



**U.S. Environmental
Protection Agency**

Community Involvement Plan

Ottawa Township Flat Glass Site
Naplate, Illinois



September 2011

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1. Introduction

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prepared this **Community Involvement Plan** for the Ottawa Township Flat Glass **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act Superfund** Alternative site in the Village of Naplate and Ottawa Township, located in LaSalle County, Illinois. Words appearing in **bold** are defined in Appendix A.

1.1 Purpose of this Community Involvement Plan

This CIP was prepared to support environmental investigation and cleanup activities at the site. The Plan considers **community** concerns, questions, and information needs as expressed during interviews conducted in May 2011. It also describes the EPA's plan for addressing the community's concerns and keeping residents informed and involved in decisions regarding the site cleanup and reuse of the property after the cleanup. This CIP is a working document that will evolve based on input from the community and as the investigation and cleanup process continues; it is intended to be flexible, adaptable and used as a guideline for the EPA's communication with the public.

The EPA is releasing this document to the public to help guide communication with the residents and other interested stakeholders of the Naplate and Ottawa areas. If you have comments or questions about this CIP, please contact:

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1.2 Community Involvement Plan Overview

This CIP contains the following sections:

- **Section 1—Introduction:** Describes the purpose and intended uses of this CIP.
- **Section 2— Ottawa Township Flat Glass Site Background:** Provides background information about the site’s location and history.
- **Section 3—Community Background:** Profiles the economic and ethnic makeup of the community and summarizes the community’s history and past involvement at the site.
- **Section 4—Detailed Summary of Community Interviews:** Provides a summary of what interviewees told EPA about the Ottawa Township Flat Glass Site. See “What the EPA Heard about the Site” on Page 4-5 for interesting things people said about the site.
- **Section 5—Community Concerns and Questions:** Presents information obtained from local residents and officials during community interviews conducted in May 2011.
- **Section 6—The EPA’s Community Involvement Goals:** Describes the EPA’s plans and timeline for conducting site-specific activities to keep residents informed and involved during site cleanup activities.
- **Section 7—What is Superfund:** Provides the background of the program and its goals.
- **Section 8—Community Engagement and the Superfund Process:** Provides an overview of the step-by-step process the EPA follows to determine the best way to clean up a contaminated site and opportunities for community involvement throughout the process.
- **Appendix A—Glossary:** Provides definitions of key words.
- **Appendix B—Site Information Repository, Administrative Record, and Public Meeting Locations:** Identifies places where community members can find more information on activities at the Ottawa Township Flat Glass site.
- **Appendix C—List of Contacts and Interested Groups:** Provides a list of federal, state and local agencies, and community and environmental organizations.
- **Appendix D—List of Fact Sheets:** Lists fact sheets that the EPA has created and distributed to local residents to explain planned and ongoing site activities.
- **Appendix E—List of Interview Questions:** Provides the list of questions the EPA asked during interviews with local residents and officials in May 2011.

■ 1.3 Why Community Engagement is Important for Superfund Cleanups

The objective of **community involvement** is to involve the **public** in activities and decisions related to the investigation and cleanup of **hazardous waste** sites. The community engagement program promotes communication between members of the public and the EPA. The 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, resident involvement, and site conditions.
- By expressing its concerns, the community assists the EPA in developing a response that more effectively addresses the community's needs.

Communities should be involved in all phases of the cleanup so that contamination is found and addressed in a way that protects people and the environment – now and in the future. Communities need to provide input on how the cleanup will be conducted, and understand how it may affect community plans and goals.

Community members, former employees, and local government officials may be able to provide valuable information about a hazardous waste site that can help the EPA determine the best way to clean it up. Local information can help determine the location of contamination, how people may be exposed to the contamination, and how the land may be used after it is cleaned up. If contamination will be managed at the site for long periods of time, the communities and local governments need to be consulted about how to apply institutional controls to prevent human exposure. Community members also may be able to provide information that will help monitor the effectiveness of the cleanup over the long term, such as reporting trespassing, flooding, odors or other unusual conditions.

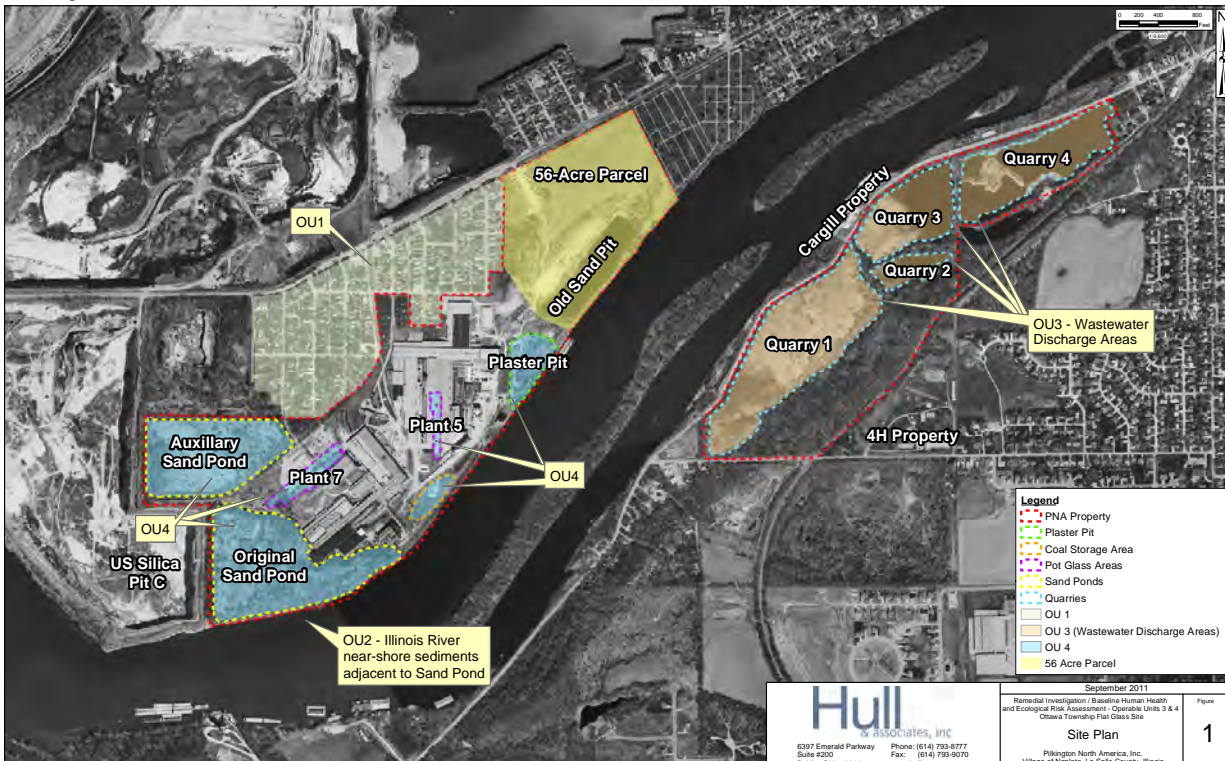
2. Ottawa Township Flat Glass Site Background

This section describes the Ottawa Township Flat Glass site and summarizes the history of activities at the site.

2.1 Site Description

The Ottawa Township Flat Glass (OTFG) Site is located 60 miles west of downtown Chicago in Naplate as well as in and around the City of Ottawa in Ottawa Township, La Salle County, Illinois, along the north and south side of the Illinois River. The north side property is a 228-acre area that contains a glass manufacturing facility (Plant #5 – active – and Plant #7 – currently inactive), also known as the Libby-Owens Ford Plants 5 & 7. (The facility has been owned and managed by Pilkington North America since 1986.) The north area also includes former silica sand quarries, wastewater disposal areas and a 56-acre undeveloped parcel of land. Across from the facility on the south side of the river in South Ottawa are additional former silica sand quarries and wastewater disposal areas that are also part of the site (Figure 2-1).

FIGURE 2-1
Site Map





The facility began making flat glass products in 1907 and used arsenic trioxide as an ingredient until 1970 when its use was discontinued. The manufacturing process resulted in waste made up of sand, water and glass particles, which included arsenic. This waste was disposed of into the site's silica sand quarries. The waste solids settled and the wastewater flowed into the Illinois River. It also resulted in arsenic contamination in the underlying ground water for the area.

2.2 Site History and Cleanup

Pilkington North America (PNA) bought the facility from Libby-Owens-Ford in 1986 and continues to operate the glass plant to date. The EPA divided the OTFG site into four portions called “operable units” or OUs for ease of investigating and cleaning up the site. These are: OU1 Residential Soils, OU2 Illinois River Sediment, OU3 Groundwater and Source Areas south of the river and OU4 Groundwater and Source Areas north of the river.

WHAT IS ARSENIC?

Arsenic is the contaminant of concern at the site. It is a poison in high doses and a potential cancer-causing compound for humans through prolonged exposure to much lower amounts. People or animals that come into contact with arsenic-contaminated soil or that drink arsenic-contaminated water could be at risk, depending on duration and arsenic exposure levels as well as other factors.

OU1 – Residential Soils

In 2002, high arsenic levels were found in shallow (0 to 6 inches) and deep (greater than 12 inches) layers of soil in two residential yards, where arsenic-polluted material had been placed to fill in low spots of land to allow for a house to be built. An emergency cleanup was conducted at those two yards in 2005, when 3,325 cubic yards of soil and contaminated material were safely removed and disposed of offsite. The two yards were then backfilled with clean soil and the lots were reseeded. The soil sampling program was increased in 2005 to include almost all of the homes in Naplate, resulting in more than 2,000 soil samples in total. Arsenic levels in the majority of these residences indicated no immediate threat levels. In September 2008, EPA – in consultation with IL EPA – determined in its **record of decision** that for OU1 Residential Soils no further remedial action would be necessary to protect public health or welfare or the environment.

OU2 – Illinois River Sediment

PNA collected sediment samples from the Illinois River in 2001 and 2002 and conducted surveys to measure the depth of the water and the shape of the riverbed. Data from this effort indicated potential sediment contamination along the north side of the river next to the site. PNA also took sediment samples of the Illinois River upstream of the site and concluded that this area was not impacted by arsenic from the site. U.S. Geologic Survey data collected over a period of about 10 years confirmed this conclusion. In addition, water quality data from the 1990s did not show any measurable amount of arsenic in the river water. The EPA concluded that the sediment contaminated with arsenic is stable and

FIGURE 2-2

Aerial View of the Ottawa Township Flat Glass site



will not likely be washed away by river water, that it has little or no effect on river quality, and that it displays little or no toxicity to river organisms. In September 2008, a record of decision was signed declaring no action was needed for OU2 Illinois River Sediment.

OU3 – Ground water and source areas south of the Illinois River

Beginning in 1986, PNA placed ground water monitoring wells in and around the site to monitor the level of ground water contamination. There are two aquifers¹ that are being monitored below the site: an upper aquifer (St. Peter) that has been contaminated with arsenic and a lower aquifer (New Richmond) that has not. A 150 to 200 feet rock layer separates the two aquifers, acting as a barrier. Some parts of the upper aquifer contain amounts of arsenic 800 times higher than what is recommended for safe drinking standards. The Village of Naplate has its municipal water well screened in the lower New Richmond Sandstone and it is not impacted by arsenic.

¹ Aquifers are water-bearing rock formations in the ground.

EPA performed a **health risk assessment** to determine if the current levels of arsenic from groundwater are dangerous to the health of the residents. The assessment concluded that the risk of illness is low, but exposure should be limited. PNA has been supplying bottle water to four properties near the OU3 area south of the river, and maintains a reverse osmosis filter system in a fifth property, to prevent consumption of water with arsenic above the EPA safety standards

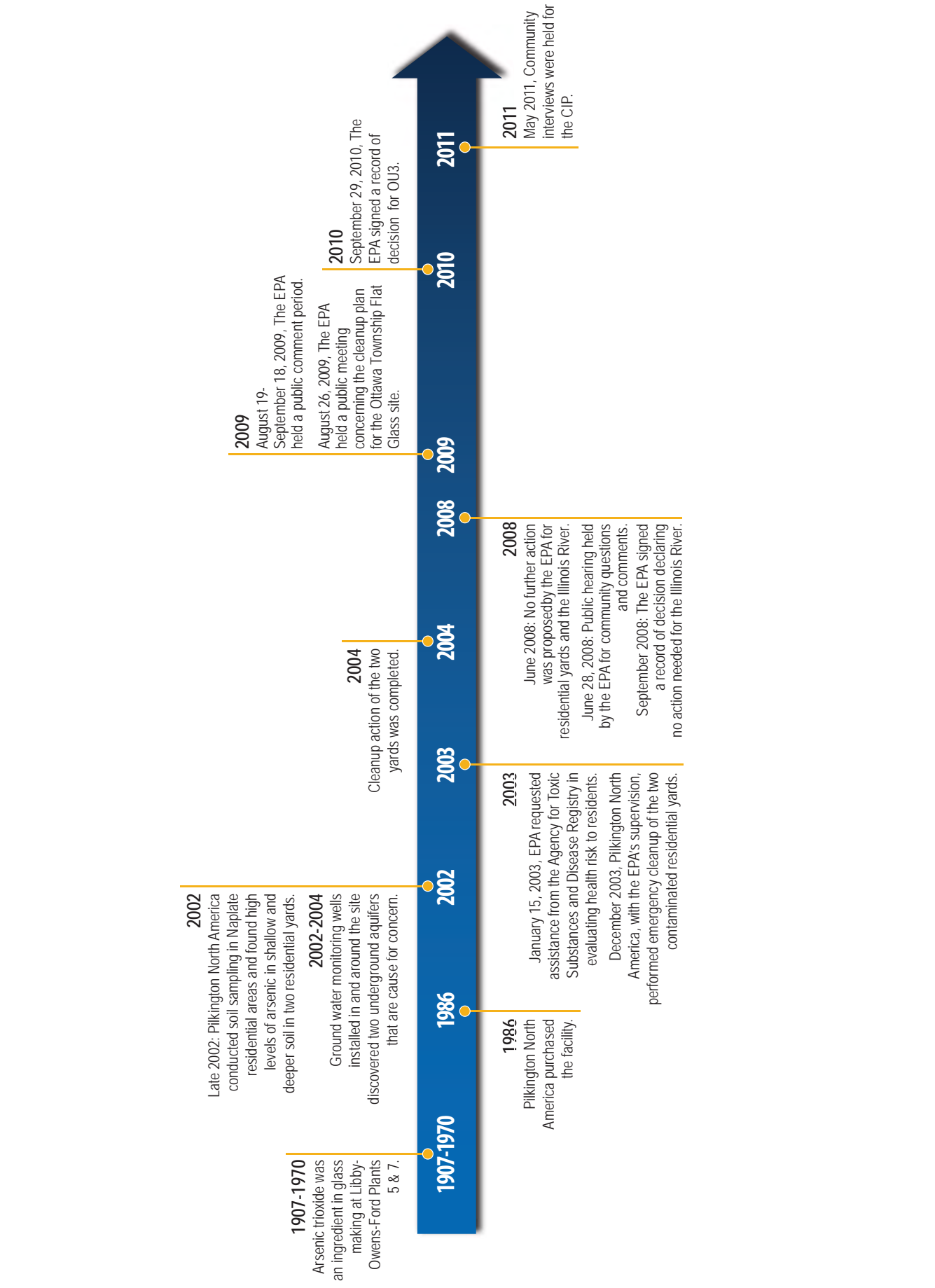
On September 29, 2010, EPA signed an interim record of decision for OU3– which covers the underlying ground water and source areas south of the Illinois River– to protect people and wildlife from exposure to arsenic and to make the water safe enough for drinking. The cleanup plan for OU3 involves redirecting stormwater drainage on PNA property away from the site’s waste quarries on the south side of the river. This is intended to reduce the movement of arsenic-contaminated ground water that spreads off PNA’s property. Redirecting the stormwater drainage will also allow the area ground water to flow more directly into the Illinois River, which will dilute the arsenic concentrations in the ground water. Alternate water supplies will continue to be provided to homes that currently are impacted by arsenic. Limitations on putting new wells into the St. Peter Aquifer will help reduce the chances of future exposures. The EPA will continue to check the levels of arsenic in the ground water for at least the next 10 years, or until the drinking water standard is met.

OU4 – Ground water and source areas north of the Illinois River

As in OU3, arsenic concentrations in the St. Peter aquifer vary widely and are highest in areas directly below portions of the PNA property, but the underlying New Richmond aquifer is not impacted by arsenic. The St. Peter aquifer is not used for drinking water at or near OU4. Naplate’s municipal drinking water source is the New Richmond aquifer.

EPA continues to work with PNA on generating cleanup options for OU4. Based on the results of this study phase, EPA will develop a Proposed Plan for cleaning up the site. The Agency will issue a public notice through the local media to notify the community, so interested members of the community can comment on the Proposed Plan. The Agency may hold a public meeting to discuss the Proposed Plan and invite comments from community members.

FIGURE 2-3
Site Timeline and EPA Involvement at Ottawa Township Flat Glass site



3. Community Background

This section describes the Ottawa community and summarizes the history of community involvement at the Ottawa Township Flat Glass site.

3.1 Ottawa Community Demographics

The OTFG site is located in Naplate as well as in and around the City of Ottawa in Ottawa Township, La Salle County, Illinois, along the north and south sides of the Illinois River.

According to the U.S. Census, the 2009 population was 511 for Naplate, 19,324 for Ottawa and 112,498 for LaSalle County. This reflects a small population decrease for Naplate of 12 (about 2.29 percent), an increase for Ottawa of 1,017 (about 5.56 percent) and a slight increase in population (989 or about .89 percent) for LaSalle County, compared to the 2000 census.

According to the 2009 Census, the population of Naplate is 98.6 percent white and 1.1 percent Hispanic or Latino. Ottawa's population is predominantly white (92.7 percent), followed by Hispanic or Latino making up 6.5 percent of the population. American Indians, Alaskan Natives, Asians, and African Americans comprise a total of 2.5 percent of the population.

According to the 2005-2009 American Community Survey census, the median age was 40.3 for Naplate residents and 40.6 for Ottawa residents. Approximately 65.5 percent of the households in Naplate were family households with about 29.8 percent of families with children under 18 years of age. About 10.7 percent of the non-family households were made up of people aged 65 or older. In Ottawa, about 59.3 percent of households were families, 26.6 percent having children below 18 years of age. Approximately 13.6 percent of non-family households were comprised of people aged 65 or older.

About 1.1 percent of Naplate residents speak a language other than English at home, with 0 percent indicating they speak English "less than very well." However, 4.7 percent of Ottawa residents speak a second language at home and 2.1 percent of them indicated they speak English "less than very well." In Naplate, about 79.3 percent of the population of 25 years of age or older have attained a high school diploma or higher; 15.4 percent of those have attained a bachelor's degree or higher. About 63.6 percent of the population



¹ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 Census. 2009 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, Tables P1, P2, P3, P4, H1.

² Ottawa City, Illinois ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates: 2005-2009. Data Set: 2005-2009 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, American Community Survey
Naplate Village, Illinois ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates: 2005-2009. Data Set: 2005-2009 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, American Community Survey

TABLE 1

Community Demographics

	Naplate	Ottawa	LaSalle County	State of Illinois
2009 Population	511	19,324	112,498	12,910,409
Change from 2000 census	-2.29%	+5.56%	+0.89%	+3.95%
Demographics				
White	98.6%	92.7%	93.7%	71.9%
Latino/Hispanic	1.1%	6.5%	7%	14.6%
Other	0%	2.5%	1.6%	19.1%
Median age	40.3 years	40.6 years	40 years	35.9 years
Households				
Family	65.5%	59.3%	67.4%	66.1%
With children under 18	29.9%	26.6%	29.9%	31.4%
Non-family 65 & older	10.7%	13.6%	11.7%	9.6%
Language other than English spoken at home	1.1%	4.7%	6.8%	21.3%
Speak English "less than very well"	0%	2.1%	2.8%	9.5%
With high school diploma	79.3%	87.9%	87.4%	85.7%
With bachelor's degree	15.4%	17.6%	15.5%	29.8%
In the labor force	63.6%	65.8%	66.6%	66.7%
Median household income	\$37,143	\$44,240	\$50,270	\$55,222
Per capita income	\$17,650	\$24,625	\$24,605	\$28,469
Income below poverty	6.8%	11.9%	10.6%	12.4%

16 years of age or older are in the labor force. In Ottawa, about 87.9 percent of the population above 25 years have attained a high school diploma or higher, with 17.6 having attained a Bachelor's degree. About 65.8 percent of 16 year olds and older are in the labor force.

The 2009 estimated median household income in Naplate was \$37,143 (in 2009 inflation-adjusted dollars), compared to \$44,240 in Ottawa and \$55,222 in the state of Illinois for the same year. The 2009 per capita income was \$17,650 in Naplate and \$24,625 in Ottawa. Approximately 6.8 percent of the Naplate population had incomes below the poverty level, compared to 11.9 percent in Ottawa and 12.4 percent in the state. Naplate residents are primarily employed in educational services; health care and social assistance; arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food service; and manufacturing. Ottawa residents are primarily employed in educational services; health care and social assistance; retail trade; and manufacturing.

Ottawa is a mayor-commission form of government. The mayor and commissioners are elected at-large to 4-year terms of office. Council meetings are held on the first and third Tuesdays of the month. The Council is assisted by a Board of Fire and Police Commissioners, Industrial Development Commission, Plan Commission, Environmental Advisory Committee, and Zoning Board of Appeals.

3.2 Past Community Involvement Efforts

Throughout the years, the EPA, the Illinois EPA, and the Illinois Department of Health have conducted outreach activities associated with the Ottawa Township Flat Glass site, as shown in Exhibit 3-1.

The EPA's community involvement efforts have included meeting with residents, conducting public meetings, publishing fact sheets, as well as issuing update letters and press releases. Site-related information can be accessed on the EPA's Web site (<http://www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/naplate>). Most recently, the EPA conducted interviews with residents and elected officials May 24-26, 2011, in preparation for compiling this CIP. Additionally, the EPA has established an information repository at the Reddick Library located at 1010 Canal Street in Ottawa. The repository contains site-related documents such as technical reports, sampling results, general information about the EPA and the Superfund program, public meeting transcripts, press releases, and other information. Repository documents are available for public review and photocopying during the library's hours of operation (Appendix B).

The community interviews conducted in May 2011 represent the EPA's continuing efforts to keep the community informed and solicit input. More detail on these interviews and community involvement activities is provided in Sections 6 and 8 and Appendix E.





EXHIBIT 3-1
Site-Specific Community Involvement Efforts

Past Community Involvement at Ottawa Township Flat Glass site

Fact Sheets

June 2008
 (No Further Cleanup Action Proposed for Yards, River)

Public Meetings

June 24, 2008 (community questions and opinions about proposed cleanup plan)

Public Comment Periods

June 16 - July 16, 2008

Fact Sheets

August 2009
 (Interim Cleanup for Polluted Underground Water Supply)

Public Meetings

August 26, 2009 (EPA interim cleanup plan)

Public Comment Periods

August 19 - September 18, 2009

Community Interviews

May 24-26, 2011

2008

2009

2011

4. Detailed Summary of Community Interviews

To learn about resident and community concerns regarding the site, the EPA held several community interviews May 24-26, 2011. The EPA talked with local officials and residents living and working near the Ottawa Township Flat Glass Site and asked them about various issues related to the contamination and cleanup at the site, and how the community involvement and communication processes could be improved.

Below are the specific questions the EPA asked and a summary of the answers that were provided at the community interviews.

Note to the reader: This summary is intended to faithfully record and reflect the issues and concerns expressed to the EPA by residents, officials, and others on the days of the community interviews. By necessity, this is a collection of opinions, thoughts, and feelings. Therefore, please be cautioned that the statements contained in this section may or may not be factual, and that the opinions and concerns expressed may or may not be valid.

1. How long have you lived at your current address?

Several people reported living in the area for their entire lives. Other answers ranged from 3 years to more than 50 years.

2. Do you rent or are you the owner of the property?

The vast majority of people interviewed own their property.

3. Do you operate a business from your property/ do you own other properties in the community?

Most people said that they do not operate a business from their property or own other properties in the community. However, one of the interviewees owns a local restaurant and a small number own another property in Naplate.

4. *What do you know about the Ottawa Township Flat Glass Site?*

Many people said that they knew about the arsenic in the water, although a few were unaware that the EPA is still trying to clean up the pollution. A few of the interviewees knew that the arsenic contamination was caused by the glass making process. Some people were familiar with the related court case. Numerous people interviewed mentioned that the site used to be a major employer in the area and now has a much smaller number of employees, and most were unhappy with this. Others knew about the arsenic in residential areas or noticed trucks going in and out.

5. *Have you, or do you have friends or family who have worked on the site?*

Many of those interviewed had family members or knew numerous people who have worked on the site, mostly parents and grandparents. Some have worked there personally. Some mentioned that people that they knew who worked there died young and of cancer. Only two people did not know anyone who worked there.

6. *Do you have any concerns about the site?*

Almost everyone had concerns about the site. The most common concern was about drinking water and health. Other concerns included the contaminated soil and if it affects gardening, animals in the area, and the change in what the EPA said is a tolerable contamination level. Some people are worried about not being able to sell their house because buyers hear about the pollution and it creates a stigma. Safety of teeth brushing and properties with arsenic were also mentioned. Only two people were not concerned at all about the site.

7. *Has your property or water ever been tested? If so, were the results explained to you?*

People from both Naplate and Ottawa were interviewed, many of them said that they did not have their property or water tested, and some expressed interest in having it done. Some people said that they had had their water and property tested and that the results showed only a small amount of arsenic. Other people said that their water tested positive for arsenic and were given money, or they were provided with another source of water.

8. *Do you think the site, in its current state, poses any risks to you or your children?*

Many people expressed concern about the risk to children who play in dirt and sand in their backyards. Some people mentioned that they thought there were no risks for the people who drink city water. However, an interviewee said that some wells were supposed to be shut down and weren't. The link between arsenic and so many people dying of cancer was also brought up. Very few people thought there was no risk.

9. *Has your enjoyment of the area been affected by the site?*

Most people reported that their enjoyment of the area has not been affected by the site. Some talked about limited access to the river, gardening challenges, lowered property values, and noisy trucks. One interviewee referred to the quarries as what used to be beautiful swimming pools.

10. What government officials have you interacted with about the site? Do you feel these officials have been responsive to your concerns?

Many people had not interacted with any government officials about the site. If they interacted with government officials, they were usually from the EPA and one person mentioned state representatives. While some people perceived them to be very responsive, others thought that they were not helpful and holding back information.

11. How frequently do you think public meetings about the site should be held? Would you attend?

Most of the people interviewed said that they would attend public meetings and that they should be held whenever there is any new information or milestones in order to keep the public updated. Some specific suggestions were one or two meetings each year or publishing more fact sheets about it instead.

12. What is a good meeting location?

Most people thought that the Naplate Village Hall would be a good meeting location. Other suggestions were Festivities Unlimited Banquet Hall, Ottawa Court House, LaSalle County Etna Complex, Holiday Inn Express, the Fire Station and Ottawa Township High School auditorium.

13. Are you interested in receiving more information about the site? If yes, what's the best way to provide that information to you (e-mail, regular mail)?

Everyone was interested in receiving more information and some provided e-mail addresses.

14. What type of media (e.g., newspaper, Internet, radio) do you generally rely on for news and information? What stations and papers do you prefer?

Most common responses were the newspapers Ottawa Daily Times, Ottawa Delivered and WCMY-AM radio. Other sources of media included WGLC-FM and Chicago news television channels such as CBS.

15. When possible, site information is posted on EPA's Web site. Have you used the EPA Web site? www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/naplate

The majority of interviewees have not used the EPA Web site, but about one-third of them have.

16. How interested are you in environmental issues in general?

Most people reported being at least moderately interested in environmentally issues, with some being very passionate about it. Only two people were not interested at all.

17. Are there any other people or groups you think we should talk to about the Ottawa Township Flat Glass Site either because they have unique information about the site, or they would like to know more about the site from the EPA?

Some people gave names of personal friends. Other groups mentioned were directly affected citizens, Ottawa environmental groups, the health department, Glass Workers Union, Committee on Environmental Issues, and the mayor, who the EPA was able to speak with.

18. Concerning redevelopment, once the site is cleaned up how would you like the land to be used?

Some ideas were to use the land for parks, river access, creation of jobs, or industrial or residential areas.



5. Community Concerns and Questions

Key concerns and questions raised during the community interviews are summarized below. The EPA published a question-and-answer fact sheet to respond to specific questions asked during the interviews. The fact sheet was distributed to individuals on the site mailing list and is posted on the EPA's Web site (www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/naplate).

Note to readers: All attempts were made to accurately present the issues, concerns, and questions expressed to the EPA by residents.



5.1 Potential Health Effects

Interviewees' opinions about the site's potential health effects were mixed. While a few were not concerned at all, others were extremely worried. Many people worried more about children than about themselves. One of the biggest concerns was for children who play in the dirt and sand outside in their backyards, as well as at the site. Many people also wondered about a possible connection between the arsenic contamination and so many people dying of cancer, especially deaths among younger workers who had worked at the site. Interviewees did not think there was a potential health risk for those who drink city water, and they thought the risk was higher for those who have contamination on their property.

5.2 Effect on Animals

Some people expressed concern for the wild animals in the area. One resident specifically talked about concern for all the bald eagles. It was noted that the damage is already done, and providing new water will not help these animals. Someone else said that the animals that graze on contaminated property are hunted and processed and this could also pose a risk for humans.





5.3 Environmental Effects from Site Cleanup

There was concern about whether the soil would still be contaminated after the site is cleaned up. It was also asked whether contamination would enter sewage treatment plants and how the sewage system would be affected. There were also some questions about the discharge of sludge into the river and the impact it will have on the river. Someone wanted to be sure that the contamination would not leak down into the aquifers more.

5.4 Site Reuse Plans

Everyone interviewed had ideas about what the site should be used for after it is cleaned up. Many suggestions were related to the environment, such as creating parks or creating an area with access to the river. Other ideas were industrial uses in order to create more jobs in the community, or residential areas. However, some were concerned about people living where so much pollution had been.

6. The EPA's Community Involvement Activities for the Ottawa Township Flat Glass Site

U.S. laws and the EPA policy require that certain community engagement activities be conducted at designated milestones during the investigation and cleanup process. In addition, the EPA undertakes other activities to strengthen its communication with those affected by the contamination. A member of the EPA community involvement staff has been designated to respond directly to media and public inquiries regarding site activities.

The goal of the EPA's community involvement efforts is to achieve early and meaningful input, as well as keep the community informed during the site cleanup process. To that end, the EPA is committed to:

- Encouraging and enabling residents to get involved
- Listening carefully to community concerns
- Taking the time needed to deal with community concerns
- Changing planned actions, where warranted, based on community input
- Keeping the community informed of ongoing and planned activities
- Explaining to the community what the EPA has done and why

The following activities are intended to provide opportunities for communication between the community and the EPA during the investigation and cleanup of the site.

6.1 Specific Community Involvement Activities

To address community concerns and questions described in Section 4, the EPA has conducted (or will conduct) the activities described below. Through these activities, the EPA's goal is to inform, involve and engage the community during site cleanup decisions and efforts.

■ Designate the EPA's Community Involvement

Coordinator. Heriberto León is the primary liaison between the EPA and the site community. Mr. León serves as a point of contact for community members and fields general questions about the site. For technical site issues, Mr. León coordinates with the EPA's Remedial Project Manager for the site, Nefertiti Simmons.



THE EPA HAS DESIGNATED TWO PEOPLE AS
PRIMARY SITE CONTACTS FOR LOCAL RESIDENTS:

HERIVERTO LEÓN,
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT COORDINATOR
312-886-6163

NEFERTITI SIMMONS,
REMEDIAL PROJECT MANAGER
312-886-6148

They can both also be reached toll-free at
800-621-8431, weekdays 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

TO MAKE IT CONVENIENT FOR LOCAL RESIDENTS TO VIEW SITE-RELATED INFORMATION, EPA HAS PLACED SITE INFORMATION AT THE PROJECT WEB SITE

<http://www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/naplate>.

- **Establish a toll-free number for residents to ask questions and receive information.** Mr. León and Ms. Simmons can be reached at 800-621-8431, weekdays from 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. The goal is to improve the flow and ease of communication between the EPA and the community. Residents can call this number as questions or concerns arise, rather than waiting for a public meeting or waiting to receive written information. The EPA publishes this toll-free number periodically in the local papers and in all fact sheets.

- **Provide site information on the Internet.** Many of the persons interviewed have access to and are accustomed to using the Internet. Residents and officials whom the EPA met with during the community interviews said they would like to see site documents on the Web site.

Information on the site will be provided on the following the EPA Web site: <http://epa.gov/region5/cleanup/naplate>.

- **Create and maintain a site-specific mailing list.** The EPA has created a mailing list that includes all residences and businesses within an approximate 1-mile radius of the site and other interested parties who have requested to be kept informed about the site. To keep it current, the list is reviewed and revised periodically. The EPA uses the site mailing list to distribute written information such as fact sheets. This is a way to ensure that those who do not have access to the Internet or other information sources still receive information about the site.

- **Establish and maintain a site-specific information repository.** The EPA policy requires establishing an information repository for any site where the EPA is conducting cleanup activities. An information repository is a designated location (usually a library or other public building), which houses a file of site-specific documents and general information about the EPA programs. A site file found in an information repository typically includes legal documents, work plans, technical reports and copies of laws that are applicable and relevant to activities at the site. Establishing an information repository makes the site-related information more accessible to the public.

The EPA has set up an information repository for the Ottawa Township Flat Glass Site at the Reddick Library located at 1010 Canal Street. Many documents, plans and other finalized written materials generated during the investigation and cleanup have been and will continue to be placed in the repository for review and/or photocopying by the public. The EPA will notify community groups, local officials and interested residents on the mailing list of their locations.

- **Write and distribute news releases and public notices.** The EPA has released announcements to local newspapers, such as the *Ottawa Daily Times* and *Ottawa Delivered*; and local television and radio stations (Appendix C) to provide information about events such as public meetings or opportunities for public comment. News releases allow the EPA to reach large audiences quickly. They are posted on the EPA's Web site, www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/naplate. The EPA typically publishes news releases and public notices to announce major events such as comment periods, public meetings and major milestones such as the selection of a cleanup remedy.



■ **Prepare and distribute fact sheets and site updates.** The EPA has produced fact sheets and update reports, written in non-technical language and distributed to coincide with site milestones (such as completion of the site investigation). The EPA will continue to produce fact sheets and updates as site cleanup efforts progress. The EPA uses these materials to provide the community with detailed information in a relatively quick, simple, and easy-to-understand manner. In addition to being distributed to individuals on the site mailing list, fact sheets and site updates also are placed in the information repository and posted on the EPA's Web site, www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/naplate.



■ **Establish and maintain the administrative record.** The EPA has created and placed the Ottawa Township Flat Glass Site administrative record at the Reddick Library and will update it as necessary. The administrative record provides residents with a paper trail of all documents the EPA relied on, or considered, to reach decisions about the site cleanup.

■ **Keep the CIP updated.** This CIP presents the EPA's plan to enhance community input and engagement in key decisions regarding the Ottawa Township Flat Glass Site. Before the cleanup is complete, the EPA may revise the CIP if the community's concerns or information needs change.

■ **Hold public meetings and hearings.** A public meeting provides an opportunity for the EPA to present specific information and a proposed course of action. The EPA staff is available to provide information and answer questions. A public meeting is not a formal public hearing where testimony is received. Instead, it might be a meeting to exchange information or comments. Public meetings provide community members with an opportunity to express their concerns to and ask questions of the EPA, state, or local government officials. In addition, the EPA holds informal open-house style meetings, called availability sessions, where residents can meet the EPA experts one on one to discuss the activities at the site. Public meetings or informal availability sessions may be held at various times throughout the investigation and cleanup process. Scheduling meetings should remain flexible to account for technical milestones and public interest. A public hearing is a formal meeting wherein the EPA officials hear the public's views and concerns about an EPA action or proposal. There are specific regulations about when the EPA is required to consider such comments when evaluating its actions. Public hearings are recorded by a professional transcriber and become part of the administrative record. The comments also are posted to the Web site.

THE EPA MAY OFFER
SPEAKERS TO LOCAL
ORGANIZATIONS, BUSINESS
CLUBS, AND SCHOOLS
AS ANOTHER MEANS OF
COMMUNICATING IMPORTANT
INFORMATION TO LOCAL
RESIDENTS.

These meetings can be an effective, convenient way for the EPA to interact with the community, convey information, and solicit questions and input from targeted groups.

The EPA held public meetings in June 2008 and August 2009 at Naplate Village Hall and LaSalle County's Etna Complex to present site-specific information and solicit community input on a proposed course of action. In February 2010, the EPA's community involvement coordinator and remedial project manager, Ms. Simmons, informally met with city council members to provide an update on planned and ongoing activities. The EPA will hold another formal public meeting when it issues a **proposed plan** for the next phase of the cleanup. At this meeting, residents will hear a presentation from the EPA and will have an opportunity to ask questions and provide comments on the proposed plan. A verbatim transcript will be created and placed in the site information repository.

Additional meetings will be held as warranted, particularly after site milestones or in response to the community's request if feasible.

Work with a community advisory group on technical issues. The EPA may work with or provide assistance to a community advisory group on technical issues. This can provide a way for the community to provide input on site technical issues and become more involved in the decision-making process. It also can provide a way for the EPA to explain, in greater detail, the site technical information. Furthermore, involvement with a community advisory group can provide a forum for the EPA and the various group members to discuss their concerns and learn from each other. Currently, no community advisory group is associated with the Ottawa Township Flat Glass Site.

- **Provide technical assistance grant information.** These grants provide federal resources for community groups to hire technical advisors who can help them interpret technical information about the site (such as sampling results or site investigation plans). The EPA will continue to provide information about the program at public meetings and in site fact sheets and other written publications.
- **Maintain contact with local officials, community leaders and residents through informal visits to the community.** The process of community interviews already has established an initial communications link between the community and the EPA. Furthermore, the EPA has designated the site community involvement coordinator as a contact person (Appendix C). 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 maintain contact with the appropriate local officials, community leaders and residents to address any issues that may arise during the investigation and cleanup at the site.

The community involvement coordinator and remedial project manager have made occasional visits to the Naplate area to meet with residents and local officials, and will continue to do so to keep community members informed about ongoing and planned site activities. Informal visits provide a forum for the EPA to interact one on one with individuals or small groups and respond directly to questions and concerns.

- **Solicit input during public comment periods.** The EPA holds public comment periods to give community members an opportunity to review and comment on key decisions. Before the EPA selects a final cleanup plan for the site, the Agency will hold a public comment period to allow interested residents an opportunity to review and comment on its proposed plan. The EPA will consider the community's input before selecting a final cleanup plan. The EPA's responses to public comments will be summarized in a document called a responsiveness summary, which will be placed in the site information repository and made available on the EPA's Web site.
- **Participate in meetings of local community groups.** The EPA may offer speakers to local organizations, business clubs and schools as another means of communicating important information to local residents. These meetings can be an effective, convenient way for the EPA to interact with the community, convey information and solicit questions and input from targeted groups. By attending previously scheduled community meetings, the EPA allows residents to participate without having to disrupt or change their schedules. The EPA may also conduct public teleconference calls, if warranted. The remedial project manager and community involvement coordinator may organize public teleconference calls to discuss important ongoing or planned technical milestones. The day, time, and agenda would be announced in sufficient time

to allow residents to sign up. A preset number of dedicated toll-free phone lines would be arranged for residents' participation. Public teleconferences are one of many ways to allow a large number of residents to receive information, ask questions, and express their views without having to leave their homes or offices.

- **Plan or participate in community events.** The EPA may participate in local festivals and special events during which the community involvement coordinator can meet with community members to discuss the Ottawa Township Flat Glass Site. Other community events that the EPA may organize or participate in include the following:

Ice cream social. This informal event, held at a convenient location and time, could be used to attract families, especially those with children, who are interested in how the site affects them but would not attend a public meeting or formal event.

Site tours. The community involvement coordinator or remedial project manager may organize site tours to allow community members to walk through and learn more about cleanup activities and plans for future site use.

Movie night. To allow community members an opportunity to meet the community involvement coordinator and remedial project manager in an informal setting and learn about ongoing and planned site activities, a movie night could be planned for residents to gather and view an educational film on aspects of the site cleanup or general topics such as hazardous waste prevention. Community members also could have an opportunity to talk informally with representatives from the EPA, Illinois EPA, or local organizations about environmental cleanup issues, potential health effects, site reuse, and other related topics of interest.

Evaluate community engagement and outreach efforts and make adjustments as warranted. Throughout the site cleanup process, the EPA will assess the effectiveness of its efforts to implement the activities outlined in this CIP. The EPA may make revisions to its community outreach methods and approaches, and may implement additional activities not mentioned in this CIP, based on feedback from residents and local officials.

6.2 Timeframe for Conducting Community Involvement Activities

The following table presents the general timeframe for the activities described in Section 6.1.

Community Involvement Activities	Timeframe
Designate an EPA community involvement coordinator	Complete
Provide a toll free number	Complete, publish in written materials
Create and maintain a site mailing list	Complete, update as needed
Establish and maintain site information repositories	Complete, update as needed
Maintain contact with local officials, community leaders and residents	Ongoing
Write community involvement plan	Complete, update as needed
Provide site and Superfund information on the Internet	Ongoing
Establish and maintain the site administrative record	Complete, update as necessary
Provide site and Superfund information on the Internet	Ongoing
Establish and maintain the site administrative record	Complete, update as necessary

Coordinate with the office of public affairs on news releases	As needed
Prepare and distribute fact sheets or site updates	Quarterly or as needed
Hold public meetings and hearings	As needed
Public notices or newspaper advertisements	As needed
Evaluate communication efforts	Periodically throughout cleanup process
Encourage formation of a community advisory group	Ongoing
Provide technical assistance grant information	Ongoing
Make informal visits to the community	As needed
Solicit community input during public comment periods	When proposed cleanup plan is completed
Participate in meetings of local groups	As requested and feasible
Conduct public teleconference calls	As requested and feasible
Plan or participate in community events	Quarterly if feasible, or as warranted

6.3 Evaluating the Community Involvement Efforts

At key milestones during cleanup, the EPA will evaluate its CIP for the Ottawa Township Flat Glass Site. Members of the community may be asked to provide input on the EPA's efforts to reach out to local residents and keep them engaged and involved in cleanup decisions. Based on community feedback, the EPA may make ongoing adjustments to its communication methods, as well as the frequency of communication, as warranted throughout the site cleanup process.



7. What is Superfund?

Superfund is the name for the environmental cleanup program legally known as the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, a federal law enacted in 1980. CERCLA provides the authority through which the federal government can compel people or companies responsible for creating hazardous waste sites to clean them up. CERCLA also created a public trust fund, known as Superfund, to assist with the cleanup of inactive and abandoned hazardous waste sites or accidentally spilled or illegally dumped hazardous materials.

The Superfund program is overseen by the EPA, and has four basic goals:

- It establishes a system for identifying hazardous substances and listing contaminated sites on EPA's National Priorities List. Sites are placed on this list when they are found to contain contaminants that have the potential to affect residential areas or impact the environment.
- It gives the federal government the authority to clean up a site if the owner or operator cannot be found or does not do the work.
- It sets up a trust fund to pay for cleanup activities by imposing a tax on chemical and petroleum companies and other polluting industries.
- It makes persons or parties responsible for hazardous releases liable for costs and damages resulting from those releases.

Figure 7-1 on Page 7-3 provides an overview of the Superfund process. The Superfund cleanup process begins with site discovery or notification to the EPA of possible releases of hazardous substances. Sites are discovered by various parties, including citizens, state agencies, and the EPA regional offices.

7.1 Hazard Ranking System

Once discovered, sites are entered into the CERCLA Hazard Ranking System, the EPA's computerized inventory of potential hazardous substance release sites. A site is added to the National Priorities List and called a Superfund site if it has a score of 28.5 under the Hazard Ranking System. The Hazard Ranking System considers the relative threat to public health and the environment, using data from site investigations, to assign a score ranging from zero to 100. The score is based on the likelihood that contaminants have been or will be released from the site, the types of contaminants present, and the human population or sensitive environmental areas that could be affected by a release.

Contrary to popular belief, there is no “most polluted site” on the list, and a site with a higher hazard ranking is not necessarily more contaminated than one with a lower score. While it is a measure of relative threat, the hazard ranking is based on a formula that allows the score to be high even if just one pathway (air, underlying ground water, surface water or soil) score is high.

As a result, a moderately contaminated site that impacts air, soil and ground water pathways could have a score similar to an extremely dangerous site that poses a threat through only one pathway (for example, deeply buried, leaking hazardous waste storage drums that threaten drinking wells but have no impact on other pathways).

In addition, the Hazard Ranking System takes into account requirements established by CERCLA, EPA policy decisions, and risk assessment principles. Because these relationships are complex, hazard rankings do not imply, for example, that a site with a score of 70 is a greater threat than a site with a score of 50, or that two sites with equal scores should have equal priorities for cleanup action.

Following placement on the National Priorities List, the lead agency, whether the EPA or a state agency, conducts an investigation at the site to collect data and determine the nature and extent of contamination. This investigation includes sampling and monitoring of air, water and soil, and evaluates current risks to public health and the environment.

Since the investigation and cleanup process takes several years, sites are evaluated early in the process to determine if any short-term or cleanup actions need to be taken. This is the preliminary assessment step. Refer to Figure 7-1 on Page 7-3 for details associated with each step of the cleanup process.

As displayed in the flowchart, after the site investigation is completed or under way, several cleanup options are developed. These options are then evaluated against nine EPA criteria to determine which will be most protective of human health and the environment. This process and an explanation of the preferred alternative are described in detail in the proposed cleanup plan.

7.2 The EPA's Nine Criteria

Threshold Criteria

1. Overall protection of human health and the environment
2. Compliance with applicable or relevant and appropriate federal and state laws

Balancing Criteria

3. Long-term effectiveness and permanence
4. Reduction of toxicity, mobility or volume through treatment
5. Short-term effectiveness
6. Implementability
7. Cost

Modifying Criteria

8. State acceptance
9. Community acceptance

7.3 The Community's Role

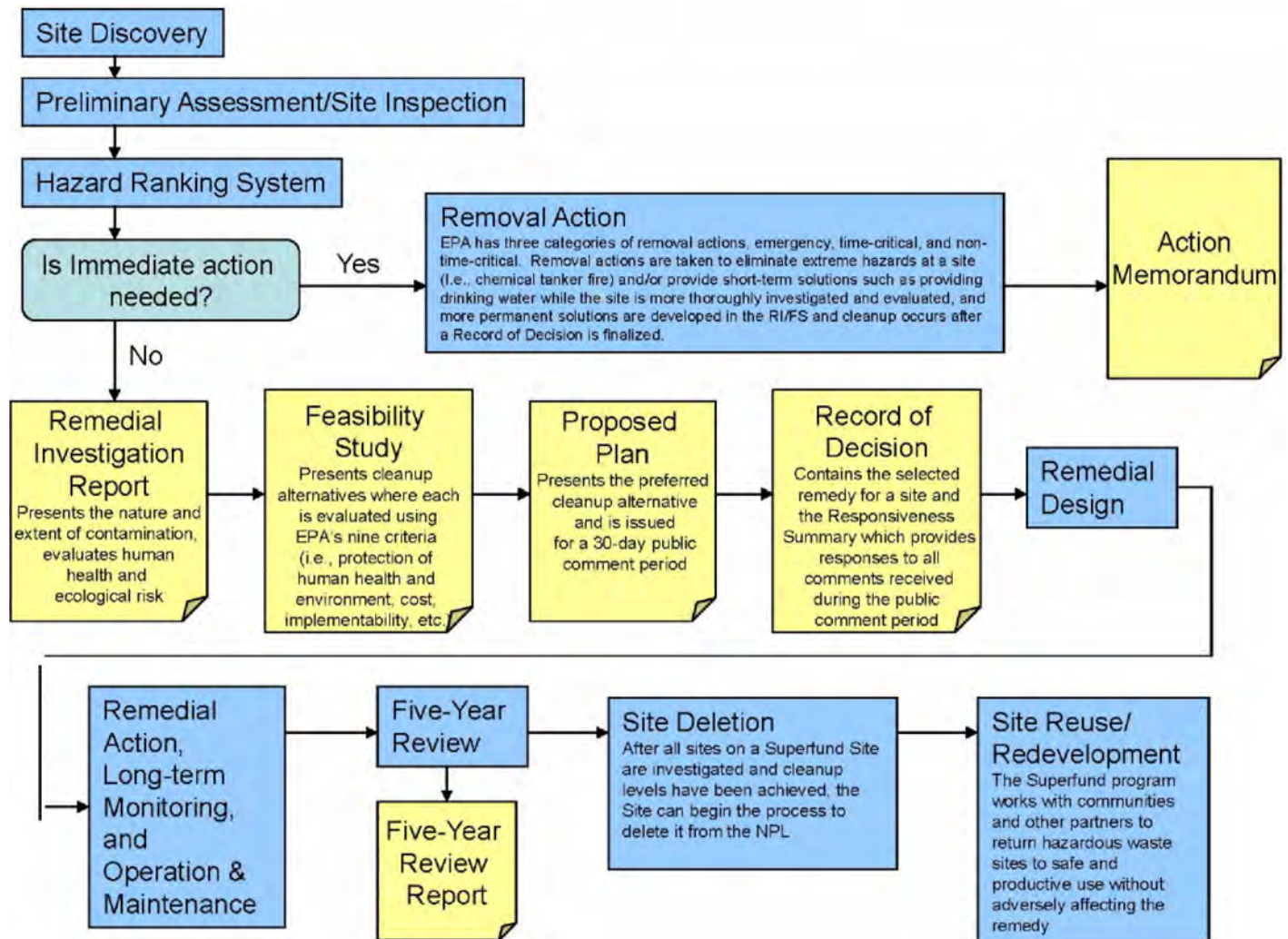
While public participation is encouraged throughout the process, the release of the proposed cleanup plan is a key milestone for public input. Area residents and the general public are encouraged to ask questions and express concerns during a public comment period and at a public meeting. These comments, as well as the EPA's response to them, are included in a report called the responsiveness summary.

At this point, the EPA and other regulatory agencies overseeing the process select what they believe is the most appropriate cleanup option, taking into account public concerns, which are finalized in a legally binding document known as the record of decision.

The next step is the cleanup design, which sets out the detailed plans and specifications for the cleanup. The final step is the cleanup action, or actual construction and implementation of the selected option.

Under Superfund law, once the responsiveness summary, record of decision and cleanup plan are completed, they become part of the administrative record, a file that contains all documents considered when choosing the remedy for the site. The administrative record is available for public review at information repositories (see Appendix B).

FIGURE 7-1
Superfund Process



7.4 Superfund Alternative Sites

Superfund sites are places where EPA has determined that a hazardous substance, pollutant or contaminant is located. These areas are entered in EPA's official site inventory (described in Section 7.1). There are many pathways available to getting a Superfund site cleaned up. Among the best known pathways, for sites that need long-term cleanup, is to list the site on the National Priorities List. Sites on the National Priorities List are eligible for federal remedial (long-term) cleanup funds.

THE OTFG SITE
IS A SUPERFUND
ALTERNATIVE SITE.

The EPA may also clean up sites eligible for the National Priorities List using other Superfund and non-Superfund authorities, or States may use their authorities to clean up these sites. Which cleanup pathway is chosen depends on many variables, such as the complexity of the cleanup, the availability of funds (private or public) for the cleanup, and the nature (e.g, private, governmental, Tribal), number and experience of the parties involved at the site.

One of EPA's non-National Priorities List Superfund pathways is referred to as the Superfund Alternative approach. The OTFG site is using the superfund alternative approach. The superfund alternative approach uses the same process and standards for investigation and cleanup as sites on the National Priorities List. Sites using the superfund alternative approach are not eligible for federal cleanup funds. Cleanup funding for sites with superfund alternative agreements is provided by the parties found to be legally responsible for the contamination. In the case of the OTFG site, Pilkington North America is the responsible party.

As long as the responsible party enters into a superfund alternative agreement with EPA and stays in compliance with that agreement, there is no need for EPA to list the site on the National Priorities List. If Pilkington North America fails to meet the obligations of the agreement, EPA may reconsider putting the site on the National Priorities List. Currently, sites using the superfund alternative approach are a small percentage of all cleanup agreements.

8. Community Engagement and the Superfund Process

There are several steps involved in cleaning up a polluted site. Once a polluted or potentially polluted site has been reported to the EPA by individual citizens, state agencies, or others, the EPA follows a step-by-step process to determine the best way to clean up the site and protect human health and the environment. Opportunities for community involvement occur throughout the process, as shown in Figure 8-1 below and described further in this section.

TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THE
EPA'S COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT
AND SUPERFUND PROCESS
PLEASE SEE:
[http://www.epa.gov/superfund/
community](http://www.epa.gov/superfund/community)

EXHIBIT 8-1
The Superfund Process



8.1 Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection

The preliminary assessment involves gathering historical and other available information about site conditions to evaluate whether the site poses a threat to people and the environment and whether further investigation is needed. The site inspection tests air, water and soil at the site to determine what hazardous substances are present and whether they are being released to the environment and are a threat to people's health.

Depending on the situation, the EPA may meet with local officials and opinion leaders, communicate potential risks and potential cleanup options to the public, conduct community interviews, prepare a CIP, establish an information repository, release a public notice to local media outlets, and designate the EPA community involvement coordinator. In addition, community members can provide any information they have about the site to the EPA.

Opportunities for Community Involvement: Provide any information you have about the site to the EPA.

8.2 Placement on the National Priorities List

The National Priorities List includes the most serious sites identified for long-term cleanup. When the EPA proposes to add a site to the National Priorities List, the Agency publishes a public notice about its intention in the Federal Register and issues a public notice through the local media to notify the community, so interested members of the community can comment on the proposal. The EPA then responds to comments received. If, after the formal comment period, the site still qualifies for cleanup under Superfund, it is formally listed on the National Priorities List. Once it is listed, the Agency will publish a notice in the Federal Register and respond formally to comments received. In addition, the EPA may issue a fact sheet or flyer to notify the community impacted by the site.

After a site is added to the National Priorities List and a notice is published in the Federal Register, the EPA is required to conduct community interviews, finalize a formal CIP like this one, establish and maintain an information repository and issue a public notice, establish the administrative record, and publish a public notice of availability of technical assistance grants. In addition, the EPA may also develop fact sheets on the site to inform the community about activities at the site.

Opportunities for Community Involvement:

- Read information about the site and the EPA's proposal to list the site on the National Priorities List.
- Contact the EPA to ask questions or request additional information.
- If you have concerns about the site listing, prepare and submit comments during the public comment period.

8.3 Study of Contamination on the Site and Possible Cleanup Options

This phase of the process determines the nature and extent of contamination at the site, tests whether certain technologies are capable of treating the contamination, and evaluates the cost and performance of technologies that could be used to clean up the site.

Prior to the beginning of this phase, the EPA will begin its outreach and community involvement efforts at the site. The Agency will appoint a community involvement

coordinator for the site who will work with community members throughout the cleanup process. The EPA staff will interview community members, local officials, and others to gather information about the site and the community and to learn how community members want to be involved in the cleanup process. The Agency then will prepare a CIP that specifies the outreach activities it will use to address the concerns and expectations community members raised in the interviews. The CIP is readily available to the community.

The EPA will establish an information repository at or near the site where all correspondence, reports, and documents pertaining to the site cleanup will be stored and available to community members. In addition, the EPA will issue public notices and other documents to communicate important information about the cleanup, including the potential availability of a technical assistance grant or other assistance resources to help the community understand technical information about the cleanup and to better participate in decisions affecting the cleanup.

The EPA will establish an administrative record for the site as part of the information repository when the site investigation begins. The Agency will issue a public notice through the local media to notify the community about the administrative record. As the cleanup process moves forward, the EPA will add to the administrative record all the relevant documents used in making the eventual cleanup decision, as well as relevant documents on technologies that were considered but ultimately rejected.

To keep the community informed during this phase of the cleanup, the EPA will issue public notices through the local media and conduct public meetings.

Based on the results of the site investigation, the EPA will develop a proposed plan for cleaning up the site. The Agency will issue a public notice through the local media to notify the community, so interested members of the community can comment on the proposed cleanup plan. In addition, the Agency may hold a public meeting to discuss the proposed plan. The EPA then will develop a responsiveness summary to formally respond to public comments received. If, based on public comments, the proposed plan is changed substantially, the EPA will issue an explanation of the changes made and invite public comment on the changes.

Throughout this phase of the cleanup, the EPA community involvement staff will be working to keep the community informed of progress by conducting public meetings, issuing regular fact sheets about progress at the site, conducting workshops for community groups, and making presentations to civic groups, schools and local officials to help everyone better understand the cleanup process.

Opportunities for Community Involvement:

- Ask the community involvement coordinator or the remedial project manager questions about the site.
- Read the EPA's proposed plan for cleaning up the site.
- Consider whether to form a community advisory group.
- Consider whether your community group should apply for a technical assistance grant.
- Consider whether your community should request help through the EPA's Technical Assistance Services for Communities contract.

-
- Participate in any public meetings or other EPA events on the proposed plan; ask questions; and provide comments on plans for cleanup and on the reuse options being considered for the site.
 - If you can't attend public meetings or other events, visit the information repository and read the proposed plan and other documents. Prepare and send any comments you have to the EPA.
 - Read the EPA's responsiveness summary to find out how the Agency plans to address major concerns raised in community members' comments.
 - Invite the EPA to attend community events to discuss the site and the proposed plan.

8.4 Preferred Alternative / Cleanup Plan

The preferred alternative for a site is presented to the public in a proposed plan which is prepared by the EPA. The proposed plan briefly summarizes the cleanup alternatives studied, highlighting the key factors that led to identifying the preferred cleanup alternative. Public comment is taken on the proposed plan. The Agency responds to the public comments, and then issues a record of decision, which is the cleanup plan for the site.

The record of decision explains which cleanup alternatives will be used at National Priorities List sites. It contains information on site history, site description, site characteristics, community participation, enforcement activities, past and present activities, contaminated media, the contaminants present, description of the response actions to be taken, and the remedy selected for cleanup. The record of decision also includes consideration of how the site could be used in the future.

The EPA must develop a proposed cleanup plan for public comment. During this stage the EPA will:

1. Develop a proposed cleanup plan and publish public notice of the availability of the plan, a brief summary of the proposed cleanup plan, and an announcement of the public comment period in local newspapers.
2. Place the proposed cleanup plan in the site information repository.
3. Hold a public comment period.
4. Host a proposed cleanup plan public meeting.
5. Provide a meeting transcript.
6. Provide a written responsiveness summary to respond to public comments received.

The EPA may have to address significant changes to the proposed cleanup plan prior to selection of the final remedy. If new information significantly changes the basis of the cleanup in the proposed cleanup plan, the EPA will:

1. Issue a revised proposed cleanup plan.
2. Hold a public comment period on the revised proposed cleanup plan.
3. Prepare a written response to significant comments.
4. Publish a public notice of availability of the record of decision in local newspapers.

Sometimes after the proposed plan is developed, the companies or persons legally responsible for the contamination (potentially responsible parties) will negotiate and enter into settlement agreements, or consent decrees, with the EPA to do the cleanup. To conclude such negotiations, the EPA enforcement staff and the potentially responsible parties may make modifications to the proposed cleanup plan. If modifications are made, the EPA will:

1. Issue a public notice of the proposed agreement in the Federal Register at least 30 days before the agreement becomes final.
2. Provide an opportunity for public comments and consideration of comments received.

If fundamental changes to the record of decision are necessary, the EPA

will develop an amendment, issue a public notice through the local media to notify the community, and hold a public meeting to discuss the proposed changes and to take comments. The EPA then develops a responsiveness summary to formally respond to public comments received.

Opportunities for Community Involvement: Inform the EPA about how the community wants the site to be used in the future.

- Read the record of decision for cleaning up the site.
- Participate in any public events on the record of decision.
- If you can't attend public events, visit the information repository and read the record of decision and supporting documentation.
- Contact the community involvement coordinator or remedial project manager to ask questions or request more information.

8.5 Cleanup Design and Construction

This phase of the process includes preparing for and doing the bulk of the cleanup at the site. The EPA develops the final design for the cleanup. Throughout this phase, the EPA community involvement staff will keep community members advised about the progress of the cleanup through periodic public events, newsletters, fact sheets and presentations to civic groups, schools and local leaders.

Opportunities for Community Involvement:

- Learn about the final design for the cleanup by attending public events or reading the information the EPA distributes.
- Work through your community advisory group, technical assistance grant recipient, or the EPA's Technical Assistance Services Group to stay informed about the progress of the cleanup.
- Attend periodic public events about progress at the site. If you can't attend, visit the information repository and read the site information.
- Contact the community involvement coordinator with questions or comments. Visit the site to observe cleanup activities.

8.6 Treatment Process Completion

This is the point in the process when any necessary work for the cleanup has been completed (even though final cleanup levels may not have been reached), or when the EPA has determined that the site qualifies for deletion from the National Priorities List.

8.7 Operation and Maintenance/5-Year Reviews

This phase of the process ensures that Superfund cleanups provide for the long-term protection of human health and the environment. The EPA's activities during this phase will include operating and maintaining long-term cleanup technologies in working order, regularly reviewing the site (every 5 years) to be sure that the cleanup continues to be effective, and enforcing any necessary restrictions to minimize the potential for human exposure to contamination. Site reviews may include examining site data, inspecting the site, taking new samples, and talking with affected residents.

The EPA is required to notify the community and other potentially interested parties that a 5-year review will be conducted at their site. Community members may be interviewed to get their views about current site conditions, problems, and concerns

Opportunities for Community Involvement:

- Work through your community advisory group or technical assistance grant to participate in and review the results of regular site reviews.
- Visit the site or arrange a site tour through the EPA.
- Invite the EPA community involvement coordinator for the site to your community events to discuss results of the 5-year review.
- Plan an event to celebrate major milestones in the cleanup of the site.

8.8 National Priorities List Deletion

A site or portion of a site can be deleted from the National Priorities List when the EPA determines that no further response is needed.

When the cleanup has been completed and all cleanup goals have been achieved, the EPA publishes a notice of its intention in the Federal Register to delete the site, or portion of the site, from the National Priorities List, and notifies the community of its availability for comment. The EPA then accepts comments from the public on the information presented in the notice and issues a responsiveness summary to formally respond to public comments received. If, after the formal comment period, the site or portion of the site still qualifies for deletion, the EPA publishes a formal deletion notice in the Federal Register and places a final deletion report in the information repository for the site.

Opportunities for Community Involvement:

- Read the EPA's proposal to delete the site from the National Priorities List and submit your comments to the EPA.
- Read the EPA's responsiveness summary to find out how the Agency is addressing the public comments received.
- Read the final deletion report, which is available at the information repository.
- Plan a community event to celebrate deletion of the site from the National Priorities List.

8.9 Reuse

Once the site has been cleaned up, the EPA works with the community through various tools, partnerships and activities to help to return the site to productive use. Such uses can be:

- Industrial or commercial, such as factories and shopping malls.
- Housing, public works facilities, transportation and other community infrastructure.
- Recreational facilities, such as golf courses, parks and ball fields.
- Ecological resources, such as wildlife preserves and wetlands.

No matter what use is appropriate for a site, the community benefits from restoring the site to productivity, because the property can once again add to the economic, social, and ecological value of the community. The Ottawa Township Flat Glass Site is an example of a site in continued use; the site is occupied by a large architectural glass manufacturer and a chemical company (leasing warehouse space). Further environmental testing is needed to determine future use of a quarry and disposal areas adjacent to the Illinois River.

Opportunities for Community Involvement:

- Work with the EPA, your local government, and your neighbors to plan the redevelopment of the site.
- Explore the redevelopment tools and resources provided by the EPA, (<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/programs/recycle/tools/an.html>).
- Be supportive of redevelopment plans once they have been agreed upon.

OTTAWA TOWNSHIP FLAT GLASS SITE IN CONTINUED USE AND AWAITING REUSE



Appendix A – Glossary

Administrative Record. The body of documents that forms the basis for the selection of a particular response at a site. For example, the administrative record for the cleanup alternative includes all documents that were considered or relied upon to select the remedy through the record of decision.

Arsenic. Arsenic is a poison in high doses and a potential cancer-causing compound for humans through prolonged exposure.

Cleanup. Actions taken to deal with a release or threat of release of a hazardous substance that could affect humans and/or the environment. The term “cleanup” is sometimes used interchangeably with the terms “remedial action,” “remediation,” “removal action,” “response action,” or “corrective action.”

Community. An interacting population of various types of individuals (or species) in a common location; a neighborhood or specific area where people live.

Community Advisory Group. A Superfund community advisory group is a way for people in the community to participate in providing coordinated, local input to the decision-making process at Superfund sites. It is a forum for community members to present and discuss their needs and concerns related to Superfund cleanup projects. A community advisory group assists the EPA in making better decisions by providing the Agency a unique opportunity to hear and seriously consider community preferences for site cleanups.

Community Engagement. The process of involving communities in all phases of the cleanup process. Communities are asked to provide input on how the cleanup will be conducted and how it may affect community plans and goals. See also community involvement.

Community Involvement. The term used by the EPA to identify its process for engaging in dialogue and collaboration with communities affected by Superfund sites. The EPA community involvement approach is founded in the belief that people have a right to know what the Agency is doing in their community and to have a say in it. Its purpose is to give people the opportunity to become involved in the Agency’s activities and to help shape the decisions that are made.

Community Involvement Coordinator. The EPA official whose lead responsibility is to involve and inform the public about the Superfund process and response actions.

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 residents 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 the EPA. The CIP may be modified as necessary to respond to changes in community concerns, information needs and activities.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. A federal law passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and

Reauthorization Act. Commonly known as Superfund, CERCLA is intended to protect people’s health and the environment by investigating and cleaning up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Under the program, the EPA can either:

- Pay for site cleanup when parties responsible for the contamination cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to do the work; or
- Take legal action to force parties responsible for site contamination to clean up the site or pay back the federal government for the cost of the cleanup.

Consent Order (Administrative Order on Consent). A legal agreement signed by the EPA and an individual, business or other entity through which the entity agrees to take an action, refrain from an activity, or pay certain costs. It describes the actions to be taken, applies to civil actions, and can be enforced in court. In limited instances it may be subject to a public comment period.

Contaminant. Any physical, chemical, biological or radiological substance or matter that has an adverse effect on air, water, or soil.

Contamination. Introduction into water, air, and soil of microorganisms, chemicals, toxic substances, wastes or wastewater in a concentration that makes the medium unfit for its next intended use. Also applies to surfaces of objects, buildings and various household use products.

Environmental/Ecological Risk. The potential for adverse effects on living organisms associated with pollution of the environment by effluents, emissions, wastes or accidental chemical releases; by energy use; or by the depletion of natural resources.

Hazardous Substance. Any material that poses a threat to human health and/or the environment. Typical hazardous substances are toxic, corrosive, ignitable, explosive or chemically reactive. A hazardous substance is also any substance designated by the EPA to be reported if a designated quantity of the substance is spilled in the waters of the United States or is otherwise released into the environment.

Hazardous Waste. Byproducts that can pose a substantial or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly managed. Hazardous wastes usually possess at least one of four characteristics (ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity or toxicity) or appear on special EPA lists.

Health Assessment. An evaluation of available data on existing or potential risks to human health posed by a Superfund site. The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry of the Department of Health and Human Services is required to perform such an assessment at every site on the National Priorities List.

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

National Priorities List. The EPA's list of serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term cleanup under Superfund. The list is based primarily on the score a site receives from the Hazard Ranking System. The EPA is required to update the National Priorities List at least once a year.

Natural Resources. Land, fish, wildlife, air, water, ground water, drinking water supplies and other such resources belonging to, managed by, or controlled by the United States, a state or local government, any foreign government, any Indian tribe or any member of an Indian tribe

Pollutant. Generally, any substance introduced into the environment that adversely affects the usefulness of a resource or the health of humans, animals or ecosystems.

Proposed Plan. A plan for a site cleanup that is available to the public for comment.

Public Comment Period. A formal opportunity for community members to review and contribute written comments on various EPA documents or actions.

Public Meeting. Formal public sessions that are characterized by a presentation to the public followed by a question-and-answer session. Formal public meetings may involve the use of a court reporter and the issuance of transcripts. Formal public meetings are required only for the proposed plan and record of decision amendments.

Public. The community or people in general or a part or section of the community grouped because of a common interest or activity.

Superfund. The program operated under the legislative authority of CERCLA that funds and carries out EPA solid waste emergency and long-term removal and remedial activities. These activities include establishing the National Priorities List, investigating sites for inclusion **on the list, determining their priority, and conducting and/or supervising cleanup and other remedial actions.**

Stakeholder. Any organization, governmental entity or individual that has a stake in or may be affected by the Superfund program.

Technical Assistance Grant. A technical assistance grant provides money for activities that help communities participate in decision making at eligible Superfund sites. An initial grant up to \$50,000 is available for any Superfund site that is on the EPA's National Priorities List or proposed for listing on the National Priorities List and where a response action has begun. An additional \$50,000 may be provided by the EPA at complex sites.

Work Plan. Defines both data needs and the methods needed for the analysis phase. It includes project objectives, data requirements, assessment and measurement endpoints, sampling and analysis procedures, quality assurance objectives and procedures, and a work schedule.

Appendix B – Site Information Repository, Administrative Record, and Public Meeting Locations

Site Information Repository

The information repository is located at:

Reddick Library
1010 Canal St.
Ottawa, IL 61350
Phone: 815-434-0509
Fax: 815-434-2634

Library Summer Hours: Mon.-Thurs. 9 a.m.-7 p.m.;
Fri. & Sat. 9 a.m.- 5 p.m.; Sun. Closed.

Library Winter Hours: Mon.-Thurs. 9 a.m.-9 p.m. Fri & Sat
9 a.m.-5 p.m. Sun. 12 p.m.- 5 p.m.

You may also view site-related documents at: www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/naplate.

Administrative Record

The site administrative record is located at:

Reddick Library
1010 Canal St.
Ottawa, IL 61350
Phone: 815-434-0509
Fax: 815-434-2634

Library Summer Hours: Mon.-Thurs. 9 a.m.-7 p.m.;
Fri. & Sat. 9 a.m.- 5 p.m.; Sun. Closed.

Library Winter Hours: Mon.-Thurs. 9 a.m.-9 p.m.
Fri & Sat 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Sun. 12 p.m.-5 p.m.

EPA Records Center
77 W. Jackson Blvd., 7th Floor
Chicago, IL 60604-3590
Phone: 312-886-0900

Hours: Monday-Friday, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Possible Public Meeting Locations

Naplate Village Hall
2000 W. Ottawa Ave.
Naplate, IL 61350

LaSalle County Court House/ Etna Complex
707 E. Etna Road
Ottawa, IL 61350
Contact: 815-434-8233

Fire Station
301 W. Lafayette St.
Ottawa, IL 61350
Contact: 815-434-3785

Ottawa City Hall
301 West Madison Street
Ottawa, IL 61350
Contact: 815-433-0161

Ottawa Township High School Auditorium
211 E. Main St.
Ottawa, IL 61350
Contact: 815-433-1323

Festivities Unlimited Banquet Hall
1504 Poplar Street
Ottawa, IL 61350
Capacity: 600 people
Contact: 815-433-3200

Holiday Inn Express
120 W. Stevenson Road
Ottawa, IL 61350
Capacity: 50 people
Contact: 815-433-0029
Cost: \$100 for 8am-9pm

Appendix C – List of Contacts and Interested Groups

Federal Elected Officials

Senator Richard J. Durbin
Springfield District Office
525 S. Eighth St.
Springfield, IL 62703

Senator Mark Kirk
607 East Adams,
Suite 1520
Springfield, IL 62701

Congressman Adam Kinzinger
Joliet District Office
2701 Black Rd., Suite 201
Joliet, IL 60435

State Elected Officials

Governor Pat Quinn
222 S. College, Floor 1
Springfield, IL 62706

State Senator Sue Rezin
M103E Capitol Building
Springfield, IL 62706

State Representative Frank J. Mautino
300 Capitol Building
Springfield, IL 62706

State Agencies

Rick Lanham
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
1021 N. Grand Ave. East
Springfield, IL 62702
Phone: (217) 782-9881 rick.lanham@epa.state.il.us

Damon T. Arnold
Environmental Toxicologist
Illinois Department of Public Health
22 Kettle River Drive

Glen Carbon, IL 62034
Phone: 618-656-6680, ext. 170
cccopley@idph.state.il.us7

Local Elected Officials

LaSalle County

Russell Boe
LaSalle County Board District #15
3423 E. 2175th
Ottawa, IL 61350
Phone: 815-433-0184

Thomas Ganiere
LaSalle County Board District #16
323 Taylor St.
Ottawa, IL 61350
Phone: 815-433-4457

Lou Anne Carretto
LaSalle County Board District #17
208 Forest Park Place
Ottawa, IL 61350
Phone: 815-433-3753

Tom Walsh
LaSalle County Board District #18
1128 Paul St., PO Box 21
Ottawa, IL 61350
Phone: 815-434-6750

Richard Scott
LaSalle County Board District #22
2762 E. 1779th Rd.
Ottawa, IL 61350
Phone: 815-433-4962

Arratta Znaniecki
LaSalle County Board District #23
2532 E 1251st Rd
Ottawa, IL 61350
Phone: 815-433-5176

Ted Pumo
Director of Environmental Health
LaSalle County Health Department
717 Etna Road
Ottawa, IL 61350
Phone: 815-433-3366
Fax: 815-433-9522

City of Ottawa

City of Ottawa
301 W. Madison St.
P.O. Box 556
Ottawa, IL 61350
Phone: 815-433-0161
Fax: 815-433-2270
E-mail: cityofottawa@cityofottawa.org

Mayor Robert Eschbach
Shelly Munks - City Clerk

Dale Baxter
City Commissioner (Streets & Public Improvement)

Edward Whitney
City Commissioner (Public Health & Safety)

Dan Aussem
City Commissioner (Public Property)

Geoff Wayne Eichelkraut
City Commissioner (Accounts and Finances)

** Council meetings are held at City Hall on the 1st and 3rd
Tuesdays of the month at 7 p.m.*

Brian Zeilmann, Police Chief Ottawa Police Department
301 W. Lafayette St.
Ottawa, IL 61350
Phone: 815-433-2131
chief@cityofottawa.org

Jeffrey Newbury, Fire Chief
Ottawa Fire Department
301 W. Lafayette St.
Ottawa, IL 61350
Phone: 815-434-3785
firechief@cityofottawa.org

Village of Naplate

Mayor Jim Rick
Village of Naplate
Village Hall
2000 Ottawa Ave,
Naplate, IL 61350
Phone: 815-955-9246

Lloyd Ludwig
Trustee
Village of Naplate
419 22nd Ave.
Naplate, IL 61350
Phone: 815-343-4094

Missy Crawford
Trustee
Village of Naplate
213 18th Ave
Naplate, IL 61350
Phone: 815-433-1329

Edmund Dougherty
Trustee
Village of Naplate
313 21st Ave
Naplate, IL 61350
Phone: 815-433-6481

Arthur T. Rick, Jr.
Trustee
Village of Naplate
404 24th Ave
Naplate, IL 61350
Phone: 815-830-8025
artrick464@yahoo.com

Gerry Kammerer
Village Clerk
Village of Naplate
112 17th Avenue
Naplate, IL 61350
Phone: 815-434-4989

EPA

EPA
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, IL 60604-3590
Phone: 800-621-8431
www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/naplate.

Nefertiti Simmons
Remedial Project Manager (SR-6J)
Phone 312-886-6148 or 800-621-8431 ext. 6148
simmons.nefertiti@epa.gov

Heriberto León
Community Involvement Coordinator (SI-7J)
Phone: 312-886-6163 or 800-621-8431 ext 66163
leon.heriberto@epa.gov

Information Repository

Reddick Library
1010 Canal St.
Ottawa, IL 61350
Phone: 815-434-0509
Fax: 815-434-2634



Kathy Clair, Library Director
Rici Dale, Public Services Coordinator
EPA Region 5
Record Center
Ralph Metcalfe Building,
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Room 711
Chicago, IL
8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday – Friday

Media – Newspapers

Ottawa Daily Times
110 W. Jefferson St.,
Ottawa, IL 61350
Phone: 815-433-2000
Lonny Cain, managing editor

Ottawa Delivered
410 E. Stevenson Rd., Suite D
Ottawa, IL 61350
Phone: 815-313-5500



Media – Radio

WCMY-AM/ WRKX-FM

216 W. Lafayette St.
Ottawa, IL 61350 Phone: 815-434-6050
Fax: 815-434-5311

WKOT-FM

1 Broadcast Ln
Oglesby, IL 61348
Phone: 815-434-4000
Fax: 815-434-4055

WGLC-FM

P.O. BOX 88
Mendota, IL 61342
Phone: 815-539-6751
Fax: 815-539-5956

WSOG-FM

1837 US Highway 6
Peru, IL 61354
Phone: 815-220-1929

WBZG- FM

3905 Progress Blvd
Peru, IL 61354
Phone: 815-224-2101
Fax: 815-224-2066

Media – Television

WWTO-TV

420 E. Stevenson Rd.
Ottawa, IL 61350
Phone: 815-434-2700

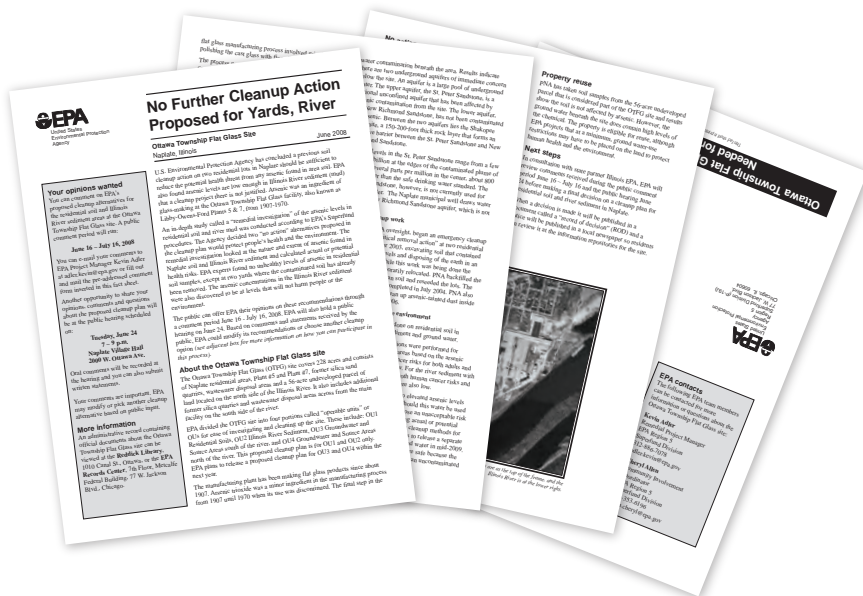
LaSalle County Broadcasting- TV

26 N Rd.
Ottawa, IL 61350
Phone: 815-433-6898

Appendix D – List of Fact Sheets

June 2008 – No Further Cleanup Proposed for Yards, River,
<http://www.epa.gov/region5/sites/naplate/pdfs/ottawa-factsheet-200806.pdf>

August 2009 – Interim Cleanup for Polluted Underground Water Supply,
<http://www.epa.gov/region5/sites/naplate/pdfs/ottawa-factsheet-200908-B.pdf>





Appendix E – Interview Questions

Community Interviews Questions (May 24-26, 2011)

1. How long have you lived at your current address?
2. Do you rent or are you the owner of the property?
3. Do you operate a business from your property/ do you own other properties in the community?
4. What do you know about the Ottawa Township Flat Glass Site?
5. Have you, or do you have friends or family who have worked on the site?
6. Do you have any concerns about the site?
7. Has your property or water ever been tested? If so, were the results ever explained to you?
8. Do you think the site, in its current state, poses any risks to you or your children?
9. Has your enjoyment of the area been affected by the site?
10. What government officials have you interacted with about the site? Do you feel these officials have been responsive to your concerns?
11. How frequently do you think public meetings about the site should be held? Would you attend?
12. What is a good meeting location?
13. Are you interested in receiving more information about the site? If yes, what's the best way to provide that information to you (e-mail, regular mail)?
14. What type of media (e.g. newspaper, Internet, radio) do you generally rely on for news and information?
What stations
and papers do you prefer?
15. When possible, site information is posted on EPA's Web site. Have you used the EPA Web site? www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/naplate
16. How interested are you in environmental issues in general?
17. Are there any other people or groups you think we should talk to about the Ottawa Township Flat Glass Site either because they have unique information about the site, or because they would like to know more about the site from EPA?
18. Concerning redevelopment, once the site is cleaned up how would you like the land to be used?

