

REVISED COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN
WAUSAU GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION
SUPERFUND SITE

WAUSAU, WISCONSIN

MARCH 1991

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
North Central District Office
Rhineland, Wisconsin



PUBL-SW-123

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Prepared by Laurie Groskopf
Public Information Officer

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COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

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INTRODUCTION

At the beginning of the Wausau Groundwater Contamination Superfund Project, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency wrote a Community Relations Plan. The Superfund program requires a review of the Community Relations Plan after studies of a site are complete. The Plan is revised at that time, if necessary.

The purpose of this revised community relations plan is to organize and formalize citizen involvement activities for the Wausau Groundwater Contamination Superfund Site. The plan is designed to involve citizens in the decision making process and facilitate communication between citizens and site specialists. The Community Relations Plan also serves citizens' information needs during the project's Remedial Design and Remedial Action phases. Engineering designs, drawings and specifications are developed during the Remedial Design phase. The Remedial Action phase is the actual construction and implementation of the design to accomplish long-term cleanup.

Community relations activities are mandated by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), more commonly referred to as "Superfund". The Community Relations Plan serves as a written guide to required Superfund activities.

Information in this Community Relations Plan was gathered from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, engineering studies, government officials, interviews with business leaders and the general public.

The Community Relations Plan consists of the following sections:

- *A brief site description
- *Site background and history
- *A community profile
- *A site map
- *The history of public involvement and enforcement at the site
- *Current concerns of the public, officials and business leaders
- *Community relations goals and activities
- *Timing of community relations
- *A list of contacts
- *The media list to be used to inform the public
- *Location of information repositories
- *A glossary of technical terms

SITE DESCRIPTION

Located in Marathon County, Wisconsin, the City of Wausau is situated along both sides of the Wisconsin River and has a population of approximately 33,000. The Wausau Groundwater Contamination site is located on the city's north side. It contains six of the city's drinking water wells. (see City Well Map)

City wells (CW) CW6, CW7, CW9, and CW10 are located on the west side of the Wisconsin River and are collectively known as the West Well Field. City wells CW3 and CW4 are located to the east of the river and are known as the East Well Field.

All wells are located in a glacial feature called an outwash area. An outwash area occurs here because glacial meltwater and the river deposited sand and gravel under and next to the Wisconsin River. The aquifer (underground water) supplies all water for drinking and industrial uses in the City of Wausau.

SITE BACKGROUND AND HISTORY

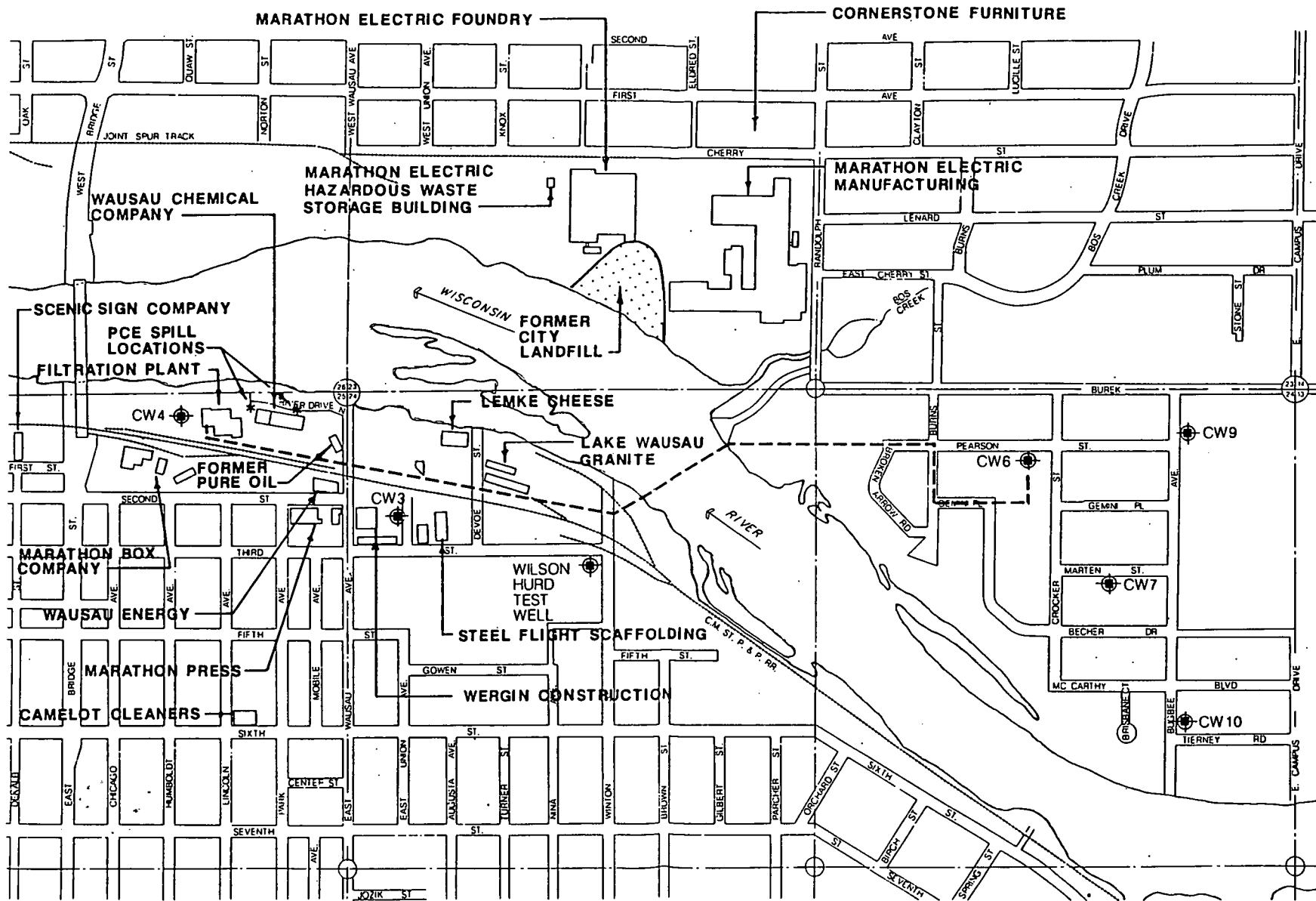
Early in 1982, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were discovered in city wells 4 and 6 (CW4 and CW6). Volatile organic compounds are found in solvents, degreasers, and petroleum products. They readily evaporate at room temperature.

Under the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources's supervision, testing of all five municipal wells was completed (CW10 was installed after this time). Testing revealed the presence of contamination in municipal wells 3, 4, and 6 (CW3, CW4 and CW6).

The City first tried to reduce drinking water contamination by diluting contaminated water with water from municipal wells 7 and 9 (CW7 and CW9). This method proved to be ineffective due to increasing contaminant levels in the wells originally affected.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency conducted an emergency response in June, 1984, to provide sufficient drinking water for city residents. The emergency response resulted in the placement of a temporary carbon treatment system on CW6 to absorb contaminants until a permanent treatment system could be installed. This solution proved only temporary and was later abandoned.

A federal grant from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency was awarded to the City of Wausau. The grant, with additional money from the City of Wausau, was used to design and install two air stripping towers to evaporate the volatile organic compounds from water originating at CW3 and CW4. The air stripping towers went into service at the municipal water treatment plant in the fall of 1984.



The City of Wausau and Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources conducted a study of chemical use and disposal practices of area businesses. Seven monitoring wells were installed to study the distribution and direction of groundwater flow. The purpose of this study was to identify possible sources of contamination.

Based on information gathered at the Wausau Well site, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency placed the site on the National Priorities List (NPL) in December, 1985. The National Priorities List is a list of sites which have been scored as the most serious and hazardous. These sites are identified for long-term cleanup by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Superfund Program.

Many studies have been completed on various aspects of the Wausau Groundwater Contamination Superfund Site. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, City of Wausau, Wausau Energy Corp., Marathon Electric Manufacturing Corp. and Wausau Chemical Corp. each conducted site studies. Wausau Chemical Corp. subsequently instituted its own groundwater extraction and treatment activities.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency began a Remedial Investigation in September, 1987. The investigation comprehensively studied the nature and extent of groundwater contamination under and near the site and attempted to identify possible contamination sources.

Studies showed that CW6, west of the Wisconsin River, was drawing contaminants toward it from the apparent source, the Old City Landfill, located on property now owned by Marathon Electric Manufacturing Corp. CW6 intercepted contamination from the source and prevented it from moving north towards CW7 and CW9.

When contamination was first found, CW6 was discharged directly into a tributary of the Wisconsin River called Bos Creek. In the summer of 1988, the City of Wausau completed a transport pipe from CW6 to the treatment plant on the river's east side and CW6 was placed back in service. At that time, pumping rates increased. As a result, more contaminants were drawn towards CW6. CW6 continued to be the sole means of intercepting contamination and preventing its migration towards CW7, CW10 and CW9. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency feared that, if CW6 needed to be shut down for any reason, contaminants would migrate further north and reach CW7, CW9, or CW10. Thus, an Interim Remedial Action was designed to address part of the West Well Field contamination.

History of the Interim Remedial Action

An Interim Remedial Action was chosen to address the west side contamination because it would shorten

the time during which CW6 would draw in contaminants. The Interim Remedial Action will also help CW6 prevent contaminants from moving further to the north.

Studies necessary for the Interim Remedial Action were reported in a Phased Technical Memorandum Report in August, 1988. Based on these studies, a variety of solutions were proposed. These solutions were detailed in a document called the Phased Feasibility Study. A Record of Decision for the Interim Remedial Action was signed in December, 1988. A Record of Decision is based on information gathered while studying a site, community concerns and public comments. It explains alternatives which will be used to clean up a site.

An agreement to address the west side contamination was signed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the State of Wisconsin, Marathon Electric Manufacturing Corp. and the City of Wausau in December, 1988. The agreement, called a Consent Decree, is a legally binding agreement describing cleanup actions that Potentially Responsible Parties will conduct and pay for. Interim Remedial Action cleanup activities will ultimately be incorporated into the final, total site cleanup.

The Interim Remedial Action at the west well field consists of an extraction well installed between CW6 and the contamination source area. The extraction well will draw contaminated groundwater away from CW6. The volatile organic compounds from the extraction well will evaporate as water flows down a man-made waterfall called a rip-rap system. Treated water will be discharged to the Wisconsin River. A monitoring program will ensure the safety of this system. State and Federal air and water quality standards will be observed so that public and environmental safety is maintained.

History of the Final Remedial Action

While the Interim Remedial Action was being addressed, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources were also working on the final remedy for the entire site. A Feasibility Study, which identifies a variety of cleanup alternatives for the site, was completed in August, 1989. After considering public comments, a Record of Decision was signed in September, 1989. The recommended solution for the Final Remedial Action, as detailed in the Record of Decision, was as follows:

*The installation of soil vapor extraction systems which will vacuum contaminants from the soil. The gases vacuumed from the soil will be treated through carbon units which absorb the contaminants. The soil vapor extraction systems will be installed on the Marathon Electric Manufacturing Corp. and the Wausau Chemical Corp. properties to address both the east and west well field contamination.

*Shutting off the current groundwater extraction system at Wausau Chemical Corp. which will prevent contaminant "mounds" created by competing pumping sites.

*Air stripping towers currently cleansing water at the municipal treatment plant will be maintained.

*Continue the operation of the Interim Remedial Action.

*Specified pumping rates at the municipal wells will be used to control and direct contaminant migration.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, in consultation with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, negotiated a Final Consent Decree with Marathon Electric Manufacturing Corp., the City of Wausau and Wausau Chemical Corp. A Consent Decree is a legally binding agreement to perform and pay for cleanup activities at a Superfund site. The Consent Decree was lodged with a federal judge on November 9, 1990. The U.S. Department of Justice accepted comments on the Consent Decree after it was lodged with the court. The Consent Decree was entered with the court on January 15, 1991, meaning it is final.

COMMUNITY PROFILE

Wausau, Wisconsin, located in Marathon County, began with the lumber industry in the mid-1800's. Today, 33,000 people call Wausau home, while 70,000 live in the immediate area.

Wausau's major employers include: Wausau Insurance Companies; Wausau Hospital Center; Kolbe & Kolbe Millwork Co, Inc., manufacturers of windows and doors; Marathon Electric Manufacturing Corp., makers of electric generators and motors; Apogee WAUSAU Group, specializing in construction and design products; SNE Enterprises Inc., makers of millwork, windows and doors; Wausau, Weyerhaeuser and Mosinee Paper Companies; J.I. Case Company, Greenheck Fan Corporation; and James River Corporation, makers of paperboard packaging.

Marathon County is the nation's top milk producer and leads the world in ginseng production. The area is also a four season vacation spot.

HISTORY OF PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND ENFORCEMENT

In early 1982, an employee of a local analytical laboratory sampled water from his home and discovered volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the City's drinking water. Volatile Organic Compounds are found in

cleaning solvents, degreasers and petroleum products. VOCs evaporate easily at room temperature and may cause cancer when they are ingested in small doses over a long period of time. The employee notified his employer of the water test's results. The employer notified the City of Wausau and City officials relayed the information to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

Enforcement activities began in 1986. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency identified five Potentially Responsible Parties, or entities potentially responsible for site contamination. The five identified as Potentially Responsible Parties were: the City of Wausau, Marathon Electric Manufacturing Corp., Wausau Chemical Corp., Wausau Energy Corp. and Amoco Oil Corp. These five were advised by letter of their potential liability and invited to perform a study of the site, called the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS). Negotiations were held between the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and the Potentially Responsible Parties. These negotiations failed to produce an agreement as to who would perform and pay for the RI/FS. Therefore, the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency used Superfund monies to contract with Warzyn Engineering, Inc. to perform the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study.

Throughout the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study, the Potentially Responsible Parties have maintained involvement. They requested and received sample test results from laboratory analysis. They conducted the Interim Remedial Action. The Potentially Responsible Parties also hired a contractor to observe the Remedial Investigation Studies.

In November of 1987, a Community Relations Plan was finalized by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study. The Remedial Investigation is a study of conditions at a site, while the Feasibility Study examines potential solutions for the contamination.

When the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency completed the original Community Relations Plan, the following comments were received from local officials and residents:

- *The cost of a cleanup was of great concern, particularly the impact of a high cost on local businesses and taxpayers.

- *The need for additional studies was questioned at the beginning of the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study, since studies had already been done, although not in a comprehensive enough manner to serve the needs of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

- *Officials worried that the media might unnecessarily alarm residents about the risks of the site.

- *City officials were concerned that Wausau's future development might be curtailed. They feared project limitations would reduce their ability to seek new drinking and industrial use water sources.

- *A 30-day public comment period follows the draft Feasibility Study release. This 30-day public comment was seen as inadequate. Also, the fact that it would be the first opportunity for formal public

comment was viewed as too late for meaningful citizen input into the chosen solution. A formal comment period was requested for the Remedial Investigation Work Plan.

Information repositories, containing reports and other site information, were established for public review at Wausau City Hall and the Marathon County Public Library.

A number of community relations activities took place during the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study phase of the project. Three fact sheets were prepared by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, one at the beginning of Superfund involvement at the Wausau Groundwater Contamination Project, another for the Phased Feasibility Study and a third for the Final Feasibility Study. These fact sheets were distributed to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency mailing list for the site. Fact sheets were also distributed at public meetings. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency also prepared news releases to announce upcoming public meetings. Public meetings were held to explain studies completed and gather public comment on the recommended corrective action at the site.

The first public meeting was a "kick-off" to inform residents about the Superfund process and work to be conducted. Held in September, 1987, issues raised by the audience included cost of the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study, estimated time to complete the study, and the number of previous studies already performed.

When contamination increased in CW6 after it was placed back in service, a portion of the site was designated to receive quick action. This portion became the Interim Remedial Action. A Phased Feasibility Study was conducted to assess various potential remedies for the Interim Remedial Action contamination.

Another public meeting was held at the conclusion of the Phased Feasibility Study. This meeting, held in October, 1988, presented a proposed plan to clean up part of the West Well Field contamination. The public questioned how bad the contamination was, how much the remedy would cost, when the remedy would begin and who would be responsible for paying cleanup costs. The question of using air stripping versus a rip-rap cascade system to treat the discharge from the Interim Action extraction well was brought up at this meeting. City officials made public comments stating their concern that the cleanup begin in a timely manner and be as cost effective as possible. An official transcript of the Phased Feasibility Study public comment meeting was made available by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, State of Wisconsin, Marathon Electric Manufacturing Corp. and the City of Wausau signed a Consent Decree outlining cleanup actions for the Interim Remedial Action. This cleanup action began in July, 1990.

In January, 1988, the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency filed suit against four Potentially Responsible Parties to pay for past emergency response actions. A settlement to pay for past emergency response actions was reached with all four for 85% of past costs.

A third public meeting was held in August, 1989, as part of Superfund-required community relations activities after the Final Action Feasibility Study. The Feasibility Study is a report of the various alternatives for cleaning up the site. It also includes the recommended alternative with reasons for the recommendation. At this meeting, the following citizen's questions and concerns were expressed:

- *Will air quality monitoring be part of the cleanup?

- *Concern was voiced about contamination levels near residences.

- *A question was asked about how long someone would have to be exposed to contaminants before reaching U.S. Environmental Protection Agency risk levels.

- *What kind of common exposures, for example, work exposures, could be compared to vapor exposure from air stripping towers on the site?

- *A resident wondered where the evaporated volatile organic compounds pumped from the soil would be released.

- *Because drinking water from municipal wells is safe at this time, one resident wondered why any cleanup action was needed.

- *The costs of various parts of the recommended alternative were questioned.

After the question and answer portion of the public meeting, the following formal comments were received on the proposed cleanup alternative:

- *One Potentially Responsible Party voiced concern over the high cost of the Remedial Investigation.

- *Another Potentially Responsible Party felt that not all Potentially Responsible Parties are participating in negotiations to pay for past studies and future costs.

- *Support for the proposed cleanup alternative was voiced.

- *Potentially Responsible Parties said they intend to cooperate with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to accomplish the cleanup alternative and that they support the alternative proposed.

- *A citizen and representative of the Wausau City Council also spoke in favor of the proposed alternative, calling it a "prudent" choice.

- *Concern was voiced about the cost, not just of the proposed solution, but of all previous studies, oversight costs from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and possible future cost overruns.

An official transcript of the Final Feasibility Study public comment meeting was made available by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and is available in the Information Repositories.

A final Record of Decision was prepared by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in September, 1989. The Record of Decision details the chosen cleanup alternative and reasons for its selection. Included with the Record of Decision is a document called the Responsiveness Summary. Public comments are summarized in the Responsiveness Summary with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's responses to each comment.

Negotiations have concluded for a Final Remedial Action Consent Decree between the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, in consultation with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and the three Potentially Responsible Parties: the City of Wausau, Marathon Electric Manufacturing Corp. and Wausau Chemical Corp. All parties have signed this Consent Decree, and it was finalized when entered in the federal district court on January 15, 1991. A Consent Decree is a legal agreement outlining who will perform and pay for cleanup activities.

CURRENT ISSUES AND CONCERNS

The following issues and concerns are summarized from comments gathered by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Public Information Officer. The Public Information Officer contacted persons listed in the appendix, by phone or in person, during July through January, 1991.

Environmental Protection Agency

*Citizen concern is low over the Wausau Groundwater Contamination situation, according to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency specialists. The Potentially Responsible Parties and City Council, however, were more concerned and attended informational meetings. They also made comments on proposed plans.

*The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency feels the Wausau Groundwater Contamination cleanup is progressing and is not costly when compared to Remedial Actions at other National Priorities List sites.

Public Health Officials

*Public health officials feel the basic issues surrounding this site are listed in the health assessment.

*Monitoring of contaminants released to the air will ensure public safety.

City Officials

*City officials worry that the Wausau Groundwater Contamination Superfund Project publicity will raise questions about drinking water safety in the public's mind. They feel the less said, the better. If publicity is done, they want drinking water testing and monitoring procedures stressed.

*People are happy the cleanup has begun, according to City officials.

*City officials feel the public is not concerned with details of the cleanup. The public has confidence in the chosen cleanup technology.

*City officials feel the greatest concern is with the cost of the project. They would like to avoid further increased costs.

Citizen Concerns

*The general public is more interested in the cost of the project than concerned over the safety of the water supply. They have faith that City of Wausau officials, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources are taking all possible measures to protect citizens' health. Public awareness of this project is low.

*A member of the public wondered why only three Potentially Responsible Parties were named to pay for site cleanup. Another citizen wondered why oil companies were not included in the settlement.

*The public feels the City should have had more ability to influence the progress of this project.

*Some citizens are not convinced any action was needed at this site. They feel risk levels are set too low, particularly cancer risk levels of 1 in one million over a 70 year exposure time. They feel money spent to prevent this level of risk is better spent elsewhere.

*Some citizens feel the project would have cost less and progressed faster if the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and City of Wausau had been in charge.

*Some citizens feel the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency does not realize the impact of this project's costs on the community, particularly considering the combined costs with other area projects, such as the Holtz-Krause Landfill cleanup.

*Some citizens think the soil vapor extraction system is an unproven technology and may not accomplish the goal of cleaning up soil to prevent further groundwater contamination.

*Some citizens wonder how one extraction well on the west side of the Wisconsin River can handle all the contaminants.

*Some citizens cannot understand why the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study took so long. They feel too much detail and duplication of work should be avoided during the Remedial Design and Remedial Action to reduce time and costs.

Potentially Responsible Parties

*Potentially Responsible Parties are concerned about the costs involved in this project. Some Potentially Responsible Parties have limited funds to contribute to such a project.

*Potentially Responsible Parties feel they have cooperated well together towards their common goal of cleaning up the site.

*Publicity for the Wausau Groundwater Contamination Superfund Project should be low key. Potentially Responsible Parties feel the public has confidence in them to clean up the site and that the public has confidence in their water supply.

*Potentially Responsible Parties would like all involved to adhere to agreed upon time schedules.

*Potentially Responsible Parties feel they should have some control over the direction this project takes.

*Potentially Responsible Parties feel other entities were responsible for part of the contamination and should have been included in the negotiations to cleanup the site.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

*All plans are approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in consultation with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

*Each news release or other public communication should reiterate the fact that Wausau's drinking water is being treated. Sampling takes place to ensure conformity to state safe drinking water standards. Unscrupulous water treatment salespeople have tried to scare the public into buying water treatment

systems.

*For the Interim Remedial Action and Final Remedial Action, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has contracted with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to be the oversight contractor. This is a new role for the Department at this site. Oversight functions include overseeing the installation of the groundwater extraction well, rip-rap system, and soil venting extraction systems.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS GOALS AND ACTIVITIES

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency conducted community relations activities during the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Phases of the Wausau Groundwater Contamination Site Superfund Project. For the Final Remedial Action, the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency has signed a letter of agreement with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Under this letter of agreement, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources will conduct community relations activities, following approval from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

GOAL - Because many of the decisions concerning this project have already been made, emphasis will be placed on keeping the public and officials informed of the project's design and construction progress.

ACTIVITIES - 1. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Public Information Officer will issue media releases for Wausau area media (see appendix) at key mileposts during the project, such as installation of the soil venting systems, the release of technical documents and progress in cleaning up the site. These releases will be reviewed for comment by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources District Office, Central Office and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Public information releases will be given to the Mayor of Wausau, the Potentially Responsible Parties, and the Wausau Water Utility Director prior to general release. Final news releases will be sent to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Director of the Solid Waste Bureau, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and the Director of Information and Education, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. 2. An information sheet will be developed by the Public Information Officer outlining the site's history and the cleanup design. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency will be given the opportunity to comment on this information sheet. The information sheet will be used as background with media releases, as well as for general inquiries. 3. The Public Information Officer will maintain the current Information Repositories. Technical information and other information of interest, including media releases, will be sent to the Information Repositories.

GOAL - Information should stress the fact that Wausau's water supply is being treated and sampled.

ACTIVITIES - Media releases will state the fact that Wausau's water supply is being treated and sampled to comply with state and federal safe drinking water standards.

GOAL - Differences of opinion exist between the parties involved in this project. As much as possible, the communication between parties will be facilitated by the Public Information Officer at the North Central District Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

ACTIVITIES - 1. All involved parties may be provided with draft copies of informational releases provided to the public as part of this Community Relations Plan. 2. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Project Manager will be available to answer questions at the beginning of the soil venting system installation. 3. The Public Information Officer will direct questions to the appropriate agency. The Public Information Officer will, when appropriate, answer inquiries in writing. Copies of these responses will be on file with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

TIMING OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

News Releases: When final Consent Decree is entered

When final Work Plan is approved

When soil venting system is scheduled to be installed

When reports are completed indicating progress towards cleaning site

Information Sheet: After final Consent Decree is signed and entered

Inquiries: Ongoing

Update Information Repositories: Ongoing

LIST OF AGENCY CONTACTS

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Representative Greg Huber
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COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN CONTACT LIST

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Tomahawk, WI 54487

WCCO Radio
P.O. Box 387
Wisconsin Pavilion
Neillsville, WI 54456

WDLB/WLJY Radio
1710 N. Central Ave.
Marshfield, WI 54449

WATK Radio
N2237 Hwy 45 South
Antigo, WI 54409

WRIC/WDEZ News
P.O. Box 2408
Wausau, WI 54401

WSPT Radio
P.O. Box 247
Stevens Point, WI 54481

WWSP Radio
Rm 101 CAC
University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point
Stevens Point, WI 54481

WSAU/WIFC Radio
P.O. Box 5595
Wausau, WI 54402-5595

WXCO Radio
1110 W. Wausau Ave. P.O. Box 778
Wausau, WI 54402-778

WJMT Radio
ATTN: Steve Skogan
Merrill, WI 54452

WJJQ Radio
Box 81
Tomahawk, WI 54487

WICM Radio
Medford, WI 54451

WAXX Radio
P.O. Box 6000
Eau Claire, WI 54702

WSAW-TV
P.O. Box 7
Wausau, WI 54401

WJFW-TV
Box 858

Rhineland, WI 54501

WAOW-TV
1908 Grand Ave.
Wausau, WI 54401

The Milwaukee Journal
c/o Don Behm
P.O. Box 661
Milwaukee, WI 54201

LOCATION OF INFORMATION RESPOSITORIES

Wausau City Hall
407 Grant St.
Wausau, WI 54401
(715) 845-5279

Hours: 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. (M.-F.)

Marathon County Public Library
400 First St.
Wausau, WI 54401
(715) 847-5400

Hours: 10 a.m. - 8 p.m. (M, Tu, Th)
10 a.m. - 5 p.m. (W, F, Sat)

GLOSSARY

AIR STRIPPER TOWER - The stripper tower evaporates contaminants from the groundwater prior to placing the water into the municipal water system.

AQUIFER - An underground formation in rock or soil that can store water and supply water to wells.

CERCLA - The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. A federal law created to investigate and clean up abandoned or hazardous waste sites. More commonly known as Superfund.

FEASIBILITY STUDY - A study prepared for a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Superfund site which identifies a variety of cleanup alternatives and analyzes each alternative's technology(s) for feasibility and cost.

GROUNDWATER - Water found beneath the earth's surface that fills pores in the soil.

GROUNDWATER EXTRACTION WELL - A well installed for the purpose of pumping contaminated groundwater. Extraction wells are sometimes used to provide a barrier to the migration of contaminants in groundwater.

INFORMATION REPOSITORY - A file containing current information, technical reports and reference documents for a Superfund site. The file is located in a public place with access to a copy machine.

INTERIM CONSENT DECREE - A legal document stating what steps will be taken to clean up a site and who will pay for them. The Interim Consent Decree deals with the Interim Remedial Action only.

INTERIM REMEDIAL ACTION - A cleanup phase that deals only with a portion of the Wausau Groundwater Contamination site. The Interim Remedial Action will eventually become part of the Final Remedial Action.

MONITORING WELL - A well installed to study groundwater contaminants and direction of flow.

NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST - The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's list of the most serious sites requiring cleanup or action to protect the environment. Sites are chosen for the list based on a score called the Hazard Ranking System.

PHASED FEASIBILITY STUDY - A document listing various possible cleanup alternatives for the Interim Remedial Action. Alternatives are analysed for their feasibility and cost.

PLUME - An area of subsurface contamination, in groundwater or soil. Plumes tend to expand. Remedies chosen attempt to stop plumes from expanding.

RECORD OF DECISION - A document that explains which cleanup alternative will be used at a site. The Record of Decision is based on studies, public comment and community concerns.

REMEDIAL ACTION - The construction and implementation of the cleanup alternative at a site.

REMEDIAL DESIGN - An engineering phase which prepares designs for the actual cleanup (Remedial Action Phase).

REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION - Studies done to determine presence, nature and extent of contamination at a Superfund site.

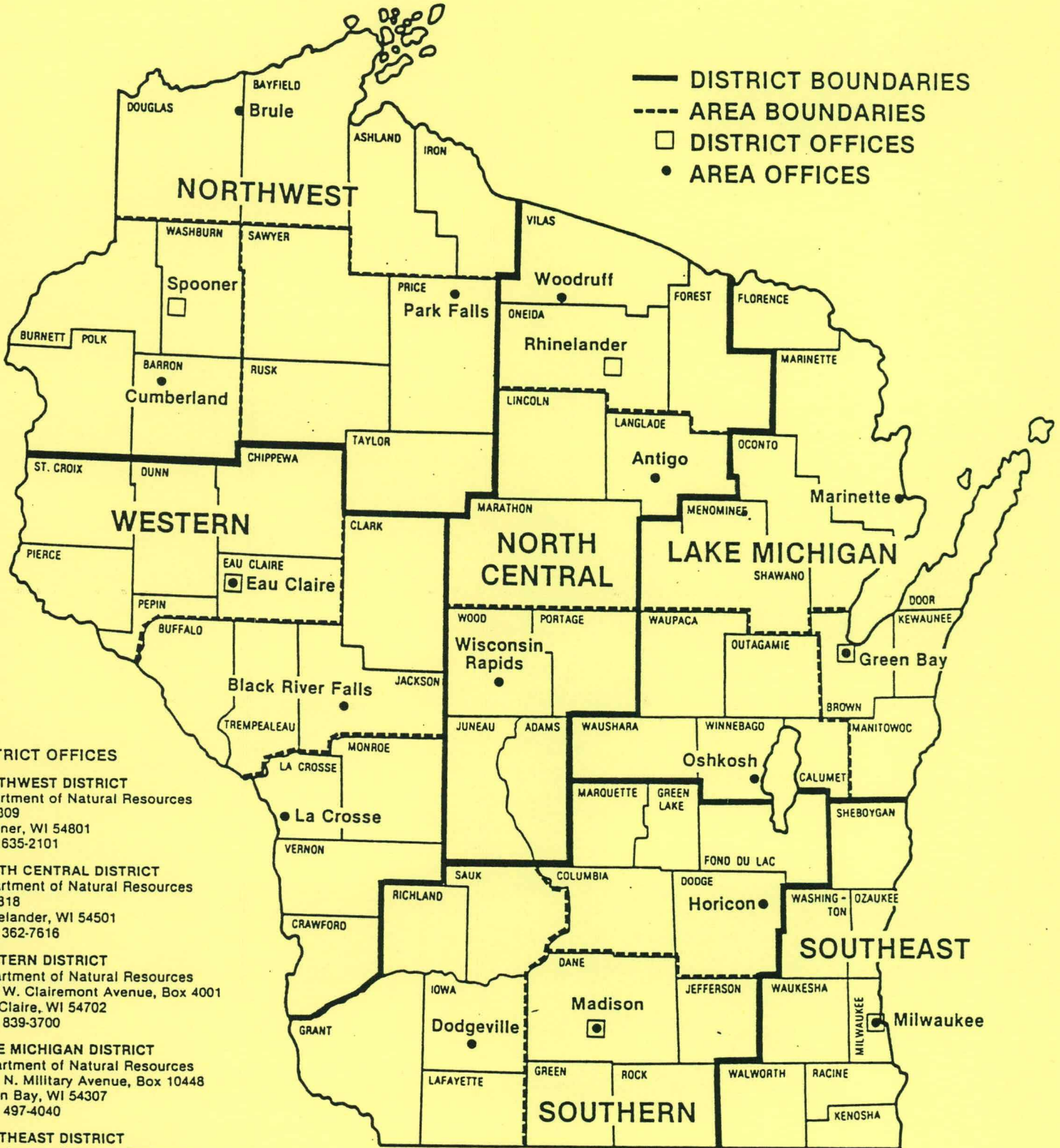
SOIL VAPOR EXTRACTION - Contaminants present between particles of soil are vacuumed into a system for eventual evaporation. Some vapors are treated before release.

SUPERFUND - The common name for the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act.

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND (VOC) - A variety of substances which readily evaporate. Common volatile organic compounds include solvents, degreasers and dry cleaning fluids.

DNR FIELD DISTRICTS AND AREAS

- DISTRICT BOUNDARIES
- - - AREA BOUNDARIES
- DISTRICT OFFICES
- AREA OFFICES



DISTRICT OFFICES

NORTHWEST DISTRICT
 Department of Natural Resources
 Box 309
 Spooner, WI 54801
 (715) 635-2101

NORTH CENTRAL DISTRICT
 Department of Natural Resources
 Box 818
 Rhinelander, WI 54501
 (715) 362-7616

WESTERN DISTRICT
 Department of Natural Resources
 1300 W. Clairemont Avenue, Box 4001
 Eau Claire, WI 54702
 (715) 839-3700

LAKE MICHIGAN DISTRICT
 Department of Natural Resources
 1125 N. Military Avenue, Box 10448
 Green Bay, WI 54307
 (414) 497-4040

SOUTHEAST DISTRICT
 Department of Natural Resources
 2300 N. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive
 Box 12436
 Milwaukee, WI 53212
 (414) 263-8500

SOUTHERN DISTRICT
 Department of Natural Resources
 3911 Fish Hatchery Road
 Fitchburg, WI 53711
 (608) 275-3266



OUR MISSION:

To protect and enhance our Natural Resources —
our air, land and water;
our wildlife, fish and forests.

To provide a clean environment
and a full range of outdoor opportunities.

To insure the right of all Wisconsin citizens
to use and enjoy these resources in
their work and leisure.

And in cooperation with all our citizens
to consider the future
and those who will follow us.

