

BETTER BRITE PLATING COMPANY CHROME AND ZINC SHOPS

SUPERFUND SITE COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
MADISON, WISCONSIN

JULY 22, 1991

Community Relations Plan
Better Brite Plating Co. Chrome and Zinc Shops
Brown County, WI
July 1991

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COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

BETTER BRITE PLATING COMPANY

BROWN COUNTY

DEPERE, WISCONSIN

A. OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

This **Community Relations Plan (CRP)** identifies issues of community concern regarding the Superfund process at the Better Brite Plating Company Chrome and Zinc Shops in DePere, Wisconsin.

Technical words that are highlighted in **bold print** in the text of the CRP are defined in the glossary (Appendix A).

Appendix B includes a list of contacts and interested parties.

Superfund, officially known as the **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)**, was enacted by Congress in 1980. Superfund was reauthorized in 1986 by passage of the **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)**. The purpose of **Superfund** is to respond to hazardous waste problems that pose or may pose a threat to public health or the environment. The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (U. S. EPA) administers the act (CERCLA or Superfund) with assistance from each state. Removal actions are initiated, in cases of imminent danger to the public and the environment, to bring the situation under control by stabilizing or stopping the release of hazardous substances.

The Better Brite Chrome and Zinc Shops have been combined as one site because of their close proximity, related background, and joint proposal to the **National Priorities List (NPL)** in October 1989. The sites were officially added to the NPL under the name, the "Better Brite Chrome Plating Co. and Zinc Shops" in August 1990.

Under an agreement with U. S. EPA, the WDNR is acting as the **lead agency** for the Better Brite Plating Superfund Site, meaning WDNR will coordinate and manage the investigation and cleanup at the site using Federal funds and Federal law. U. S. EPA retains overall program responsibility and will be asked to concur with the selection of a final remedy.

This Community Relations Plan has been prepared based on interviews with concerned or interested parties. These parties may include the general public, elected officials, governmental representatives and **Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs)**. The purpose of these interviews is to determine the nature and extent

of any site concerns. The WDNR uses interview input to develop a community relations program specific to the individual site. In part, the objective of this CRP is to meet the community's overall need for project related information.

Interviews have shown that residents are greatly concerned about the sites. Individuals raised many questions during the community interviews conducted April 2 and 3, 1990. Common questions pertained to whether a nearby municipal well has been or will be affected by the contamination, if U. S. EPA will "buy out" the residences adjacent to the Chrome site, if health problems suffered by nearby residents are associated with contamination from the Better Brite sites, and how long cleanup activities will take.

The community relations program should address these issues, Superfund removal activities, and procedures to increase public understanding of the situation. This community relations plan has been prepared to aid WDNR in developing a program tailored to the needs of the community affected by the Better Brite sites. WDNR conducts community relations activities to ensure that the local public has input into decisions relating to Superfund actions and is informed about the progress of these actions. The basic format of this Community Relations Plan involves the following major sections.

- Overview of Community Relations Plan
- Site Background
- Community Background
- Highlights of the Community Relations Plan
- Community Relations Techniques and Timing
- Technical Assistance Grants
- Glossary of Technical Terms
- List of Contacts and Interested Parties

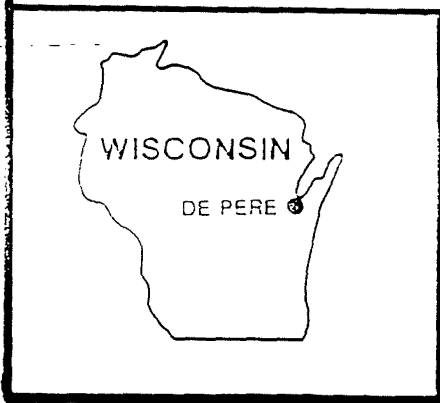
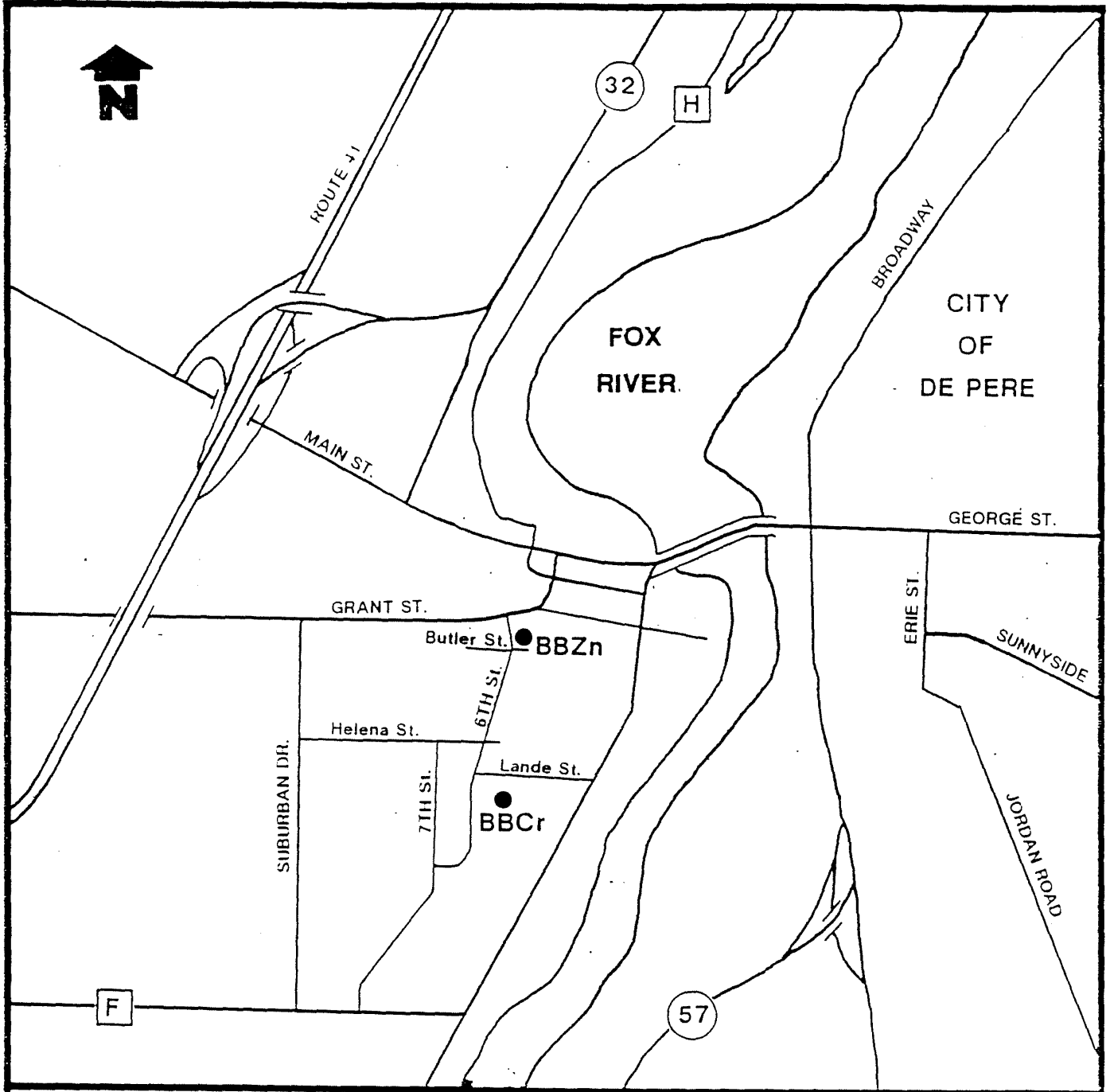


FIGURE 1

SITE LOCATION MAP
 BETTER BRITE CHROME AND ZINC
 DEPERE, WISCONSIN

NOT TO SCALE

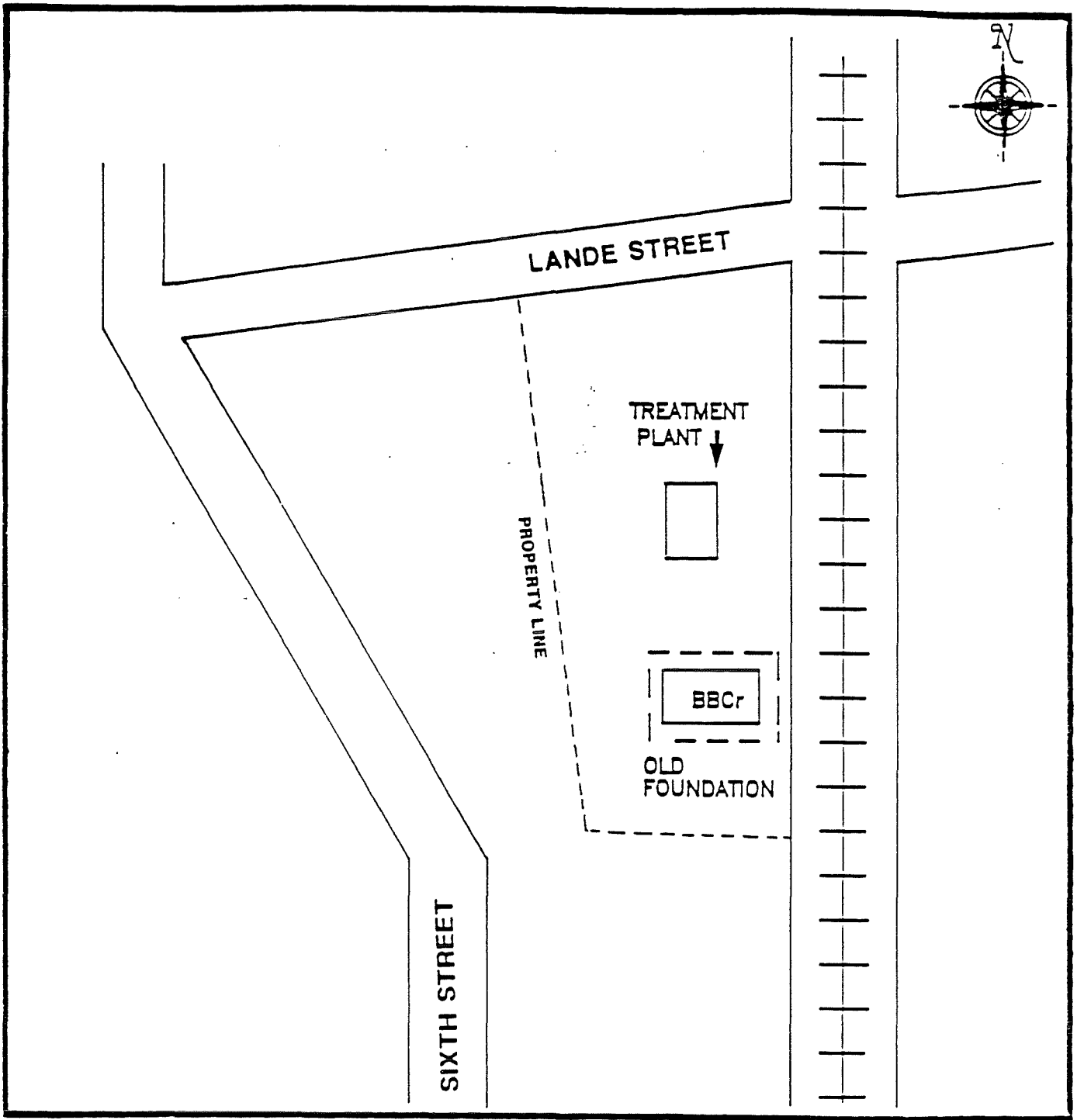


FIGURE 1
SITE MAP
BETTER BRITE CHROME
DEPERE, WISCONSIN

NOT TO SCALE

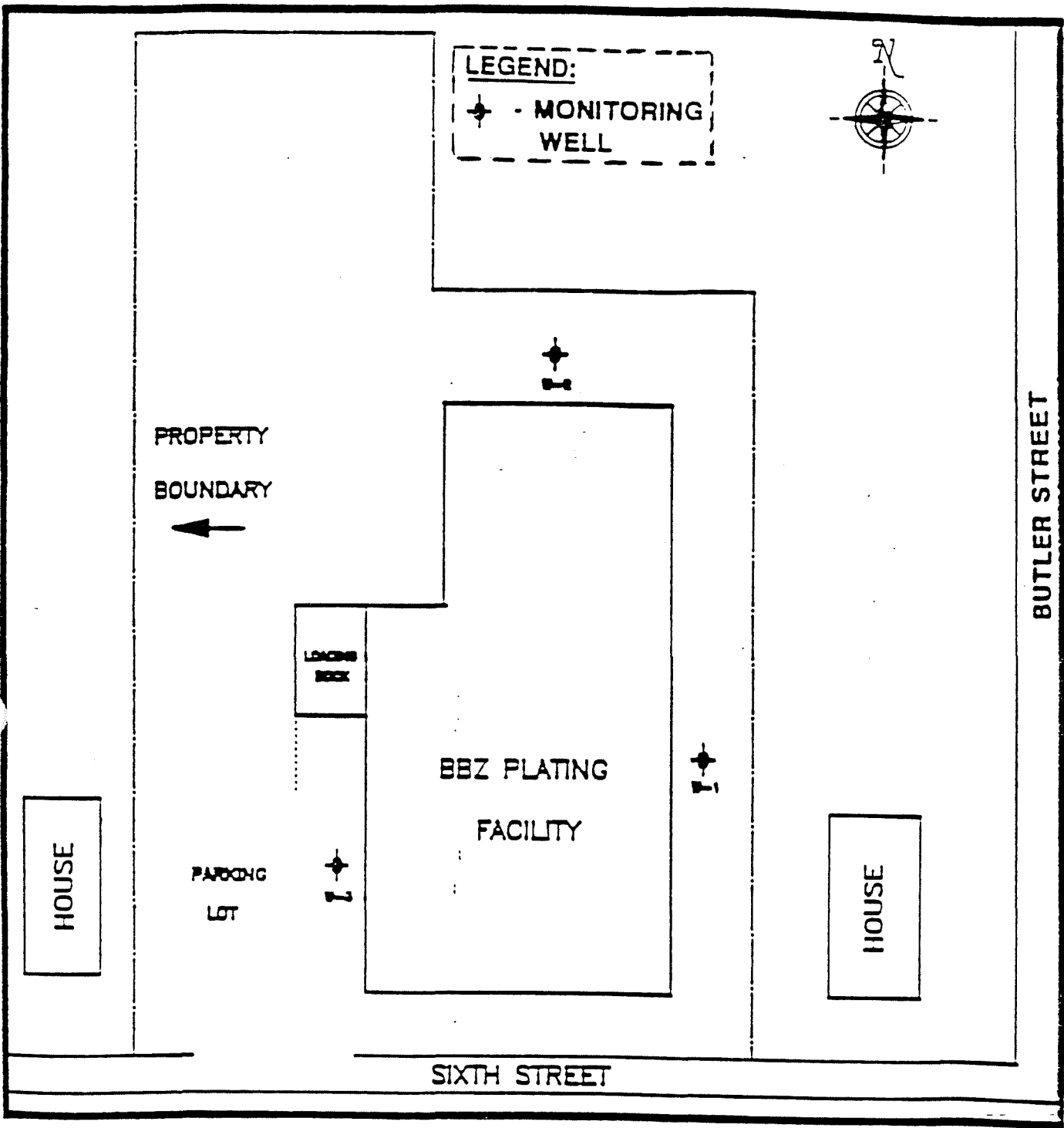


FIGURE 2
 SITE MAP
 BETTER BRITE ZINC
 DEPERE, WISCONSIN

NOT TO SCALE

B. SITE BACKGROUND

1. Location and Description

The two shops that make up the Better Brite Site are located in DePere, Wisconsin. The Chrome Shop is located less than one-half mile to the southeast of the Zinc Shop.

The Better Brite site consists of two former plating facility locations: a **chromium** plating operation at 519 Lande Street (Chrome Shop) and a **zinc** plating facility at 315 South Sixth Street (Zinc Shop). The sites are located in a residential neighborhood in DePere, Wisconsin. Within four blocks of both shops are St. Norbert College and West DePere High School. Both shops are approximately one-quarter mile west of the Fox River. The Zinc site is within 250 feet of the nearest municipal well.

2. Site History

In 1963, a lumber yard at 315 South Sixth Street was converted into a chromium plating operation called Better Brite Plating, Inc. Better Brite opened an additional chromium plating facility in 1970 at 519 Lande Street. In the late 1970s, the main function of the original facility shifted from chromium to zinc plating.

Throughout the late 1970s and the 1980s, WDNR conducted numerous inspections of the facilities, and as a result, issued notices to Better Brite alleging violations of state environmental laws. Throughout the course of operations at the Chrome Shop, approximately 20,000 to 60,000 gallons of plating solution are believed to have leaked from in-ground plating vessels and several spills of hazardous materials have been reported. Numerous inspections of the Zinc Shop and sampling performed on soils near the facility have indicated the presence of elevated levels of **cyanide** and the following metals: chromium, zinc, **cadmium**, and **lead**. The level of cadmium found in the drummed **sludge** was high enough to classify the sludge as characteristic hazardous waste which requires disposal at an U. S. EPA-approved hazardous waste disposal facility. Results from continuous monitoring of the nearby municipal well have indicated that contamination has not reached the area's drinking water.

In August 1979, Better Brite installed several **groundwater** monitoring wells, a groundwater collection system, and a retention berm to prevent surface-water runoff in an attempt to monitor and contain possible contamination of the groundwater and site soils at the Chrome Shop. In addition, contaminated soil from neighboring properties south and west of the main building was excavated and deposited on the Chrome Shop property.

A study to determine the extent of contamination was conducted by an outside contractor for Better Brite in September 1979 identified chromium-contaminated surface soils near the main building at the Chrome Shop.

In February 1980, the Wisconsin Department of Justice filed suit on behalf of WDNR, ordering Better Brite to clean up the designated contaminated areas. This order was not adhered to, as documented by several subsequent inspections by WDNR from 1980 to 1985, which revealed extensive on-site surface and subsurface chromium contamination at the Chrome site.

In spring 1986, WDNR requested assistance from U. S. EPA at the Chrome Shop in investigating reports of abandoned drums and tanks which were found to contain **chromic acid**, cyanide, and **solvents**. Results from this investigation, combined with results from previous inspections by WDNR, established that conditions at the Chrome site presented a significant threat to human health and the environment. Subsequently, WDNR requested assistance from U. S. EPA in containing the immediate threats.

Better Brite Plating, Inc. filed for bankruptcy and discontinued Chrome Shop operations in October 1986. The Zinc Shop, however, continued operating in with John Zenner as acting examiner/trustee. In December 1986, Zenner officially purchased the Zinc Shop and its equipment (with the exception of the hazardous waste accumulated at the site and the lease of the property underlying the building) and incorporated under the name, The Zinc Shop, Inc. Operations at the Zinc Shop continued until July 1989.

In October 1986, U. S. EPA conducted a site assessment at the Zinc Shop at the request of WDNR. An inventory of materials and storage units present on site was taken and samples were collected from the sump water in an adjacent house and from soil on the south side of the Zinc Shop. Sampling results indicated elevated levels of chromium, zinc, and cyanide. The enforcement case was then referred to the Wisconsin Department of Justice (WDOJ). WDOJ currently is taking action concerning the Zinc Shop and the Chrome Shop.

U. S. EPA conducted removal activities at the Chrome Shop from September 1986 until April 1987. Activities included the removal of all on-site contaminants contained in drums, tanks, and vats, the installation of a shop monitoring well, the removal of visibly stained soils from the south and southwest sides of the building, and removal of wastes from the facility plating pits. In total, U. S. EPA removed approximately 83 tons of contaminated soil, 9,270 gallons of chromic acid, 3,600 gallons of **base/neutral** liquids, 550 gallons of cyanide solution, 150 pounds of cyanide sludge, and 500 gallons of flammable liquids.

Samples were collected from several areas, including the southeast corner of the property and in the excavated area south of the facility. Results from the sampling effort were given to the **Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)** for the study of possible health effects to neighbors of the shop. ATSDR also studied results from earlier WDNR and U. S. EPA sampling efforts, and at that point, determined that the concentrations of chromium present did not pose a health threat to the adjacent residents.

In May 1987, WDNR conducted subsurface soil core sampling and installed several monitoring wells in the Zinc Shop area. Monitoring of these wells throughout the next two years verified groundwater contamination of both chromium and zinc. Low levels of cadmium, lead, and cyanide also were detected, along with **volatile organic compounds (VOCs)**.

In 1988, U. S. EPA was again requested to respond to the Chrome Shop. Chromium-contaminated water was collecting in the adjacent neighbors' backyards, causing chromium to deposit in soils and gardens on their properties. The water was pumped into the City of DePere sanitary sewer as an interim measure to eliminate ponding.

In summer 1989, the Chrome Shop building and contents were sold by the owner of the property, Zenner. The City of DePere and WDNR stipulated to the buyer of the property that the area beneath the building had to be **capped** (covered) and the pond closed off. The Chrome Shop operations building and concrete foundation were removed and the former building area was capped with clay. The area also was fenced to prevent public access.

U. S. EPA performed a second site assessment at the Zinc Shop in October 1989. The assessment confirmed WDNR reports of illegal storage of hazardous materials and contamination of surface soils in adjoining residential property.

3. Cleanup Programs and Activities

Chrome Shop

In an effort to eliminate the threat of groundwater contamination and continued off-site movement of contaminants at the Chrome Shop, EPA emergency funds were used to design and install a groundwater treatment system. The system has been operating since October 1990. It is able to treat up to 2,000 gallons of chromium-contaminated water per day, making it safe for discharge into the DePere sanitary sewer. Contaminants removed from the water are sent to an approved disposal facility.

The City of DePere and the WDNR have currently agreed to perform operation and maintenance of the system for a five year period, to commence when Federal funds cease.

Zinc Shop

Following the October 1989 assessment of the Zinc Shop, a work outline was developed to eliminate the immediate threats to human health and the environment. Many aspects of the work outline have been completed at the Zinc Shop.

Hazardous materials stored in tanks, drums, and vats on site were sampled and sorted according to type. The majority of the waste materials were shipped to U. S. EPA-approved disposal facilities, with protective clothing used during the removal activities. The floor of the facility and empty containers have been decontaminated.

The sump water in a neighboring residence also was analyzed, along with water samples from several on-site monitoring wells. Results from this effort indicated the presence of elevated levels of chromium and cadmium in the area's groundwater. These findings, combined with the results from previous water sampling activities, indicated the need to contain and remove the contaminated groundwater from the Zinc Shop area.

A sump system capable of collecting high volumes of groundwater at the Zinc Shop was installed in June 1990. The sump system collects and pumps contaminated groundwater and is capable of storing up to 4,500 gallons. The water is transported to and treated at the Chrome Shop water treatment system. WDNR anticipates involvement in Zinc Shop activities through the end of September 1991.

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS)

Any additional Chrome or Zinc Shop contamination deemed not immediately threatening to human health and the environment will be addressed by WDNR in a long term study called a **Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS)**.

The Remedial Investigation section of the RI/FS is an in-depth study designed to gather the data necessary to determine the nature and extent of contamination at the Better Brite Chrome and Zinc Shop Superfund Site, to establish criteria for cleaning up the site, and to assess the potential effects of the releases on human health and the environment. The Feasibility Study section of the RI/FS is a description and analysis of potential cleanup alternatives for a site. It usually starts as soon as the Remedial Investigation is underway.

C. COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

1. Community Profile

The City of DePere is located in Brown County in eastern Wisconsin. The population of DePere is approximately 17,000. Many of the workers of DePere commute into nearby Green Bay, which is located approximately five miles north of DePere. The average annual temperature in DePere is 79 degrees Fahrenheit in the summer and 19 degrees Fahrenheit in the winter. The city is home to St. Norbert College, located in the western section of DePere, next to the Fox River.

According to local residents, the people of DePere are family oriented and enjoy boating, hunting, fishing, and skiing in their leisure time. Residents and local officials also stated that the city has an excellent voter turnout for political elections, and the city government structure is that of a full-time city administrator/part-time mayor.

Residents and officials said they regularly read one or more of the following three newspapers: The DePere Journal (weekly), the Green Bay Press Gazette (daily), and the Green Bay News-Chronicle (daily). DePere is serviced by three network and two independent television stations and three radio stations.

2. Chronology of Community Involvement

Community members, local officials, and the local electronic and print media have shown a great deal of interest in the Better Brite sites. Congressmen Toby Roth and U. S. Senator Herbert Kohl also have taken an active interest in site activities.

While conducting community interviews on April 2 and 3, 1990, U. S. EPA learned that a resident living adjacent to the Chrome Shop began contacting WDNR in 1978 after noticing large patches of bright yellow snow in the resident's backyard. The home lies directly downhill from the former Chrome Shop facility; therefore, the resident immediately linked the cause of the yellow snow to the Chrome Shop. In the years following, family members began to notice yellow water ponding and the vegetation in their garden beginning to slowly die. The issue was brought to the attention of local government officials and the media throughout the early to mid-1980s.

Other residents with property adjacent to the Chrome Shop also began having similar experiences, with ponding yellow water, yellow snow, and dying vegetation. One couple had a problem with two dogs that began "to act crazy" in 1985. The dogs' conditions worsened, and the family had to put them to sleep in 1986. The couple had allowed the dogs to run loose in the backyard and

believe the problem was caused by the animals' exposure to the ponding yellow water. The same couple has three children, including a daughter who suffered from abnormally low weight gain and ill health starting soon after her birth. The mother had fed the girl food prepared from vegetables grown in the backyard garden, which is adjacent to the Chrome Shop. They believe contaminants from the shop could be the cause of the child's problems. No health data or blood sampling was done to prove this. The family members have since abandoned the home because they feel it is not safe.

Community interest in the Better Brite Shops, the Chrome Shop in particular, has become increasingly stronger since 1988. The U. S. EPA met with residents in March 1989 to discuss their concerns and removal actions planned for the Chrome Shop. To answer any questions nearby residents might have had concerning activities at the Better Brite Site and to establish contact with local officials, the U. S. EPA sent a community relations team into the community on April 2 and 3, 1990. The team conducted community interviews with nearby residents and distributed fact sheets concerning the removal program and describing chemical hazards present at the shops. Two informal discussion sessions were held on April 19, 1990 to give residents the opportunity to talk to representatives of WDNR, U. S. EPA, and the Wisconsin Department of Health and Human Services (WDHHS) on a one-to-one basis.

3. Key Community Concerns

Local officials and residents have voiced several main points of concern about the Better Brite Site. Questions posed by residents included topics such as when the removal of contaminants will be completed, what health threats contaminants at the sites present, to what extent the contaminants had spread off-site, and if the drinking water would eventually be effected by the contaminants.

Several homeowners near the Site were very concerned about whether or not their homes could be "bought out" by U. S. EPA. These residents were informed that such an event would be highly unlikely, but were told that their opinions and situations are under U. S. EPA's consideration and evaluation.

Site security is another issue of importance to community members. Residents near the Chrome Shop said they believe the security fencing surrounding the former facility location is inadequate for the prevention of accidental contact with hazardous contamination. The residents also believe the spread of surface contamination has greatly exceeded the boundaries of the fencing and would like to see the fencing extended to the west of the shop.

All residents were notified that their names would be added to the Better Brite Superfund Site mailing list and that they would receive any future mailings concerning the Site. They also were given the name and phone number of the Community Relations Coordinator (CRC) as the main site contact.

D. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

The community relations program for the Better Brite Site should be designed to provide an opportunity for the community to be informed about the sites and the Superfund removal process. To be effective, the community relations program must be gauged according to the community's interest and need for information.

1. Enlist the support and participation of local officials in coordinating community relations activities.

The people to involve in a community relations program include the local officials of DePere and Brown County, including the mayor, city administrator, public works director, Wastewater Treatment Plant director, city attorney, WDHS officials, and ATSDR representatives. These officials are visible leaders in the community and are, therefore, an invaluable resource in WDNR's effort to understand and monitor community concern. Two-way communication between local officials and WDNR will ensure that site activities, plans, findings, and developments are understood by all concerned.

2. Identify and access citizen perception of the site.

Information regarding citizen perception of the site is indispensable. Community residents are concerned about the site, as stated in the section of this document entitled "Key Community Concerns". Understanding these concerns will also assist WDNR in focusing the level of effort for community relations activities at the site. Background information and the direction of local concern will determine those activities that best meet the community's needs.

3. Provide follow-up explanations about sampling and cleanup activities to area residents.

Fact sheets or press releases should provide concise, easily understood, and timely information to all area residents concerning the schedule of technical activities, their purpose, and their outcome. Personalized letters are appropriate for releasing information such as sampling results. The community relations staff should attempt to respond to special situations or concerns where more specialized information is desired by individuals or groups.

4. **Inform area residents and local officials about the procedures, policies, and requirements of the Superfund removal program.**

An effort should be made to circulate information to the community describing the Superfund removal process to dispel possible confusion about WDNR's purpose and responsibilities on the site. Superfund limitations as prescribed by Congress and future WDNR involvement in the site should be defined as clearly as possible.

E. COMMUNITY RELATIONS TECHNIQUES AND TIMING

A member of the WDNR should continue to respond directly to media and public inquiries regarding site procedures. A number of activities should be implemented to ensure that the community is well informed.

At a minimum the DNR will conduct the following:

- * A Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study kick--off meeting and fact sheet.
- * News release and advertisement on kick--off meeting.
- * A meeting on findings of the Remedial Investigation (includes news release and advertisement).
- * News release and advertisement on the meeting and public comment period.
- * Meeting and public **comment period** on the Feasibility Study and WDNR preferred proposed plan(s). Comments given at this meeting may be oral or written.
- * Public comment period (minimum of 30 days) on the proposed plan.
- * News release and advertisement on the **Record of Decision (ROD)**.
- * Follow--up interviews.
- * **Remedial Design** fact sheet and/or press releases.
- * **Remedial Action** kick--off meeting.
- * News release and advertisement on remedial action kick--off meeting.
- * Remedial Action fact sheet and/or press releases.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS AVAILABLE

The U. S. EPA is offering a program which helps citizen groups at Superfund sites obtain assistance in understanding technical data and becoming more involved with the Superfund cleanup process. The Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) provides up to \$50,000 to community groups wishing to hire consultants to interpret U. S. EPA--generated sampling results, reports, etc. Twenty percent (\$12,500) of the total funding amount must be provided by the group. These funds may be paid in cash and/or by using in--kind services. TAGs cannot be utilized to duplicate field or lab work. Their purpose is to facilitate a better understanding of existing documents and site activities and offer groups a voice in cleanup decisions.

Municipalities, other government agencies, political subdivisions, potentially responsible parties, academic institutions and headquarters of public interest groups are not eligible to receive TAGs. However, members of these groups may belong to a community organization requesting a TAG.

Further information about TAG is available by contacting the TAG Coordinator, U. S. EPA 5PA-14, 230 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, IL 60604; phone: (312) 353-1325.

GLOSSARY

Administrative Record - A file which is maintained and contains all information used by the lead agency to make its decision on the selection of a response action under CERCLA. This file is available for public review and a copy is to be established at or near the site, usually at one of the information repositories. Also, a duplicate file is held in a central location, such as a Regional or State office.

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) - ATSDR is part of the Department of Health and Human Services (DHSS). Under Superfund, ATSDR has been given the legal authority to provide health effects information to U. S. EPA. The major responsibilities of ATSDR are the evaluation of populations with current or potential exposure to waste sites, development of health advisories, and the follow up on populations for the evaluation of future health effects.

Base/neutral - A group of organic (carbon-containing) compounds that do not readily tend to evaporate. They have a neutral or high pH (a measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a liquid or solid material) and can cause burning when coming into contact with skin. They tend to adhere to soil particles and therefore, move slowly through soils.

Cap - Capping is used to reduce the potential for human exposure to contaminants and prevent rain water from becoming contaminated as it seeps through contaminated soil or landfill wastes and enters the ground water. Caps are made of multiple layers of materials including soil, clay, and synthetic water-tight liners.

Cadmium - Used in electroplating, the manufacture of batteries, and as a paint pigment. Chronic exposure to cadmium can damage the liver and kidneys. It also has been associated with hypertension. Heavy smoking appears to increase the risk of cumulative toxic effects of cadmium exposure. Studies on animals have shown that cadmium can produce tumors and birth defects.

Chromic Acid - A poisonous acid which is corrosive to the skin. It has the potential for explosion is combined with certain chemicals. It is used in chromium plating and process engraving.

Chromium - A heavy metal commonly used in electroplating, photography and as a paint pigment. Ingesting chromium at toxic levels can cause severe hemorrhages of the gastrointestinal tract. Inhalation of airborne chromium can cause lung and other respiratory cancers.

Clean-up - Actions taken to deal with a release or threatened release of hazardous substances that could affect public health and/or the environment. The term "clean-up" is often used broadly to describe various response actions or phases of remedial responses such as the remedial investigation/feasibility study.

Comment Period - A time period during which the public can review and comment on various documents and EPA actions. For example, a comment period is provided when EPA proposes to add sites to the National Priorities List. Also, a minimum 3-week comment period is held to allow community members to review and comment on a draft RI/FS and proposed plan.

Community Relations Plan (CRP) - A required part of the Superfund process. A formal plan to inform and involve the public in the Superfund process and respond to community concerns. The overall intent of this process is to keep the interested parties actively involved in the Superfund process.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) - A federal law passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. The Acts created a special tax that goes into a Trust Fund, commonly known as Superfund, to investigate and clean up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Under the program, the EPA can either:

Pay for site cleanup when parties responsible for the contamination cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to perform the work; or

Take legal action to force parties responsible for site contamination to clean up the site or pay back the Federal government for the cost of the cleanup.

Cyanide - A poison that asphyxiates the cells in the body. Warning signs of cyanide poisoning include dizziness, numbness, rapid pulse, and nausea. A large dose can cause immediate unconsciousness. It is primarily used in the extraction of ores, electroplating, and metal treatments. It is also used in fumigation and in the manufacturing of pharmaceuticals.

Ground water - Ground water is water that fills the spaces between the soil, rock and gravel particles beneath the earth's surface. Rain that does not immediately flow into streams and rivers slowly penetrates through the soil to the point of saturation to form ground water reservoirs or aquifers which can be used for drinking water. Ground water flows at a very slow rate, often leading to streams, ponds, rivers or lakes.

Information Repository - A file containing current information, technical reports, and reference documents regarding a Superfund site. The information repository is usually located in a public building that is convenient for local residents -- such as a public school, city hall, or library.

Lead - Lead is a metal used in solder, foil, construction equipment, and as a gasoline additive. The use of lead in gasoline and paint has been sharply restricted or eliminated by federal regulations. Exposure to low levels of lead over long periods of time can lead to brain, bone and neurological damage. Lead has also been linked to learning disabilities in children.

Lead Agency - The lead agency is responsible for coordinating activities at the Superfund site. Normally, EPA is the lead agency in Superfund actions because they have that designation under the law. EPA can, through a cooperative agreement, or some other mechanism, designate a state as a lead, although, EPA retains overall program oversight.

National Priorities List (NPL) - U.S. EPA's list of top priority hazardous waste sites that are eligible for the federal Superfund program. EPA is required to update the NPL at least once a year.

Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) - Those identified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as potentially liable under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) for clean-up costs. PRPs may include generators or owners of a facility where hazardous waste has been stored, treated, used, manufactured or disposed of, as well as those who accepted hazardous waste for transport. Whenever possible, EPA requires PRPs, through administrative and legal actions, to clean up hazardous waste sites they have contaminated.

Record of Decision (ROD) - This is the Superfund remedy selection document. It is a legal document which demonstrates the Lead Agency's decision-making process has been carried out in accordance with statutory and regulatory requirements, and explains the rationale by which the site remedy was selected.

Remedial Action (RA) - The actual construction or implementation phase that follows the Remedial Design of the selected cleanup alternative at a site on the National Priorities List.

Remedial Design (RD) - The development of a plan to correct conditions which could endanger human health or the environment. Engineering drawings and specifications are made during the Remedial Design phase. The Remedial Design complies with decisions made in prior planning documents, such as the Consent Decree.

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) - Two parts of the Superfund process. The Remedial Investigation is defined as the collection and evaluation of data to define site conditions, including the extent of releases from the site and the nature of source materials. Data on releases are evaluated to assess the potential effects of the releases on public health and the environment. The Feasibility Study is a range of likely alternative means of cleaning up the site which are developed and compared against each other and the U.S. EPA's nine evaluation criteria.

Sludge - A semi-solid residue from any number of air or water treatment processes. Sludge can be a hazardous waste.

Solvents - Compounds that dissolve another to form a solution. Solvents are used by industry primarily as degreasers, as well as in paints and pharmaceutical products. Many solvents are flammable and toxic, to varying degrees.

Superfund - The common name used for the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, also referred to as the Trust Fund.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) - Amendments to the Superfund program, enacted by Congress in 1986.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) - Carbon containing compounds that are characterized by their greater tendency to change into a gaseous state (evaporate).

Zinc - A bluish-white crystalline metallic element. It is generally combined with cyanide for plating purposes, and in this combination, can be highly toxic.

LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED PARTIES
BETTER BRITE PLATING CHROME AND ZINC SHOPS

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Elected Officials

Sen. Robert Kasten, Jr.
Suite 110
Hart Senate Building
Washington D.C. 20510

Sen. Herbert Kohl
Suite 702
Hart Senate Building
Washington D.C. 20510

8th District Rep. Toby Roth
c/o Dick Strasbaugh
2352 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington D.C. 20515

U. S. Environmental Protection Agency

Duane Heaton, Deputy Project Officer
Emergency Response Section
U. S. EPA
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Chicago, IL 60604

Susan Pastor, Community Relations Coordinator
Office of Public Affairs
U. S. EPA
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230 S. Dearborn St.
Chicago, IL 60604

Steve Faryan, On-Scene Coordinator
Chrome Site
U. S. EPA
12th Floor
230 S. Dearborn St.
Chicago, IL 60604

Walter Nied, On-Scene Coordinator
Zinc Site
U. S. EPA
12th Floor
230 S. Dearborn St.
Chicago, IL 60604

U. S. Department of Health and Social Services

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
1600 Clifton Rd., N.E.
Mailstop F-38
Atlanta, GA 30333

STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Elected Officials

Governor Tommy G. Thompson
Office of the Governor
State Capitol
Room 115 East
Madison, WI 53707-7863

State Senators for Brown County
Official Address
P. O. Box 7882
State Capitol
Madison, WI 53707-7882

Sen. Alan J. Lasee
1st District
Route 2, Lasee Road
DePere, WI 54115

Sen. Robert L. Cowles
2nd District
1586 Amy Street
Green Bay, WI 54301

Sen. Jerome Van Sistine
30th District
684 Lida Lane
Green Bay, WI 54304

State Assembly Representatives for Brown County

Official Address

P. O. Box 8952 (A-L)

P. O. Box 8953 (M-Z)

State Capitol

Madison, WI 53708

Rep. Larry J. Swoboda

1st District

(Green Bay)

Route 1, Box 268

Luxemburg, WI 54217

Rep. Rosemary Hinkfuss

6th District

(Allouez, Bellevue, Green Bay)

1002 Monroe St.

Green Bay, WI 54301

Rep. Cletus Vanderperren

89th District

(Hobart, Pittsfield, Suamico,

Howard, Pulaski, Green Bay)

Route 16, County Trunk C

Green Bay, WI 54313

Rep. Mary Lou E. Van Dreele

90th District

(Ashwaubenon, DePere)

2825 Otto Court

Green Bay, WI 54303

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Better Brite Plating Co.
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July 22, 1991

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Environmental Response
and Repair Section Chief
Bureau of Solid and Hazardous Waste Management

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Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
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Terry Koehn
Project Manager

Terry Hegeman
Hazardous Waste Specialist

Annette Weissbach
Hydrogeologist/Superfund Coordinator

Jim Reyburn
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Board Chairperson

Ronald J. De Lain
County Clerk

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Charles J. Larscheid

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Donald Hoeft, Manger

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Mayor of DePere
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335 South Broadway
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Engineer Manager
DePere Wastewater Treatment Plant
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Director of Public Works
Municipal Service Center
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City Administrator
City Hall
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City Attorney
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Public Health Nursing Administrator
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Clean Water Action Council

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Jim Miramore, Director

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MEDIA

Newspapers

Green Bay News Chronicle
P. O. Box 2467
Green Bay, WI 54306

Terry Anderson
Green Bay Press Gazette
P. O. Box 19430
Green Bay, WI 54307-9430

DePere Journal
P. O. Box 188
DePere, WI 54115

Milwaukee Journal/Milwaukee Sentinel
P. O. Box 661
Milwaukee, WI 53201

Don Behm, Environmental Reporter

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News Director
WDUZ-AM Radio
810 Victoria Street
Green Bay, WI 54305

News Director
WGEE-AM Radio
P. O. Box 1991
Green Bay, WI 54305

News Director
WNFL/WKFX-AM
P. O. Box 11907
Green Bay, WI 54305-1907

Television

News Director
WBAY-TV
115 South Jefferson Street
Green Bay, WI 54301

Better Brite Plating Co.
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News Director
WFRV-TV
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Resident
1222 S. Sixth St.
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Resident
1220 S. Sixth St.
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Resident
1208 S. Sixth St.
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Resident
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Mr. and Mrs. William De Vos
1102 S. Sixth St.
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Resident
1010 S. Sixth St.
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930 S. Sixth St.
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926 S. Sixth St.
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Resident
922 S. Sixth St.
DePere, WI 54115

Resident
918 S. Sixth St.
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908 S. Sixth St.
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730 S. Sixth St.
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716 S. Sixth St.
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624 S. Sixth St.
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620 S. Sixth St.
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612 S. Sixth St.
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606 S. Sixth St.
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524 S. Sixth St.
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520 S. Sixth St.
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500 S. Sixth St.
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Mr. & Mrs. Thompson
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Resident
523 S. Sixth St.
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617 S. Sixth St.
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DePere, WI 54115

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Resident
705 S. Sixth St.
DePere, WI 54115

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719 S. Sixth St.
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