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HAZARDOUS SITE CONTROL DIVISION

Remedial Planning/ Field Investigation Team (REM/FIT)

ZONE II

CONTRACT NO. 68-01-6692

CH2M HILL
Ecology & Environment

FINAL

COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

SCHMALZ DUMP

HARRISON, WISCONSIN

March 20, 1985

07.5VJ3.0

EPA Region 5 Records Ctr.

FINAL

COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

SCHMALZ DUMP

HARRISON, WISCONSIN

March 20, 1985

07.5VJ3.0

GLT501/1

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Section 1

INTRODUCTION

This Community Relations Plan (CRP) outlines specific community relations activities for the upcoming Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) at the Schmalz Dump site in Harrison, Wisconsin. The RI will examine surface water, groundwater, air, and sediment to determine the full nature and extent of the site's contamination. Following the RI, the FS will develop and evaluate various solutions. RI/FS work is expected to take approximately 18 months (14 months for the RI and 4 months for the FS) and cost approximately $450,000. (See Appendix B)

EPA will keep the public informed of work at the site and allow citizens to review and comment on decisions that may affect the final actions at the site.

How this Report is Organized

The CRP for the Schmalz Dump site is divided into the following sections:

- Introduction
- Community Relations Background and Objectives
- Community Relations Techniques and Work Plan

- Community Relations Mailing List

Development of this plan was based on 1980 census data and discussions with EPA staff, public officials, citizens, and citizens groups familiar with the site.

The U.S. EPA is the lead agency for the Schmalz Dump site. U.S. EPA will have primary responsibility for implementing the CRP in cooperation with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR).

GLT501/3

Section 2

COMMUNITY RELATIONS BACKGROUND

SITE DESCRIPTION

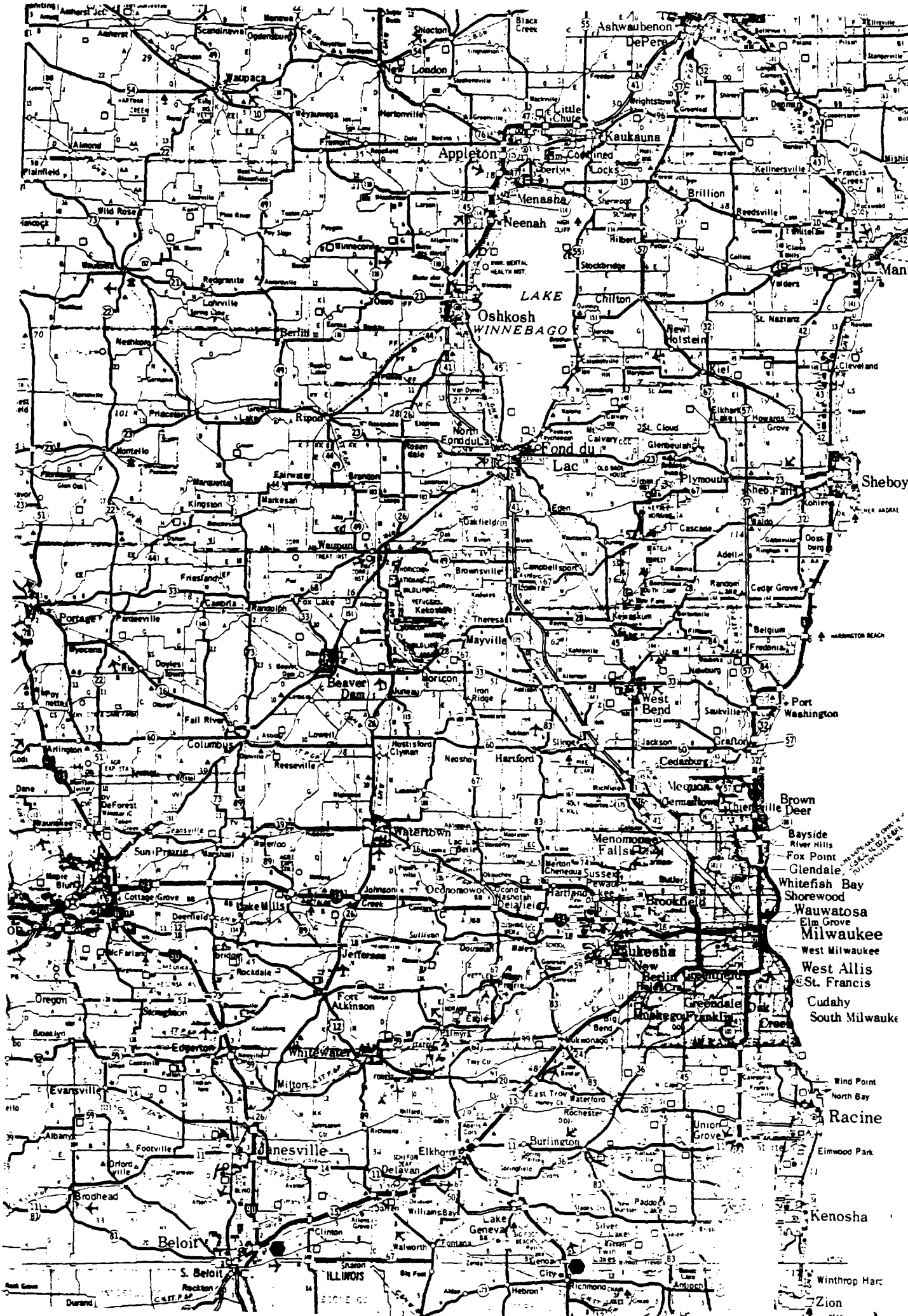
Site: Schmalz Dump

Location: Town(ship) of Harrison, Calumet County, Wisconsin

During the late 1970's PCB-laden debris were dumped in a swampy area owned by Gerald Schmalz, a few hundred feet from the shore of Lake Winnebago. The area surrounding the site, called Waverly Beach, was once all wetland. However, over the years, the area has been filled and developed. Approximately 30 permanent and seasonal homes are now located between the site and the lake (see Figures 1 and 2).

PCB levels in onsite soil have been measured as high as 2,200 parts per million (ppm). (EPA considers 50 ppm of PCB's to be a health risk). Pond and wetland sediments have shown concentrations from 0.01 to 0.85 ppm. Wetland vegetation has registered concentrations up to 196 ppm.

The wetland around the Schmalz property drains into a ditch that flows west for several hundred yards, parallel to railroad tracks, and then turns south toward Lake Winnebago



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Appleton
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New Holstein
Kiel
Ripon
North Fond du Lac
Fond du Lac
Plymouth
Sheboy
Waupun
Portage
Beaver Dam
Mayville
West Bend
Port Washington
Columbus
Hartford
Cedarburg
Brown Deer
Watertown
Menomonee Falls
Bayside
River Hills
Fox Point
Glendale
Whitefish Bay
Shorewood
Wauwatosa
Elm Grove
Milwaukee
West Milwaukee
West Allis
St. Francis
Cudahy
South Milwauke
Brookfield
Waukesha
Fort Atkinson
Whitewater
Milton
Janesville
Elkhorn
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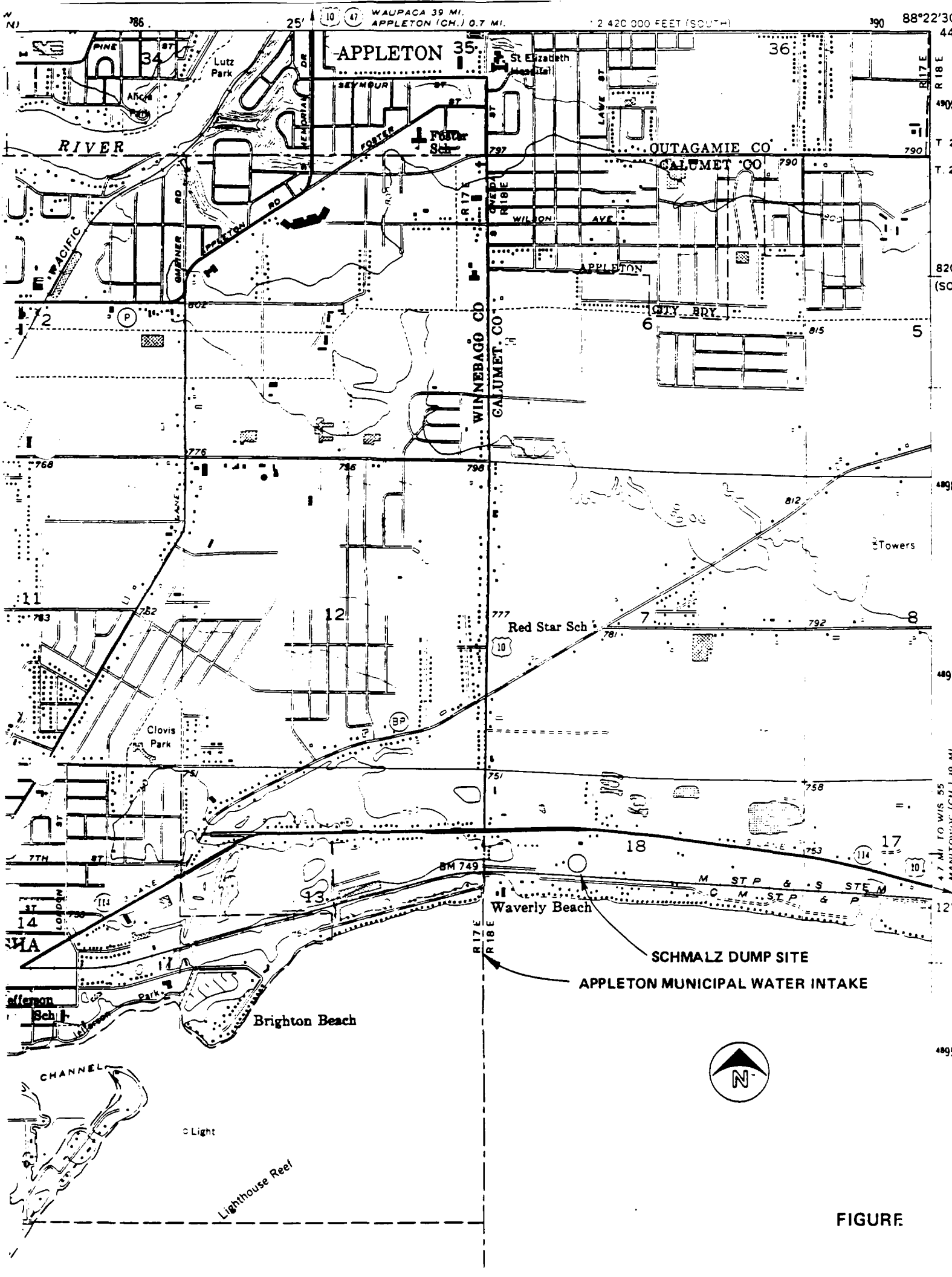
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APPLETON MUNICIPAL WATER INTAKE
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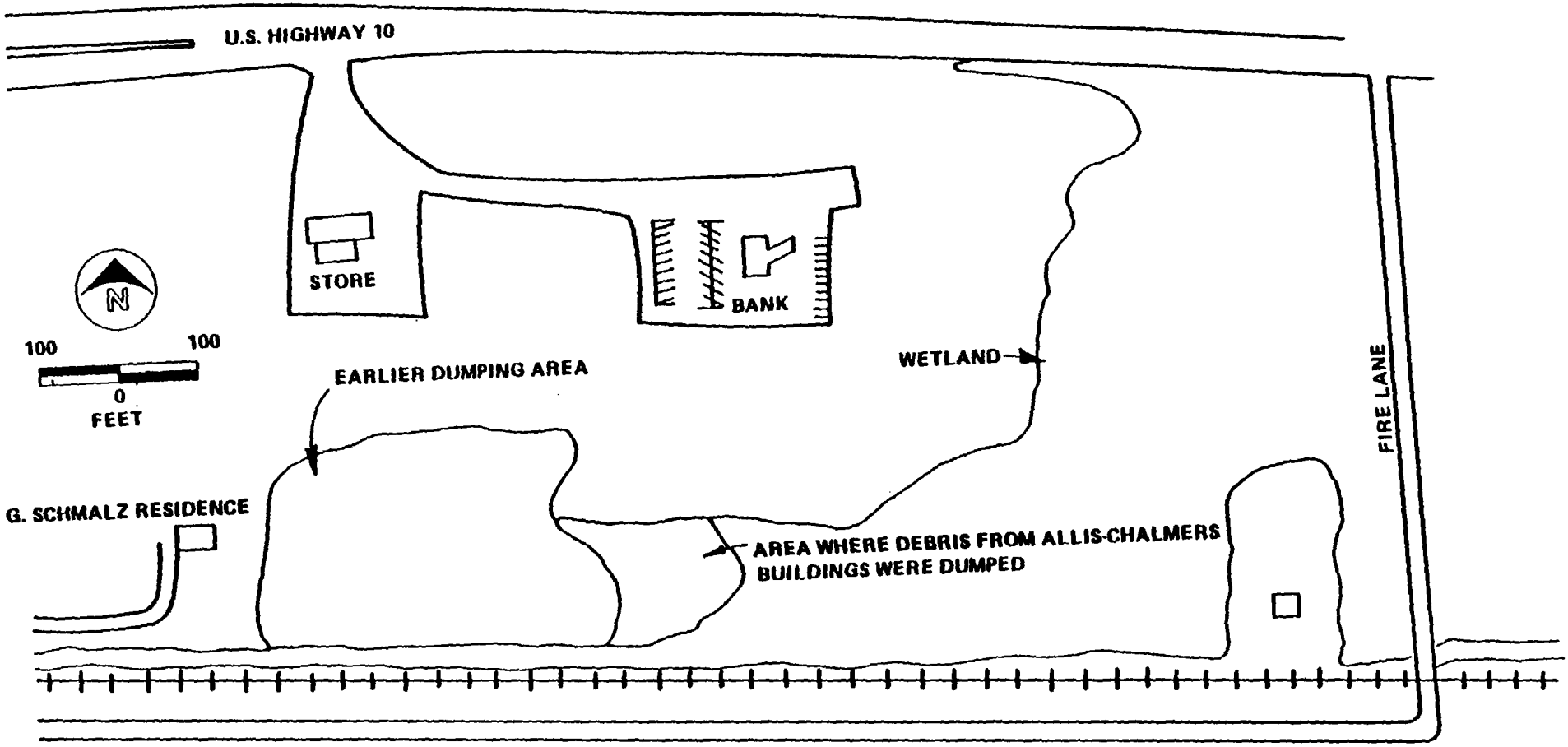
FIGURE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G. SCHMALZ RESIDENCE
AREA WHERE DEBRIS FROM ALLIS-CHALMERS BUILDINGS WERE DUMPED
PERMANENT AND SEASONAL HOMES
LAKE WINNEBAGO

FIGURE 2

where it empties into an inlet. The City of Appleton's municipal water supply intake extends several hundred yards offshore from this inlet. Testing has indicated that PCB's are not present at the intake or in city water.

Local Harrison residents, however, do not receive water from the Appleton water supply. Homes near the site were recently hooked up to the Menasha SD No. 4 Water Supply System.

COMMUNITY PROFILE

Harrison (population: 3,541) is an unincorporated township located on the northern shores of Lake Winnebago. According to local and state officials, many of the homes in the Waverly Beach area were first built as summer cottages and then later converted to all-season homes. It is a relatively stable community with quite a few retired persons. More than 2,500 said they were living in the same house as in 1975. The population has increased 8 percent from 1970 to 1980.

The Harrison work force is generally involved in manufacturing (approximately 600) outnumbering those in agriculture (134) and retail (348). The paper industry plays a particularly prominent role in the region.

Census data also revealed the following:

- More than 72 percent of Harrison residents are high school graduates and 475 citizens have had one or more years of college

- The community is virtually all white, and all but a small percentage speak English at home

- The median income per household is $23,206

The City of Appleton (population 59,040) is directly north of Harrison, It is a much larger and industrial community than Harrison. According to 1980 census figures, almost 30 percent of the work force is involved in manufacturing. Only 103 said they work in agricultural fields. The mean income is somewhat lower than Harrison's at $21,728 per household. The median age of Appleton residents is 29, and 76.7 percent have graduated from high school. The ethnic make-up of Appleton is predominantly white. Only 3.2 percent speak a language other than English at home.

HISTORY OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND REMEDIAL ACTIVITIES

For many years, according to WDNR and court documents, industries dumped various wastes at numerous sites, including the Schmalz property, along the north shore of Lake Winnebago. Schmalz said in a December 1981 trial that he began

efforts to add fill to a wetland area of the property when he became a tenant there in 1968 or 1969.

According to a neighbor, the filling was occasional and consisted of mostly dirt, rock, wood, car bodies, stone, and one or more hot water tanks. An inspection by WDNR in 1969 found these materials plus pulp chips and mash, tree stumps, and fly ash.

The site was the subject of frequent complaints during the 1970's because it had no permit or license to accept wastes and because of the absence of effective waste management practices.

In September 1972, according to utility employees, the owner of the site at that time, [redacted] contacted Menasha Electric and Water Utility and requested they dump ash as fill for the property. The utility hauled fly and bottom ash residue from its coal boilers to the site daily until January or February of 1973.

The incident that led to the most serious complaint and the end of Schmalz's efforts to fill the wetlands occurred when Schmalz accepted demolition wastes from Allis-Chalmers Corporation from late 1978 to early 1979. A neighbor complained that winter, and WDNR ordered Wieseler Construction, who was transporting the wastes, to stop. Schmalz

subsequently agreed to stop accepting fill. Approximately 2,500-cubic yards of Allis-Chalmers debris had been hauled to the site.

Initial sampling onsite by the state and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in early 1979 determined that a small portion of the area where the Allis-Chalmers debris was placed was contaminated by PCB concentrations as high as 2,200 ppm. Later sampling showed that the Allis-Chalmers debris was the only area contaminated by PCB's.

In June 1979, the U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin filed suit against Schmalz and Wieseler Construction charging them with illegally filling a wetland area. In August 1979, the Wisconsin Attorney General filed suit against Schmalz (later amended to include Allis-Chalmers and Wieseler) alleging illegal disposal of PCB's.

The trial court ultimately ruled against the state, and the state lost on appeal.

In 1983, Gerald Schmalz sold the property to his son, Gregory.

In 1984, the Waverly Sanitary District completed a sewer and water system for the Waverly Beach area. The project's purpose was to solve the area's long-standing problems with

failing septic systems. However, while the sewer system was installed, residences were also provided with access to Menasha's water supply. (The sewer and drinking water project was not a response to the Schmalz Dump site.) Therefore, all of the houses in the area depend on water from Menasha, which comes from groundwater, and not from their private wells. Residents, however, have said that some private wells are still being used to supply water for yard work and other outdoor purposes.

Very little action has taken place at the site since the trial. However, the state has warned Schmalz not to build or perform any cleanup activities on the property.

The state submitted the site to EPA for inclusion on EPA's National Priorities List and in September 1984 the site was listed. EPA completed a report identifying potentially responsible parties, including waste generators and transporters in October 1984. RI/FS work is scheduled to begin spring/summer 1985.

MEDIA HISTORY

The Appleton Post-Crescent has covered the site closely, particularly during the state's trial. Coverage of site activities by the Post-Crescent has been extensive, and according to citizens and officials, accurate and fair.

Coverage by other newspapers, radio, and TV stations has been intermittent and not as in-depth as the Post Crescent's. (A list of the Wisconsin print media's coverage of the site can be found in Appendix A.)

INTERESTED PARTIES

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The EPA is the lead agency for the Schmalz Dump site. EPA first became involved in 1979 when it participated in the initial sampling with the Army Corps of Engineers and the state. EPA's next action came when the site was added to the NPL in September 1984. EPA began planning for the RI/FS in winter 1985. Investigation and sampling scheduled to begin in spring/summer 1985.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR). WDNR investigated the site after the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers made its initial investigation in the spring of 1979, and found high concentrations of PCB's. WDNR has been monitoring the site since the wastes were discovered. In August 1979, the state filed a suit against Schmalz, Allis Chalmers, and Wieseler Construction alleged that they illegally disposed of PCB's. The state lost the suit because of insufficient evidence that the Allis-Chalmers debris was responsible for the PCB's contamination.

On January 9, 1980, the state tested two private wells near the site and found no PCB contamination.

Because WDNR staff are knowledgeable about the site and appear to have a good degree of credibility in the area, they would like to be regularly informed of EPA activities at the site. They will, however, refer specific inquiries about the site to EPA.

Calumet County. One of Schmalz's neighbors complained to the county about the dumping in a wetland area. The county then referred the matter to the state.

One of the county's responsibilities is zoning. According to DuWayne Klessig, director of planning for the county, no local regulations deal with future uses of previously known hazardous waste sites, a concern citizens may have in the future.

City of Appleton. According to Robert Miller, director of public works for the City of Appleton, the city has only a general concern about the Schmalz dump site. If, however, investigations find PCB's are migrating offsite and may threaten the City's municipal water intake, he said the city would probably become more involved. Miller also said that any removal actions that would disperse the PCB's would also be of c[illegible]n to the city.

Town(ship) of Harrison. George Schwalbach, the town chairman, says most citizens in the town are not interested in the site. Bob Parrish, who lives across the street from the site, made the original complaint about the site and has expressed his concern about the site to various officials. Parrish also said his neighbors did not appear to be interested in the site.

Allis-Chalmers and Wieseler Construction. In 1978 Allis-Chalmers contracted Wieseler Construction to raze and salvage buildings owned by Allis-Chalmers. In early 1979, Wieseler destroyed the buildings and hauled at least part of the debris to the Schmalz property. High PCB levels were eventually discovered among the debris from the Allis-Chalmers buildings.

Menasha Electric and Water Utility. The utility hauled fly and bottom ash residue from its coal boilers to the site daily during the winter of 1973. The utility stopped dumping in January or February 1973, when snow made the site impassable and did not resume dumping at the site.

The Schmalzes. The Schmalz family leased the property in the late 1960's from Ernest Johnson until Alfred Schaumann purchased the property in 1970. In October 1970, Schaumann and Schmalz signed a land contract transferring the property to Schmalz. Schmalz owned and operated the site throughout

the 1970's, although according to a 1983 article in the Appleton Post-Crescent, Schmalz sold the property to his son, Gregory. According to state officials, Gregory Schmalz has said he would like to develop the property.

KEY ISSUES AND CONCERNS

Community Level of Interest. Except for pockets of concern directly around the site, community interest in the site is low. The county and state have received very few complaints about the site; the EPA has received none, according to EPA officials.

Citizens of Harrison, including most of those who live near the site, are satisfied that their water is safe and will be in the future,

Bob Parrish, one of Schmalz's neighbors, has expressed concern over the wetland fill. However, he said that his neighbors were not concerned about the site, especially since houses in that area were hooked up to Menasha's municipal water system as part of the Waverly Sanitary District project.

"Most people are not that concerned about the site," added Frank Church, a former reporter with the Appleton

Post-Crescent who wrote about the site. "Only a few people near the site were interested. Most people believed that things were under control." His comments were made during interviews for this plan in December 1984.

The lack of interest may be caused by the fact that the site is not perceived as a threat to the local area.

If, however, PCB's are found to be migrating offsite toward the Appleton water intake, community relations activities should be expanded to include the city of Appleton.

Amount of Money Involved. A common comment recorded was about the amount of money being spent on the site. Some question why so much money is being spent on studying the site when it could be better spent cleaning it up. This is a common comment from both officials and the public. The public is not familiar with Superfund procedures and the need for in-depth site investigations.

Concern About Further Contamination. Citizens and officials are concerned that they might find additional contamination in and around the site.

Appleton Intake. The municipal water intake for Appleton (Population: 58,000) is located approximately 2 miles away from the site. So far, tests and samples have not found any

PCB contamination at the intake. But, if PCB's are migrating from the site, it is likely the city will become more involved in site activities.

Health Effects of PCB's. Local and state officials say a few citizens are concerned about the health effects of PCB's. Many citizens have heard of PCB's, but do not really know what they are and the effects they can cause. Lake Michigan and the Fox River have WDNR fish advisories because of PCB's.

Property Values and Future Uses. As work at the site proceeds and results from sampling programs become available, citizens will want to know if the contamination is affecting their property values also. Future use of Waverly Beach properties is an important issue to people in the area. They want to know if the site will affect development.

Protective Clothing. The site is in clear view of many houses. Because protective clothing may be used while sampling, it is important to notify residents about major sampling activities so they will not be alarmed.

Sampling Activities. Citizens want to know when the sampling will take place and how long it will take to complete.

Other Local Issues Related to the Environment that Citizens may be Concerned About. One of Schmalz's neighbors said that citizens were upset at the performance of the Waverly Beach Sanitary District and the fact that the project was "rammed down our throats" in the first place.

OBJECTIVES

Ensure that residents in the Waverly Beach area and state and local officials are kept informed of possible actions under consideration, the reasons for these actions, and any major findings. Notify residents and state and local officials of these actions before the media.

Provide the media with timely, detailed, and accurate information about the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS).

Expand community relations activities to include the city of Appleton, if PCB's are found to be migrating toward the Appleton water intake.

Provide central and consistent sources for people to contact. Effectively address citizen inquiries and concerns.

Provide local residents, state and local officials with the opportunity to comment on any remedial action alterna...

examined in the Feasibility Study (FS). Allow for a minimum 3-week comment period. Notify the public 2 weeks before the comment period begins.

Explain the Superfund program and how it works. It is important to explain why studies are needed before cleanup activities can take place. (A brief explanation and diagram of the Superfund process can be found in Appendix B.)

Explain what PCB's are and the health effects associated with the compounds in a nontechnical and readable style.

GLT501/4

Section 3

COMMUNITY RELATIONS TECHNIQUES AND WORK PLAN

COMMUNITY RELATIONS TECHNIQUES

TASK 1 MAILING LIST

A mailing list will be developed for the Schmalz Dump site. The list will include state and local agencies, elected officials, local media, and citizens interested in the site. A preliminary list has been assembled as part of this CRP. A clip-out asking if residents wish to be added to the mailing list will be included on all fact sheets and, if possible on all newspaper ads. A mailing list of residents surrounding the site is available from Calumet County.

TASK 2 CENTRAL INFORMATION CONTACT

The U.S. EPA, Region V, has designated Judy Beck (312-353-1325) as the central information contact for the site. Beck will serve as an information clearinghouse to ensure that local concerns are addressed and that requested information is provided. Coordination with state and local officials and other parties will be necessary to ensure that a consistent and continuous supply of information is provided to all interested residents, press, and agencies.

Since the state has been involved with the site for so long and appears to be quite knowledgeable about site conditions, EPA staff should keep state staff informed of site activities in a timely manner. Citizen inquiries should always be referred to U.S. EPA in Chicago. However, because the WDNR appears to have a good degree of credibility at the site, EPA may choose to coordinate inquiries with the WDNR in the future.

Beck can be reached through the Region's toll-free environmental hotline (800-621-8431). Citizens will be encouraged to use this number.

TASK 3 INFORMATION REPOSITORY

A public information file will be established. Copies of relevant technical reports will be available for public review at this location. Fact sheets, report summaries, and copies of the RI/FS and technical memoranda will be placed in the file. Early briefings and press releases will notify the public and state and local officials of the location of the repository. The repository will be located at the University of Wisconsin Fox Valley Library, East Building, 1478 Midway Road, Menasha, Wisconsin 54952, 414/735-2611. Contact April Kain-Breefe, Librarian and Media Director.

TASK 4 PRESS RELEASES

EPA will issue press releases several times during the RI/FS to announce the following:

- o The beginning of the RI/FS work and public meeting
- o RI findings and public meeting
- o The draft FS and public meeting
- o The record of decision.

Each release should specify a schedule of the applicable RI/FS action, location of the information repository, and the name and number of the central information contact.

Press releases will be issued to local media. However, local and state agency officials will be notified before a press release is issued so they are aware of the content and are prepared to respond to citizen inquiries. Press releases may also be sent to interested citizens on the mailing list. Press briefings will accompany press releases when significant issues are addressed, or when highly technical data are presented.

TASKS 5a,b,c FACT SHEETS

Fact sheets will be used as intermediate progress reports and public meeting supplements. They will describe and update the findings and progress of the RI, and RI schedule,

and special issues. Fact sheets will also be mailed to agencies and persons on the mailing list.

Fact sheets will be written in an easy to read style that is informative and understandable.

Task 5a. At the beginning of the RI, the contents will include:

- o Site history
- o Schedule and description of RI/FS work
- o Contact persons and location of repository
- o Explanation of Superfund

Task 5b. At the conclusion of the RI the contents will include:

- o RI findings
- o Brief site description and history
- o Description and schedule of FS
- o contact persons and location of repository

Task 5c. At the conclusion of the draft FS the contents will include:

- o Description of cleanup alternatives

- o Description of comment period
- o Description of decision making process

TASKS 6a,b,c COMMUNITY MEETINGS

Three public meetings are planned for the site.

Task 6a. One at the beginning of the RI/FS to describe the Superfund program, the work to be done, and the schedule.

Task 6b. Another at the conclusion of the RI to discuss RI findings.

Task 6c. A third meeting following the release of the FS to present alternative remedies and to solicit comments.

Meetings will be announced in fact sheets, press releases, and public notices and ads placed in the Appleton Post-Cresent (Deadlines for display ads in the Post-Crescent are three full working days before the ad would appear). The meetings will be held at the Town Hall, which is located at the intersection of Highway 114 and State Park Road or at the Center Gallery at the University of Wisconsin Fox Lane Center, 1478 Midway Road, Menasha, (414)735-2600. George Schwalbach, the town chairman will arrange for the use of the Town Hall. Meetings should be held at 7:30 and not on

the first Wednesday of the month (when the Town Board meets).

TASK 7 PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

A 3-week public comment period will be provided after the release of the FS. Notice of the comment period and the availability of the FS will be issued 2 weeks before the comment period begins. The FS and technical summary will be available for review at the local information repository.

TASK 8 SUMMARY OF PUBLIC CONCERNS

A responsiveness summary will be prepared after the selection of the remedial action, to summarize the comments received and describe how they were addressed in the remedial action decision.

TASK 9 MONITORING AND REVISION OF THE CRP

Community relations staff will evaluate community concerns and information needs throughout the project. They will also regularly check with technical staff to monitor any changes in technical activities or scheduling. The CRP will be reviewed regularly, and any necessary revisions will be made.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS WORK PLAN

The following Work Plan specifies the community relations tasks to be completed during the Schmalz Dump RI/FS and the level of effort hours associated with activities. Activities are based on these milestones:

- o Beginning of RI
- o Final RI Report
- o Beginning of FS
- o Final FS Report
- o Public Comment Period
- o Record of Decision

COMMUNITY RELATIONS TASKS

The following staffing allocation includes staff time for the U.S. EPA, state, and local staff, as well as participation by an EPA contractor.

Task 1 -- Mailing List	Hours
(U.S. EPA) Community Relations Specialist	16
(U.S. EPA) Clerical	16
(Contractor) Graphics	2
Task 2 -- Central Information Contact	
(U.S. EPA) Community Relations Specialist	6

Task 3 -- Information Repository

(U.S. EPA) Community Relations Specialist	4
(U.S. EPA) Clerical	4

Task 4 -- Press Release

(U.S. EPA) Community Relations Specialist	18
(U.S. EPA) OSC	9
(U.S. EPA) Clerical	9

Task 5a -- Fact Sheet (Beginning of RI)

(U.S. EPA) Community Relations Specialist	4
(U.S. EPA) OSC	2
(Contractor) Community Relations Specialist	24
(Contractor) Graphics	8

Task 5b -- Fact Sheet (Findings of RI)

(U.S. EPA) Community Relations Specialist	4
(U.S. EPA) OSC	2
(Contractor) Community Relations Specialist	24
(Contractor) Graphics	8

Task 5c -- Fact Sheet (FS Results)

(U.S. EPA) Community Relations Specialist	4
(U.S. EPA) OSC	2
(Contractor) Community Relations Specialist	24
(Contractor) Graphics	8

Task 6a -- Community Meeting (Beginning of RI)

(U.S. EPA) Community Relations Specialist	24
(U.S. EPA) OSC	16
(Contractor) Technical Specialist	16
(Contractor) Graphics	16
(U.S. EPA) Clerical	4
(Contractor) Community Relations Specialist	4

Task 6b -- Community Meeting (RI Results)

(U.S. EPA) Community Relations Specialist	24
(U.S. EPA) OSC	16
(Contractor) Technical Specialist	16
(Contractor) Graphics	16
(U.S. EPA) Clerical	4
(Contractor) Community Relations Specialist	4

Task 6c -- Community Meeting (FS Results)

(U.S. EPA) Community Relations Specialist	24
(U.S. EPA) OSC	16
(Contractor) Technical Specialist	16
(Contractor) Graphics	16
(U.S. EPA) Clerical	4
(Contractor) Community Relations Specialist	4

Task 7 -- Public Comment Period

(U.S. EPA) Community Relations Specialist	4

Task 8 -- Responsiveness Summary

(U.S. EPA) OSC	4
(Contractor) Community Relations Specialist	20
(Contractor) Technical Specialist	20
(Contractor) Clerical	8
(Contractor) Community Relations Specialist	24

TOTAL HOURS

(U.S. EPA) Community Relations Specialist	132
(U.S. EPA) OSC	67
(U.S. EPA) Clerical	41
(Contractor) Community Relations Specialist	108
(Contractor) Graphics	74
(Contractor) Technical Specialist	68
(Contractor) Clerical	8
Total LOE Hours	498

GLT501/5

Section 4

PRELIMINARY MAILING LIST

FEDERAL OFFICIALS

Senators

William Proxmire
531 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-5653

Robert W. Kasten
110 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-5323

U.S. Representative

Thomas Petri
1024 Longworth Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-2476

FEDERAL AGENCIES

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Remedial Project Manager
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(312)886-0622

Judy Beck*
Community Relations Coordinator
230 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604
(312)353-1325

John McPhee*
EPA Attorney
230 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604
(312)886-6719

David Beno*
Water Quality Division
230 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604
(312)886-6682

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Terry Hegeman (Main District Contact)

WDNR Green Bay

Lake Michigan District

1125 North Military Avenue

Green Bay, Wisconsin 54307

Mark Giesfeldt

(Main Central Office Contact)

WDNR Madison

P.O. Box 7921

Madison, Wisconsin 53707

Wisconsin Department of Justice

Shari Eggelson*

Assistant Attorney General

Wisconsin Department of Justice

Box 7857

Madison, Wisconsin 53707

(608)266-9627

LOCAL OFFICIALS AND ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS

Town of Harrison

George Schwalbach*

Town Chairman

W5971 Manitowoc Road

Appleton, Wisconsin 54915

(414)733-5213

Calumet County

DuWayne Klessig*

Director of Planning, Calumet County

Courthouse 206

Chilton, Wisconsin 53014

(414)849-2361

City of Appleton

Robert Miller*

Director of Public Works

P.O. Box 1857

Appleton, Wisconsin 54913

(414)735-6400

Others

Dorothy Johnson

Mayor of Appleton

Box 1857

Appleton, Wisconsin 54913

(414)735-6400

Bill Elman*

Fox Valley Water Quality Planning Agency

140 Main Street

Menasha, Wisconsin 54952

(414)725-3343

Tom Burrows

President

Waverly Sanitary District

W7191 A. Highway 10 & 114

Menasha, Wisconsin 54952

(414)731-0002

Citizens for a Better Environment

Tom Bower*

1270 Main Street

Green Bay, Wisconsin 50448

Terri Butz

Fox River Valley Audubon

1220 Meadowview Drive

Menasha, Wisconsin 54952

(414)729-992

MEDIA

Appleton Post-Cresent

[redacted]

WHBY-Radio

P.O. Box 1519

Appleton, Wisconsin 54913

WBAY-TV

P.O. Box 1403

Green Bay, Wisconsin 54305

WFRV-TV

P.O. Box 1128

Green Bay, Wisconsin 54305

INTERESTED CITIZENS

[redacted]

* Persons interviewed during the preparation of the plan.

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Appendix A

MEDIA HISTORY

MEDIA HISTORY

This section offers a quick rundown of the print media's coverage of the site beginning in 1979.

"U.S. Files Lawsuit on PCB Discharge," newspaper article, Milwaukee Journal, dated Friday, June 22, 1979.

"Suit Claims PCB's Being Dumped in Wetland Area," newspaper article by Ed Van Berkel, the Post-Crescent, dated June 23, 1979.

"Man Named in State Suit," newspaper article, Appleton Post-Crescent, dated August 24, 1979.

"PCB Cleanup Near Lake May Cost $1 Million," newspaper article by Frank Church, Post-Crescent Newspaper, dated November 4, 1979.

"State Making Tests of Site Materials," newspaper article by Frank Church, the Post-Crescent, dated December 8, 1979.

"2 Firms Charged with PCB Contamination," newspaper article, the Post-Crescent, dated December 18, 1979.

"State Seeks Temporary," newspaper article, originator unknown, title incomplete, dated February 21, 1980.

"Appleton Ready to Back State in PCB Removal," newspaper article, originator unknown, dated April 1, 1980.

"Firm to Test for PCB's in Cited Wetlands," newspaper article by Frank Church, the Post-Crescent, dated April 29, 1980.

"PCB Testing Begins Soon at Wetlands," newspaper article by Frank Church, the Post-Crescent, dated July 11, 1980.

"Tests Confirm High PCB Level," newspaper article by Frank Church, the Post-Crescent, dated August 4, 1980.

"Menasha Utility May be Named in PCB Lawsuit," newspaper article, August 1980. Date partially illegible.

"Waste at County Landfill," newspaper article, Appleton Post-Crescent, dated January 8, 1981.

"Full Board Review Likely in PCB Dispute," newspaper article by Frank Church, dated February 27, 1981.

"Trial Still Likely in PCB Case," newspaper article by Frank Church, the Appleton Post-Crescent, dated July 21, 1981.

"Allis-Chalmers Seeks Trial Postponement," newspaper article by Frank Church, the Appleton Post-Crescent, dated July 27, 1981.

"Costly Fishing Trip," newspaper column from the Appleton Post-Crescent, dated September 3, 1981.

"Disappointing PCB Test May be Setback for A-C," newspaper article by Frank Church, the Appleton Post-Crescent, date illegible. 1981.

"Debris is at Other Sites: Dumper," newspaper article by Frank Church, the Post-Crescent, dated December 10, 1981.

"He Was Offered Fill, Landowner Says," newspaper article by Frank Church, the Appleton Post-Crescent, dated December 11, 1981.

"State Witness Will Challenge Spilling of PCB's," newspaper article by Frank Church, the Post-Crescent, dated December 22, 1981.

"Appleton Ready to Back State in PCB Removal," newspaper article, originator and date unknown.

"PCB-Related Counts Against A-C Dismissed," newspaper article by Frank Church, the Post-Crescent, dated June 8, 1982.

"Superfund to Finance Study of PCB Site? Landfill is 9th on State List." Newspaper article by Frank Church, the Post Crescent, dated September 16, 1983.

"Dumps: A Pile of Trouble," newspaper article by Pat Hensel, the Milwaukee Journal, dated December 12, 1983, and attached article, "Dump Problems Hit Family Landowners," Milwaukee Journal, dated December 11, 1983.

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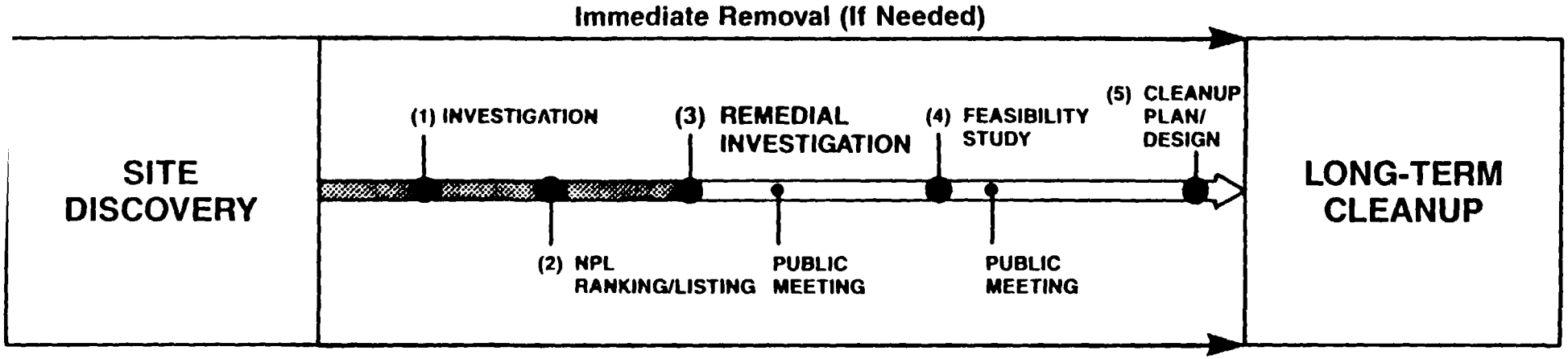
APPENDIX B
EPA SUPERFUND CLEANUP PROCESS



This is a simplified explanation of how a long-term Superfund response works.

After a site is discovered, it is (1) **inspected,** usually by the State. The State then (2) **ranks** the site using a system that takes into account:

- Possible risk to population
- Hazardous potential of substances at the site
- Potential for contaminating drinking water supplies
- Potential for polluting/harming the environment

If the site's problems are serious enough, it will be listed on the National Priorities List (NPL), which is a roster of the nation's worst hazardous waste dumps. Every site on the NPL is qualified for Superfund money.

Next, EPA usually conducts a (3) **remedial investigation.** It assesses how bad the contamination is, what kind of contaminants are present, and who in the community is at risk.

Then EPA does a (4) **feasibility study,** which examines various cleanup alternatives.

A (5) **cleanup plan** is then chosen and **designed.** Once this is finished, the actual cleanup can begin.

The time it takes to complete each of these five steps varies with every site. In general, a remedial investigation/feasibility study takes from 1 to 2 years. Designing the cleanup plan may take 6 months. And implementing the remedy — the actual containment or removal of the waste — may take from 1 to 3 years. If groundwater is involved, the final cleanup may take many more years.

Ongoing activities during a cleanup include:

- Continuous monitoring. If a site becomes an imminent threat to public health or the environment, EPA may conduct an **immediate removal.**
- **Public meetings** and other community relations activities to keep citizens and officials informed.
- Search for **potentially responsible** parties. Once identified, these parties are asked to participate in the cleanup. If they refuse, they may face various legal actions.

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

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