

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency



Update to the 1994

Community Involvement Plan

for

Residential Areas and Kress Creek/West Branch DuPage River

Kerr-McGee Superfund Sites

Cities of West Chicago and Warrenville, DuPage County, Illinois

February 2009

Introduction

This updated Community Involvement Plan for the Residential Areas site and Kress Creek/West Branch DuPage River Superfund site was prepared by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, which is responsible for community involvement and cleanup activities at the sites under the federal Superfund program. This CIP provides background information on the sites and recommends EPA actions to continue to inform the public and local officials about progress at the sites, and to encourage community involvement during the cleanups.

This CIP also discusses the concerns of nearby residents and local officials and ways for EPA to address them. The updated information in this CIP is based primarily on June 2008 discussions with residents and local officials.

Origins of the radioactive thorium

The radioactive thorium present at both the Residential Areas and Kress Creek/West Branch DuPage River sites originated from the nearby Rare Earths Facility, formerly located at 783 Factory Street. The REF, operated by Lindsay Light and Chemical Company and its successors from 1932 until 1973, produced non-radioactive elements known as rare earths, and radioactive elements such as thorium, radium, and uranium, along with gas lantern mantles. The U.S. Government used some of the elements in federal atomic energy programs. The REF produced these elements by grinding or milling monazite, bastnasite (rare earth ore) and other ores and using acid to extract the elements. The ore milling process resulted in large quantities of ore ground into a sand-like material, called mill tailings. These mill tailings contained radioactive thorium.

The mill tailings that were stored at the REF were available as free fill material from the 1930s through the 1950s and were used throughout the West Chicago area for landscaping projects and to fill low-lying areas, including the sewage treatment plant, Reed-Keppler Park, and numerous residential and industrial properties. Windblown contaminated dust from waste piles at the REF also settled in the neighborhood immediately surrounding the REF. Waste from the Kerr-McGee facility also entered Kress Creek through a storm sewer, contaminating sediment (river mud) in the creek and the West Branch of the DuPage River.

In 1967, Kerr-McGee Corporation (now known as Tronox) purchased the REF and maintained operations until closing the facility in 1973. The REF is not an EPA cleanup site but is being cleaned up under the supervision of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency, Division of Nuclear Safety. The IEMA Division of Nuclear Safety required Tronox to clean up the REF to the same cleanup standard that EPA required in residential areas. Tronox removed the contaminated soil at the REF and disposed of it at the same radioactive waste disposal facility in Utah where contaminated soil from the residential areas, Kress Creek and other West Chicago thorium sites are managed

What is thorium?

Thorium is a naturally-occurring radioactive metal found at very low levels in virtually all soil, rocks and water. Thorium and uranium radioactively decay to produce other elements. Thorium decays to produce radium-228 and uranium decays to produce radium-226. Minerals such as monazite, thorite and thorianite are rich in thorium. When thorium occurs in rock, it may be mined and refined, producing waste products such as mill tailings. If not

properly controlled, wind and water can spread the tailings into the environment. Exposure to thorium radiation can have negative health effects on the human body. Thorium in mill tailings and fine particles from the historic processing of thorium-containing monazite ores at the REF was identified in the soil and sediment at the Residential Areas and Kress Creek/Dupage River sites. The thorium contamination at these sites does not dissolve in water unless strong acids are added. However, the soil and sediment contamination did not impact the drinking water from municipal or private wells in those areas; therefore, the cleanup of well water is not part of the EPA action. Any underlying ground water contamination being cleaned up is part of the REF.

Related Kerr-McGee Superfund sites

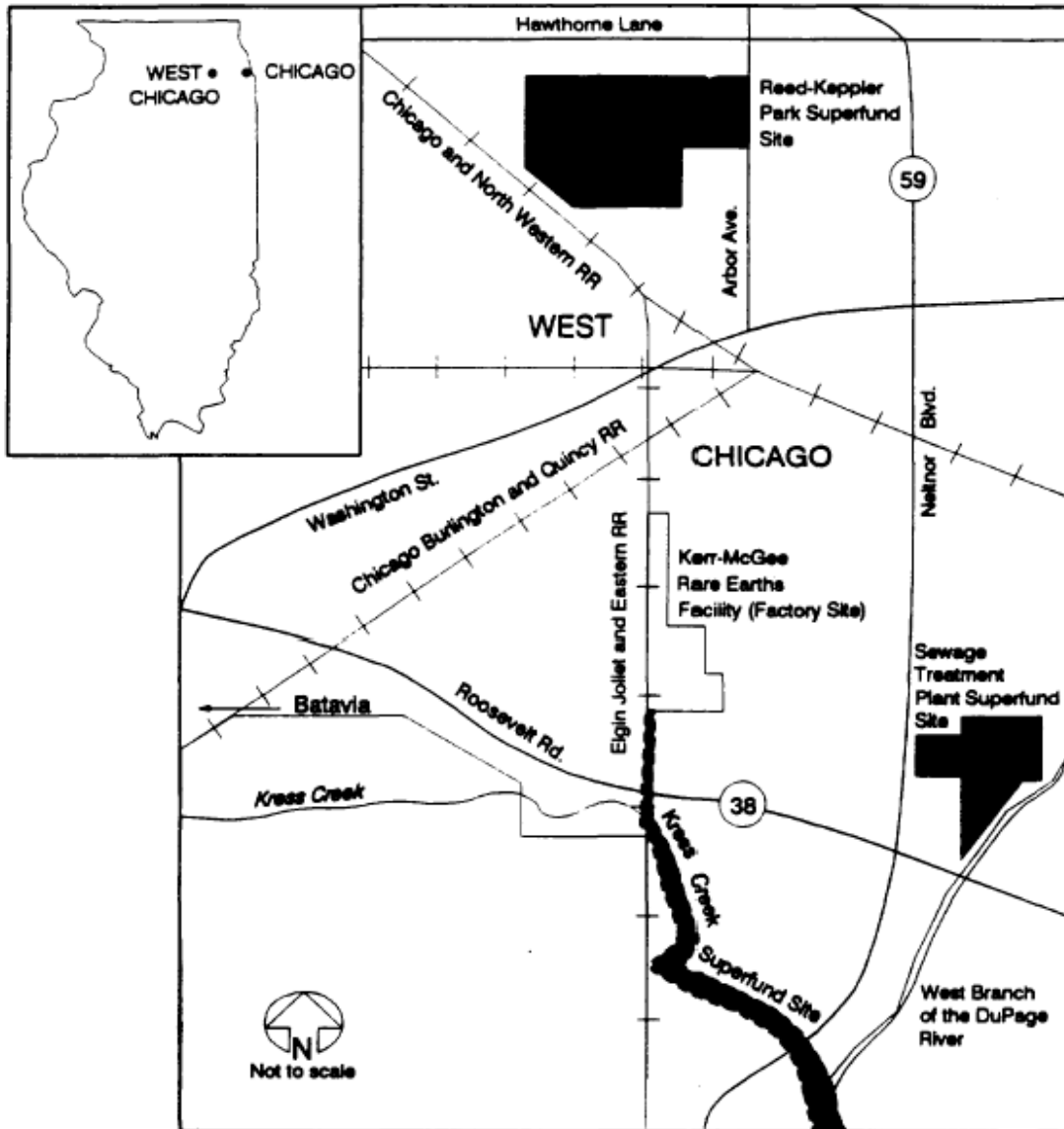
In addition to the Residential Areas and Kress Creek/Dupage River sites, two other sites were contaminated by thorium from the REF; the Kerr-McGee Sewage Treatment Plant and the Reed-Keppler Park sites.

The sewage treatment plant site is located in West Chicago. The site is divided into two different parts: an upland portion and a river portion. The upland portion of the site consists of the West Chicago Sewage Treatment Plant, which consists of 25 acres of land owned and operated by the city of West Chicago and located northeast of the intersection of Illinois Routes 59 and 38. The river portion of the site consists of a little over a mile of the West Branch DuPage River from the northern edge of the sewage treatment plant property to where Kress Creek joins the river. EPA estimates that approximately 5 acres in and along the river were contaminated, for total site acreage of approximately 30 acres. The site is shown in the figure on Page 4. Land use along the river portion of the site is mostly recreational, but there are some homes and a church on the eastern side of the river south of the sewage treatment plant. The sewage treatment plant became contaminated when radioactive thorium residuals from the Kerr-McGee facility were hauled to the treatment facility and used as fill material. Some of the contamination then entered the West Branch DuPage River adjacent to the sewage treatment plant property due to erosion and surface water runoff during rainstorms.

The Reed-Keppler Park site is a 100-acre community park located in the northwestern part of West Chicago. The majority of the RKP site is owned by the City of West Chicago, and is leased to and operated by the West Chicago Park District for use as a public recreation area. The park is used for a variety of activities, including swimming, volleyball, soccer and baseball/softball. Land use adjacent to and within 1 mile of the site is primarily residential. The Park District's Family Aquatic Center is also located at the site. While land use at the site is likely to continue as recreational in the future, it could potentially be used for residential purposes. EPA conducted a cleanup of the site from 1997 through 2000; while contaminated soil and radioactive wastes were excavated and shipped off-site for disposal, one monitoring well at the location exceeded the drinking water standard for uranium. Restoration work was completed, which included backfilling, grading, re-seeding, replacement of ground water monitoring wells and road work. Ground water monitoring is ongoing.

Because the sewage treatment plant and the Reed-Keppler Park soil cleanup actions have been completed, they are not discussed further in this CIP. The river portion of the sewage treatment plant is being cleaned up as part of the Kress Creek/Dupage River site.

Map of Kerr-McGee Superfund Sites in West Chicago



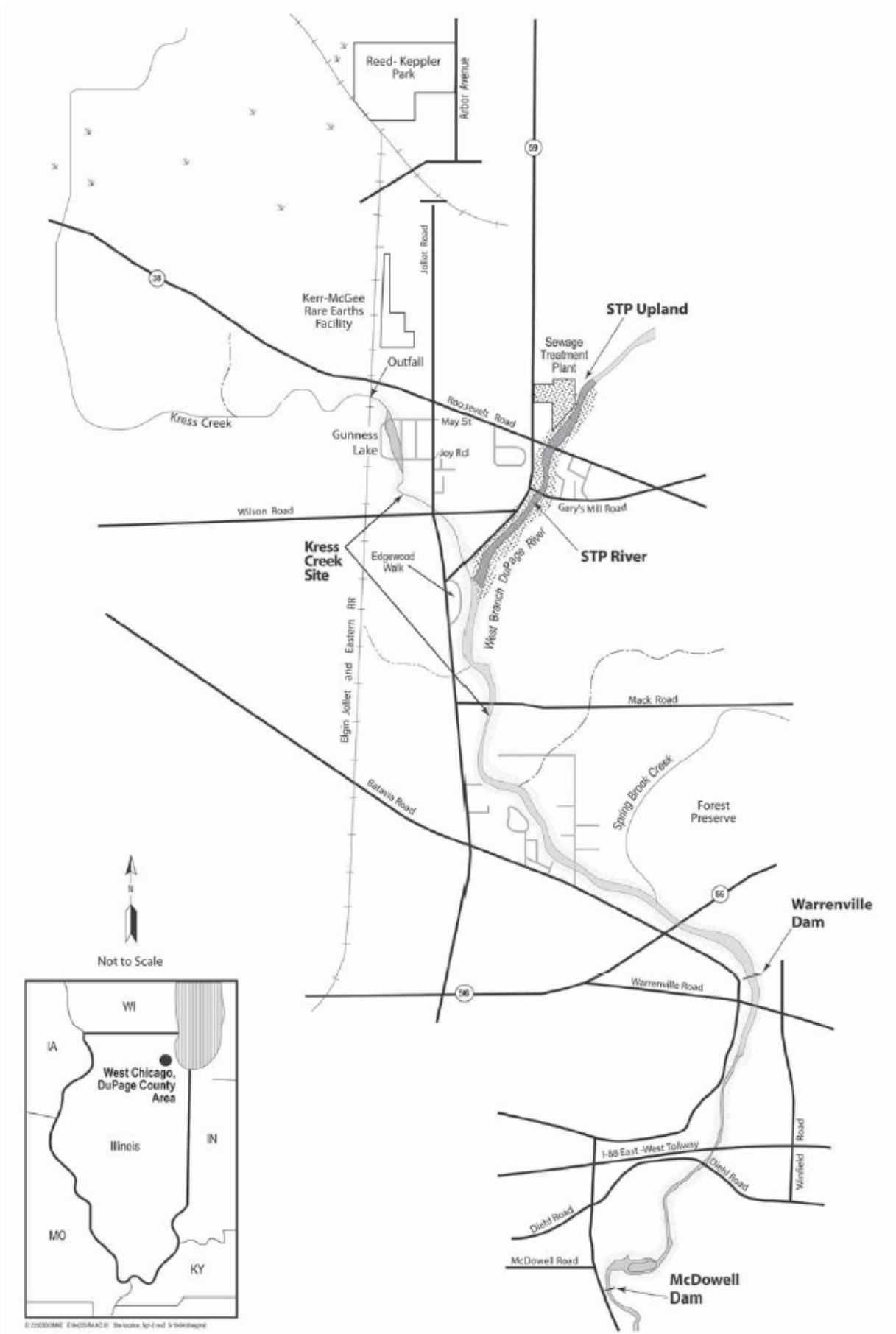
Kerr-McGee Residential Areas site

Site description

Because of windblown contamination and the use of tailings as fill material throughout the community, soil at many properties in the West Chicago area is contaminated with radioactive waste. The affected properties include homes, institutions, businesses and municipal properties throughout West Chicago and unincorporated DuPage County. Following the site's listing on the National Priorities List, EPA established site soil cleanup standards and began field investigations to identify contaminated properties. EPA's study area for the site includes more than 2,170 properties (approximately 1,000 acres) in and around West Chicago.

Cleanup history and progress

Prior to the Residential Areas site's listing on the National Priorities List, Kerr-McGee conducted cleanup actions in the mid 1980s at approximately 120 residential properties in the West Chicago area. Following the site's listing on the National Priorities List, EPA



established site soil cleanup standards and began testing properties in September 1993 to identify radioactive thorium contamination.

In November 1994, EPA issued a unilateral administrative order to Kerr-McGee to conduct a non-time-critical cleanup at the site. EPA documented its decision in an action memorandum, which selected excavation of contaminated soil and offsite disposal as the selected cleanup. Kerr-McGee began the cleanup of contaminated properties in May 1995. The cleanup consisted of excavating contaminated soil at each property; hauling the contaminated soil away for disposal at a licensed, permanent disposal facility; backfilling the excavated areas with clean soil; and restoring and landscaping the property as needed. In 2003, EPA issued a record of decision (ROD) for the site that documented that the ongoing cleanup is eliminating existing and potential risks to human health and the environment. As a result, the selected remedy in the ROD is no further action after the ongoing cleanup is completed. The cleanup will continue until all testing is complete and all identified contaminated properties are cleaned up.

As of September 2006, Kerr-McGee had completed the cleanup of all 676 known contaminated properties and had removed 110,883 cubic yards of contaminated soil from the site.

EPA is reevaluating the 120 properties that were part of the mid 1980s cleanup to determine whether any contamination was left behind and then covered with clean backfill soil. Any such low-level leftover contamination, if buried under clean soil, may have gone undetected during EPA's investigation activities. If any soil exceeding EPA's cleanup standards is discovered, the affected properties will be cleaned up.

Liability

The site is being addressed through federal and potentially responsible party actions.

Kress Creek/West Branch DuPage River Superfund site

Site description

The Kress Creek/West Branch DuPage River site is located in DuPage County, Ill., about 30 miles west of Chicago, and includes almost 7 miles of creek and river sediment, banks and floodplain soil contaminated with radioactive thorium residue. The Kress Creek site includes about 1.5 miles of Kress Creek, from a storm sewer outlet to the West Branch of DuPage River. From that point the site continues about 5 miles down the river to the McDowell Dam. Land use along the creek and river includes residential areas, parks, county forest preserves and property owned by private groups and government entities.

During REF operations, contamination from waste stored at the Kerr-McGee facility traveled through a storm sewer on the property and emptied into Kress Creek. Kress Creek flows south and converges with the West Branch of DuPage River just south of Route 59. The radioactive contamination is contained in sediment at the bottom of the creek. During periodic flooding, contamination was deposited onto the banks and properties alongside the creek.

The cleanup area of Kress Creek and the West Branch of DuPage River is approximately 4 miles long and 800 feet wide. This site begins at the Kerr-McGee factory, follows the storm

sewer to Kress Creek, extends along the creek to the point where it converges with the DuPage River near Route 59, and continues to a dam just south of Route 56.

Cleanup history and progress

At the Kress Creek/West Branch DuPage River site, Tronox (formerly Kerr-McGee) and its contractors are conducting the cleanup work under the oversight of EPA, the state of Illinois, and local communities.

In 1993, EPA studied the nature and extent of contamination at the site and evaluated various cleanup alternatives. In 1997, Kerr-McGee and parties representing the affected communities asked EPA for time to negotiate an agreement regarding site cleanup. As part of the negotiations between Kerr-McGee and the affected communities, Kerr-McGee conducted extensive, additional site characterization work and the parties reached a conceptual agreement for site cleanup. The proposed cleanup approach was contingent upon Kerr-McGee, EPA and other governmental agencies resolving certain technical and legal cleanup issues.

Kerr-McGee and EPA signed an administrative order on consent, effective Nov. 21, 2003, for Kerr-McGee to complete the site study. The administrative order specified that Kerr-McGee would incorporate EPA's prior data as well as Kerr-McGee's extensive site characterization data into the study documents. Kerr-McGee prepared the cleanup study reports, and EPA prepared the human health and ecological risk assessment reports. Those documents were finalized in May 2004.

On May 24, 2004, EPA issued for public comment a proposed plan for the Kress Creek/DuPage River West Branch site cleanup. EPA held a public meeting on June 2, 2004, regarding the proposed cleanup plan. EPA signed the ROD on March 24, 2005. The final ROD selected excavation and off-site disposal as the cleanup method for targeted sediment and soil at the site. The federal consent decree was finalized on March 30, 2005. Under the federal consent decree, Kerr-McGee agreed to design and complete the cleanup work in the creek and river under EPA oversight. In addition to removing the targeted areas of contamination, Kerr-McGee agreed to complete ground restoration in compliance with a detailed restoration plan that is available in the official site documents.

Under the federal consent decree, Kerr-McGee agreed to design and carry out the site cleanup, with the cleanup estimated to cost \$71.9 million. The design and cleanup is being conducted under a phased approach, proceeding sequentially from upstream to downstream, with the site divided into several different sections or "reaches" as described below:

- Reach 1: creek from storm sewer outfall to May Street
- Reach 2: creek from May Street to Joy Road
- Reach 3: creek from Joy Road to Route 59
- Reach 4: creek from Route 59 to the confluence with the river
- Reach 5C: river from confluence to Mack Road
- Reach 5D: river from Mack Road to River Oaks subdivision
- Reach 5E: river from River Oaks subdivision to Williams Road
- Reach 6: river from Williams Road to Butterfield Road
- Reach 7: river from Butterfield Road to Warrenville Dam

- Reach 8: river from Warrenville Dam to McDowell Dam

Site cleanup work began in the summer of 2005. During 2005, Tronox completed cleanup work in Reaches 1 and 2, including cleanup in the residential neighborhood located closest to the source of the contamination and having the highest concentration of contamination. During 2006, cleanup work was completed in Reaches 3 and 4, as well as in the river portion of the Kerr-McGee sewage treatment plant (a related National Priorities List site). In 2007, cleanup work was completed in Reaches 5C, 5D and most of 5E. Work resumed in late April 2008, and Reaches 5E and 6 were completed during the 2008 construction season. Collectively, Reaches 1 through 4 and the northern portion of Reach 5 had the most heavily impacted floodplain areas where contamination had the most public exposure. The cleanup of the remaining portions of the river is expected to continue through 2010.

The cleanup involves isolating the contaminated areas and “dewatering” them by pumping out the water to allow dry excavation of the sediment. As the cleanup progresses downstream, entire sections of the creek or river will be blocked off and the water will be pumped around those sections using a bypass system. After the radioactive soil and mud have been removed, Kerr-McGee will restore and replant the areas affected by the cleanup.

Property reuse

Land use along the creek and river is primarily a mixture of residential and forest preserve properties. Future land use is expected to remain the same.

Kerr-McGee will contact each affected property owner during the design process for that particular reach and explain the cleanup work and discuss how the property will be restored following the cleanup. Each property owner will have input into how the property will be restored.

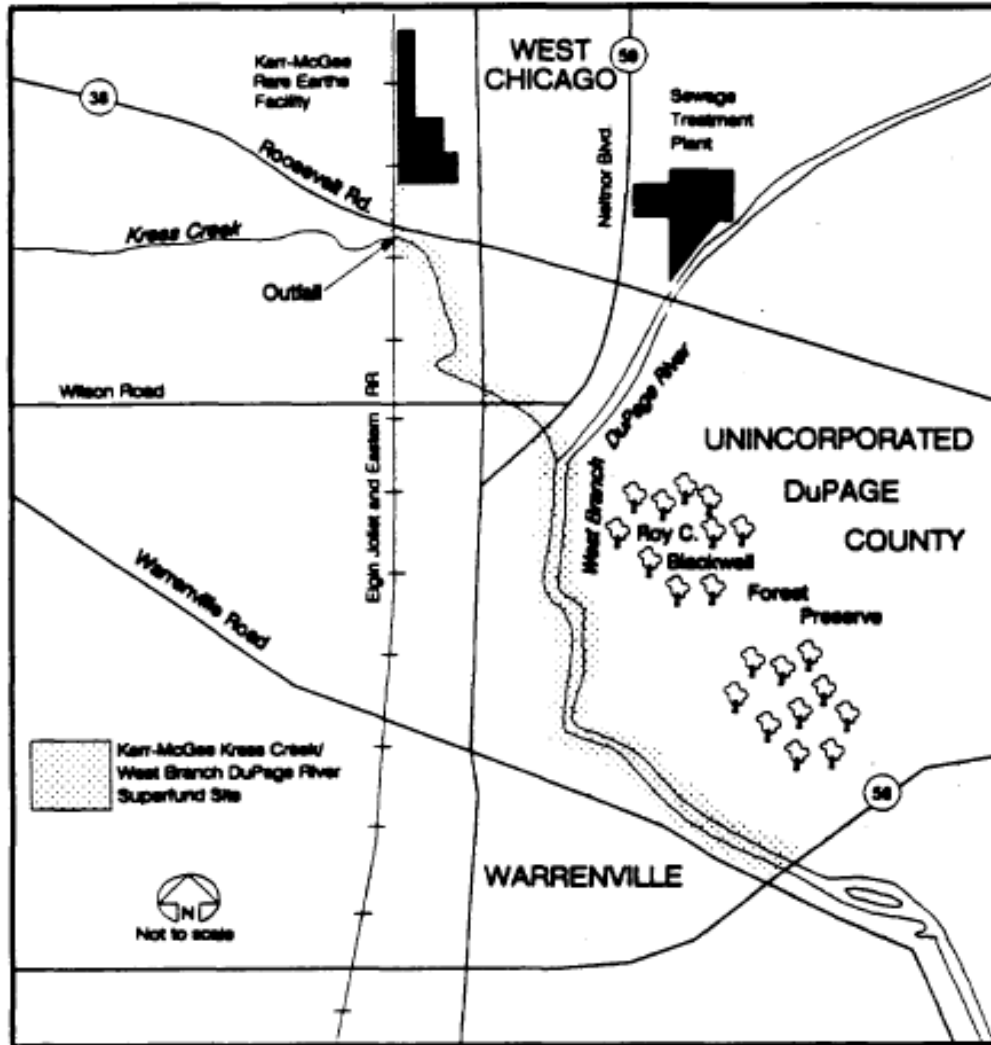
Contaminants

The contamination at the Kress Creek/DuPage River site consists primarily of radioactive thorium, but also includes smaller amounts of uranium and some metals such as arsenic and lead that were in the ores processed at the Kerr-McGee facility.

Studies have found that some of the contamination is covered with a layer of clean materials that has been deposited over the years. This is especially true for the sediment located in the wide, slow-moving portions of the river immediately upstream of both the Warrenville and McDowell Dams. If the dams were ever removed or if they failed, however, these areas of buried sediment would be re-exposed and transported downstream.

While some metals were detected at the site, they do not pose serious risks and are located in the same areas as the radioactive contamination. As a result, any thorium cleanup will also reduce metal concentrations.

Map of Kress Creek/West Branch DuPage River Superfund Site



Liability

The site is being addressed through federal and potentially responsible party actions.

Community background

West Chicago community profile

Geographical and statistical description of the city and unincorporated areas

West Chicago is a community of 23,469 residents according to the 2000 census (the 2007 estimate according to the U.S. Census bureau is 26,544), located in western DuPage County 30 miles west of Chicago. From the time it was founded in 1857 as Turner Junction, the town has had a strong railroad influence because of its original location at the junction of several rail lines. Although the town's name was changed to West Chicago in 1896, it proudly retains its railroading tradition and the annual summer Railroad Days is an important city festival. A locomotive is pictured on the city's logo.

West Chicago's population is fairly young, with a median age of 27.8, compared with 35.2 in all of DuPage County. Most residents work in DuPage County or neighboring counties.

Although West Chicago has convenient commuter train service to Chicago, fewer than 4 percent of the residents commute to Chicago to work. The median home value in West Chicago is \$160,000, compared with a median value of \$195,000 countywide.

DuPage County has experienced significant growth since 2000. While the population within the city limits of West Chicago increased 14 percent, the unincorporated areas in surrounding Wayne and Winfield Townships have grown 6 percent and 7 percent, respectively.

According to 2000 census data, 34 percent of the population of the city of West Chicago is foreign born, with about one-half of the population being Hispanic. Fewer than 2 percent of West Chicago residents are African-Americans. West Chicago's Hispanic community enjoys one of the highest standards of living of any Hispanic community statewide. According to a local priest who ministers to the Spanish-speaking population in West Chicago, several major factories located in the West Chicago area, such as Jel Sert, Campbell Soups, Ball Seeds and General Mills, have large numbers of Spanish-speaking employees. Many Hispanics work multiple jobs or varying shifts, making it difficult for them to attend community meetings regarding site activities. Three churches in the community, St. Mary's Church (Roman Catholic), Church of the Resurrection (Episcopal), and First Baptist Church of West Chicago, have Spanish-language services every Sunday. Fifty-one percent of the population 5 years of age and older speaks English only in their homes. Forty-nine percent speak a language other than English in their homes. Forty-four percent of the population speaks Spanish in their homes. Thirty-three percent of the population (encompassing all of those who speak Spanish in their homes) speaks English less than "very well."

Government structure and involved agencies

Because the four Kerr-McGee Superfund sites (see map, Page 9) extend over a wide geographical area, multiple units of government with overlapping boundaries and functions represent the residents.

DuPage County

All residents affected by the Kerr-McGee Superfund investigations live within the 332-square-mile area of DuPage County, immediately west of Cook County. DuPage County is under the jurisdiction of the DuPage County Board, consisting of a chairman and 24 board members. Four board members are elected from each of six districts. West Chicago and neighboring areas are in District 6. Although the DuPage County Board has two environmental subcommittees, one works specifically with public works issues and the other works with storm water.

Townships

All DuPage County residents also live within a township and are represented by a township government. Within the city limits of an incorporated area, such as the city of West Chicago, the city council and municipal administration assume most of the township functions. For those residents in unincorporated areas outside city limits, the township is their most immediate local unit of government. There are nine townships within DuPage County: Addison, Bloomingdale, Downers Grove, Lisle, Milton, Naperville, Wayne, Winfield and York. Township residents elect three officers and four trustees, all elected at-large rather than by districts. Most residents near the Kerr-McGee Superfund sites live south of Hawthorne Lane and are in Winfield Township. The Kress Creek/West Branch DuPage

River Superfund site is in Winfield Township. West Chicago area residents living north of Hawthorne Lane are in Wayne Township.

West Chicago City Council

Residents living within the West Chicago city limits are represented by a mayor and eight city council members. The West Chicago City Council has four wards with two representatives elected from each. There are a number of subcommittees, including an Environmental Committee. The issues related to the Kerr-McGee Superfund activities are of high interest in the community, and the West Chicago elected representatives have been involved and visible in public meetings and other related activities.

Warrenville City Council

Some residents near the Kress Creek/West Branch DuPage River Superfund site live in the 3rd or 4th Wards of Warrenville, a city of 13,363 residents located 30 miles southeast of West Chicago. Warrenville is bounded generally on the north and east by the DuPage River, on the west by Highway 59, and on the south by the East-West Tollway (Route 88). Warrenville has a mayor and eight city council members, with two council members elected from each of four wards. The Kress Creek/West Branch DuPage River Superfund site is the only Kerr-McGee site located partially within Warrenville.

West Chicago Park District

The West Chicago Park Board consists of seven elected members who set policy and control the budget for the district. The day-to-day activities are the responsibility of the director. The electoral boundaries of the West Chicago Park District encompass all the Kerr-McGee Superfund sites north of Mack Road. Some residents near the Kress Creek/West Branch DuPage River Superfund site live south of Mack Road and are in the Warrenville Park District.

The Park Board has been particularly interested in the Reed-Keppler Park Superfund site, which is owned by the city of West Chicago but leased by the Park Board as one of its facilities. Most of the contamination is believed to be located within a fixed area. The remaining portions of the park, including the baseball field, tennis courts and picnic areas are still being used.

The following table summarizes housing, income and population characteristics for the cities of West Chicago and Warrenville, Wayne and Winfield Townships, DuPage County and the state of Illinois as of the 2000 Census.

Community	Median Household Income	Median Home Value	Population
City of West Chicago	\$63,424	\$160,000	23,469
City of Warrenville	\$62,430	\$148,900	13,363
Wayne Township	\$80,942	\$191,000	63,776
Winfield Township	\$65,861	\$159,600	45,155
DuPage County	\$67,887	\$195,000	904,161
State of Illinois	\$46,590	\$130,800	12,419,293

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008

Status of community involvement activities

To update the original CIP issued in 1994, EPA held community interviews on June 25-26, 2008, for the Residential Areas and Kress Creek/West Branch DuPage River Superfund sites. The purpose of the interviews was to assess how much the community knew about the sites, obtain area residents' and local officials' concerns about the sites, and determine what information they wanted EPA to provide them and the best way to disseminate that information.

Community issues and concerns

Generally, those residents and local officials who were interviewed in June 2008 that lived along the Kress Creek/West Branch DuPage River had few concerns about their safety and felt the cleanup was progressing exceptionally well. Those West Chicago residents who were interviewed were concerned about why the area was being tested a third time and had concerns about the safety of the area. They were also concerned about being able to sell properties that had been cleaned up.

Community involvement

The local community has been very involved in site issues for more than a decade. The Thorium Action Group is a very active and vocal community group that has fought hard for the removal of the thorium materials from the West Chicago and DuPage County area. EPA participates in regular meetings of the West Chicago Intergovernmental Forum, which includes state and federal regulatory agency representatives, local community representatives, Thorium Action Group members, the potentially responsible party, and other interested stakeholders.

In addition, local communities (including West Chicago, Warrenville, DuPage County, the DuPage County Forest Preserve District and the West Chicago Park District) entered into a separate consent decree with Kerr-McGee regarding site cleanup, and have retained a technical representative who is conducting daily oversight of the cleanup on their behalf.

Summary of community interviews

On June 25 - 26, 2008 EPA talked with about two dozen local officials and residents about the Residential Areas and Kress Creek/West Branch DuPage River Superfund sites. Overall, most of the residents and local officials who were interviewed knew about the site cleanup, but most were not aware that EPA was conducting further testing. In addition, most Warrenville residents were also very well informed and satisfied with EPA's efforts to disseminate cleanup information.

The following summarizes the questions asked and the answers received during the community interviews.

How long have you lived in the area? (The answer to this question informs EPA as to whether the outreach focus should be refined to newer residents and helps gauge the knowledge gaps of long-time residents.)

Several individuals said they had lived in the area their entire lives. Others said they had lived there for significantly long periods ranging from 5 to 58 years. Most people had family in the area for generations. One individual had recently (1.5 years ago) purchased a

property near the Kerr-McGee site. Only one person had lived in the area for less than a year.

What do you know about the Kerr-McGee Kress Creek or Residential Area sites?

Everyone interviewed knew that a cleanup was taking place. Several were aware that some residential properties were being tested a third time after being cleaned up on two separate occasions. One person had been following the site since the investigations began in West Chicago (the Residential Area site) years ago. A couple of people said that the public meetings provided very detailed information and included helpful pictures and graphics that explained the site. Someone said the city had hosted meetings about the sites that were well attended.

Several of the officials who were interviewed had interacted with the responsible parties' community liaison. A few of those interviewed had toured the site as part of their job duties or as a representative for the community. Some elected officials from West Chicago believed the factory on the site had been closed for many years and that Kerr-McGee was not the original cause of the problem. Thorium was thought to be useful at the time for lanterns.

One Warrenville official said he knew that a horrible mishandling of wastes had occurred on the site and resulted in several problems. He felt the scope of the contamination and cleanup was amazing.

One person said he did not know as much as he would like to about the site and he was not familiar with the river cleanup. He said he knew that waste from the Manhattan Project was there. The lot next to his belongs to Kerr-McGee.

Another person whose property had been cleaned thought EPA was going through the second round of cleanup. She witnessed the factory cleanup with men wearing white suits from her apartment. Some people remembered radioactive signs and warnings posted around West Chicago High School.

One person attended the interview for her parents whose home had been cleaned up twice and was in the group to be tested again. Some West Chicago residents felt that the information they had received about the site was very confusing. At the time they moved to the West Chicago area, the Thorium Action Group had recently been formed and people who already lived there were angry. At that time, they did not know the site would affect them.

What are your concerns about the sites?

Several individuals either had no concerns about the site, or were in general pleased with the cleanup progress; particularly how it would improve river conditions. Although most were happy with the results of the river cleanup, some individuals were sorry to see the dam removed because they liked the waterfall effect or for aesthetic reasons. Positive responses included the following:

- The river cleanup offered more opportunities than concerns because the cleanup was restoring the river to a more naturalized state and addressing erosion.
- The cleanup would provide a revival of the river for Warrenville.
- The cleanup was going amazingly well in Warrenville, due to the fact that Warrenville's cleanup followed the experience of the cleanup in West Chicago.

Warrenville residents and officials had the following concerns:

- Residents whose properties back to the river want to make sure that the restoration is done well.
- One couple who lived in a townhome wondered who would be notified of the cleanup plan and who negotiates for the land. The couple was concerned with how cleanup trucks will access the site.
- A Warrenville resident whose yard had been cleaned up wanted to know what is available to him for restoration and who will be involved in the restoration process. He said there had not been a lot of follow-up with him regarding his property. He was concerned with the timeline and plan for the restoration of his property and what EPA was going to do with elevations to finish the work.
- One Warrenville official wondered if the cleanup would cause more problems than just leaving contamination in the river. But, he acknowledged that the result of the cleanup has been enhancements to the river.
- Another resident wanted a better timeline and plan for the work and wants to be informed when workers will be on his property.

West Chicago residents and officials had the following concerns:

- One resident was concerned with the care and handling of contaminated material.
- Another resident wondered if her husband's illness is due to the thorium at the site. He and all of his siblings who lived in the contaminated area have Cadasil (cerebral autosomal dominant arteriopathy with subcortical infarcts and leukoencephalopathy). She would like her house to be retested. She doesn't feel the testing that was done was thorough and would like to know the levels in her home. She also did not feel that the reports that she received were accurate, and was concerned because only portions of her basement were tested. She cannot sell her house because of cleanup issues.
- Some West Chicago residents were concerned with the impacts of the contamination on property values and their ability to sell their homes.
- West Chicago officials were not aware of illnesses caused by the site and wondered if there are statistics for illnesses in the area. They wondered if anyone that worked at the site had been diagnosed.
- West Chicago officials want the factory site cleaned up and for the city to be able to move on. Because of the contamination, the city has been hurt economically and has a tarnished reputation.
- Some West Chicago residents were concerned that Spanish speakers are not properly informed or contacted about the site. They suggested that the mailing list be updated to include these residents.
- Residents also feel that the government is not being honest about the contamination. They worry about other people in the community being confused and believe the government needs to ease residents' concerns.
- A big concern was for safety; residents wondered if the contamination was moved by rain or if the dirt in the street contained contamination. Someone had put in windows to make basement bedrooms and wondered if that was a dangerous thing to do.
- One person felt that her parents shouldn't have to go through a third cleanup.

Additionally, if the neighbor's home is cleaned she does not want her parents near the cleanup.

- Several people are concerned that the third round of cleanups be thorough. Several people said they were afraid of the cleanup and the affects of the dust in the air from the cleanup.
- Some people asked for a listing of clean properties and others were concerned with how long it would take to get a letter stating their property was clean.

Residents and officials asked several questions about the site:

- What is the contamination?
- What is the depth of the contamination?
- Where is the waste being taken?
- What are the health impacts of the contamination? Where can I find documentation?
- What is the process used to determine safe levels of contamination and who determines these levels?
- Is the cleanup going south of McDowell Dam in Naperville?
- As the cleanup is in progress will lights be on 24 hours a day?
- Could leaching have taken place in Lake Lund (a pond)? Is any testing being done?
- Is eating vegetables from a garden a risk?
- What about the people who would not give permission to test their basements (will these properties be tested)?
- Why is another cleanup necessary?
- How long will the cleanup take? What is the timeline? When will EPA be there cleaning?
- What footprint will EPA leave while and after doing the cleanup work?
- When did the damage start?
- Once it is clean, will the contamination come back?
- What is the thorium level?
- How is the cleanup done? What is the cleanup process?
- Is more area going to be contaminated by moving the contamination? Is it safe to be transported?
- Has my lot been cleaned up?
- Has the railroad property behind my neighborhood been tested?
- Is there a cost for having my yard and house tested?
- Who is paying for the cleanup? Can the responsible parties afford the cost of the cleanup?
- Are the wells contaminated? Where do they exist now?
- Does the contamination travel in water?
- Will the cleanup force thorium downstream? Does the dam help in the cleanup?
- How far down river did the thorium get?
- How long will it take to get a letter stating that my property is clean?
- Is there a requirement for deed restrictions notifying potential buyers of the contamination issue?
- Do I have to disclose if there is contamination in my house or neighborhood?
- Will things be replanted? What is being planted as part of the restoration?

- What happens if the potentially responsible party runs out of money and leaves? What is the position of the agreement with the responsible party for the cleanup if it goes bankrupt?
- Monitoring the restoration of the stream habitat is critical. Is there money from EPA for funding a systematic restoration?
- How come interviews were not held in West Chicago?

Do you think the sites currently pose a risk to you or your children?

Most individuals who lived and worked in Warrenville believed the site posed no risk to themselves or their children, and a few residents said they know the thorium is deep. Their comments included the following:

- One person said that he thought it would require a lot of exposure for a risk to exist.
- Someone believed the residents are very well protected by the cleanup and that the cleanup parameters are hugely adequate.
- One official relies on EPA to ensure that it does not pose a risk and that he trusts EPA to do the right thing.
- One Warrenville resident said she hadn't thought much about the risks to Warrenville residents, but she was concerned for West Chicago.
- Other Warrenville residents said that their enjoyment of the area hadn't been affected, but they wouldn't swim or fish in the river.

Those living in West Chicago had greater health concerns about the site and cleanup:

- An individual who lives close to Kerr-McGee property thought the site does pose a risk. He is uncomfortable with the safe limits EPA has set on other chemicals, such as fluoride. He said he does not have complete trust of the numbers used.
- Another resident whose home had been cleaned thinks there is a risk to health from the contamination in her house.
- Other residents are worried about the health impacts of the contamination to their children.
- West Chicago officials did not feel the site posed a risk after researching the site when they first moved to the area.

Have your concerns about the sites (or about potential contamination) affected your recreational enjoyment of the area?

The general consensus was that the river cleanup will enhance the river and therefore recreation in the area. Most residents' recreational use of the area has not been affected. Specific concerns and comments included the following:

- One person said that the cleanup has affected his use of the river positively because he has been able to canoe in restored areas. The river has been enhanced for canoe use and wildlife.
- Someone said that to some degree the cleanup has affected those who use the river because kayaking/canoeing is limited when sections of the river are closed temporarily. Fishermen are affected as well.
- Someone said it is strange having the bulldozers nearby, but his family still plays there.

- Another said that he had no idea he was playing in radioactive water; he guessed that the contamination had not affected his enjoyment of the area.
- One resident, whose home had been cleaned up once, believed the cleanup took more of her property than she was told it would. The cleanup also affected the stairway into her home. She said she was locked in her home with no way of getting out. She was concerned that she was not able to restore the 100-year-old smokehouse that was on her property at the time of the cleanup.
- One person had stopped gardening in her yard because of the contamination.
- Another resident doesn't drink the water because the well is contaminated.

Has the government been responsive to your concerns? Have you told government officials, city, county, state or federal about your concerns or asked for help from them about the site(s)? If so, with whom have you communicated?

Most residents felt that government officials had been responsive to their concerns. Several felt that the agencies involved had been proactive in addressing concerns. Additional concerns included the following:

- Someone said that EPA has been quite upfront with information and that the manner in which the cleanup was being undertaken was very effective.
- Another resident said that EPA has been responsive.
- For one person, the community interview with EPA was the first contact he had with officials about the site.
- One resident had asked that her house be retested and it was; although she had requested a report from EPA 2 weeks before her interview, she still had not received the report.
- Some West Chicago residents felt that they had not been told anything by the city and believe they are not being told the truth about the contamination by officials. They were concerned that letters in English had been sent to Spanish speakers.
- One Warrenville resident said that the community interview had answered her questions well.

Would you go to a public meeting about the site(s)? If so, how frequently do you think public meetings should be held? What time of day and day of the week is most convenient for you?

Most of those interviewed would attend and had attended public meetings about the site, although some people are too busy to attend meetings. Most said that meetings in the evenings are best and seemed satisfied with meetings being scheduled at 7 or 7:30 p.m. midweek, and that meetings are well attended.

Those interviewed mentioned they would like to have the meetings held in the communities where work is going on and where people are affected. They mentioned that the frequency of twice per year (pre-construction and after) has been surprising and is good.

Three West Chicago residents said they are not comfortable with meetings being held at City Hall and said they preferred a more neutral location. They suggested meetings be held either at the West Chicago High School or Community Center.

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

Most of those interviewed mentioned they are satisfied with the amount of information they are receiving, and that the information available to residents is very good. Someone said they felt they had been very well notified by EPA, and another said that EPA has done a marvelous job with accepting calls.

The majority of those interviewed prefer to receive information from EPA about the site via regular mail. Several others preferred e-mail or to receive both e-mail and a hard copy. A couple of people had no preference.

A couple of people said they preferred to get information from the Internet, while one person likes to read about progress at the sites in a newsletter. Others mentioned it is good to have general announcements in the newspaper.

What type of media (e.g., newspaper, internet, radio) do you rely on for information about the site(s)? What stations and papers do you prefer?

A couple of people rely on the Web sites, such as the city of West Chicago's, for information about the site.

The majority of those who get their news from the paper read the *Daily Herald*, which is very good at covering the sites, or the local Warrenville paper, the *Warrenville Press*. *Reflejos* is the paper that the Spanish community in the West Chicago and Warrenville area reads. Someone said they used to get their information from the *Warrenville Post*, but that it had gone out of business. One person gets their news from the *Chicago Sun Times*, and another mentioned the *Winfield Register*. One person said it is easy to miss information in the paper. Others mentioned they receive their news about the sites in the city newsletter and EPA's fact sheets.

For television stations, people mentioned they watch WGN, WLS and Cable 17 for West Chicago. Channel 10 Comcast is Warrenville's public board. EPA was provided contact information to get information posted on the channel.

As many individuals did not receive the postcard or see the newspaper advertisements that EPA used to announce the community interviews, it was suggested that information about the sites be left at Murphy's Ace Hardware store or Spanish grocery stores in the West Chicago area. The specific stores mentioned included La India and Tampico.

When possible, site information is posted on EPA's Web site. Have you used the EPA Region 5 Web site?

Ten of those interviewed had not visited the EPA Web sites, while five people said they had. One person who had used the site said it is very user friendly and that they had visited the page for the Kress Creek site. A few mentioned that the loading time for PDFs is sometimes cumbersome.

How interested are you in environmental issues in general?

Most people interviewed said they were generally interested in environmental issues, while some said they were very interested. One person said they skim articles if they are

personally affected by the issue. Another person is interested in health concerns caused by the environment.

Several people interviewed had or currently worked in environmental positions, including the Environmental Commission of West Chicago and DuPage County Forest Preserve.

Are there any other people you think we should talk to about the Kerr-McGee sites?

Those interviewed said residents along the river most affected should receive additional information. One Warrenville resident said the community shares information and that it is a very tightly knit neighborhood. Someone suggested that EPA or project representatives participate in Warrenville City Council meetings.

Some suggested EPA talk to Vanguard property managers who manage property (Cantera Village Townhomes) adjacent to one of the cleanup locations.

Other suggested interviews included:

- A woman who has stomach cancer that might be a result of living near the site in West Chicago
- A resident on Ann Street in West Chicago who has a dirt basement
- Spanish-speaking population
- Chris Dahl of the Clean River Group
- Paul Mack of the River Prairie Group of Sierra Club
- Illinois Paddling Council and similar groups
- Sierra Club
- Warrenville city government
- Mayors of Warrenville and West Chicago
- West Chicago and Warrenville schools

Do you have any suggestions on ways the city, county, state or federal government could better convey information about the thoroughness of the cleanup?

A Warrenville resident said he feels well informed and that there have been plenty of meetings about the sites.

Several of those interviewed indicated that the public's general perception in West Chicago is that EPA is the enemy. West Chicago residents suggested that EPA leave handouts in public places, including the Park District, the library and at train stations, especially to announce meetings and to better explain the cleanup process. Others mentioned posting information and flyers; leaving newsletters at grocery and hardware stores; engaging the public more with hands-on involvement; explaining the situation from the beginning; and involving the schools.

The affected area in West Chicago is mostly Hispanic; residents would like EPA to hold question and answer sessions using Spanish speakers to better inform the community. Someone suggested that a community group should be used to get the word out to Spanish speakers and that the churches had not been useful in getting information to the Hispanic community.

Some said it would be nice to have property owners who have been through the process to share their experiences at meetings or have meetings just for people who have had their

yards cleaned. They said there should be a meeting with all the affected property owners for a reach to be cleaned up.

The Forest Preserve District is experimenting with banners, and these could be used at worksites with contact information for EPA.

Someone said they have not seen any contributions to local Comcast Channel 10 or much in the paper about the sites.

Other suggestions included:

- Cut the jargon
- Go door to door
- Set up meetings in West Chicago
- Disseminate information through the District 94 schools
- Mail information
- Update the mailing list
- Use the *Warrenville Sentinel*, the *Winfield Register* and the *Daily Herald*
- Post items in the Cantera Village newsletter

Proposed community involvement activities

The next step for EPA is to address the issues, concerns and questions that were expressed about the site. EPA proposes the following additional community involvement activities:

Send fact sheets

EPA will update the mailing list for the site and will mail fact sheets to those on the list to provide updates on the site and its activities. EPA will mail fact sheets periodically to inform the public about upcoming meetings and important technical information. The fact sheets will be printed in both Spanish and English.

In addition to sending fact sheets via first class mail, EPA will distribute fact sheets at locations in the neighborhood where they can be conveniently picked up by residents.

EPA will also develop an e-mail distribution list for interested parties who prefer e-mail. Each fact sheet will be sent to e-mail recipients as a PDF file at the same time the fact sheet is mailed. E-mails also will contain a link to EPA's Kerr-McGee Web site and to the electronic fact sheet.

All site fact sheets will be posted on EPA's Web site.

Hold periodic community meetings

EPA will hold community meetings at key cleanup milestones. The meetings will be announced via newspaper notices, e-mail messages and fact sheets. A Spanish translator will be available at the meetings and meeting materials will be provided in Spanish and English. The preferred location for meetings is the West Chicago Park District Administration Building / Program Center, 157 W. Washington St., or the Warrenville City Hall, 28W701 Stafford Place.

Stay in contact with key stakeholders

In addition to fact sheets and public meetings, EPA will disseminate information to the Thorium Action Group as well as elected officials on a regular basis, even if there is no key milestone on which to report. Based on the importance those interviewed placed on receiving timely information, this will ensure effective community involvement.

Additionally, the e-mail distribution list developed for this site could be used to provide regular, concise updates to stakeholders, ranging from a few sentences to a few paragraphs.

Appendix A provides a contact list of government officials and interested parties.

Maintain information repositories

Information repositories were established at the West Chicago and Warrenville Public Libraries. The repositories contain information and documents about the site, including the legally enforceable agreement under which Kerr-McGee has agreed to conduct and pay for the investigations and cleanup at the site, called an Administrative Settlement Agreement and Order on Consent.

Work with local media

EPA staff will continue to be available to local media. The most widely read newspapers in the community are the *Daily Herald*, *Warrenville Press*, *Winfield Register* and *Reflejos*. EPA will publish notices in these newspapers prior to any site milestone as appropriate.

The other newspaper that is read by the community is the *Chicago Sun-Times*, which will be provided site information for publication at its discretion.

Appendix A provides a contact list of area media services that will be provided updates on site activities for publication at their discretion.

Post information to the Internet

Since many residents expressed interest in receiving information electronically, EPA will continue to post site information at www.epa.gov/region5/sites/kerrmcgee. Photographs and other site-related information will be added to the Web site as they become available.

Have a presence

EPA's community involvement coordinator and remedial project manager will respond to inquiries from those interested in the site throughout the cleanup. They also will be available to speak to local citizen groups upon request. EPA's toll-free telephone number and the project staff's direct numbers and e-mail addresses will be included on all community involvement material and are listed in Appendix A.

Appendix A

Kerr-McGee Superfund Sites Contact List

Federal Officials

Senator Dick Durbin
Washington Office
309 Hart Senate Building
District of Columbia, DC 20510
Phone: 202-224-2152
Fax: 202-224-0400

District Office
230 S. Dearborn Road, Room 3892
Chicago, IL 60604
Phone: 312-353-4952
Fax: 312-353-0150

Senator Roland W. Burris
Washington Office
523 Dirksen Senate Office Building,
Washington, DC 20510-1305
Phone: 202-224-2854
Fax: 202-228-3333
E-mail:
Senator_RolandBurris@Burris.Senate.Gov

District Office
Kluczynski Federal Building
230 S. Dearborn, Room 3900
Chicago, IL 60604
Phone: 312-886-3506
Fax 312-228-4260

Congressman Bill Foster
Washington Office
2304 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
Phone: 202-225-2976
Fax: 202-225-0697

District Office
27 N. River St.
Batavia, IL 60510
Phone: 630-406-1114
Fax 630-406-1808

Congressman Peter J. Roskam
Washington Office
507 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
Phone: 202-225-4561
Fax: 202-225-1166

District S. Bloomingdale Road, Suite 200
Bloomingdale, IL 60108
Phone: 630-893-9670
Fax: 630-893-9735

State Officials

Governor Pat Quinn
207 Statehouse
Springfield, IL 62706
Phone: 217-782-0244
Fax: 217-524-4049

Chicago Office:
100 W. Randolph, Suite 16-100
Chicago, IL 60601
Phone: 312-814-2121
Fax: 312-814-6183

State Senator John J. Milner
105C State Capitol
Springfield, IL 62706
Phone: 217-782-8192
Fax: 217-782-4079

District Office
290 Springfield Drive., Suite 225
Bloomington, IL 60108
Phone: 630-351-9340
Fax: 630-351-9370

State Senator Randall M. Hultgren
M103A State Capitol
Springfield, IL 62706
Phone: 217-782-8022
Fax: 217-782-9586

District Office
1725 S. Naperville, Suite 200
Wheaton, IL 60187
Phone: 630-682-8100
Fax: 630-682-8108

State Representative Harry R. Ramey, Jr.
213-N Stratton Office Building
Springfield, IL 62706
Phone: 217-558-1037
Fax: 217-782-5257

District Office
1883 N. Neltnor Blvd.
West Chicago, IL 60185
Phone: 630-876-0703
Fax: 630-231-3742

Attorney General Lisa Madigan
James Thompson Center
100 W. Randolph St.
Chicago, IL 60601
Phone: 312-814-3000

Illinois Department of Public Health
535 W. Jefferson St.
Springfield, IL 62761
Phone: 782-4977
Fax: 217-782-3987

Illinois Emergency Management Agency
Joseph G. Klingner
Nuclear Safety
2300 S. Dirksen Parkway
Springfield, IL 62703
Phone: 217-785-9868

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
1021 N. Grand Ave. East
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, IL 62794
Phone: 217-782-3397

Local Units of Government

DuPage County

DuPage County Board
Administrative Office
421 N. County Farm Road
Wheaton, IL 60187
Phone: 630-407-6500

Robert J. Schillerstrom, Chairman
Phone: 630-407-6060

Joseph E. Brickett, State's Attorney
505 N. County Farm Road
Wheaton, IL 60187
Phone: 630-407-8000

District 6 Board Members (representing Kerr-McGee Superfund sites area)

James F. Zay, Jr.
1205 Brookstone Drive
Carol Stream, IL 60188
Phone: 630-876-8601
Fax: 630-876-0669
E-mail: jzay@dupageco.org

Linda A Kurzawa
P.O. Box 94
Winfield, IL 60190
Phone: 630-314-5325
Fax: 630-784-8133
E-mail: lkurzawa@dupageco.org

Pamela H. Rion
282 Thrasher St.
Bloomington, IL 60108
Phone: 630-612-9239
E-mail: prion@dupageco.org

Robert J. Schillerstrom
DuPage County Board Chairman
Jack T. Knuefer Admin Building
421 N. County Farm Road
Wheaton, IL 60187
Phone: 630-407-6060

DuPage County Forest Preserve
Administrative Offices
3 S. 580 Naperville Road
Wheaton, IL 60187
Phone: 630-933-7200
Fax: 630-933-7204
E-mail: forest@dupageforest.com

DuPage Association of Realtors
6655 Main St.
Downers Grove, IL 60516
Phone: 630-324-8400

Winfield Township

Dona L. Smith, Supervisor
Winfield Township
130 Arbor Ave.
West Chicago, IL 60185
Phone: 630-231-3591
Fax: 630-231-3697

Joseph V. Jedlovec, Jr.
Highway Commissioner
Winfield Township
P.O. Box 617
West Chicago IL 60186
Phone: 630-231-8850
Fax: 630-231-9508
E-mail: Road@winfieldtownship.com

Wayne Township

Bill Newell, Supervisor
Wayne Township
27W031 North Ave.
West Chicago, IL 60185
Phone: 630-231-7140

West Chicago

Mayor Michael B. Kwasman
West Chicago City Hall
475 Main St.
West Chicago, IL 60185
Phone: 630-293-2200

Michael Guttman, City Administrator
West Chicago City Hall
475 Main St.
West Chicago, IL 60185
Phone: 630-293-2200
E-mail: aadm@westchicago.org

City Council Members:

All council members receive mail at the city hall address listed above.

Ward 1

James Beifuss
Phone: 630-231-0584

Lori Chassee
Phone: 630-231-3181

Ward 2

Jim Smith
Phone: 630-231-1524

H. Ronald Monroe
Phone: 630-231-6967

Ward 3

Ruben Pineda
Phone: 630-231-3181

Russell Radkiewicz
Phone: 630-231-5679

Ward 4

Alan Murphy
Phone: 630-231-4624

Sandy Dimas
Phone: 630-293-5170

Ward 5

Joseph Gianforte
Phone: 630-293-8990

Gregory Bunch
Phone: 630-562-1216

Ward 6

Nanette Connelly
Phone: 630-231-2482

Rebecca Stout
Phone: 630-293-7335

Mike Naill, Chamber President
West Chicago Chamber of Commerce
306 Main St.
West Chicago, IL 60185
Phone: 630-231-3003
Fax: 630-231-3009
E-mail: info@westchicagochamber.com

West Chicago Fire Protection District
Ron Ackerman, Chief
200 Freemont St.
West Chicago IL 60185
Phone: 630-231-2123
Fax: 630-231-2122

Warrenville

Mayor David Brummel
City of Warrenville
29W121 Forest Lane
Warrenville, IL 60555
Phone: 630-393-5741
E-mail: davidbrummel@warrenville.il.us

City Council Members:
All council members receive mail at the city of Warrenville address above.

Ward 1

Fred Bevier
Phone: 630-393-2730
Email: fbevier@warrenville.il.us

Stuart Aschauer
Phone: 630-393-1695
E-mail: saschauer@warrenville.il.us

Ward 2

Dave Schultz
Phone: 630-393-6180
E-mail: david Schultz@warrenville.il.us

Bill Weidner
Phone: 630-393-3969
E-mail: bweidner@warrenville.il.us

Ward 3

Dan Leonard
Phone: 630-393-9840
E-mail: dleonard@warrenville.il.us

Matthew Weisbrock
Phone: 630-240-0730
E-mail: mwiesbrock@warrenville.il.us

Ward 4

Clare Barry
Phone: 630-464-2257
E-mail: cbarry@warrenville.il.us

EPA

U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604

Janet Pope, P19-J
Community Involvement Coordinator
Phone: 312-353-0628 or 800-621-8431, ext. 30628
E-mail: pope.janet@epa.gov

David Seely, SR-6J
Remedial Project Manager
Phone: 312-886- or 800-621-8431, ext. 67058
E-mail: seely.david@epa.gov

Timothy Fischer, SR-6J
Remedial Project Manager
Phone: 312-886-5787 or 800-621-8431, ext. 65787
E-mail: fischer.timothy@epa.gov

Mary Fulghum, C-14J
Attorney
Phone: 312-886-4683 or 800-621-8431, ext.
64683
E-mail: fulghum.mary@epa.gov

Information Repositories

West Chicago Public Library
118 W. Washington St.
West Chicago, IL 60185

Warrenville Public Library
28W75 1 Stafford Place
Warrenville, IL 60555

The Warrenville Public Library location is a repository only for information related to the Kress Creek and sewage treatment plant sites.

Media

Newspapers

Associated Press
10 S. Wacker Drive, Suite 2500
Chicago, IL 60606
Phone: 800-572-2585
Phone: 312-781-0500
Fax: 312-781-1989

Chicago Tribune
435 N. Michigan Ave.
Chicago, IL 60611
Phone: 800-874-2863

Chicago Sun-Times
350 N. Orleans St.
Chicago, IL 60611
Phone: 312-321-3000

Daily Herald
P.O. Box 280
Arlington Heights, IL 60006
Phone: 847-427-4300

Reflejos
155 E. Algonquin Road
Arlington Heights, IL 60005
Phone: 847-806-1111
Fax: 847-806-1112
E-mail: ganas@reflejos.com

Winfield Register
P.O. Box 686
Winfield, IL 60190-0686
Phone: 630-260-0011
E-mail: Publisher@WinfieldRegister.Info

Kevin Beese, News Editor
Warrenville Press and
West Chicago Press
1101 W. 31st St., Suite 100
Downers Grove, IL 60515
Phone: 630-368-1100
Fax: 630-969-0228

Beacon News
495 N. Common Drive
Aurora, IL 60504
Phone: 630-978-8880
Fax: 630-978-8509

Naperville Sun
1500 W. Ogden Ave.
Naperville, IL 60540
Phone: 630-355-0063

Television

West Chicago Public Access Television
Channel 17
Fax: 630-231-7096
E-mail: cablecom17@yahoo.com

City of Warrenville Public Access
Television, Channel 10
Jennifer McMahon, Assistant City
Administrator
City Hall
28W701 Stafford Place
Warrenville, IL 60555
Phone: 630-393-9427
Fax: 630/393-6948

CBS News (Channel 2)
630 N. McClurg Court
Chicago, IL 60611
Phone: 312-202-3248

NBC News (Channel 5)
454 N. Columbus Drive
Chicago, IL 60611-5555
Phone: 312-329-0366

ABC News (Channel 7)
401 N. Michigan Ave.
Chicago, IL 60601
Phone: 312-396-5220

WGN-TV (Channel 9)
2501 W. Bradley Place
Chicago, IL 60618
Phone: 773-528-2311

WFLD (Channel 32) Fox Broadcasting
205 N. Michigan Ave.
Chicago, IL 60601
Phone: 312-565-5532

WTTW (Channel 11) Public Broadcasting
5400 N. St. Louis Ave.
Chicago, IL 60625
Phone: 773-583-5000

Radio

WBBM - AM 780
630 N. McClurg Court
Chicago, IL 60611
Phone: 312-202-3248

WLS - AM 890
190 N. State St., # 9
Chicago, IL 60611
Phone: 312-750-7777

WGN- News/Talk AM 720
435 N. Michigan Ave.
Chicago, IL 60611
Phone: 312-591-7200
Fax: 312-222-4700

WDCB Public Radio/90.9
College of DuPage
425 Fawell Blvd.
Glen Ellyn, IL 60137
Phone: 630-942-4200
Fax: 630-942-2788