

FINAL
REVISED COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN
FOR THE
NORTH BRONSON AREA SUPERFUND SITES:
BRONSON REEL, L.A. DARLING, SCOTT
FETZER FACILITY, AND NORTH
BRONSON INDUSTRIAL AREA
BRONSON, MICHIGAN
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1. OVERVIEW OF THE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

The United States Environmental Protection Agency developed this Revised **Community Involvement Plan** for community involvement activities for the cleanup activities at four Bronson Area Superfund sites in Bronson, Michigan. This document provides information about community concerns and presents a plan that opens and promotes an open dialog between residents and EPA at the sites. Michigan Department of Environmental Quality completed the initial CRP (Community Relations Plan) in August 1992. That plan summarized the site history, the background of the community, key concerns of local officials and residents, and community involvement activities to be done at that time.

(Words appearing in **bold** are defined in Appendix A.)

The initial CIP in 1992 noted that the primary concerns of those interviewed included property values, the potential financial impact on the **potentially responsible parties**, and the health and safety of humans and animals.

The community involvement objective is to involve the community in activities and decisions related to the cleanup of Superfund sites. The Superfund Community Involvement Program promotes two-way communication between 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 provide valuable information on local history, citizen involvement, and site conditions.
- By expressing their concerns, the community assists EPA in developing a response that more effectively addresses the community's needs.

Information presented in this document was obtained from EPA, MDEQ, and through interviews with local officials, community leaders, and residents of Bronson. The latest interviews were conducted in mid-2006.

This CIP consists of:

- An explanation of the Superfund Process.
- A description and brief history of the sites.
- A profile of the Bronson community.

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- A discussion of issues and concerns raised during the community interviews.
- A discussion of community involvement objectives for the site and activities designed to implement them.

This CIP contains the following appendices:

- A glossary of acronyms and technical terms.
- A list of locations for public meetings and information repositories.
- A list of contacts and interested groups.

EPA Region 5 has the lead responsibility for managing site cleanup activities, and oversees technical and community involvement work. MDEQ provides support to EPA. The PRPs are normally responsible for cleanup of the site under EPA oversight.

1.1 A BRIEF EXPLANATION OF THE SUPERFUND PROCESS

In 1980, the United States Congress enacted the **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act**, also called **Superfund**. CERCLA authorizes EPA to investigate and respond to hazardous substance releases that may endanger public health and the environment. The 1980 law also established a \$1.6 billion fund to pay for the investigation and cleanup of sites where parties responsible for the releases are unable or unwilling to address contamination problems. Congress amended and reauthorized the Superfund law in October 1986 as the **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act**, increasing the size of the fund to about \$8.5 billion. SARA expired in 1993 and is in the process of being amended and reauthorized.

After a site is discovered, it is usually inspected by a state agency. The state or EPA then scores the site using a system called the **hazard ranking system**. The HRS takes into account:

- Possible health risks to humans.
- Potential hazards (e.g., from contaminated soil, contaminated **ground water**, fire, explosion, etc.) created by the chemicals or contamination at the site.
- Potential exposure (e.g., from touching, eating, or breathing).
- Potential for the substances at the site to pollute or harm the environment.

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If the HRS indicates that potential site contamination problems are serious, the site is included on the EPA **National Priorities List**, a national roster of uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous wastes sites. Sites on the NPL are eligible for investigation and cleanup under the Superfund Program.

After placement on the NPL, a **Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study** is planned and conducted. The RI:

- Identifies the types of contaminants present at and near the site.
- Assesses the degree of contamination.
- Characterizes potential risks to the community and environment.

The FS evaluates cleanup alternative remedies for environmental problems at the site.

At the completion of the RI/FS, EPA holds a public meeting and **public comment period**. At the end of the public comment period, the final cleanup remedy is adjusted, if necessary, approved and designed. The design and cleanup phase is referred to as the **Remedial Design/Remedial Action**. The actual cleanup begins once these planning activities are completed.

If the parties believed to be responsible for site contamination problems are identified, these PRPs may conduct the RI/FS under EPA supervision. If no PRPs are found, or the PRPs do not agree to conduct the RI/FS, the investigation is done by EPA. EPA may, through legal action, later recover from the PRPs any costs associated with the investigation. At the Bronson Area sites, several PRPs have been identified and the PRPs have agreed to conduct the design and cleanup of the site. The PRPs and/or EPA may also, through legal action, later recover some of the cost from other remaining PRPs if found.

If, at any time in the process, the site poses an immediate threat to public health or the environment, EPA can intervene with an **emergency response action**.

2. SITE BACKGROUND

2.1 SITE LOCATION

The 200-plus acre Bronson Area sites are in the city of Bronson, Branch County, in southern Michigan (see Figure 1). Maps of the site areas are shown in Figures 2, 3, 4, and 5.

2.2 SITE HISTORIES

2.2.1 North Bronson Industrial Area

In June 1984, the site received a hazard ranking score by EPA. This score was high enough to include the site on the NPL in June 1986 making the site eligible for investigation and, if necessary, cleanup under the Superfund program.

The North Bronson Industrial Area site includes two lagoons, referred to as the “old” (Western) and “new” (Eastern) lagoons because of the date of their construction. The “old” waste disposal lagoons, located northwest of Bronson’s Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP), were constructed in 1939 by the city of Bronson. These “old” lagoons served the plating industries located in Bronson. From 1939 to 1949, the “old” lagoons received untreated plating wastes containing cyanide, **nickel**, copper, zinc and **cadmium**. In 1949, waste disposal reportedly exceeded the capacity of the “old” lagoons. This resulted in apparent overflow, which discharged plating wastes to County Drain #30. The Superfund site is divided into two primary areas referred to as **Operable Units**. OU I includes the two sets of lagoons and County Drain #30. OU II involves the industrial sewer.

Between 1938 and 1970, the city of Bronson owned and operated both sets of lagoons. In 1949, as a result of increased demand for disposal capacity, the city of Bronson built the second set of lagoons. These “new” lagoons are located approximately 1,500 feet east of the “old” lagoons. The Bronson Plating Company purchased the “new” lagoons in 1970. Disposal operations ceased at both seepage lagoons in 1981. The “new” lagoons contain an estimated 3,000 to 5,000 cubic yards of waste material and the “old” lagoons contain a considerably larger, but undetermined amount of waste material. The “new” lagoons are dry, but the “old” lagoons contain a large volume of standing water. Results of previous investigations of ground water, surface water, sediments, and soils have shown elevated concentrations of **heavy metals** in the shallow **aquifer** system and County Drain #30. **Trichloroethylene (also called TCE)**, **chloroform**, heavy metals and **PCBs** have also been found in the ground water.

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The city's water supply was tested and found free of contamination. Water samples are collected annually. The majority of the residents in the area are connected to this municipal water system.

A limited amount of cleanup has been performed at the site. County Drain #30 was dredged in 1985 in an attempt to remove contaminated sediments. No cleanup measures have been initiated yet regarding the waste disposal lagoons or the ground-water contamination in the area.

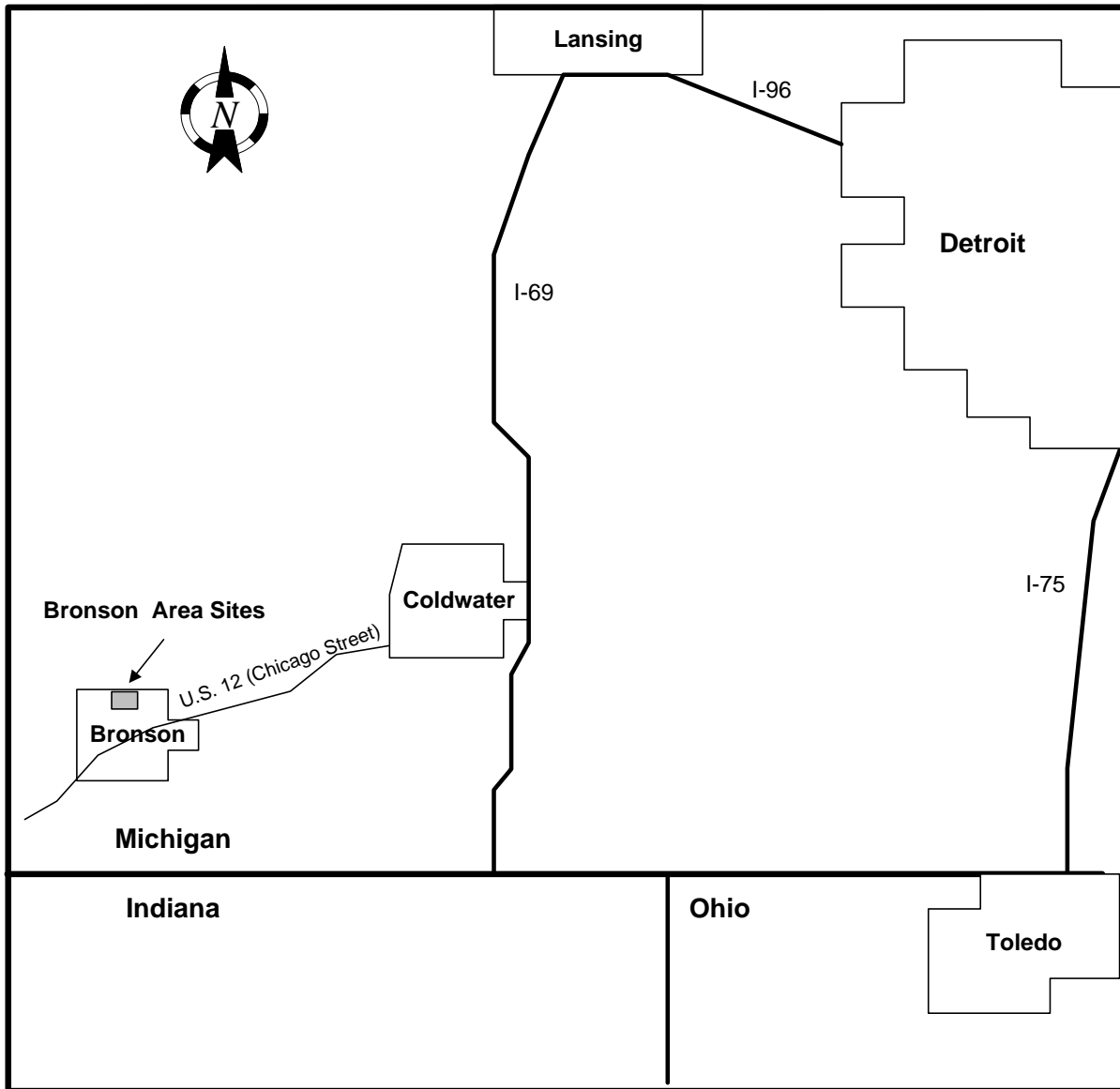
The RI/FS was done by MDEQ with EPA funding. MDEQ took the lead at the site with EPA's consultation. In 1997, EPA developed a **proposed plan** for cleaning up the lagoons and County Drain # 30. Before selecting a final cleanup plan for OU I, EPA considered public comments received during the public comment period held from August 6, through September 5, 1997. MDEQ and EPA sponsored a public meeting in Bronson on August 19, 1997, to explain all of the alternatives considered and to allow an opportunity for the public to comment on the alternatives during the official comment period. After reviewing comments received during the comment period, EPA selected the final cleanup plan for OU I. The final cleanup plan was described in the final decision document, called a **Record of Decision**. This ROD was signed on June 18, 1998. The ROD is also available for public review in the site information repository in the Bronson Public Library.

The major components of the selected cleanup plan for OU 1 included the following:

- excavating contaminated sludge and soil from the eastern lagoons and sediment from County Drain # 30 and placing it in the western lagoons;
- filling the excavated areas with clean soil;
- covering the western lagoons;
- installing a **French Drain** between the western lagoons and County Drain #30 to capture contaminated ground water and pumping it to a constructed wetland to be treated;
- discharging treated water from the treatment wetland to County Drain #30;
- monitoring ground water and surface water quality to assess the effectiveness of the remedy;
- marking the western lagoon area and the treatment wetland with permanent site markers.
- fencing in the western lagoon area and the treatment wetland; and
- placing restrictions on future land and ground water use.

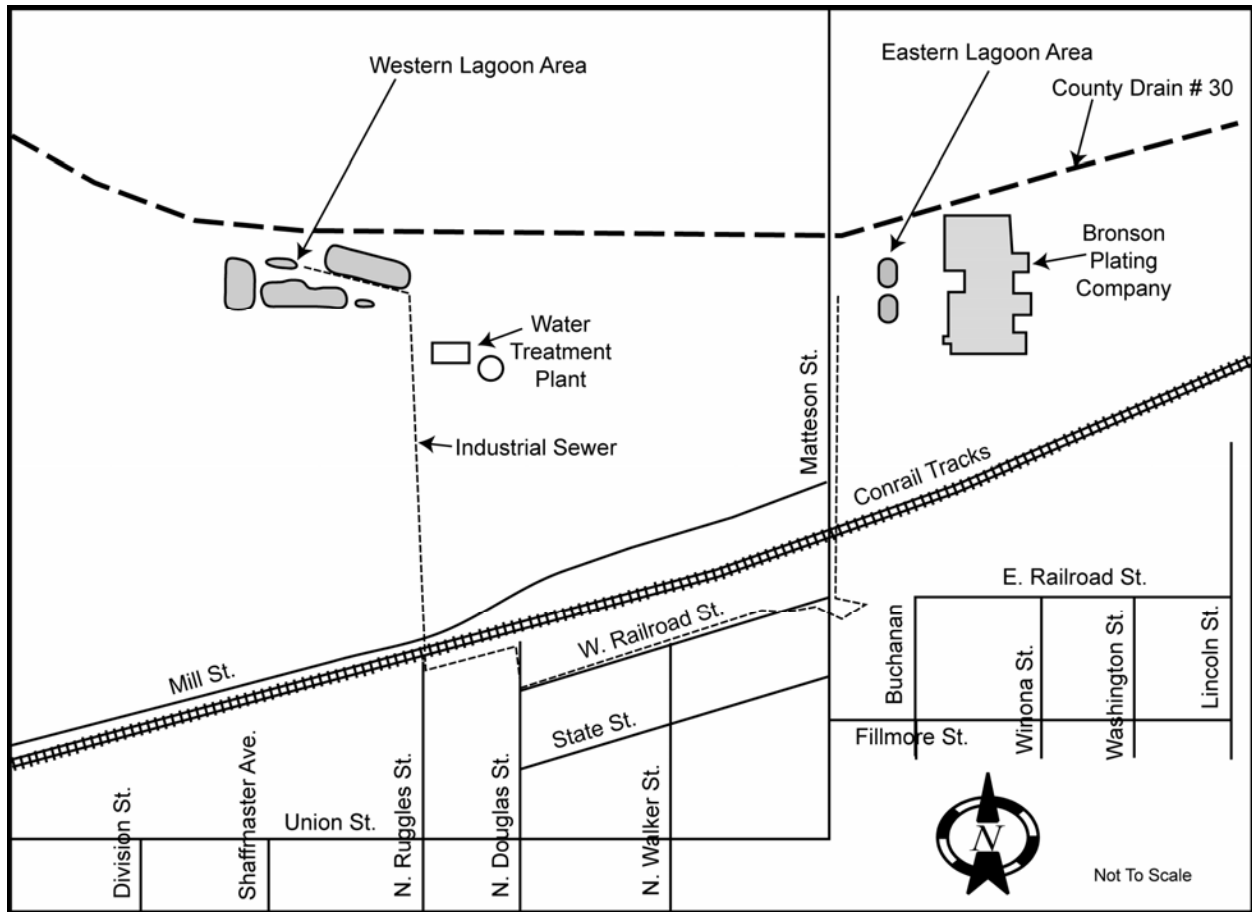
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Figure 1
Site Location Map
Bronson Area Superfund Sites
Bronson, Michigan



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Figure 2
Site Diagram
North Bronson Industrial Area Superfund Site
Bronson, Michigan



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2.2.2 Scott Fetzer Facility

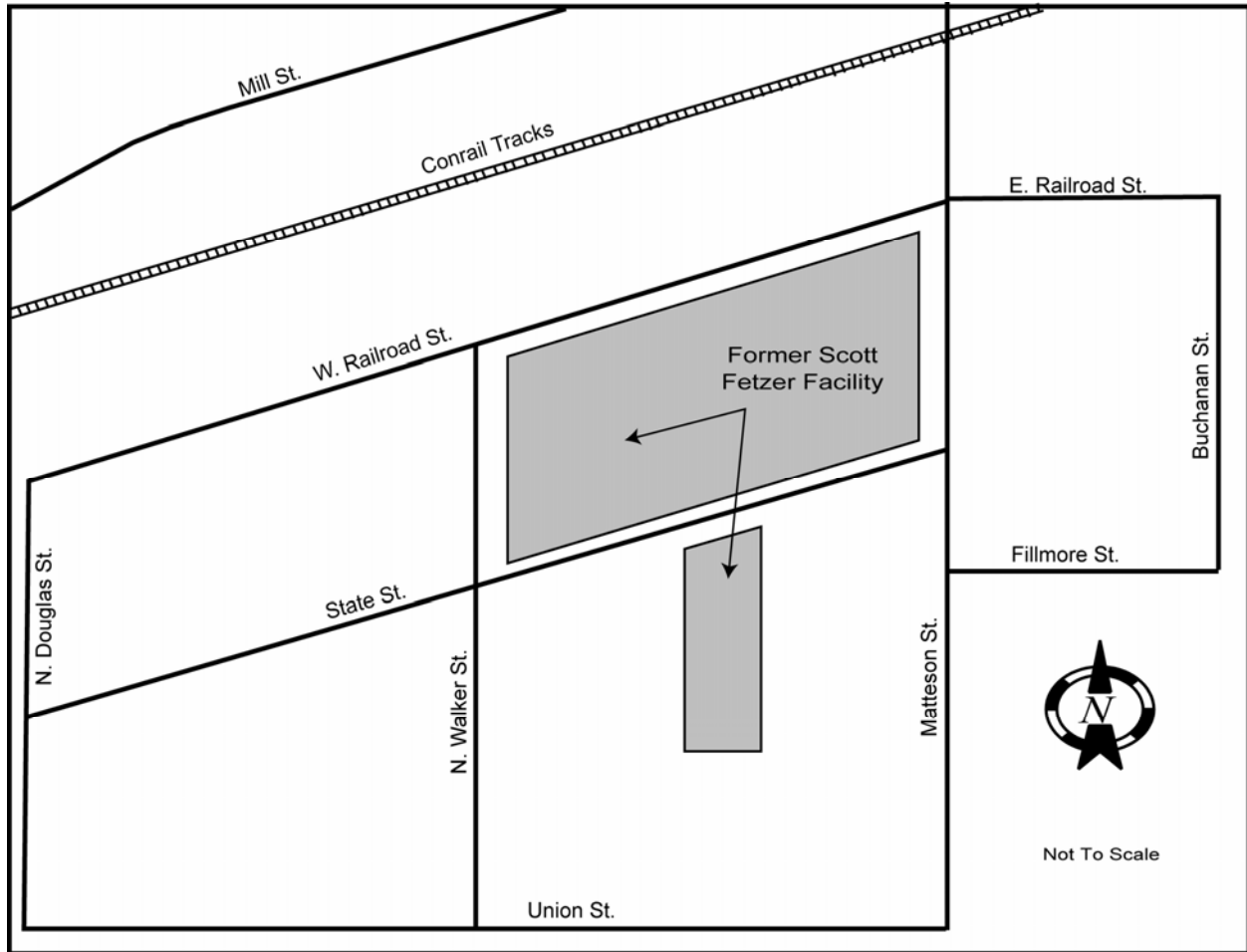
The Fetzer site covers an empty 3-acre lot on Railroad Street in Bronson and a smaller empty lot south of State Street. Manufacturing at the site between 1910 and 1987 included automotive and appliance parts, military products and vacuum cleaners.

MDEQ cleaned up and contained the most immediate pollution threats in 1998-99 by demolishing buildings, draining liquid waste, removing storage tanks and fencing the sites.

Soil on the properties remained contaminated with a variety of chemicals such as **volatile organic compounds**, TCE and **tetrachloroethylene (also called PCE)**. The company is currently working on a report called a remedial investigation that will summarize the extent of the pollution at the two locations. The draft RI report has been submitted to EPA for review. The final report is expected to be released to the public this summer.

Once the RI report is final, EPA will coordinate with the Fetzer Co. on developing cleanup alternatives for the polluted soil and ground water. These cleanup options will be outlined in the FS report. EPA will present the cleanup plan to the public for comments before selecting an option for the site. A final cleanup decision is expected to happen in 2008 and then the actual work can begin.

Figure 3
Site Location Map
Scott Fetzer Facility
Bronson, Michigan



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2.2.3 L.A. Darling Site

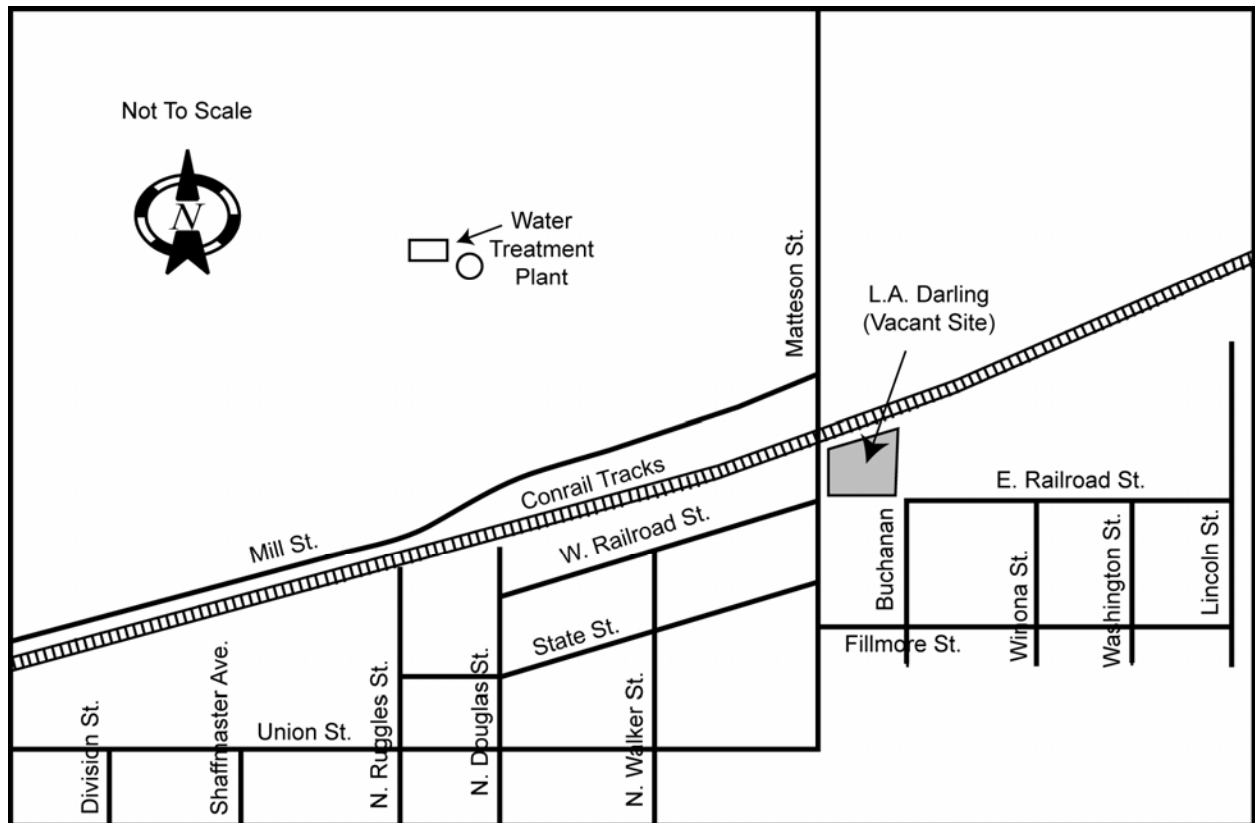
The former L.A. Darling facility is currently an empty 2-acre lot (except for a water tower) located east of North Matteson Street and north of Fillmore Street in Bronson. Manufacturing occurred there from 1909 until the early 1980s. The city of Bronson owns the property now, but the L.A. Darling Co. agreed to pay for and conduct a pollution investigation.

The company did an RI report, which, when available, will be placed in the official document file for the site at the Bronson Branch Library. The RI discovered the site's soil and ground water was polluted with VOCs, TCE and other chemicals but also found two underground storage tanks and an accumulation of sludge still remaining on the property. The investigation concluded the L.A. Darling facility is a major source of contamination to the underground water supplies in the Bronson area.

The L.A. Darling Co. has prepared and submitted to EPA a draft FS report looking at cleanup options. EPA has reviewed the FS and has given the company its comments on the draft. The final report outlining the cleanup alternatives is expected to be ready this summer.

When the FS is completed in 2007, EPA will issue a proposed plan outlining the possible cleanup steps. The agency will then gather public comments on the options and select a cleanup plan, which can begin once the responsible party writes a work schedule.

Figure 4
Site Location Map
L.A. Darling Site
Bronson, Michigan



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2.2.4 Former Bronson Reel Facility

The Bronson Reel Co. began manufacturing fishing reels in 1928 at 505 N. Douglas St. Employees made their own dies, tools and fixtures in a machine shop. They also did their own plating and anodizing. In 1963, the company was purchased by Bronson Specialties. Production of fishing reels declined and was discontinued in 1968. Although plating operations stopped at that time, metal tooling and other manufacturing operations continued at the facility until the early 1990s. These industrial activities contaminated soil on the property as well as ground water underneath the property.

The first steps toward cleanup were taken in 1988 when MDEQ ordered the property owner to contain waste and storage drums and metal shavings, and to remove contaminated soil. The property owner – at the time, a company known as Kuhlman/New BSI – had more than 10,000 tons of soil removed and sent to a regulated landfill. An underground storage tank was also removed, as was a portion of the industrial sewer along the northern edge of the property

However, when ground water in the northern industrial area of Bronson was found to be contaminated, EPA and MDEQ asked for further investigation of the former Bronson Reel facility. The two agencies wanted to know if the site was a source of pollutants such as the common industrial solvent TCE.

ITT Industries Inc. (now ITT Corp.) agreed to study the problem in 2002. (ITT's connection to the site is a 1972 stock purchase of the company that once owned Bronson Reel.) ITT's investigation found that the site is not a source of TCE contamination in ground water. The study also found that soil contamination levels are very low. In fact, they meet Michigan standards for industrial and commercial properties. Ground-water contamination is being addressed separately.

EPA and MDEQ evaluated the results of ITT's investigation and determined that the previous cleanup of the Bronson Reel facility was sufficient. They agreed that there are no unacceptable risks from exposure to soil at the site.

However, soil underneath the buildings was never evaluated. While there is no reason to suspect any contamination under the buildings, EPA wants to ensure there is a plan to deal with the issue. The property is likely to be redeveloped and buildings could be torn down. Because contaminated ground water is an area-wide problem, EPA also wants to ensure that future developments at the site are prevented from tapping into underground water supplies.

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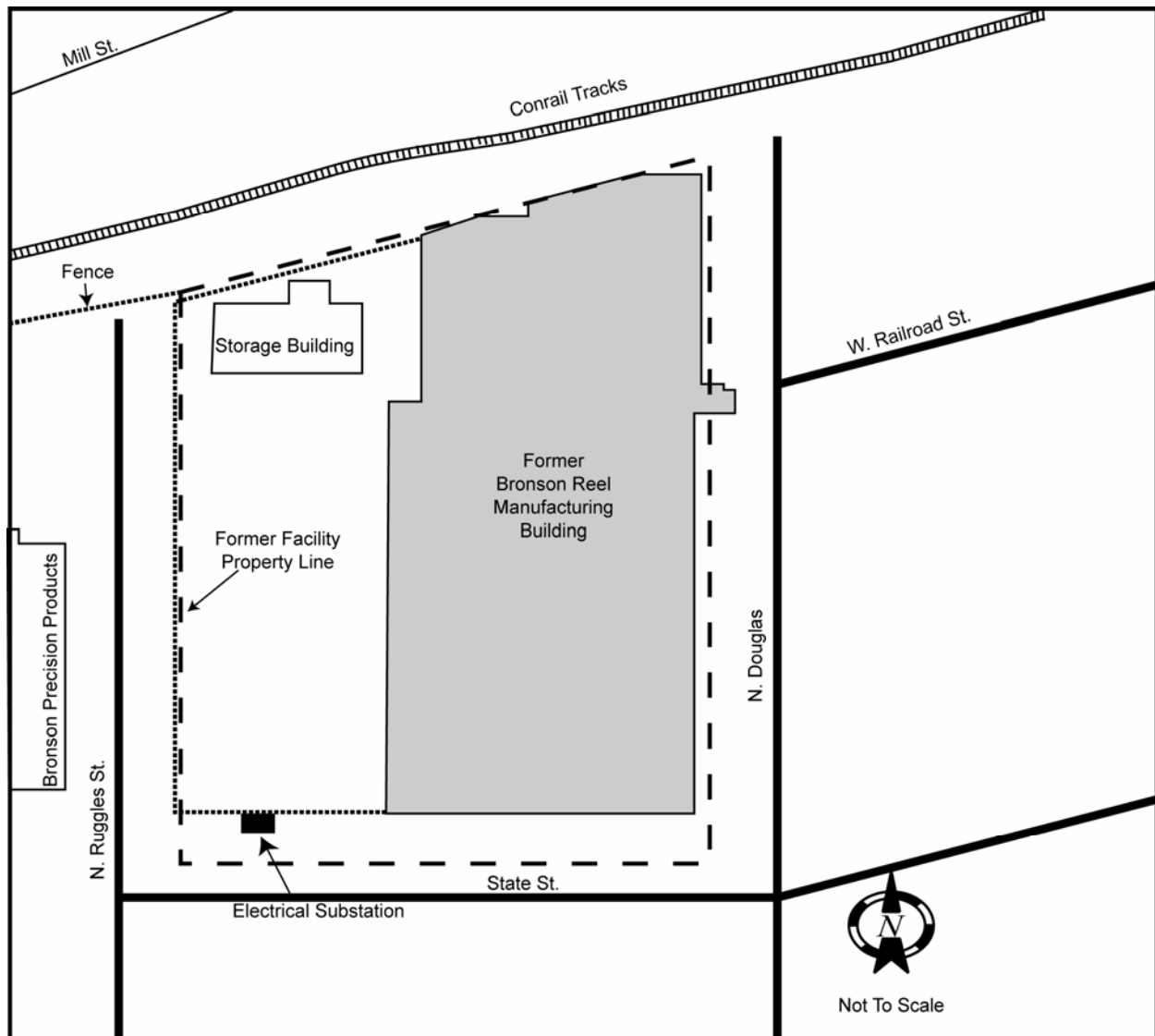
In July 2006, EPA proposed a plan for cleaning up the former Bronson Reel facility. Before selecting the final cleanup plan, EPA considered public comments received during the public comment period held from July 28, through August 28, 2006. EPA sponsored a public meeting in Bronson on August 10, 2006, to explain all of the alternatives considered and to allow an opportunity for the public to comment on the alternatives during the official comment period. After reviewing comments received during the comment period, EPA selected the final cleanup plan. The final cleanup plan was described in the ROD. The ROD is available for public review in the site information repository in the Bronson Public Library.

The cleanup plan selected involved:

- requiring the investigation of soil under facility structures if the foundations are removed and soil is exposed;
- prohibiting the use of the ground water for drinking until the ground water meets state and federal drinking water standards;
- prohibiting the pumping out of ground water because of the potential that pumping out the water could change the movement of the ground water contamination and interfere with the cleanup activities; and
- ensuring EPA and MDEQ retain access to the property as necessary.

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Figure 5
Facility Site Map
Former Bronson Reel Facility
Bronson, Michigan



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3. COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

3.1 COMMUNITY PROFILE

Bronson was the first settlement in Branch County. Branch County is located in southern Michigan. The town of Bronson was named after Jabez “Jabe” Bronson who opened a tavern and became the owner of the first general store in Branch County and was also the first Justice of the Peace in this area. His tavern served as a hall of justice and a post office. Many pioneers passed through the area on an old Indian trail between Detroit and Chicago. This is now known as U.S. 12 (or Chicago Road). However, according to information supplied by the County, few settled in the area because of the presence of Indians.

Bronson was incorporated as a village in October 1866. The primary industries at the time were a steam gristmill and an iron foundry. In the 1890s, Bronson became a booming cement-making town.

According to 2000 Census figures, the population of the City of Bronson is 2,421. There are a high percentage of family households and the median age for the community is 31.8.

3.2 PAST COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT WITH THE SITE

Initial community involvement activities in Bronson began in 1989 during the planning of the initial phase of existing well sampling and has continued to the present time. Sampling of existing wells was done prior to preparing Phase I of the Work Plan. During this time, then MDNR (now MDEQ) project manager, Brady Boyce, contacted local residents, city officials, and local businesses.

Personal contacts were made by Mr. Boyce in July 1989 and were followed by a newspaper notice placed in “The Bronson Journal.” The notice ran for two weeks and included a request for anyone interested in receiving site progress reports to write or call MDNR/MDEQ and the residents’ names would be placed on a mailing list. No response was received from this advertisement.

Community concerns regarding the sites, then as in 2006, were identified through one-on-one interviews with local residents, city officials, and local businesses. An initial Community Involvement Plan was then developed based on the interviews conducted in 1992. The primary concerns expressed by those interviewed in 1992 included property values, the potential financial impact on the potentially responsible parties (PRPs),

and the health and safety of humans and animals. These same concerns were echoed during the 2006 interviews.

A June 1995, a fact sheet explained the alternatives that were being considered for the cleanup of the site was developed and distributed to the mailing list. A public meeting at the Bronson Theater was also held in 1995 to explain the results of the RI/FS.

A 30-day public comment period on the Proposed Plan for the site was held from August 6, through September 5, 1997. Section 5.10 of this CIP defines the purpose of the public comment period. A public meeting for the site was held on August 19, 1997, as advertised in the Proposed Plan.

Dave O'Rourke, the Bronson City Manager, requested that citizens interested in being a member of the **Citizen's Advisory Group** contact him. A CAG for the North Bronson Industrial Area Site was set up in 1997 and has been active providing input regarding the community's needs and concerns about the cleanup.

3.3 KEY COMMUNITY ISSUES AND CONCERNS

On June 16 - 17, 1999 and in mid-2006, EPA again met one-on-one with Bronson area residents and officials to discuss community concerns regarding the North Bronson site. EPA mailed out a fact sheet explaining the status of the site and requesting comments from residents that may not have been contacted by EPA directly. The following is a summary of the major areas of concern raised during those two sets of interviews and from the comments received from the mailing.

3.3.1 Length of Time

Everyone in both 1999 as well as in 2006 commented strongly that the investigation has taken too long. One person summarized that millions of dollars have been spent and not a shovel full has been moved. People also expressed frustration with schedules continually slipping.

3.3.2 Loss of Industrial Development

One of the primary concerns expressed was the loss of industrial development. Many thought that the Superfund site has deterred industry from locating in Bronson. One specific instance of an industry choosing to locate their business outside of Bronson was cited several times. As one person put it, "The site has frozen our main industrial area."

3.3.3 Health Concerns

One individual responded in writing that three members of their family had developed cancer – two developed colon cancer and one developed lung cancer. This family has lived near the site along Swan Creek since 1945, and the individual expressed that they believed that there was a definite connection between the cancers in their family and the contamination at the site. Other individuals who met with EPA did not express a great deal of concern regarding health issues, however, they did express some concern about potential affects on human health if the site is not cleaned up.

3.3.4 Cost

Along with the length of time that the investigation has taken, people were concerned about the cost involved in such a lengthy investigation. Everyone interviewed, and several people that responded in writing, expressed frustration that so much money was being spent on the investigation, and none had been spent on cleaning up the site.

3.3.5 Property Values

Those interviewed explained that individuals near the site would be concerned about property values.

3.3.6 EPA Communications

Most people interviewed requested that a current status of the site be prepared and distributed to residents. They said that most people are not aware of the on-going activities at the site, and should be kept informed. However, several people interviewed said that they did not want to hear from EPA until EPA was actually ready to clean up the site. They expressed a great deal of frustration with schedules being announced by the various agencies involved, and then hearing about delays in the schedule.

3.3.7 Cleanup Plan Acceptance

The original cleanup plan that was selected involved creating a wetland on the site to provide organic material for microorganisms to help break down the contaminants allowing the site to clean itself naturally. Everyone interviewed was pleased with the cleanup plan selected. They liked the idea of doing “something natural.” Many people explained that there was already wildlife in the area, and this plan would work well in that location.

3.3.8 Location of the Superfund Site

There seemed to be a great deal of confusion about the actual location of the Superfund Sites. The Bronson area sites include the North Bronson Industrial Area, the Scott Fetzer Facility, the L.A. Darling site, and the Former Bronson Reel Co.

The North Bronson Industrial Area Superfund site investigation and cleanup has been divided into two Operable Units. The first OU involves two sets of lagoons, (called eastern and Western lagoons) located behind the Wastewater Treatment Plant off of Mill Street and next to Bronson Plating, and County Drain #30. The second OU involves the Industrial Sewer. (See the map on page 2-4.)

The Scott Fetzer Facility is located on an empty 3-acre lot on Railroad Street in Bronson and a smaller empty lot south of State Street. (See map on page 2-6.)

The L.A. Darling site is currently an empty 2-acre lot (except for a water tower) located east of North Matteson Street and north of Fillmore Street in Bronson. (See map on page 2-8.)

The former Bronson Reel Facility is located at 505 N. Douglas St. in Bronson. (See map on page 2-11.)

4. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM

Community involvement objectives and activities have been developed to encourage public participation during all activities at the sites. They are intended to ensure that residents and officials are kept abreast of activities taking place at the Bronson sites and have an opportunity for input as appropriate. The CIP is 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 ENLIST THE SUPPORT AND PARTICIPATION OF LOCAL OFFICIALS AND COMMUNITY LEADERS

City officials and community leaders provide an invaluable resource in EPA's effort understanding and monitoring community concerns. Local officials' and community leaders' frequent contact with residents provide direct lines of communication, in which questions and concerns may be addressed or referred to EPA. It is essential that local officials be regularly and fully informed of site activities, plans, findings, and developments. Appropriate officials and community leaders to keep informed and involved in a community involvement program include: the Mayor; City Manager; and Editor of the "Bronson Journal" (The addresses and phone numbers of these individuals are listed in Appendix C of this CIP).

4.2 IDENTIFY AND ASSESS CITIZEN PERCEPTION OF THE SITE

Information regarding citizen perception and concern of the site is valuable. The main areas of concern are; the length of the investigation, the lack of progress on the cleanup, the cost of the investigation, the impact on industrial development, and potential health risks. Understanding these concerns is helping EPA focus the level of effort for community involvement. It is important to plan community involvement activities that promote participation from members of the community. Background information and the direction of local concern will determine those activities that best meet the community's needs.

4.3 PROVIDE FOLLOW-UP EXPLANATIONS ABOUT TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES AND CONTAMINANTS

Concise, easily understood, and timely information should be available to all area residents concerning the schedule of all sites' activities, their purpose, and their outcome. Where information cannot be released to the public, either because of quality assurance requirements or the sensitivity of enforcement proceedings, a clear and simple explanation as to why the information must be withheld is in order. A written, basic description and discussion of any contaminants connected with the Bronson area should be provided so that residents understand possible threats to the public near or on the sites. The community involvement staff will also identify special situations or concerns where more specialized information is needed by the community. Finally, to ensure that inquiries from the community are handled quickly and consistently, EPA will continue to maintain a single point of contact.

4.4 INFORM THE COMMUNITY ABOUT THE PROCEDURES, POLICIES, AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE SUPERFUND PROGRAM

Everyone interviewed regarding the Bronson area sites said that they did not understand the Superfund program. To correct this, additional information on the Superfund process has been included in the information repository. The general public will be informed of the environmental and enforcement laws EPA is required to follow. EPA terms, acronyms, policies, and procedures are also part of the information repository. The public should also be aware of the following community involvement requirements as outlined in *Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook*:

- **Community Interviews** - On-site discussions were done with local officials and community members in order to assess their concerns and determine appropriate community involvement activities and updated as situations require.
- **Community Involvement Plan** - A complete Community Involvement Plan, based on community interviews, has been developed and updated.
- **Information Repository** - An information repository is in place and includes each item developed, received, published, or made accordingly pursuant to the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act. These items are available for public inspection

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and copying at the information repository as identified later in this document.

- **Administrative Record** - EPA has established an Administrative Record containing many of the documents, reports, correspondence, and other material related to this project. A copy of the Administrative Record is maintained at the Bronson Public Library.
- **Opportunity for Public Meeting** - Before adopting any cleanup plans for any of the Bronson sites, a public meeting in the community. A meeting transcript may be prepared and made available in the information repository.
- **Responsiveness Summary** – Responses to specific questions and concerns will be available in the information repository.
- **Revision of the Community Involvement Plan** - EPA has and will continue to revise the CIP to reflect community concern.
- **Brief Description of Proposed Record of Decision Amendment** - All major changes to previously announced cleanup plans will be conveyed to the community in the appropriate manner.
- **Remedial Design Fact Sheet and Public Briefing** - Upon completion of any final engineering design, or major decisions affecting the sites, EPA may do a fact sheet and provide a public briefing, as appropriate.

As previously announced to the community and community leaders, EPA has informed residents about **Technical Assistant Grants**. The TAG program provides up to \$50,000 to community groups for the purpose of hiring technical advisors to help citizens understand and interpret site-related technical information. Congress and EPA have established basic requirements concerning the use of TAG funds. For example, the group must provide 35 percent of the total costs of the project to be supported by TAG funds, and must budget the expenditure of grant funds to cover the entire cleanup period. Congress has also stipulated that there may only be one TAG award per Superfund site at any one time.

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

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5. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT TECHNIQUES

A member of the EPA Region 5 community involvement staff has been assigned to the Bronson sites to respond directly to media and public inquiries regarding site activities. Activities that will be done during the planning or the cleanup of the Bronson sites are described below.

5.1 MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH LOCAL OFFICIALS AND COMMUNITY LEADERS

The process of community interviews has already set up an initial communications link between the community and EPA. Furthermore, the Community Involvement Coordinator for the site has been designated by EPA 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, community leaders and residents to provide them the opportunity to address any issues that may arise during the cleanup in the city.

EPA will provide local officials and community leaders with periodic updates on site activities and on the Superfund process. Clear and understandable information will be provided about the ongoing activities and any potential risks associated with the sites. Appropriate officials and community leaders to maintain contact with include: Thomas Rissman, Mayor; Dave O'Rourke, City Manager; and Heather Jeffrey, Executive Editor of the "Bronson Journal" (The addresses and phone numbers of these individuals are listed in Appendix C of this CIP).

5.2 PROVIDE INFORMATION ABOUT SUPERFUND

In response to the requests from the people interviewed, and due to the general lack of understanding of Superfund, information on the Superfund process will be provided. An explanation of Superfund will be provided at public meetings, and information on the Superfund program will be placed in the information repository at the Bronson Public Library. (See Appendix B of this Plan for the library location and hours.)

5.3 MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH AREA RESIDENTS

The information that residents may provide EPA about the background of a site is valuable to EPA in planning the clean up of a site. EPA will maintain a mailing list as one means of providing information to interested residents and the general community. Through regular and frequent

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contact, residents can voice their concerns regarding the sites directly to the following designated EPA representatives:

Terese Van Donsel
Remedial Project Manager
Superfund Division (SR-6J)
EPA Region 5
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60604-3590

vandonsel.terese@epa.gov
(312) 353-6564, or
(800) 621-8431, Ext. 36564

Dave Novak
Community Involvement Coordinator
Office of Public Affairs (P-19J)
EPA Region 5
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60604-3590

novak.dave@epa.gov
(312) 886-7478, or
(800) 621-8431, Ext. 67478

5.4 MAINTAIN AN INFORMATION REPOSITORY

A repository is an information file required under Superfund containing documents and other information about the sites and Superfund in general. It typically includes consent orders, work plans, reports, and copies of applicable laws. The establishment of an information repository facilitates public access to site-related information. A repository for the Bronson area sites has been established by EPA, and is listed below and also in Attachment B of this CIP. Many documents, plans, and other finalized written materials generated during the investigation and cleanup are placed in the repository. EPA will notify community groups, city officials, and interested citizens on the mailing list of its location.

The information repository for the Bronson area sites is available for public review at the following location and hours:

Bronson Public Library
207 N. Matteson St.
Bronson, MI 49028

(517) 369-3785

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Hours:

Monday	closed
Tuesday	12 p.m. – 6 p.m.
Wednesday	10:30 a.m. – 6 p.m.
Thursday	10:30 p.m. – 5 p.m.
Friday	10:30 a.m. – 4 p.m.
Saturday	9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.
Sunday	closed

5.5 WRITE AND DISTRIBUTE NEWS RELEASES

Prepared statements will be released to local newspapers, and radio and television stations to announce the discovery of any significant findings at the sites during the investigation/cleanup, and to notify the community of any public meetings or public comment periods. Additional news releases will be prepared at the completion of the cleanup. The news releases will be mailed to the media list in Appendix C and placed in the site information repository. Because news releases usually contain only the most important information, other details that citizens may also be interested in are often excluded. A news release alone cannot address all citizen concerns; therefore, this CIP includes additional methods of communication that supplement the news releases. News releases will also be posted on EPA Region 5's Web page at: www.epa.gov/region5/news99/index.htm. Appropriate city officials and community leaders, if possible, will be made aware of this information as it is released to the media.

5.6 PREPARE AND DISTRIBUTE FACT SHEETS

Fact sheets, written in non-technical language and produced to coincide with particular milestones during the cleanup process, are intended to provide the community with detailed information about the site. These are also in the information repository and sent to all people on the mailing list. Additional fact sheets will be issued to describe the cleanup as it progresses. Other fact sheets may be developed to respond to specific community information needs. Information is also on EPA Region 5's Web page at: www.epa.gov/region5/sites/.

5.7 PREPARE AND DISTRIBUTE UPDATE REPORTS

EPA may issue a series of update reports whenever new or pertinent information is available on the Bronson area sites. The updates will be produced and distributed periodically during the process as necessary by EPA. All updates will be placed in the information repository.

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5.8 HOLD PUBLIC MEETINGS

Meetings provide opportunities for EPA to present information and a proposed course of action. EPA staff is available to provide information and answer questions. A public meeting is not necessarily a formal public hearing where testimony is received or recorded. Instead it might be a meeting to exchange information and comments. Public meetings provide the public with an opportunity to express their concerns to EPA, state, or local government officials. Public meetings or informal availability sessions will be held at various times throughout the process. Dave Novak, EPA Community Involvement Coordinator, and Terese Van Donsel, EPA Remedial Project Manager, will host these meetings (See Appendix C for their contact information). Scheduling meetings will remain flexible to account for technical milestones and public interest.

Site specific presentations improve the public's understanding of the problems associated with spills or releases of hazardous substances and what EPA is doing about them. Presentations can easily be adapted to suit different audiences. Each presentation will at least describe the problem, describe how the problem affects the public and the environment, discuss what EPA is doing about it, discuss how residents can help or obtain additional information, and respond to questions from the audience. A presentation for the Bronson area sites may describe the history of the site; discuss previous removal activities at the site; illustrate the Superfund program; highlight the timetable for the EPA cleanup actions; and explain and evaluate the cleanup alternatives being considered. Through question and answer sessions, EPA has an opportunity to identify or update citizen concerns. Presentations are suitable for public meetings, small group meetings, and special interest groups. Visual aids will be used whenever possible to enhance and reinforce the information being presented.

5.9 PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

Superfund requires that a minimum 30-day public comment period be held after completion of the RI/FS and Proposed Plan or if significant changes are made to the existing ROD. The comment period enables all interested parties, including local officials, residents, groups, and PRPs, an opportunity to express their opinions and participate in the decision-making process for site cleanup. Community input during this period is encouraged.

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5.10 PUBLISHED NOTICES

Before any major work is done at any of the sites that significantly affect the existing cleanup plan, newspaper notices, along with a short explanation of the cleanup information are used. These notices appear in the local newspapers such as the “Bronson Journal.” All public meetings and other major work done at any of the sites is prepared for public release in the same manner.

5.11 PUBLIC MEETING TRANSCRIPT

When the public hearing is held during the public comment period on the recommended cleanup alternative for any of the sites, a verbatim transcript is done.

5.12 RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY

All comments received during public comment periods are addressed in a document called a **Responsiveness Summary**. This report is required by Superfund as part of the ROD. All RODs are placed in the site information repository. A Responsiveness Summary, in response to comments received during the public comment period on the cleanup plan, is also done.

5.13 ASSIST IN THE ACTIVITIES OF A COMMUNITY ADVISORY GROUP

One of the ways communities can participate in site cleanup decisions is by forming a Community Advisory Group. A CAG is made up of representatives of diverse community interests. Its purpose is to provide a public forum for community members to present and discuss their needs and concerns related to the Superfund decision-making process. CAGs offer EPA a unique opportunity to hear – and respond to – community preferences for site cleanup activities. The existence of a CAG also does not eliminate the need for EPA to keep the general community informed about plans and decisions throughout the Superfund process. The community, with EPA’s assistance, establishes a Superfund site’s CAG.

5.14 REVISE THE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

The CIP is periodically updated as site or community situations dictate. Copies of any updates are also placed in the site information repository for community review.

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5.15 PROGRAM EVALUATION

At key milestones during the cleanup, EPA evaluates the effectiveness of the community involvement program for the North Bronson Industrial Area Site. These milestones may include the completion of the cleanup phase. 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.

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6. SCHEDULE AND TIMELINE

Community involvement activities at the Bronson Area Sites will be conducted by: Terese Van Donsel, EPA Region 5 Remedial Project Manager; and Dave Novak, EPA Region 5 Community Involvement Coordinator. Community involvement activities may be implemented to coincide with the technical milestones as presented in Figure 3.

**Figure 6
Community Involvement Timeline
For Bronson Area Superfund Sites
Bronson, Michigan**

Community Involvement Activities	<i>Technical Milestones for OU I</i>			
	Remedial Design	Prior to Remedial Action	Remedial Action	Upon Completion of Remedial Action
1. Contact with Officials	----- as needed -----			
2. Contact with Residents	----- as needed -----			
3. Information Repository	----- update as needed -----			
4. Assist in CAG Activities	----- as needed -----			
5. News Releases	X	X	X	X
6. Fact Sheets/Update Reports	X	as needed	as needed	X
7. Public Meetings	X			X
8. Published Notices	X			X

NOTE: A broken line (-----) indicates continuous activities

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APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY

Aquifer

A layer of rock, sand or gravel below the ground surface where all open spaces between rock or soil grains are filled with water. Aquifers can supply useable quantities of ground water through wells and springs.

Cadmium

A metal found in some ores that is commonly used to coat metals and as a paint additive. Cadmium is toxic, and can be fatal if contaminated dust or fumes are inhaled.

Chloroform

A nonflammable, very volatile organic chemical used as a solvent, as a cleansing agent, in fire extinguishers, and in the rubber industry.

Community Advisory Group

A CAG is made up of representatives of the community with diverse community interests. Its purpose is to provide a public forum for community members to present and discuss their needs and concerns related to the Superfund decision-making process.

Community Involvement Plan

A plan that outlines specific community involvement activities that occur during the 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 citizens can review and comment on decisions that may affect the final actions at the site. The document is available in the site's information repository maintained by EPA.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

A federal law passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. The Act created a special tax that goes into a trust fund, commonly known as Superfund, to investigate and clean up hazardous waste sites. Under the program, EPA can either:

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

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

Emergency Response Action

If a site poses an immediate threat to public health or the environment, an emergency response action will be taken immediately to stop the threat.

French Drain

A drain system constructed of crushed rock or gravel and sand surrounding perforated pipes, which is used to drain and dispense wastewater.

Ground Water

Underground water that fills spaces in soil or between rocks. When ground water accumulates in significant quantities and quality, it may be used as a source of drinking water. Ground water is not being used for drinking water at the Bronson Area Sites.

Hazard Ranking System (HRS)

A system used by EPA to decide whether a site should be placed on the NPL. The score a site receives from the HRS compares the relative hazards for different sites, taking into account the impact the site has on ground water, surface water, and air, as well as the number of people potentially affected by contamination. Sites receiving a score of 28.5 or greater are proposed for the NPL.

Heavy Metals

Metals such as lead, chromium, cadmium, and cobalt have often been used in the manufacture of pigments, inks, and paints. Heavy metals can be highly toxic at fairly low concentrations.

National Priorities List

The official EPA list of top priority hazardous waste sites in the country that are eligible for investigation and cleanup under the Superfund program.

Nickel

A metal found throughout nature, and as a trace element in food and water, used in coins, batteries, ceramics, and stainless steel and other commercial grade metal. Exposure to low levels of nickel over long periods of time may cause cancer.

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Operable Unit

A term used to describe a certain portion of a Superfund site. An operable unit may be established based on a particular type of contamination, contaminated media (such as soils or water), source of contamination, and/or geographical location.

PCBs

PCBs are a family of organic compounds called polychlorinated biphenyls used since 1926 in electric transformers as insulators and coolants, in lubricants, carbonless copy paper, adhesives, and caulking compounds. PCBs are extremely persistent in the environment. PCBs can be stored in the fatty tissues of humans and animals. EPA banned the use of PCBs, with limited exceptions, in 1976. In general, PCBs are not as toxic in high short-term doses as some other chemicals, although severe and long-term exposure can cause liver damage. PCBs have also been found to cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Potentially Responsible Parties

Individuals, businesses, or government agencies identified by EPA as potentially liable for the release or threatened release of contaminants at a Superfund site.

Proposed Plan

A document summarizing the cleanup alternatives EPA has considered for controlling contamination at a Superfund site. The Proposed Plan includes the alternative that EPA recommends for the particular site.

Public Comment Period

A time during which the public can review and comment on various documents and EPA actions. For example, a minimum 30-day comment period is held to allow citizens to review and comment on the final RI/FS and Proposed Plan.

Record of Decision

A document issued after the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) that describes the EPA's selected remedy for cleanup of a non-time critical site.

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study

An investigation at a Superfund site to assess contamination and environmental problems, and to evaluate cleanup alternatives. The process consists of two distinct but related phases. The first phase is RI, which examines the nature and extent of contamination problems at the

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site. The second phase is the FS, which evaluates different methods to clean up the contamination problems found during the RI.

Remedial Design/Remedial Action

The RD is a phase of the Remedial Action that follows the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study and includes the development of engineering drawings and specifications for a site cleanup. The RA is the response actions that stop or substantially reduce a release or threatened release of hazardous substances that are a serious but not an immediate threat to public health.

Responsiveness Summary

The section within the Record of Decision that summarizes comments received from the public during the public comment period, and provides EPA's responses to them.

Superfund

The commonly used term that describes the Federal legislation authorizing EPA to investigate and respond to the release or threatened release of hazardous substances into the environment. It is also known as CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act). In 1986, Superfund was reauthorized as SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act).

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act

Modifications to CERCLA enacted on October 17, 1986.

Technical Assistance Grant

The term is used in association with grants supported by various environmental laws, most notably EPA under SARA.

Tetrachloroethylene

Tetrachloroethylene is a manufactured chemical that is widely used for dry cleaning of fabrics and for metal-degreasing. Exposure to very high concentrations of tetrachloroethylene can cause dizziness, headaches, sleepiness, confusion, nausea, difficulty in speaking and walking, unconsciousness and death.

Trichloroethylene

A chlorinated organic compound also known as TCE. A stable colorless liquid with a low boiling point. TCE is used as an industrial solvent and as a metal degreasing agent. TCE may be toxic when inhaled, ingested, or through skin contact can damage vital organs, especially the liver.

Volatile Organic Compounds

A group of organic compounds that are used in various industrial applications, such as solvents, degreasers, paints, thinners, and fuels, which evaporate very rapidly when exposed to air. Due to this tendency, VOCs disappear more rapidly from surface water than ground water. Since ground water does not usually come into contact with air, VOCs are not easily released and can be present for many years in the ground water used for drinking water. When present in drinking water, VOCs may pose a potential threat to human health. Also known as volatile organics or volatiles.

APPENDIX B

LOCATIONS FOR INFORMATION REPOSITORY AND PUBLIC MEETINGS

B.1 INFORMATION REPOSITORY

Bronson Public Library
207 N. Matteson
Bronson, MI 49028

Library Hours:

Monday	closed
Tuesday	12 p.m. – 6 p.m.
Wednesday	10:30 p.m. – 6 p.m.
Thursday	10:30 a.m. – 5 p.m.
Friday	10:30 a.m. – 4 p.m.
Saturday	9:00 a.m. to 12 p.m.
Sunday	closed

Contact: Lynnell Eash (517) 369-3785
Branch Manager

B.2 PUBLIC MEETING FACILITIES

Bronson Theater
204 E. Chicago Street
Bronson, MI 49028

Capacity: 350 people

Contact: Dave O'Rourke (517) 369-7334
City Manager Fax: (517) 369-1457

Bronson City Offices
141 S. Matteson St.
Bronson, MI 49028

Capacity: 24 people

Contact: Dave O'Rourke (517) 369-7334
City Manager Fax: (517) 369-1457

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APPENDIX C

LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED GROUPS

C.1 FEDERAL ELECTED OFFICIALS

Senator Carl Levin (202) 224-6221
269 Russell Senate Office Building Fax: (202) 224-1388
Washington, D.C. 20510 Web site: <http://levin.senate.gov>

District Office

124 West Allegan (517) 377-1508
Room 1810 Fax: (517) 377-1506
Lansing, MI 48933

Senator Debbie Stabenow (202) 224-4822
133 Hart Senate Office Building Fax: (202) 224-8834
Washington, D.C. 20510 E-mail: senator@stabenow.senate.gov

District Office

221 W. Lake Lansing Rd. (517) 203-1760
Suite 100 Fax: (517) 203-1778
East Lansing, MI 48823

Representative Tim Walberg (202) 225-6276
325 Cannon House Office Building Fax: (202) 225-6281
Washington, D.C. 20515 Web site: <http://walberg.house.gov>

District Office

800 W. Ganson (517) 780-9075
Jackson, MI 49202 Fax: (517) 780-9081

C.2 STATE ELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor Jennifer Granholm (517) 335-7858
111 S. Capitol Ave. Fax: (517) 335-6863
P.O. Box 30013 Web site: www.michigan.gov/gov
Lansing, MI 48909

Southeastern Michigan Office

3022 W. Grand Blvd. (313) 456-0010
Cadillac Place, Suite B Fax: (313) 256-1012
Detroit, MI 48202

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Northern Michigan Office

1504 W. Washington, Suite B (906) 228-2850
 Marquette, MI 49855 Fax: (906) 228-8347

Senator Cameron Brown (517) 373-5932
 205 Farnum Building Fax: (517) 373-5944
 P.O. Box 30036 E-mail: sencbrown@senate.michigan.gov
 Lansing, MI 48909-7536

No District Office

Representative Bruce Caswell (517) 373-1794
 N0992 House Office Bldg. Fax: (517) 373-6970
 P.O. Box 30014 E-mail: brucecaswell@house.mi.gov
 Lansing MI 48909-7514

No District Office**C.3 LOCAL OFFICIALS****C.3.1 Branch County**

Terry Ann Kubasiak (517) 279-4306
 County Clerk Fax: (517) 278-5627
 Branch County Courthouse E-mail: countyclerk@countyofbranch.com
 31 Division St.
 Coldwater, MI 49036

Ted Gordon (517) 278-8788
 Chairman
 County Board of Commissioners
 49 Douglas Ave.
 Coldwater, MI 49036

Dale Swift (517) 369-1522
 County Commissioner
 787 Oak Rd.
 Bronson, MI 49028

Mike Hard (517) 279-4310
 Drain Commissioner Fax: (517) 279-5157
 Branch County Courthouse
 31 Division St.
 Coldwater, MI 49036

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LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED GROUPS

Rebecca Burns, BS, RS
Environmental Health Protection
1110 Hill St.
Three Rivers, MI 49093

(269) 273-2161, Ext. 228
Fax: (269) 273-2452
E-mail: burns@bhsj.org

C.3.2 Bronson Township

Ken Carpenter
Supervisor
Bronson Township
1103 Carpenter Rd.
Bronson, MI 49028

(517) 369-9226

Michelle Hoffer
Clerk
Bronson Township
766 Kosmerick Rd.
Bronson, MI 49028

(517) 369-1776

Richard G. Losinski
Treasurer
Bronson Township
279 McMahan Dr.
Bronson, MI 49028

(517) 369-3025

John Wielgos
Township Trustee
989 Burr Oak Rd.
Bronson, MI 49028

(517) 369-1160

Charles Somerlott
Township Trustee
978 Weaver Rd.
Bronson, MI 49028

(517) 369-1494

C.3.3 City of Bronson

City of Bronson Offices
141 S. Matteson St.
Bronson, MI 49028

(517) 369-7334
Fax: (517) 369-1457

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LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED GROUPS

Dave O'Rourke (517) 369-7334
City Manager Fax: (517) 369-1457
141 S. Matteson St.
Bronson, MI 49028

Karen Smith (517) 369-7334
Clerk/Assessor Fax: (517) 369-1457
141 S. Matteson St.
Bronson, MI 49028

Kerri Moyer (517) 369-7334
Administrative Assistant Fax: (517) 369-1457
141 S. Matteson St.
Bronson, MI 49028

Brent Wilber (517) 369-6475
Fire Chief
124 S. Matteson St.
Bronson, MI 49028

Jim Eley (517) 369-6095
City Attorney Fax: (517) 369-2901
107 W. Chicago St.
Bronson, MI 49028

Police Department
Dick Stout (517) 369-9083
Police Chief Fax: (517) 369-2901
124 S. Matteson St.
Bronson, MI 49028

Department of Public Works
Carl Ransbottom (517) 369-5555
Supervisor
141 S. Matteson St.
Bronson, MI 49028

Gordon Bidwell (517) 369-5555
141 S. Matteson St.
Bronson, MI 49028

Phil Slisher (517) 369-5555
141 S. Matteson St.
Bronson, MI 49028

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LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED GROUPS

Frank Hyska (517) 369-5555
141 S. Matteson St.
Bronson, MI 49028

Tom Bidwell (517) 369-5555
141 S. Matteson St.
Bronson, MI 49028

Water/Wastewater Treatment Plant

Charles Buckley (517) 369-5745
Superintendent
141 S. Matteson St.
Bronson, MI 49028

Brad Aleman (517) 369-5745
Assistant Superintendent
141 S. Matteson St.
Bronson, MI 49028

City Council Members

Tom Rissman (517) 369-4585
Mayor Fax: (517) 369-1457
City of Bronson
524 W. Chicago St.
Bronson, MI 49028

Larry McConn (517) 369-5665
Vice-Mayor Fax: (517) 369-1457
City of Bronson
119 W. Chicago St.
Bronson, MI 49028

David Post (517) 369-9613
Councilman Fax: (517) 369-1457
City of Bronson
139 W. Corey St.
Bronson, MI 49028

Tony Rzepka (517) 369-8695
Councilman Fax: (517) 369-1457
City of Bronson
118 Cynthia St.
Bronson, MI 49028

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Leo Lehman (517) 369-1850
 Councilman Fax: (517) 369-1457
 City of Bronson
 227 N. Ruggles St.
 Bronson, MI 49028

C.4 EPA REPRESENTATIVES

Terese Van Donsel (312) 353-6564
 Remedial Project Manager Fax: (312) 353-4071
 Office of Superfund (SR-6J) Email: vandonsel.terese@epa.gov
 EPA Region 5
 77 W. Jackson Blvd.
 Chicago, IL 60604-3590

Dave Novak (312) 886-7478
 Community Involvement Coordinator Fax: (312) 353-1155
 Office of Public Affairs (P-19J) Email: novak.dave@epa.gov
 EPA Region 5
 77 W. Jackson Blvd.
 Chicago, IL 60604-3590

C.5 STATE OFFICIALS

Brendan Boyle (517) 335-8138
 Program Manager Fax: (517) 335-9775
 Michigan Department of Community Health
 P.O. Box 30195 Email: boyleb@state.mi.us
 Lansing, MI 48909

Deborah Larsen (517) 373-4825
 State Project Manager Fax: (517) 335-4887
 Michigan Department of Environmental Quality
 Remediation and Redevelopment Division Email: larsend@state.mi.us
 P.O. Box 30426
 Lansing, MI 48909-7926

C.6 MEDIA

C.6.1 Newspaper

Heather Jeffrey (517) 369-5085
 Executive Editor Fax: (517) 369-2225
 "Bronson Journal"
 113 W. Chicago St.
 Bronson, MI 49028

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Editor (517) 278-2318
 “Daily Reporter” Fax: (517) 278-6041
 15 W. Pearl St.
 Coldwater, MI 49036

C.6.2 Radio

News Director (616) 345-2101
 WKZO-AM Fax: (616) 345-1436
 (Q106.5 FM, WKLZ1470 AM, WKZO590 AM, WNFN1660 AM)
 4200 W. Main St.
 Kalamazoo, MI 49006

News Director (517) 279-9767
 WMSH (1230 AM and 99.3 FM) Fax: (517) 279-4695
 P.O. Box 7080
 Sturgis, MI 49091

WLKI (FM 100) (219) 665-9554
 P.O. Box 999 Fax: (219) 665-9064
 2655 N. State Rd.
 North Angola, IN 46703

C.6.2 Television

News Director
 WOTV (ABC, Channel 41) (616) 968-9341
 5200 W. Dickmen Rd. Fax: (616) 966-6837
 Battlecreek, MI 49016

News Director
 WOOD-TV (NBC, Channel 8) (616) 456-8888
 120 College Ave. SE Fax: (616) 456-5757
 Grand Rapids, MI 49503

News Director
 WWMT (CBS, Channel 3) (616) 388-3333
 590 W. Maple St. Fax: (616) 388-8228
 Kalamazoo, MI 49008

C.7 INTERESTED CITIZENS AND GROUPS

Coldwater and Branch County (517) 278-5985
 Chamber of Commerce Fax: (517) 278-8369
 20 Division St.
 Coldwater, MI 49036

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