

FINAL

REVISED COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN
YEOMAN CREEK LANDFILL
WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS
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1 OVERVIEW OF THE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 5 developed this Revised **Community Involvement Plan** in preparation for community involvement activities to be conducted following cleanup activities at the Yeoman Creek Landfill site in Waukegan, Illinois. The purpose of this document is to provide information about community concerns and present a plan that will enhance communication between local residents and EPA as future uses at the site progress. (Words appearing in **bold** are defined in Appendix A.)

The objective of community involvement is to involve the public in activities and decisions related to the cleanup of sites. The community involvement program promotes two-way communication between members of the public and EPA. EPA has learned that its decision-making ability is enhanced by actively soliciting comments and information from the public. Public input can be useful in two ways:

- Communities are able to provide valuable information on local history, citizen involvement and site conditions.
- By expressing its concerns, the community is able to assist EPA in developing a response that more effectively addresses the community's needs.

The initial Community Relations Plan for the Yeoman Creek Landfill site was prepared in 1991 corresponding to the **remedial investigation** and **feasibility study** activities. The plan summarized the site background, community background, and community relations program. In the early 1990s, key community concerns were public perception of the site and contamination, property values, health, and understanding EPA's **Superfund** program and procedures.

The information in this plan is based primarily on interviews with local officials and residents conducted during a community assessment, performed by EPA on September 27, 28 and 29, 2005.

This Revised Community Involvement Plan consists of the following sections:

- Section 1 – A summary of the objectives and contents of the Community Involvement Plan
- Section 2 – A description and history of the site.

- Section 3 – A profile of the community around the site, and a discussion of issues and concerns brought forth during the community interviews.
- Section 4 – A discussion of community involvement objectives for the site
- Section 5 – A listing of communications activities designed to implement the community involvement program.

This Community Involvement Plan contains the following appendices:

- Appendix A – A glossary of technical terms.
- Appendix B – A list of locations for public meetings and information repository
- Appendix C – A list of contacts and interested groups
- Appendix D – A list of the community interview questions.

EPA Region 5 has the lead responsibility for managing the cleanup activities, and will oversee technical and community involvement work at the site.

2 SITE BACKGROUND

2.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

Yeoman Creek Landfill is located in Waukegan, Lake County, Illinois. The site consists of three landfills: Yeoman Creek, Edwards Field and Rubloff. The landfills exist within an area bordered on the north by Sunset Avenue/Golf Road, on the south by Glen Flora Avenue, on the west by Lewis Avenue, and on the east by Western Avenue/Buttrick Avenue (Figure 2-1). The landfills are in an established part of the city with apartment buildings, single family homes, restaurants, offices, stores, a nursing home, a former ball field, the Lake County Family YMCA facility, and schools in the vicinity of the site. Yeoman Creek flows through the site into the Waukegan River 1.75 miles south of the site. The site is approximately 70 acres in area. The landfill area was formerly a wetland, and a wetland area remains south of the site. The landfilled waste is from four to 19 feet thick, and its total volume is estimated to be 3.5 million cubic yards.

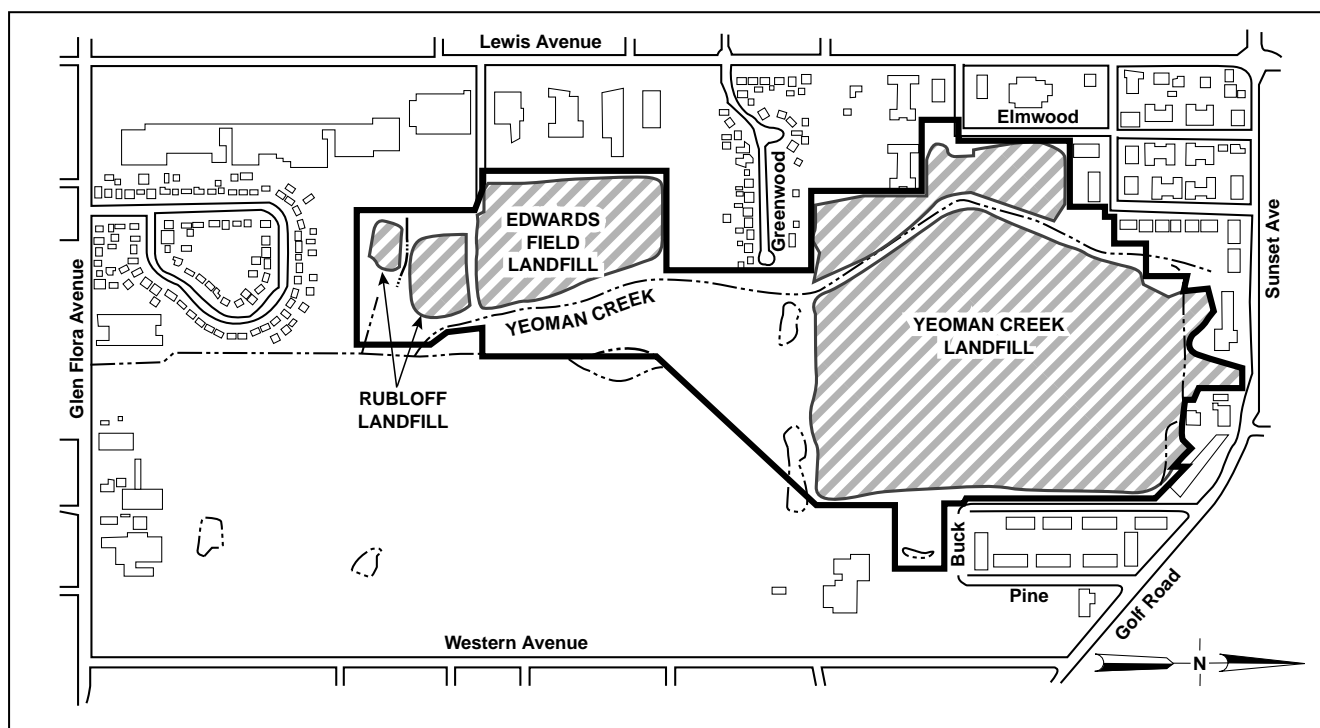
2.2 SITE HISTORY

2.2.1 1959 to 1984 – Landfill Operations, Contamination, and Illinois EPA

The Yeoman Creek Landfill operated from 1959 through 1969 for the city by T-K Disposal and National Disposal companies. The wastes deposited in the site are known to include domestic garbage, landscape waste, demolition debris, and an unknown quantity of **polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB)**-contaminated material from nearby industries, including Outboard Marine Corporation. The area was filled to within five feet of both sides of Yeoman Creek. In 1970, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency determined that **leachate** was constantly entering Yeoman Creek. The leachate discharge was primarily due to inadequate final cover over the site and the proximity of the filled area to Yeoman Creek. Sampling and analysis showed that leachate was having a measurable impact on the creek. In 1980, a two-foot final cover was placed over the site. The cover was relatively flat and substantially reduced but did not completely stop the observed leachate seeps.

From 1980 to 1984, Illinois EPA installed and sampled 22 monitoring wells at the site including seven leachate wells, and also conducted sampling in Yeoman Creek. Illinois EPA reportedly observed a three-foot oil layer at one of the leachate wells, and detected PCBs and other hazardous substances in this oil layer. PCBs were detected in **sediments** in Yeoman Creek adjacent to and downstream from the site.

**Figure 2-1
Site Location Map**



Illinois EPA determined that **iron** and **ammonia** exceeded surface water standards in Yeoman Creek due to runoff from the site. Illinois EPA determined that the shallow **ground water** was mounded below the site and highly contaminated. The deep sand and gravel aquifer was also determined to be contaminated with PCBs and other pollutants, and the contamination was found to have migrated a minimum of 1,000 feet from the site. Illinois EPA also obtained information on the waste thickness and the geology of the site. In addition, Illinois EPA determined that sump pump water at the Terrace Nursing Home, which is adjacent to the site, was contaminated.

2.2.2 1985 to 1990 – EPA Becomes Involved at the Site

In 1985, EPA conducted additional sampling of Yeoman Creek to support the site scoring package for the **Hazardous Ranking System**. In this investigation, PCBs were detected at Yeoman Creek Park, which is downstream from the site. The site inspection report stated that several **methane**-related fires were reported to have occurred at the landfill. As a

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result of this investigation, Yeoman Creek Landfill site was added to the **National Priorities List**.

A draft health assessment for Yeoman Creek Landfill, prepared by the Illinois Department of Public Health, dated May 8, 1989, stated that most of the residences and buildings around the landfill were connected to the municipal water system. However, it noted there were residences two to three miles northeast of the site that use well water.

In December 1989, EPA issued an **Administrative Order** to a group of five **potentially responsible parties** to conduct a remedial investigation and feasibility study for the site. Four members of the group agreed to share the cost of the investigation and study: Browning Ferris Industries, Outboard Marine Corp., the Tewes Co., and the Waukegan School District. These four also agreed to install a fence around the site and to complete certain erosion control measures. The fence was constructed from August to November 1990.

In May 1990, the Waukegan Park District issued a news release announcing the closing of Edwards Field Park for the sampling and analysis of the baseball field surface soil. Later in 1990, Edwards Field Landfill became a part of the Yeoman Creek Landfill Superfund site.

2.2.3 1991 to 2000 – EPA Conducts Investigation, Oversees Cleanup Plan

EPA began field work for the remedial investigation in August 1991 and ended in 1993. The investigation included the installation of monitoring wells and sampling of surface water, sediment, leachate seep, landfill gas and ambient air. The remedial investigation concluded the site was contaminated with **volatile organic compounds (VOCs)**, PCBs, **lead, manganese, iron, chloride** and ammonia in the leachate, ground water and sediments. Landfill gases were detected moving offsite and entering buildings near the site, resulting in an unacceptable health risk.

In May 1995, EPA issued a **proposed plan** recommending a cleanup strategy to address site contamination. EPA's recommendation was to place a cover over the landfill, and install active gas control and leachate collection systems.

In April 1998, EPA ordered the group of potentially responsible parties to install a landfill gas collection system to remove explosive levels of gas that had migrated to the basements and adjacent soils of certain buildings north of the site. In June 1998, the Illinois Department of Health, under cooperative agreement with the U.S. **Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry**, released a health consultation. The report concluded

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the presence of potential or confirmed flammable levels of gases in buildings near the northern side of the site was a public health hazard. The report recommended reducing the flammable gases, developing a safety plan for the building occupants, monitoring levels of airborne VOCs in the buildings, and following confined space entry procedures while working in the buildings basements. The landfill gas collection system was installed and modified several times.

In April 1999, EPA and the group of potentially responsible parties entered into an official agreement for the group to conduct, under EPA oversight, the **remedial design** and **remedial action**. Under this agreement the group collected and analyzed additional samples, started a long-term monitoring program, and designed the cleanup activities.

2.2.4 2001 to 2006 – EPA Approves Cleanup Plan, Considers PCB Disposal

In February 2002, the responsible parties began construction of the cleanup plan. The field crews discovered drummed wastes, which needed to be sampled, analyzed and disposed of before other cleanup activities could continue. Water and leachate also slowed the cleanup activities. Major construction activities were halted in May 2003 for local, state and federal agencies and the responsible parties to evaluate the potential for placing PCB-contaminated material dredged from Waukegan Harbor at the site, should dredging occur at the harbor.

In April 2004, the city of Waukegan confirmed it would never allow the dredged material to be placed at the site. On April 16, 2004, the responsible parties signed contracts to complete the cleanup. All major construction activities were completed in September 2005. The cleanup consisted of the following activities:

- Grading the waste surface to the correct slope
- Limited rainwater contact with the waste
- Installing an active gas collection system at Yeoman Creek Landfill and a wind-assisted ventilator system at the Edwards Field and Rubloff landfills
- Implementing construction controls to limit heavy truck traffic and dust
- Placing a new engineered cover with several layers of material over the landfills.

The city of Waukegan received a Superfund redevelopment grant to plan reuse opportunities at the site. During the planning meetings, local

residents expressed an interest in recreational uses: simple soccer fields, a nature park with pedestrian and bicycle paths and wildlife habitat.

In autumn of 2006, EPA reviewed the effectiveness of the cleanup at Yeoman Creek Landfill. Superfund law requires five-year reviews of sites where the cleanups is either done or in progress and hazardous wastes still remain, but are maintained. Five-year reviews are done to ensure that the cleanup remains effective and protects human health and the environment. The review is scheduled to be completed by February 28, 2007.

3 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

3.1 COMMUNITY PROFILE

The Yeoman Creek Landfill site is located in Waukegan, Lake County, Illinois. According to the U.S. 2000 census, the following figures provide a statistical overview of the city of Waukegan.

- Population: 87,901
- Median age is 30.7
- Education attainment
 - High school graduates or higher, 66.5 percent
 - Bachelor's degree or higher, 16.3 percent
- Race:
 - White (Includes persons reporting only one race.) – 50.1 percent
 - Hispanic or Latino (of any race) – 44.8 percent
 - Black or African American – 19.2 percent
 - Asian (Includes persons reporting only one race.) – 3.6 percent
- Median household income (1999) is \$42,335

According to the city of Waukegan Web site (<http://www.waukeganweb.net/waukeganhistory.html>) Waukegan was settled in the late 1600s as a French trading post and Potawatomi Indian settlement known as “Little Fort.” Records from 1829 stated the Potawatomis signed a treaty in which they gave up all of their land in the area to the federal government. In 1841, Little Fort was the largest community and was named the county seat. The town's population grew between 1844 and 1846 from 150 to 750 people. The population was 2,500 in 1849 when the town was incorporated. At that time the community no longer wanted to be characterized as “little” and the town's name was changed to Waukegan, the Potawatomi word for “fort” or “trading post.” Waukegan was a port city and shipped produce and grain from neighboring counties to Chicago, 45 miles south. Waukegan became a manufacturing center in 1855 upon the development of the Illinois Parallel Railroad (now the Chicago & Northwestern). The town continued to grow and diversify, and Waukegan was incorporated as a city in 1859 with an area of 5.62 square miles. Waukegan's land area now encompasses 2,000 square miles.

Waukegan is governed by a mayor and nine aldermen. The council meets the first and third Mondays each month at City Hall. The public school system (District #60) operates one pre-school, 14 elementary schools, five middle schools, and a high school with total school enrollment of 16,100. Six parochial elementary schools exist in the city. Shimer College, a

liberal arts college, and The College of Lake County's Lakeshore Campus are located in Waukegan.

Waukegan's recreational facilities include 42 parks encompassing 600 acres, five golf courses, three bowling alleys, and two recreation centers with public swimming pools, a senior citizen center, Lake County Sports Ice and Fitness Center, and a YMCA. Jack Benny (1894-1974), a famous comedian and actor in vaudeville, film, radio and television was from Waukegan. The Jack Benny Center for the Arts, located in Bowen Park in Waukegan, is the cultural arts division for the Waukegan Park District. The center is host to the Bowen Park Theatre and Opera Company, the Waukegan Symphony Orchestra and Concert Chorus, and offers classes and private music lessons. St. Therese Medical Center and Victory Memorial Hospital provide hospital care for area residents.

Lake County is located in the north east corner of Illinois and supports a population of 644,356. According to the Lake County Web site (<http://www.co.lake.il.us/about/quickfacts.asp>), the following information provides an overview of the county.

- Demographics (2000 U.S. Census)
 - White, 80.1 percent
 - Hispanic/Latino (may be of any race) 14.4 percent
 - African American, 6.9 percent
 - Asian, 3.9 percent
 - Other 7.9 percent
 - Two or more races, 2 percent
- Median household income, \$66,973
- Places of interest
 - Chain O'Lakes State Park
 - Chicago Bears Halas Hall practice facility
 - Chicago Bulls Berto Center practice facility
 - Great Lakes Naval Trainer Center
 - Gurnee Mills super-regional shopping mall
 - Illinois Beach State Park
 - Six Flags Great America
- Largest employers
 - Department of the Navy
 - Abbott Laboratories
 - Hewitt Associates LLC
 - Motorola
 - Kemper Insurance
 - Baxter Healthcare Corporation

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- Six Flags Great America
- Allegiance Corp.
- Lake County
- Manpower, Inc.

3.2 CHRONOLOGY OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

3.2.1 1991 to 2000 – EPA Announces Field Work, Cleanup Remedy

In October 1991, EPA prepared and distributed a fact sheet, entitled *U.S. EPA Initiates Field Work*, to provide an overview of the remedial investigation of the site. The fact sheet also provided information about the information repository at the Waukegan Public Library and the opportunity to the residents for an EPA **Technical Assistance Grant**.

In May 1995, EPA prepared and distributed a proposed plan that covered the following information.

- Site background
- Summary of site risks
- Summary of alternatives (cleanup options)
- Evaluation of the alternatives
- Explanation of EPA's preferred cleanup option
- Agency contact information and space to provide written comments.
- Public comment period (May 15 to June 15, 1995)
- Public meeting (June 1, 1995)

EPA sponsored a public meeting for the Agency to present information, respond to questions from the public and solicit public comment on the cleanup remedy. EPA also extended the public comment period another 30 days to July 15, 1995.

3.2.2 2001 to 2007 – EPA Offers Public Information in English and Spanish

In June 2001, EPA prepared and distributed a fact sheet in English and Spanish, entitled *Construction To Begin This Summer*, announcing construction of the cleanup plan would begin that summer. The fact sheet summarized the following highlights of the cleanup process:

- Grading
- Gas collection system
- Final cover system
- Creek-isolation system
- Excavation of waste, soils, and sediments

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The fact sheet included a summary and a diagram of passive recreational uses to give the residents an idea of future uses of the site. EPA sponsored an informal, open house on June 5, 2001, to discuss the construction and cleanup plan to interested residents.

In March 2002, EPA issued a fact sheet in English and Spanish, entitled *Cleanup Action Begins This Month*, announcing Edward Field Landfill and Rubloff Landfill was included in the Yeoman Creek Landfill site. The fact sheet stated construction of the cleanup plan was ready to start. The fact sheet summarized the following components of the remedial action work plan:

- Final cover system
- Soil and sediment excavation
- Surface water management
- Gas management system
- Construction controls and sequencing

The March 2002 fact sheet also made known the following minor changes to the **record of decision**:

- A wind-assisted ventilator system will be used at the Edwards Field and Rubloff Landfills instead of an active gas collection system.
- Alternative materials, such as tire chips would be used in place of gravel for the ventilation and drainage layers of the cover.
- Water bladders and earthen berms, instead of steel pipes will be used to protect the creek during excavation of contaminated sediments and construction activities.

This cleanup was suspended when dozens of buried drums were discovered.

EPA dispensed a fact sheet in English and Spanish entitled *EPA Considers Possibility of Placing Waukegan Harbor Sediment at Superfund Site* in August 2003. EPA informed site-area residents that it was considering a proposal to place dredged Waukegan Harbor site sediment in the Yeoman Creek Landfill site. In May 2003, EPA halted the cleanup and reconstruction project at Yeoman Creek Landfill to take the time to study the sediment proposal.

In July 2004, EPA distributed a fact sheet in English and Spanish, entitled *Cleanup Work Resumes*, to announce the restart of the cleanup construction at the site.

In September 2005, EPA conducted community interviews to update the 1991 community involvement plan. EPA mailed invitations in English and Spanish, entitled *Tell us what you think*, to encourage area residents to participate in the community interviews process. More information regarding the community interviews is provided in the next section.

In the fall of 2006, EPA published two newspaper advertisements in English and Spanish (*Waukegan News Sun*, October 27, 2006, and *Nueva Semana*, November 10, 2006) to announce that EPA was conducting its five-year review of the effectiveness of the cleanup at the site.

3.3 KEY COMMUNITY ISSUES

On September 27, 28 and 29, 2005, representatives of EPA met one-on-one with 29 area residents and Waukegan public officials to discuss community concerns regarding the on-going environmental activities of the Yeoman Creek Landfill site. The following is a summary of the major areas of concern raised during these interviews.

3.3.1 Future Use

All of the persons interviewed were interested in the site becoming a passive recreational area/park. One couple who has lived near the area since the 1950s said at that time the area was considered for a natural parkland or nature preserve, but instead it was developed as a landfill. Almost everyone said the site's perimeter fencing needed to be removed to create an open area with easy access. One said the fence needed to be taken out so the recreational area did not look dangerous. Another said there would be a need to continually educate the residents about the site especially if the recreational area is fenced off. Most said the site's signs regarding contamination also needed to be discarded. One said the park could have an official new name when it opens to the public. Another said the passive recreational area has to be attractive to families. One suggested Chicago Wilderness and Open Lands groups be contacted to assist in the development of the passive recreational area.

Some thought areas for informal play of soccer, basketball and softball/baseball would be a good addition to a passive recreational area. However, one person did not want basketball courts in this area. Some were inclined to use the open area for children to fly kites and model

airplanes. A few said it would be great for the kids who live in the nearby apartment complexes to have a place to run and play instead of using the street as their playground. One mentioned the area could be used for outdoor festivals. One person was adamant that there was no need for another golf course.

Some were looking forward to the area being seeded and grassed. Residents mentioned planting prairie grasses, trees, shrubs and wildflowers. With this idea, one mentioned that landscaping needed to be done with security issues in mind and be of low maintenance. Others were interested in biking and walking trails and a place to sit and enjoy the natural areas. Some thought the area could be used for guided environmental or nature walks and classes (provided by college students as an independent study course). Along these lines, some were interested in using the area for their bird watching hobby. A few noticed that wildlife, specifically geese, have started to return to the open area since construction activities ended, and added that it would not be long for other wildlife to return to the area. One noted that walking trails would need to be 10 feet wide for maintenance, police and emergency vehicles could drive on the trails. A few mentioned a dog park that currently exists at one end of the site. One said the property could be really utilized with minimum of liability, and added it would benefit to all citizens of Waukegan as well as to the site-area residents. Another said Waukegan does not have other large open areas for such uses.

Many asked questions regarding the specific uses in site's future. The following questions were asked.

- Can basketball and tennis courts be constructed on the new recreational area?
- Can a building, such as restrooms and shelters, be constructed as part of the recreational use?
- Is a skating (ice [in the wintertime], roller, inline, and skateboard) park a possibility?
- Who will be in charge of cleaning, maintaining and security monitoring of the new space?
- Will there be any vehicle access to/on the park?
- Will lights be installed in and around the recreational area?
- Is it possible to install sidewalks along the park's perimeter and a parking lot in one corner for park patrons?
- Who will pay for the construction of the passive recreational area?

A few were concerned about security issues at the new open area and thought the city should install security cameras to monitor activities. A

few had safety concerns for children using the recreational area. One said gang members do not congregate in open areas, but would look to “hang out” in and around shelters. Another was concerned homeless people would camp on the recreational area. A few said it appeared that no one wants to assume responsibility for the cleaning, maintaining and security of the passive recreational area. On the other hand, one said community groups could volunteer to help clean and maintain the area, and added that the forest preserve would be a good role model to follow. The same person said cleaning, maintaining and security for bathrooms would be a headache. Another was concerned the property would be used by non-resident traffic to cut through the park.

3.3.2 Cleanup Activities

Many of the persons interviewed commented on or asked about the flares (burning off the methane gas created by the decaying wastes in the landfill) on the landfilled areas. Most said they could see the flares. They asked if the flares would remain once the site is converted to its future use. One was concerned the methane gas could cause an explosion. This resident said gas was detected in apartment complex basements.

A few asked if the landfill was safe or stable and if the debris was removed as a result of the cleanup activities. They asked if there was any **asbestos** disposed of in the landfill. They asked if dredged PCBs from Lake Michigan would be disposed on-site. They were concerned about the cleanup of the creek. They asked if the stagnant creek would be dredged because that area continuously smelled bad. Several persons commented on the foul smells emitted from the creek and/or site. They were also concerned with the grading of the landfill and how it was designed for the runoff of stormwater. One said in large rain events the water pools in the back of their property. They wanted to know if residents/residences could still be affected by the runoff from the landfill and if it was safe to water their gardens.

Several apartment complex owners were very displeased with the work done and cooperation provided by the construction contractor. The owners were infuriated with the breakdown of numerous apartment air conditioning units due to the influx of dust from the cleanup construction at the landfill. The owners had to replace the air conditioner units. They discussed the issue with the construction contractor representative and requested additional dust control/suppression measures. The owners said the contractor agreed to reimburse the apartment owners for the air conditioning units after the contractor completed its testing for radon in the apartment building basements. According to the apartment complex owners, the contractor reneged on the reimbursement after the owners

permitted the contractor access to their buildings for the radon testing procedures. The owners began daily washing down of their apartment buildings for dust control and to maintain working air conditioners. One owner said his apartment complex swimming pool was ruined because of the dust problem and had to be closed. He said for a time before he closed the pool he paid the costs for additional pool maintenance and chemicals. The owner said when he approached the construction contractor with this issue he said the contractor replied “tough” — it was the owner’s problem. The owners said when it rained the street between the landfill and row of apartment buildings was slick with mud. In addition, a few residents complained about constant dust in their homes during construction.

The owners said due to the dust problem their computers were impacted, the shrubs died, and weeds from the landfill overcame their lawns. The owners said they went to the county tax assessor’s office to ask for consideration of their loss of tenants and income while enduring the construction; however, the county would not give them a tax break.

The apartment complex owners were also concerned of the destructive impact heavy equipment used by the construction contractor had on their buildings. The owners said the heavy equipment was on the entire site and changed the terrain and as a result of that activity their buildings were sinking, ceilings and walls were cracking, and outdoor balconies were bowing. The owners were greatly concerned for their buildings and tenants.

Owners said the signs on the site fence warning people of the contamination and danger of the site alarmed and scared away prospective renters from the apartment complexes. The owners said retired persons were especially scared from renting there. The owners said they could not keep long-term tenants because of the signs, construction noise, dust, and smells from the previous location of the methane treatment facility. Also, the owners said they lost quality tenants (“police officers, teachers, and other educated persons”) and could not rent apartments to new “quality” tenants.

The apartment complex owners said the cleanup construction was not complete because PVC pipes that should have been buried were lying on top of the ground. Others asked whose job is it to finish the site work before reuse construction can begin.

3.3.3 Contamination

Some residents were concerned about contamination, specifically PCBs and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). They asked if the PCBs and

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VOCs could leach or migrate to Yeoman Creek to Waukegan River to Lake Michigan. A few residents said debris and oil were carried from the site to Waukegan River and into the harbor (Lake Michigan). They said PCBs in the river were entering the boat area of the harbor. They said EPA will have to prove that the Yeoman Creek Landfill is not continuing to contaminate Waukegan's harbor. They said areas down river from the site should be tested for contamination, and added that contamination is still in the riverbed and eventually swirls around into the harbor. They said EPA makes it very difficult for cleanup and the Agency should contribute to the cleanup of the harbor/marina.

Another resident was concerned with potential contamination in Yeoman Creek. The resident observed an orange, gooey substance coming out the side of the creek's bank at the mouth of the creek. The resident had previously observed a green, foamy substance in the same area. The resident said the odor smelled like sulfur and that both substances smelled the same. The resident speculated the substance could have something to do with the laundry from the nearby nursing home.

3.3.4 Public Perception

A few persons said they were concerned with the public perception of a once contaminated area would now be a suitable for public use. They said mothers would be especially cautious and concerned because of the years the site was fenced and identified as hazardous. They presumed older people would use the area first because they used to play there when they were children; however, the persons interviewed admitted that would depend on how long people lived in the area.

4 EPA'S COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM

Community involvement objectives and activities have been developed to encourage public participation during environmental studies and activities at the Yeoman Creek Landfill site. EPA's community involvement program is intended to ensure that residents and interested officials are informed about activities taking place at the Yeoman Creek, Edwards Field and Rubloff landfills site and have opportunities to provide input during the Superfund process. To be effective, the community involvement program must be formulated according to the community's need for information, and its interest and willingness to participate in the process.

The following objectives have been developed as a guideline for the implementation of community involvement activities.

4.1 LOCAL OFFICIALS AND LEADERS

Enlist the support and participation of local officials and community leaders. Local representatives and officials of the city of Waukegan and leaders of the Spanish community frequent contact with residents provides a direct line of communication in which questions and concerns may be addressed or referred to EPA. It is essential that local officials be informed of site activities, plans, findings and developments. Appropriate officials and community leaders to keep informed and involved include individuals listed in Appendix C of this plan.

4.2 RESIDENTS

Identify and assess residents' perception of the landfills and future use opportunities by soliciting input. Information regarding residents' concerns and perception of the site is indispensable. At this time, the areas of concern are: future use, cleanup activities, contamination, and public perception. Understanding these concerns will help EPA focus its level of effort for community involvement at the site. Background information and the direction of local concern will determine those activities that best meet the community's needs.

4.3 TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES

Provide follow-up explanation about technical activities, contaminants and future use. Concise, easily understood, and timely information should be available to area residents concerning the schedule of technical activities and future use; their purpose and their outcome. The community

involvement staff should also attempt to identify special situations or concerns where more specialized information is desired by individuals or groups. Finally, to ensure that inquiries from the community are handled efficiently and consistently, EPA should continue to maintain a single point of contact.

4.4 PROCEDURES, POLICIES AND REQUIREMENTS

Inform the community about the procedures, policies, and requirements of the Superfund Program. Some individuals interviewed regarding the Yeoman Creek Landfill site did not fully understand the Superfund program. This is especially critical as the site is cleaned up and is focused on reuse considerations. To dispel possible confusion about EPA's purpose and responsibilities at the site, an effort should be made to circulate basic information to the community describing the Superfund process. EPA terms, acronyms, policies and procedures should also be explained as site activities progress.

As the cleanup is finalized, it will also be worthwhile to evaluate the effectiveness of the community involvement activities in providing information to residents and encouraging citizen participation.

5 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT TECHNIQUES

In these final stages of site cleanup, EPA Region 5 undertakes several activities to maintain its communication with those affected by the Yeoman Creek Landfill site. A member of the EPA Region 5 community involvement staff has been designated to respond directly to media and public inquiries regarding site activities. Activities that may be conducted following the cleanup of the Yeoman Creek Landfill site are described below.

5.1 MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH LOCAL OFFICIALS AND COMMUNITY LEADERS

The process of community interviews has already established an initial communications link between the community and EPA. Furthermore, EPA has designated the community involvement coordinator for the site as a contact person (See Appendix C – EPA Representatives). Access to a contact person reduces the frustration that may accompany attempts to obtain information and communicate with the several agencies and organizations involved in the cleanup. The community involvement coordinator will continue to maintain contact with the appropriate local officials and community leaders to provide them the opportunity to address any issues that may arise during the cleanup at the site.

EPA will provide local officials and community leaders with periodic updates on site activities. Appropriate officials and community leaders to maintain contact with include: mayor, city alderman, city parks department, and county environmental members. (The names, addresses and phone numbers of these individuals are listed in Appendix C of this Community Involvement Plan).

5.2 MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH AREA RESIDENTS

The background information that residents may provide about a site is valuable to EPA in planning the cleanup of the site. EPA will maintain a mailing list as one means of providing information to site-area residents and interested members of the general community. Residents can voice their concerns regarding the site directly to the designated EPA representatives listed in Appendix C of this Community Involvement Plan). EPA will be prepared to communicate to the Spanish-speaking residents in written information, in the telephone conversations, and at public meetings.

5.3 MAINTAIN AN INFORMATION REPOSITORY

Superfund requires the establishment of an information repository for any EPA cleanup site. An information repository is a designated location (usually a library or other public building), that houses a file of site-specific documents and general information about Superfund. A site file found in an information repository typically includes consent orders, work plans, technical reports, and copies of laws. An information repository facilitates public access to site-related information. EPA has established a repository for the Yeoman Creek Landfill site. Its location is listed below and in Appendix B of this plan. Many documents, plans and other finalized written materials generated during the investigation and cleanup have been placed in the repository. EPA will update the repository as needed.

The information repository for the Yeoman Creek Landfill site is available at:

Waukegan Public Library
128 N. County St.
Waukegan, Ill.

5.4 PROVIDE SITE AND SUPERFUND INFORMATION ON THE INTERNET

Many of the persons interviewed have access to and are accustomed to using the Internet. Information on the Superfund process and the site will be provided on the EPA's Web site:

www.epa.gov/R5Super/npl/illinois/ILD980500102.htm .

5.5 WRITE AND DISTRIBUTE NEWS RELEASES

Prepared statements will be released to the local newspaper, and radio and television stations to announce any significant activities. A list of area media is provided in Appendix C.

5.6 PREPARE AND DISTRIBUTE FACT SHEETS AND UPDATE REPORTS

Fact sheets and update reports, written in non-technical language and produced to coincide with particular milestones are intended to provide the community with detailed information about the site. These will be placed in the information repository and sent to everyone on the site mailing list. In addition, fact sheets or update reports will also be prepared in Spanish.

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Information may also be placed on EPA Region 5's Web site at: www.epa.gov/region5/sites/. Residents indicated that past fact sheets have been of sufficient technical detail and content.

5.7 HOLD PUBLIC MEETINGS

Meetings provide an opportunity for EPA to present specific information and a proposed course of action. These meetings are not necessarily formal public hearings. Instead, meetings are useful to exchange information and for people to express their concerns to EPA, state or local government officials. Such meetings should remain flexible to account for technical milestones and public interest. A list of potential locations for public meetings is provided in Appendix B.

5.8 PUBLISH ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements may be published in the three local suburban newspapers, the *News Sun*, *Nueva Semana*, and *La Luz*. An advertisement may also be placed if significant findings or actions, such as EPA's five-year reviews, occur at the site following the cleanup. Advertisements also will be published to announce all public meetings sponsored by EPA.

5.9 PROGRAM EVALUATION

At key milestones during the cleanup, EPA Region 5 may evaluate the effectiveness of the community involvement program for the Yeoman Creek Landfill site. Questionnaires or other evaluation tools may be designed to assess the effectiveness of public meetings, fact sheets and other activities in conveying information and encouraging citizen participation.

6 TIME FRAME SUMMARY FOR COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES

**Figure 6-1
Time Frame for Community Involvement Activities**

Activity	Time Frame
1. Maintain contact with local officials and community leaders	As needed
2. Maintain contact with area residents	As needed
3. Maintain an information repository	On going
4. Provide site and Superfund information on the Internet	Currently in operation
5. Write and distribute news releases	As needed
6. Prepare and distribute fact sheets and update reports	As needed
7. Hold public meetings	As needed
8. Publish newspaper advertisements	As needed
9. Program Evaluation	As needed

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Appendix A

Glossary

Administrative Order

An enforceable agreement pursuant to the Superfund law, signed by EPA and potentially responsible parties, whereby the PRPs agree to perform and/or pay for some or all of the response costs involved in site investigation and/or cleanup.

Ammonia

Ammonia is a colorless gaseous alkaline compound (chemical formula NH₃). It is very soluble in water, has a characteristic pungent odor, is an irritant, is lighter than air, and is formed as a result of the decomposition of organic material. Because of its characteristics, ammonia is normally utilized in solution with water.

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

ATSDR is an agency under the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. ATSDR's mission is to prevent exposure and adverse human health effects and diminished quality of life associated with exposure to hazardous substances from waste sites, unplanned releases, and other sources of pollution in the environment.

Asbestos

A strong and incombustible fiber widely used in the past for fireproofing and insulation. The small, buoyant fibers are easily inhaled or swallowed, causing a number of serious diseases including: asbestosis, a chronic disease of the lungs that makes breathing more and more difficult; cancer; and mesothelioma, a cancer (specific to asbestos exposure) of the membranes that line the chest and abdomen.

Chloride

Chloride is a chemical compound that is a mixture of chlorine and another substance. Chlorine is a greenish, toxic, gaseous element that is commonly used as a disinfectant and bleaching agent

Community Involvement Plan

A CIP is plan that outlines specific community involvement activities that occur during an investigation and cleanup at the site. The CIP outlines how EPA will keep the public informed of work at the site and the ways in which residents can review and

comment on decisions that may affect the final cleanup actions at the site. The document is available in the site's information repository maintained by EPA.

Feasibility study

A study of a hazardous waste site intended to: (1) evaluate alternative remedial actions from technical, environmental, and cost effectiveness perspectives; (2) recommend the cost-effective remedial action; and (3) prepare a conceptual design, a cost estimate for budgetary purposes, and a preliminary construction schedule.

Ground water

Ground water is water that flows or seeps downward below the earth's surface and saturates soil or rock, supplying springs and wells.

Hazardous Ranking System

The Hazard Ranking System (HRS) is the principal screening tool used by EPA to evaluate relative risks to public health and the environment associated with abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. The HRS is a screening tool and not a site-specific risk assessment. The HRS calculates a site score between 0 and 100 based on the actual and/or potential releases of hazardous substances from the site through the air, surface water, or ground water, or the actual and/or potential exposure of receptors by coming into contact with contamination. The score is based on many other factors such as density and proximity of human population to contamination. A site receiving an HRS score of 28.5 or above is eligible for placing on the National Priorities List (NPL). This score is the primary factor in deciding if the site should be on the NPL and has no significance as an indicator of a specific risk level to people or environmental receptors. The limited data used to develop the HRS score are designed to support site screening and are not intended to provide support for a quantitative risk assessment. The HRS, therefore, is a mechanism that allows EPA to make objective decisions on national priorities across sites nation-wide.

Iron

Iron is a heavy flexible magnetic metallic element that is silver-white in pure form but readily rusts. Iron is commonly used in construction and tools and armament

Lead

Lead is a soft heavy toxic malleable metallic element that is bluish white when freshly cut but tarnishes readily to dull grey

Manganese

Manganese is a gray-white or silvery brittle, metallic, element which resembles iron but is not magnetic. Manganese is combined with iron to form ferromanganese, which is used to increase strength, hardness, and wear resistance of steel.

Methane

Methane is an odorless, colorless, flammable gas that is the major constituent of natural gas. It can be formed from rotting organic matter (i.e., trash in a landfill), and seep up through soils or migrate through underground piping to the surface.

National Priorities List

The National Priorities List (NPL) is the list of national priorities among the known releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants throughout the United States and its territories.

Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB)

Polychlorinated biphenyl is a synthetic, organic chemical once widely used in electrical equipment, specialized hydraulic systems, heat transfer systems, and other industrial products. PCBs are highly toxic and a potent carcinogen. Any hazardous wastes that contain more than 50 parts per million of PCBs are subject to regulation under the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act.

Potentially responsible parties

Any individual or company--including owners, operators, transporters or generators--potentially responsible for, or contributing to a spill or other contamination at a Superfund site. Whenever possible, through administrative and legal actions, EPA requires PRPs to clean up hazardous sites they have contaminated.

Proposed plan

A proposed plan is a document that presents the site history, remedial investigation, feasibility study, EPA's preferred cleanup remedy, and opportunities for public involvement in the Superfund decision-making process.

Record of decision

A public document that explains which cleanup alternative(s) will be used at National Priorities List sites.

Remedial action

Remedial action is the actual construction or implementation phase of a Superfund site cleanup that follows remedial design.

Remedial design

Remedy design (RD) is the phase in Superfund site cleanup where the technical specifications for cleanup remedies and technologies are designed.

Remedial investigation

An investigation intended to gather the data necessary to: (1) determine the nature and extent of problems at the site; (2) establish cleanup criteria for the site; (3) identify preliminary alternative remedial actions; and (4) support the technical and cost analyses of the alternatives.

Sediment

Sediment is topsoil, sand, and minerals washed from the land into water, usually after rain or snow melt. Sediment collects in the bottom of creeks, rivers, reservoirs and harbors.

Superfund

Superfund is the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA). It is the federal law that concerns the removal or cleanup of hazardous substances in the environment and at hazardous waste sites. The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) amended CERCLA in 1986.

Technical Assistance Grant

Technical Assistance Grants of up to \$50,000 are provided to citizens' groups to obtain assistance in interpreting information related to cleanups at Superfund sites or those proposed for the National Priorities List. Grants are used by such groups to hire technical advisors to help them understand the site-related technical information for the duration of response activities.

Volatile organic chemicals

Organic chemicals all contain the element carbon; organic chemicals are the basic chemicals found in living things and in products derived from living things, such as coal, petroleum and

refined petroleum products. Many of the organic chemicals we use do not occur in Nature, but were synthesized by chemists in laboratories. Volatile chemicals produce vapors readily; at room temperature and normal atmospheric pressure, vapors escape easily from volatile liquid chemicals. Volatile Organic chemicals include gasoline, industrial chemicals such as benzene, solvents such as toluene and xylene, and tetrachloroethylene (perchloroethylene, the principal dry cleaning solvent). Many volatile organic chemicals are also hazardous air pollutants; for example, benzene causes cancer.

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APPENDIX B

INFORMATION REPOSITORY AND PUBLIC MEETING LOCATIONS

B.1 INFORMATION REPOSITORY

Waukegan Public Library

128 N. County St.
Waukegan, IL 60085

(847) 623-2041
Contact: Reference Department

Library Hours:

Monday – Thursday: 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Friday: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Saturday: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sunday (Labor Day through Memorial Day): 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

B.2 PUBLIC MEETING FACILITIES

The Ray Bradbury Room (Meeting Room)

Waukegan Public Library
128 N. County St.
Waukegan, IL 60085

Contact: Web Page – <http://ww.waukeganpl.org/services/meetingroom.html>
for online request form and printable request form
Phone: (847) 623-2041

City Hall

City of Waukegan
100 Martin Luther King, Jr. Avenue
Waukegan, IL 60085

Contact: Wayne Motley, City Clerk
Phone: (847) 599-2513
E-mail: wayne.motley@ci.waukegan.il.us

APPENDIX C

LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED GROUPS

C.1 FEDERAL ELECTED OFFICIALS

Senator Richard J. Durbin (202) 224-2152
332 Dirksen Senate Office Building Fax: (202) 228-0400
Washington, DC 20510 E-mail: durbin.senate.gov

District Office: (312) 353-4952
Senator Richard J. Durbin Fax: (312) 353-0150
Kluczynski Federal Office Building
230 S. Dearborn St., Suite 3800
Chicago, IL 60604

Senator Barack Obama (202) 224-2854
713 Hart Senate Office Building Fax: (202) 228-4260
Washington, DC 20510 E-mail: obama.senate.gov

District Office: (312) 886-3506
Senator Barack Obama Fax: (312) 886-3514
Kluczynski Federal Office Building
230 S. Dearborn St., Suite 3900
Chicago, IL 60604

Representative Mark Steven Kirk (202) 225-4835
1717 Longworth House Office Building Fax: (202) 225-0837
Washington, DC 20515 E-mail: rep.kirk.house.gov

District Office: (847) 940-0202
Representative Mark Steven Kirk Fax: (847) 940-7143
20 S. Martin Luther King Drive
Waukegan, IL 60085

C.2 STATE ELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor Rod Blagoyevich (217) 782-6830
Office of the Governor Fax: (217) 524-4049
207 State House E-mail: governor@illinois.gov
Springfield, IL 62706

District Office: (312) 814-2121
Governor Rod Blagojevich Fax: (312) 814-6775
Office of the Governor
James R. Thompson Center
100 W. Randolph St., Suite 16-100
Chicago, IL 60601

Pat Quinn (217) 782-7884
Lieutenant Governor Fax: (217) 524-6262
214 State Capitol E-mail: www.state.il.us/ltgov
Springfield, IL 62706

District Office: (312) 814-5220
Pat Quinn Fax: (312) 814-4862
Lieutenant Governor
James R. Thompson Center
100 W. Randolph St., Suite 15-200
Chicago, IL 60601

Terry Link (217) 782-8181
Illinois State Senator, District 30 Fax: (217) 558-6006
122 State House E-mail: senator@link30.org
Springfield, IL 62706

District Office: (847) 735-8181
Terry Link Fax: (847) 735-8184
Illinois State Senator, District 30
906 Muir Ave.
Lake Bluff, IL 60044

Eddie Washington (217) 558-1012
Illinois State Representative, District 60 Fax: (217) 558-1092
2086M Stratton Building E-mail: washington60th@aol.com
Springfield, IL 62706

District Office: (847) 623-0060
Eddie Washington Fax: (847) 623-6078
Illinois State Representative, District 60
141A S. Genesee St.
Waukegan, IL 60085

C.3 LOCAL OFFICIALS

Ray Vukovich (847) 599-2514
Director of Governmental Services Fax: (847) 360-9299
City of Waukegan E-mail: ray.vukovich@ci.waukegan.il.us
100 N. Martin Luther King Jr. Ave.
Waukegan, IL 60085

Richard H. Hyde (847) 599-2510
Mayor E-mail: mayor@ci.waukegan.il.us
City of Waukegan
100 N. Martin Luther King Jr. Ave.
Waukegan, IL 60085

Edith Newsome 2014 W. Grove Ave. (847) 336-3941
5th Ward Alderman Waukegan, IL 60085 E-mail: edithnewsome@aol.com
City of Waukegan
100 N. Martin Luther King Jr. Ave.
Waukegan, IL 60085

Wayne Motley (847) 599-2513
City Clerk Fax: (847) 360-9744
City of Waukegan E-mail: wayne.motley@ci.waukegan.il.us
100 N. Martin Luther King Jr. Ave.
Waukegan, IL 60085

Mike Trigg, CPRP (847) 360-4724
Superintendent of Parks Fax: (847) 244-7345
Waukegan Park District E-mail: mtrigg@waukeganparks.org
221 Ernie Krueger Cir.
Waukegan, IL 60087

John Moore (847) 625-6858
City Engineer Fax: (847) 406-3141
City of Waukegan E-mail: john.moore@ci.waukegan.il.us
100 N. Martin Luther King Jr. Ave.
Waukegan, IL 60085

William "Biddy" Johnston (847) 360-0944
Director, Public Works E-mail: biddy.johnston@ci.waukegan.il.us
City of Waukegan
100 N. Martin Luther King Jr. Ave.
Waukegan, IL 60085

Barry A. Burton (847) 377-2250
 County Administrator Fax: (847) 360-6732
 Lake County E-mail: BBurton@co.lake.il.us
 18 N. County St., 9th Floor
 Waukegan, IL 60085

Suzi Schmidt (District 3) (847) 337-2300
 President Fax: (847) 356-9668
 Lake County Board E-mail: SSchmidt@co.lake.il.us
 18 N. County St., 10th Floor
 Waukegan, IL 60085

Michael S. Talbett (District 19) (847) 438-9900
 Vice President Fax: (847) 550-8686
 Lake County Board E-mail: MTalbett@co.lake.il.us
 18 N. County St., 10th Floor
 Waukegan, IL 60085

Robert Sabonjian (847) 336-5154
 Board Member (District 8) Fax: None
 Lake County Board E-mail: BSabonjian@co.lake.il.us
 18 N. County St., 10th Floor
 Waukegan, IL 60085

Dale W. Galassie (847) 377-8000
 Director
 Lake County Health Department
 3010 Grand Ave.
 Waukegan, IL 60085

Anthony Smithson (847) 984-5000
 Director
 Environmental Health Services
 Lake County Health Department
 118 S. Main St.
 Wauconda, IL 60084

C.4 EPA REPRESENTATIVES

Mike Joyce (312) 353-5546
 Community Involvement Coordinator (800) 621-8431
 Office of Public Affairs (P-19J) Fax: (312) 353-1155
 EPA Region 5 E-mail: joyce.mike@epa.gov
 77 W. Jackson Blvd.
 Chicago, IL 60604-3590

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Chicago, IL 60604-3590

(312) 886-4442
Fax: (312) 886-4071
E-mail: ohl.matthew@epa.gov

C.5 ILLINOIS STATE AGENCY REPRESENTATIVES

Tammy Mitchell
Community Relations Coordinator
Illinois EPA
1021 N. Grand Ave., E.
Springfield, IL 62794

(217) 524-2292
E-mail: Tammy.Mitchell@illinois.gov

Erin Rednour
Remedial Project Manager
Illinois EPA
1021 N. Grand Ave., E.
Springfield, IL 62794

(217) 785-8725
E-mail: Erin.Rednour@illinois.gov

C.6 NEWSPAPERS

News Sun
2383 N. Delaney Rd.
Waukegan, IL 60087

(847) 336-7000
Fax: (847) 249-7202

C.7 AREA SPANISH NEWSPAPERS

Nueva Semana
222 N. Genessee St.
Waukegan, IL 60085

(847) 662-9974
Fax: (847) 662-0438

La Luz
2118 N. Green Bay Rd.
Waukegan, IL 60087

(847) 599-6103

C.8 LOCAL TELEVISION STATIONS

None

C.9 AREA TELEVISION STATIONS

WBBM (CBS-Channel 2) 630 N. McClurg Ct. Chicago, IL 60611	(312) 944-6000 Fax: (312) 202-3878
WCIU (Independent-Channel 26) 26 N. Halsted St. Chicago, IL 60661	(312) 705-2600 Fax: (312) 705-2656
WFBT (Independent-Channel 19) 26 N. Halsted St. Chicago, IL 60661	(312) 705-2623 Fax: (312) 705-2620
WFLD (Fox-Channel 32) 205 N. Michigan Ave. Chicago, IL 60601	(312) 565-5532 Fax: (312) 819-1332
WGN (Warner Bros.-Channel 9) 2501 W. Bradley Pl. Chicago, IL 60618	(773) 528-2311 Fax: (773) 528-6050
WLS (ABC-Channel 7) 190 N. State St. Chicago, IL 60601	(312) 750-7777 Fax: (312) 899-8019
WMAQ (NBC-Channel 5) 454 N. Columbus Dr. Chicago, IL 60611	(312) 836-5555 Fax: (312) 527-5925
WPWR (UPN-Channel 50) 2151 N. Elston Ave. Chicago, IL 60614	(773) 276-5050 Fax: (773) 276-6477
WSNS (Hispanic-Channel 44) 454 N. Columbus Dr., 5 th Floor Chicago, IL 60622	(312) 836-3000 Fax: (312) 836-3232
WTTW (PBS-Channel 11) 5400 N. Saint Louis Ave. Chicago, IL 60625	(773) 583-5000 Fax: (773) 509-5304
WYCC (PBS-Channel 20) 7500 S. Pulaski Rd. Chicago, IL 60652	(773) 838-7878 Fax: (773) 581-2071

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C.10 AREA SPANISH TELEVISION STATIONS

WFBT (Multi-Cultural-Channel 23) Weigel Broadcasting 26 N. Halsted St. Chicago, IL 60661	(312) 705-2623 Fax: (312) 705-2666
WGBO (Spanish-Channel 66) Univision Television Group 541 N. Fairbanks Ct., Suite 1100 Chicago, IL 60611	(312) 670-1000 Fax: (312) 494-6491
WSNS (Spanish-Channel 44) Telemundo Group, Inc. 454 N. Columbus Chicago, IL 60611	(312) 836-3000 Fax: (312) 836-3034

C.11 LOCAL RADIO STATIONS

WKRS-AM (News/Talk-1220) 3250 Belvidere Rd. Waukegan, IL 60085	(847) 336-7900 Fax: (847) 336-1523
WXLC-FM (Variety Music-102.3) 3250 Belvidere Rd. Waukegan, IL 60085	(847) 336-7900 Fax: (847) 336-1523

C.12 AREA SPANISH RADIO STATIONS

Univision Communications, Inc. 625 N. Michigan Ave., #300 Chicago, IL 60611	
Jerry Ryan, General Manager	
La Que Buena-FM (105.1)	(312) 642-1051 Fax: (312) 981-1850
Pasion-FM (106.7)	(312) 751-5566 Fax: (312) 981-1850
VIVA-FM (93.5)	(312) 266-9848 Fax: (312) 981-1850
VIVA-FM (103.1)	(312) 266-9848 Fax: (312) 981-1850
WIND-AM (560)	(312) 981-1800 Fax: (312) 981-1820
WOJO-FM (105.1)	(312) 981-1800 Fax: (312) 981-1820
WRTO-AM (1200)	(312) 981-1800 Fax: (312) 981-1820
WVIV-FM (103.1)	(312) 981-1800 Fax: (312) 981-1820
WVIX-FM (93.5)	(312) 981-1800 Fax: (312) 981-1820

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Kovas Communications

2100 Lee St.

Evanston, IL 60202

Frank Kovas, General Manager

WONX-AM (1590)

(847) 475-1590

Fax: (773) 277-1590

Spanish Broadcasting System

150 N. Michigan Ave., #1040

Chicago, IL 60601

Mario Paez, General Manager

WDEK-FM (92)

WKIE-FM (92.5)

WKIF-FM (92.7)

WLEY-FM (107.9)

(312) 920-9500

Fax: (312) 920-9514

E-mail: mpaez@sbschicago.com

Web site: www.spanishbroadcasting.com

Moody Broadcasting

820 N. La Salle Blvd.

Chicago, IL 60610

Gerson Garcia, General Manager

WMBI-AM (1110)

(312) 329-4281

Fax: (312) 329-8989

E-mail: radio.esperanza@moody.edu

Web site: www.radiomoody.com

APPENDIX D

COMMUNITY INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

1. How long have you lived in the area?
2. What is your understanding about the contamination and cleanup at the site?
3. What concerns do you have about the site?
4. Who would you most likely call regarding your concerns about the site?
5. What do you personally hope for future use of the site?
6. In general, how would you rank local interest in the site and the site's future use?
7. Have you discussed the site and/or future use of the site with anyone? If yes, with whom did you visit and what was the nature of the conversation?
8. What person, group or agency has provided you with most of your information about the site? If so, was it understandable? Did it give you the information you wanted/needed? If not, what was lacking?
9. How can U.S. EPA best reach (communicate with) the Hispanic and African-American communities that live near the site?
10. How do you perceive U.S. EPA? Your local environmental regulatory agencies?
11. How can U.S. EPA best provide you with information concerning the cleanup and future use of the site?
12. Do you (would you) use the Internet to learn more about the site from the U.S. EPA Web site?
13. Do you (would you) go to the library to look at technical and government documents (Information Repository) regarding the environmental studies, cleanup, and future use of the site?
14. How would you best describe the media coverage of activities associated with the site?
15. Is there anyone else that you might recommend we interview or include on the mailing list?

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