that produced gas in the late 1800s and early 1900s from feedstocks of organic material, primarily oil and coal.

Monitored Natural Attenuation (MNA): This term refers to the reliance on natural processes to achieve site-specific remediation objectives. The natural attenuation processes that are at work in such remediation approach include a variety of physical, chemical, or biological processes that, under favourable conditions, act without human intervention to reduce the mass, toxicity, mobility, volume, or concentration of COCs in soil or groundwater.

National Contingency Plan (NCP): The Federal Regulation that guides the Superfund program.

Proposed Plan: A Superfund public participation plan, which summarizes the preferred remedial strategy for a Superfund Site.

Record of Decision (ROD): A public document describing rationale for selection of a Superfund remedy.

Remedial Investigation (RI): An investigation conducted to fully assess the nature and extent of a release, or threat of release, of hazardous substances, pollutants, or COCs, and to identify alternatives for clean-up. The RI gathers necessary data to support the corresponding FS.

Responsiveness Summary: A summary of oral and written comments received during a comment period and responses to those comments. The responsiveness summary is a key part of the ROD, highlighting community concerns for decision-makers.

Superfund: The common name used for CERCLA, the federal law that mandates remediation of abandoned hazardous waste sites.