PMC Groundwater Site

Petoskey, Michigan

Community Involvement Plan

January 2019

CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION

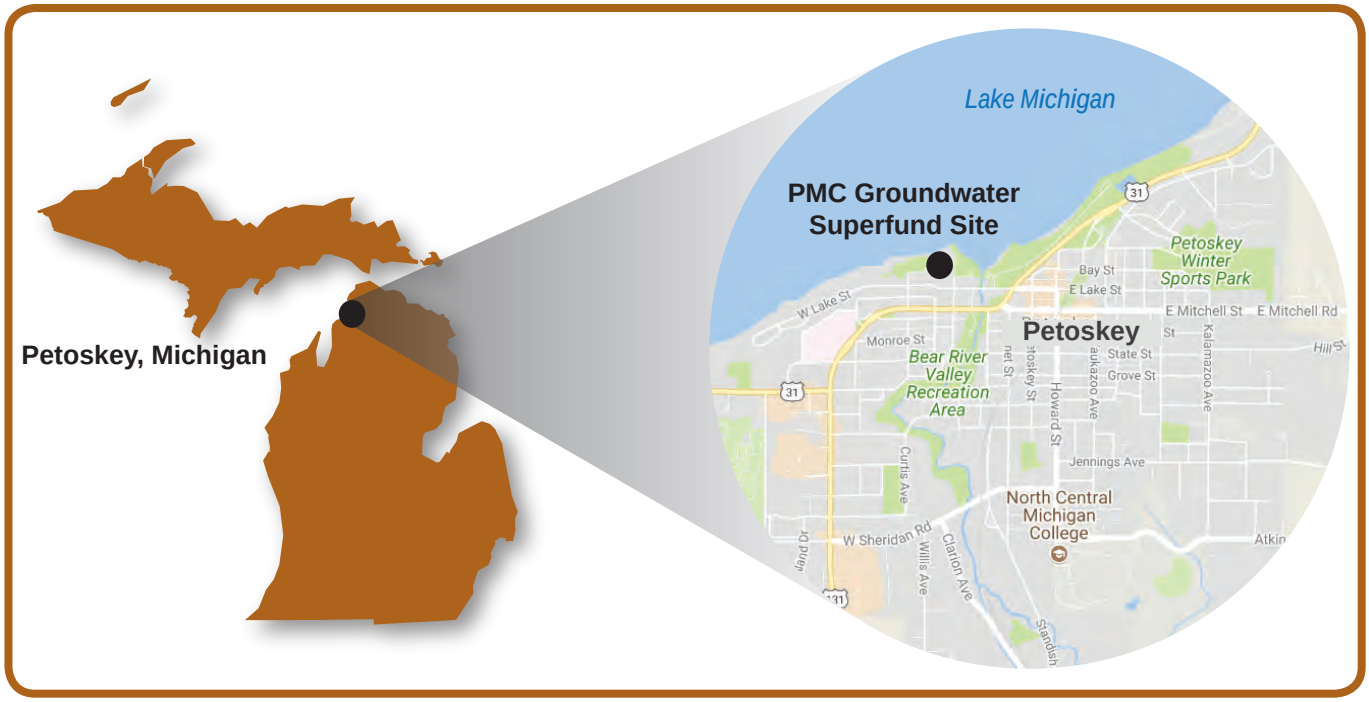
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prepared this Community Involvement Plan (CIP) to engage and support the community affected by the Petoskey Manufacturing Company (PMC) Groundwater Superfund site. This site is in Petoskey, Emmet County, Michigan.

This CIP provides information about current community concerns and presents a plan to enhance communication between residents and EPA as the investigations and cleanup of this site progress. This CIP also provides background information about the site and recommends activities for EPA to continue to inform the public and local officials about progress at the site and to encourage community involvement during the site cleanup.

EPA wants the members of the community to know and understand when and how they can participate in the decision-making process during the cleanup activities at this site. EPA is committed to promoting effective and meaningful communication with the community and wants to make sure the community's concerns and information needs are considered as activities at the site progress.

To put this plan together, EPA interviewed community members, local officials and other stakeholders in the area in June 2018. Interview findings, combined with information from EPA experiences in the community, guided the development of this CIP.

This CIP describes EPA's plan for addressing community concerns and keeping residents informed and involved in cleanup activities. We will use this document as a guide to communicate with, and involve residents, businesses, neighborhood organizations and local government in the Petoskey area.



The CIP is the foundation of EPA's Superfund community involvement and outreach program.

This CIP is a working document to assist communication between community members and EPA. The document outlines opportunities for individual participation and meaningful information sharing regarding EPA's activities at the PMC Groundwater site. The CIP is also a tool for the public to use to make sure EPA is responsive to their needs and concerns.

EPA welcomes community input:

If community members have suggestions, questions, or would like more information about the cleanup, they can contact:

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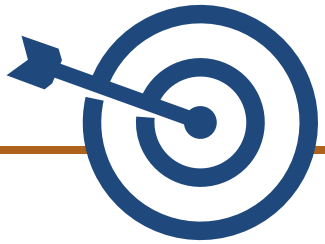


Community Involvement Goals:

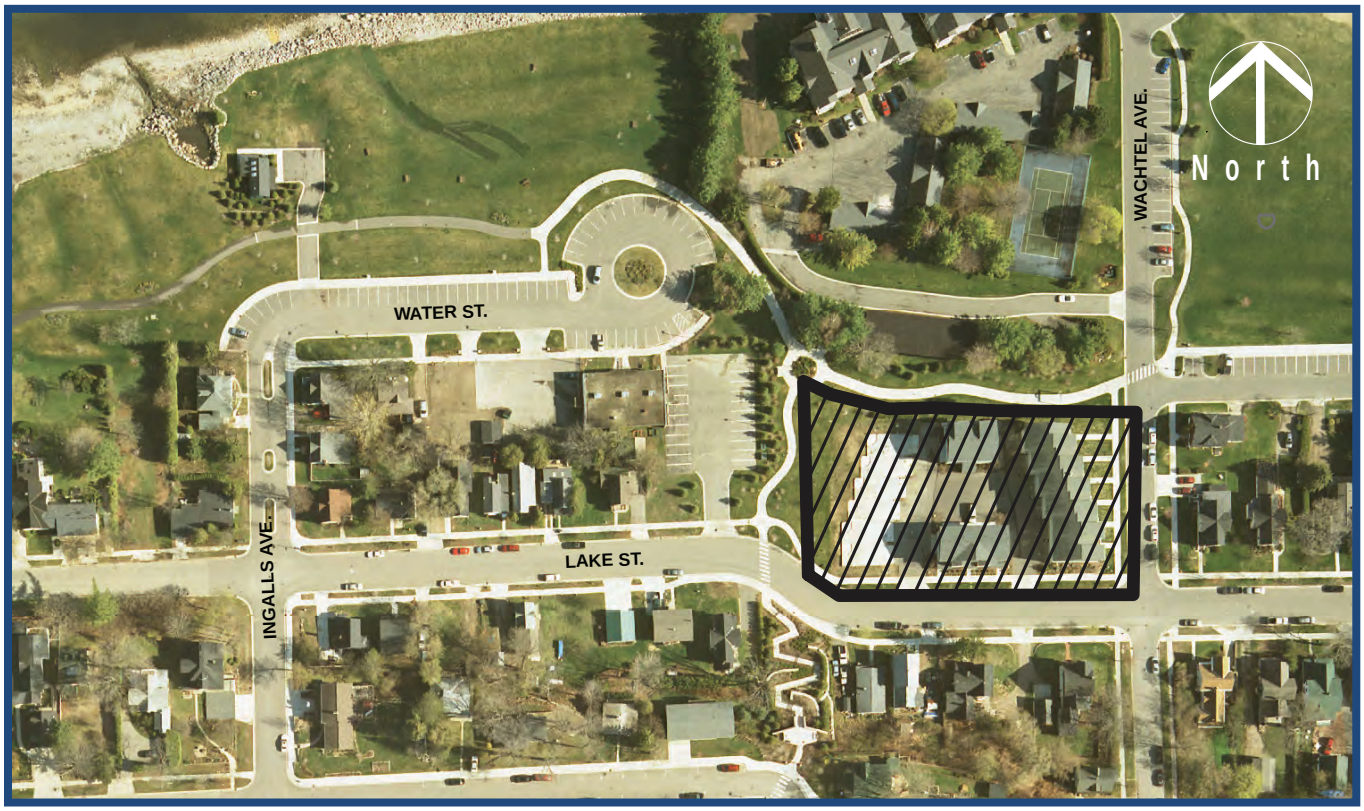
- ✓ Respond to community questions, concerns, and requests for information.
- ✓ Help community members understand their role in the decision-making process during project design and cleanup.
- ✓ Give the public accurate, timely, and understandable information about the project as it moves forward.
- ✓ Give ample time and opportunity for the community to give informed, meaningful input.
- ✓ Respect and fully consider public input as the project moves forward.

2 SITE OVERVIEW

This section provides a brief overview of the background, including location and history, of the PMC Groundwater site.

Location and Site Features

The Petoskey Manufacturing Co., was located at 200 W. Lake St. in Petoskey, Emmet County, Michigan, in what is now a residential area. The site is approximately 500 feet south of Little Traverse Bay of Lake Michigan and is bordered to the north by a condominium complex, to the east and south by residential structures, and to the west by the Bay Front Park access easement and a Fraternal Order of Eagles parking lot. Bear Creek, which drains into Little Traverse Bay, is located about 500 feet east of the PMC property. Immediately south of Lake St. (behind a row of homes) is a steep bluff running almost parallel to the shoreline.



Map showing the PMC Groundwater site. The hashed area shows the approximate boundaries of the site.

Site Background and History

The PMC facility was a small fabricating operation that began in 1946. Activities at the PMC facility included die casting, plating, and painting small automotive trim parts. Trichloroethylene, or TCE, was used for cleaning and xylene was used as a paint thinner and solvent. Disposal of spent solvents and paint sludge onto the ground outside the PMC building resulted in contaminated soil and groundwater near the site.

A mass of contaminated groundwater, called a "plume," moved to a nearby well called the Ingalls Shore Municipal Well. The Ingalls well provided drinking water to city residents. Water from the well contained volatile organic compounds, or VOCs (contaminants that evaporate into the air). The primary VOC was TCE.

Contamination at the site was first discovered in September 1981 when data from water samples collected from the Ingalls well showed that TCE and other contaminants including cis-1,2 dichloroethene

and trihalomethanes were present. The City of Petoskey requested assistance from Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) to help identify responsible parties and to identify the source of the contamination.

In response, MDEQ conducted soil and groundwater sampling near the site. In 1982, MDEQ identified high levels of contamination in the soil. The contamination was attributed to the PMC facility. MDEQ then asked PMC to determine the extent of the contaminated soil and remove and dispose of the material.

A partial soil removal was done in 1982, and the site was subsequently proposed for the National Priorities List, or NPL. The site was listed on the NPL in 1983. Once placed on the NPL, the site became eligible for investigation and cleanup under the Superfund program. See Appendix D for more information about the Superfund program.

In 1984, the city of Petoskey installed a new municipal water supply well (the Lime-Kiln well) approximately 2 miles east of the Ingalls well. The Lime-Kiln well began to supply 25-30 percent of the municipal water supply while the remaining 70-75 percent continued to be provided by the Ingalls well. EPA issued PMC an Administrative Order, or legal agreement, that required PMC to conduct hydrogeological studies at the site. A second Administrative Order was signed in 1987 that required PMC to conduct a full-scale study of cleanup options for the site.

Redevelopment occurred alongside the cleanup activities. The Petrolane Company, which was located at the former rail yard north of the PMC site, relocated to the south side of town in 1985. The Sunset Shores condominiums were then developed at the former rail yard site.

In September 1990, PMC filed for reorganization under the bankruptcy codes. PMC failed to complete the cleanup studies in an adequate and timely manner, which led EPA to relieve PMC of the responsibility of conducting the studies. In October 1990, EPA transferred the responsibility for conducting the cleanup studies to MDEQ at the state's request.

The first record of decision, or ROD, document detailing the cleanup alternatives was signed in 1995 and called for treatment of groundwater at the Ingalls well using compressed air to remove contaminants. This treatment process was not implemented because the city of Petoskey found a more cost-effective source of clean drinking water. EPA contributed capital costs toward the city's purchase, development and construction of new wells at the new source of drinking water.

In 1997, construction of the new replacement water source was completed and use of the Ingalls well ceased. The Ingalls well was eventually removed in 2009.

A second ROD was signed in 1998 to address the remaining soil and groundwater contamination. The major components of the selected cleanup process included the following:

» Excavation and offsite disposal of approximately 2,500 cubic yards of contaminated soil.

» The installation and operation of a treatment system to remove VOCs from subsurface soils.

» Monitored natural biological treatment of the groundwater, which included the development of a groundwater monitoring plan, followed by installation of a monitoring well network and an initial 3-year period of monitoring, and followed by long-term monitoring.

» Establishment and maintenance of site controls on the former PMC property that restrict access, excavation and the use of groundwater. The site controls have been in place since 2005.

» Development of emergency treatment plan.

» Installation and monitoring of additional monitoring wells.

By 2000, cleanup activities at the PMC site had finished and the PMC facility had closed.

The former PMC facility was sold in April 2003 to a developer. The PMC building was demolished in July 2004. Contaminated soils were removed from the site. Construction of the new condominium complex (Water Street Condominiums) started in September 2004 and continued until 2008. Then in the fall of 2009, the

A "record of decision" is a public document that explains the cleanup method that will be used at a Superfund site, based on EPA studies, public comments, and community concerns.

property was in foreclosure because the developer went bankrupt. Only 10 of the 16 condominiums had been built. Another developer completed construction of the remaining six condominiums in 2014.

The remaining site area west of the Sunset Shores condominiums was transformed into a park: Bayfront Park West. A bicycle and pedestrian right-of-way connected two parts of the 26-mile Little Traverse Wheelway, which links Petoskey with Harbor Springs and Charlevoix.

Little Traverse Wheelway that connects Charlevoix, Petoskey and Harbor Springs.

EPA measures and tracks Superfund sites that have been cleaned up and are ready for potential future uses. In 2007, EPA declared the PMC site "Sitewide Ready for Anticipated Use," or SWRAU. The determination that a site has achieved the SWRAU is based on information available at the time the determination is made. Any SWRAU designation may change if site conditions change, or if additional information is discovered regarding the contamination or the protectiveness of the remedy at the site. If, after a site has been designated as SWRAU, EPA becomes aware that any of the SWRAU requirements are no longer met, then the site may cease to be designated as SWRAU. The site can be re-designated as SWRAU only when the requirements outlined are once again met.

Five-year reviews generally are required by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) or program policy when hazardous substances remain onsite above levels that permit unrestricted use and unlimited exposure. Five-year reviews provide an opportunity to evaluate the performance of a remedy to determine whether it remains protective of human health and the environment. Generally, reviews take place 5 years following the start of a CERCLA cleanup action and are repeated every succeeding 5 years so long as future uses remain restricted.

To learn more about CERCLA, visit: www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-cercla-overview

Five-year review reports for the PMC site were completed in January 2005, December 2009, and December 2014. As part of the 5-year reviews, EPA and MDEQ staff conducted site visits to assess the protectiveness of the remedy, observe any changes in land use, and confirm that no drinking water wells had been installed.

The 2014 5-year review identified vapor intrusion as a potential issue at the former PMC source area. Vapor intrusion is an environmental problem involving underground gases or vapors. Vapors can rise through the soil from pollution sources and seep into buildings and homes through cracks or holes in the foundation or crawl space. These vapors can then cause hazardous indoor air pollution. EPA's screening criteria for evaluating vapor intrusion, or VI, has been toughened as scientists have learned more about the problem and how it can cause ill health effects. The latest VI standards are more protective of human health. VI is similar to the issues caused by radon in many Midwestern homes.

For more information on Sitewide Ready for Anticipated Use Superfund sites, visit:

www.epa.gov/superfund-redevelopment-initiative/sitewide-ready-anticipated-use-swrau-superfund-sites

Beginning in January 2017, EPA conducted sampling under the foundation slabs of the Water Street Condominium residences. The sampling looked for soil gases, which are vapors trapped between soil particles. After preliminary results showed high levels of TCE under some units, EPA scheduled indoor air sampling in March 2017 to determine if TCE could also be detected in the air inside the condominium residences. Results showed that some units did have levels of TCE that could pose a health risk. EPA and the local health department notified affected residents of the results and provided temporary air purifications systems. Through additional sampling, EPA has installed subslab depressurization systems at the affected units. EPA also implemented sampling at residential and commercial properties in the neighborhood surrounding the PMC site.

Sampling activities outside of condominiums.

EPA established a new VI operable unit in 2017. Operable units, or OUs, are created to help EPA manage large, complex Superfund sites. The Agency is expanding its investigation to determine the extent of vapor migration from the former PMC manufacturing facility. See the following pages for a timeline of activities for the PMC site.

Vapor intrusion systems on side of condominium units.

PMC Groundwater Site Timeline

nation discovered
ite

uested MDEQ assistance to
source of contamination

conducted
ing near site

identified as PRP

1982

Time-Critical Removal of soil from west side of PMC building

Site listed on EPA's National Priorities List

1983

New municipal water supply (Lime-Kiln well) installed 2 miles east of Ingalls well

1984

1995

First Record of Decision (ROD) signed for providing on-line treatment of groundwater

City completed construction of replacement municipal water source; use of Ingalls well ceased

1997

1998

Second ROD signed for soil and groundwater remedies

EPA completed Feasibility Study

MDEQ completed Remedial Investigation

Onsite construction starts; 2,500 tons of contaminated soil removed

PMC filed for bankruptcy and closed

1999

The Ingalls municipal well. The well house (on right) was removed in 2006.

Bayfront Park

2005

- First 5-year review completed
- EPA resumed the leading role at the site
- Bay Front Park reconstruction starts
- Restrictive Covenant filed with Emmet County

2006

- Ingalls well removed by City

Repair of monitoring well in Bayfront Park in 2006

2007

- Replacement monitoring wells installed in city park
- Park reconstruction completed
- EPA declares PMC site as Site Wide Ready for Anticipated Reuse (SWRAU)

Sampling activities in Bayfront Park in 2006

2009

- Second 5-year review completed

2014

- Third 5-year review completed

Water Street Condominiums

2017

- EPA completes removal action
- EPA identifies separate operable unit (2) for vapor intrusion

2018

- Fourth 5-year review to begin
- EPA begins RI/FS process for operable unit 2

2019

- Complete RI/FS

3 COMMUNITY NEEDS AND CONCERNS

This section focuses on the concerns and questions community members shared with EPA about the PMC Groundwater site during interviews held in 1989 and 2018.

Summary of Community Interviews

In 1989, interviews were conducted with community leaders to identify local concerns about the PMC site. Michigan Department of Natural Resources, or MDNR, now MDEQ, met with local officials and a community survey was conducted in 1991. In June 2018, EPA representatives met one-on-one with residents and local officials to discuss current community issues and concerns about the PMC Groundwater site.

Summary of Community Interviews

1989 interviews and community survey

Residents were generally concerned about increased health risk from use of contaminated water from the Ingalls well. They thought that providing an alternative water supply for the city would be expensive to residents.

Residents were concerned about costs to clean up the site and that tax dollars should not be spent on doing something that was not needed. They were also worried about the length of time needed to get the site cleaned up.

Other community concerns included the trustworthiness of private contractors hired to complete the investigations and cleanup work, cost to local residents and the city to replace the existing municipal well, and timeliness of information about the site shared with the community.

2018 interviews

1. How long have you lived or worked in the Petoskey area?

All of the interviewees lived or worked in Petoskey. Most have lived in Petoskey between 14 and 45 years. Several were lifetime residents having lived in the city for over 50 years.

2. Do you hold any position – elected, appointed, hired – with any local, state or federal agency?

Two local officials were interviewed: The Mayor of Petoskey, and the Ward 3 representative.

Note to the reader: This summary is intended to faithfully record and reflect the issues and concerns expressed to 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 the opinions and concerns expressed are those of individual interviewees alone.

3. What do you know about the site?

Most of the people interviewed had widespread knowledge about the contamination at the site. The majority of these people owned homes or had a business that was within or near the site boundaries. Several had soil vapor extraction or sub-slab depressurization systems in their house or business.

Photo of a soil vapor extraction system on the side of a building.

Some knew about the Ingalls well and how it became contaminated and that it was eventually abandoned.

4. How long have you been following activities at the site?

Several people had been following activities at the site for only a few years. Others started following activities after the condominiums were built. One person had been following activities since the 1980s.

5. Have you had any contact with local, state or federal agencies about the site? If so, describe your interaction. What opinion do you have about these agencies?

More than half of those interviewed had not had any contact with local, state or federal agencies about the site. Some individuals had contact with the city, city assessor, and the EPA remedial project manager.

6. What concerns do you have about the site?

Concerns raised included groundwater and soil contamination. One person was concerned about the health effects from drinking well water years ago.

Several people were concerned about not understanding the sampling results they received for their properties. They stated that the sampling result letters were hard to understand and should be in a more simplified language.

Some asked if future funding for the site cleanup would change due to recent cuts to EPA's budget.

7. Do you feel that you have been adequately informed about the site?

Several interviewees stated that they wished they would have known about the site sooner. Some had done their own research about the site to become more informed.

8. How would you like to be informed concerning future site activities (meetings, mail, e-mail, newspaper, television, radio, social media, etc.)?

Some individuals felt that public meetings with general information about the site are needed. Some also suggested to have one-on-one meetings with owners that are within the site area.

Hard copies for announcements and updates about the site were preferred, along with sending emails to provide information and updates to the community. It was suggested by several interviewees that various local organizations could be enlisted to forward emails out to their own lists of community members. It was also suggested that it would be beneficial to have EPA's webpage link placed on the city's Facebook page and website.

9. What type of media (newspaper, internet, social media, radio, TV) do you rely on for Petoskey-area information?

The *Petoskey News-Review* was mentioned as a widely read newspaper since it covered local news. Social media, such as Facebook could also be used to distribute information/news about the site.

10. When possible, information about the site is posted on EPA's website. Have you visited the EPA Region 5 website?

Less than half of those interviewed had visited EPA's website.

11. EPA typically houses its documents locally (usually public libraries). Would/have you looked at our documents pertaining to this site at the Petoskey District Library?

Most individuals interviewed had not looked at the site-related documents that are stored at the Petoskey District Library.

12. What types of environmental issues, in general, interest you?

General environmental issues mentioned during the interviews included clean air, water, fracking, Pipeline 5, farming runoffs, and Bay Harbor.

13. Are there any other people or groups you think we should talk to because they have unique information to share – or because they would like to know more about the project from EPA?

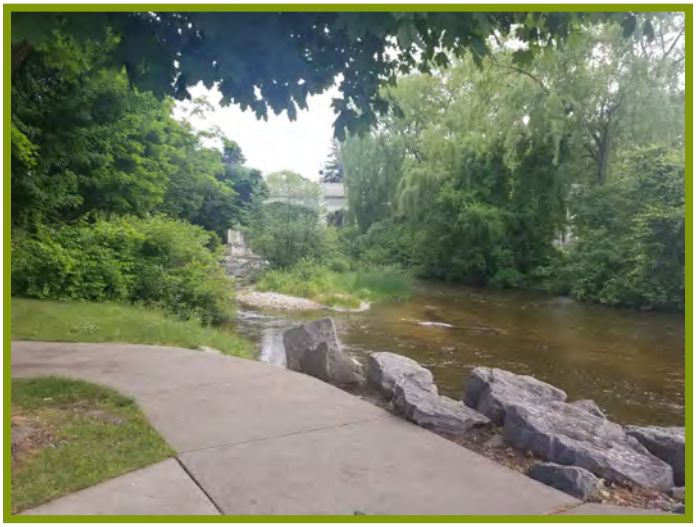
The following people/groups were suggested:

Board of Realtors
Federal Order of Eagles
John Iacoangeli
Little Traverse Conservancy
Paul Tomey
Residents close to the plume
Tip of the Mitt Watershed Council

14. What is special or important about your community?

Most of the interviewees answered with enthusiasm when responding to what was special or important about their community. Responses included the following:

Ambiance
Appreciation of a good ecosystem
Area feels peaceful
Art museum
Bay
Bear River
Close-knit community
Family oriented
Fishing
Friendly
Great place to enjoy your life
Great place to raise children
Hemingway statue
History
Keeping Michigan Pure
Library
Local economy
Lots of things to do
Music
Natural beauty
Passenger pigeon history
People appreciate the area
Recreational opportunities
Resort culture
Restaurants
Seasons
Small town with big town amenities
Snow
Sunsets
The water (lake, streams)
Tourist oriented
Trails
Unique area
Water resources
Weather
Year-round activities



Bear Creek

15. Any further questions or comments?

- What is the cleanup timeline?
- What are the chemicals of concern?
- Will the groundwater contamination move over time?
- How long were people drinking contaminated water before they knew it was contaminated?
- How far down in the ground does the contaminants go?
- Is the plume moving?
- What will happen if the plume moves into the lake?
- Will hot spots expand over time?
- Will the plume impact Bear River?
- Will the plume impact Bay Harbor?
- Will the contamination ever be gone?
- Does weather affect vapors? (i.e., in winter, if ground is frozen, do vapors not disperse in outside air?
- Will SSD units remain in place? If so, for how long?
- Any need to tear down condos?
- Will property values change?
- Does attic insulation hold the contamination?
- What are some of the remediation possibilities?
- Who is responsible for paying for the cleanup?
- Will funding change due to current administration?
- What happens after MDEQ contract expires?

4 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTION PLAN

This section highlights EPA's goals, activities and timeline for conducting community involvement activities to keep community members informed and involved during the cleanup process.

When establishing the objectives for a site-specific community involvement program, EPA considers several factors, including federal requirements and the nature and extent of known or perceived site contaminants, as well as known community concerns and requests.

To be effective, a community involvement program must be designed to meet the community's need to know, give information in a timely manner and accommodate the community's interests and its willingness to participate in decision-making processes. EPA must also share information in language the public can understand.

EPA has, or will put in place, processes to actively engage the community in decisions regarding the cleanup of the PMC Groundwater site. EPA developed this CIP to facilitate communication between the community and EPA and to address key concerns and questions raised during the 2018 community interviews.

Specific community involvement activities

EPA will inform, involve and engage the community during cleanup decisions and efforts. As the needs of the community change, EPA will modify the community involvement strategies used to address them. To address the initial community concerns and questions described in the community needs and concerns section (see page 9), EPA has conducted (or will conduct) the following activities:

- **Establish a toll-free number for residents to ask questions and receive information.** As questions or concerns arise, Mr. León and Mr. Quadri can be reached using their respective toll-free numbers.
- **Maintain communication with local officials.** EPA will continue to maintain communication with local officials throughout the cleanup process.
- **Share site information on the Internet.** Site information is provided on the EPA website and will be updated as events occur: www.epa.gov/superfund/pmc-groundwater.

To meet the needs of the community, to respond to information obtained during community interviews and meetings, and to meet federal requirements, EPA has established the following objectives for community involvement:

- Enlist the support, coordination and involvement of local officials and community leaders.
- Monitor community interest in the site and respond accordingly.
- Keep the community informed of ongoing and planned site activities.
- Explain technical site activities and findings in an understandable format.
- Get public input on key decisions.
- Change planned activities, where warranted, based on community input.
- Update EPA's website regularly with useful information for the community.
- Hold public meetings, when necessary, within the community to give all residents an opportunity to attend.

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» **Update and maintain the site mailing list and email group.** A mailing list and email group composed of residents, organizations, businesses and officials have been established for the site. The mailing list and email group will be updated regularly to reflect address changes, changes in elected officials, and to add new people.

EPA typically mails written information to ensure that people who do not have access to the Internet still have a way to receive information.

These mailing lists are for EPA use only and are not shared with outside entities. If someone is interested in being placed on the mailing list, they should contact Mr. León.

» **Prepare and distribute written materials.** Fact sheets, letters and updates summarizing current information about the site and describing upcoming activities may be prepared and sent to those on the mailing and email lists. The materials will be written in non-technical language. EPA will include current contact information for project staff on all written materials and will notify the community of any contact information changes.

In addition to being shared with individuals on the site mailing lists, fact sheets and site updates are also placed in the information repository and posted on EPA's website: www.epa.gov/superfund/pmc-groundwater.

» **Establish and maintain a site-specific information repository.** EPA has set up a local information repository for the site at the following location:

Petoskey Public Library
500 E. Mitchell St.
Petoskey, MI

The repository is a collection of site-related documents available to the public for reading and photocopying or printing. Documents include technical reports, the CIP, fact sheets, general Superfund information and other documents. EPA adds new documents about the site as they become available. Information repositories give residents local access to site information in forms that can be easily read and photocopied or printed for future use. An online information repository is also available on EPA's website.

» **Establish and maintain the administrative record.** A copy of the administrative record, a file that contains all written documents for the site, can be found at the Petoskey Public Library and at the EPA Superfund Records Center in Chicago (see Appendix C). EPA will update the administrative record as necessary. The administrative record gives residents a paper trail of all documents EPA relied on or considered, to reach decisions about the cleanup.

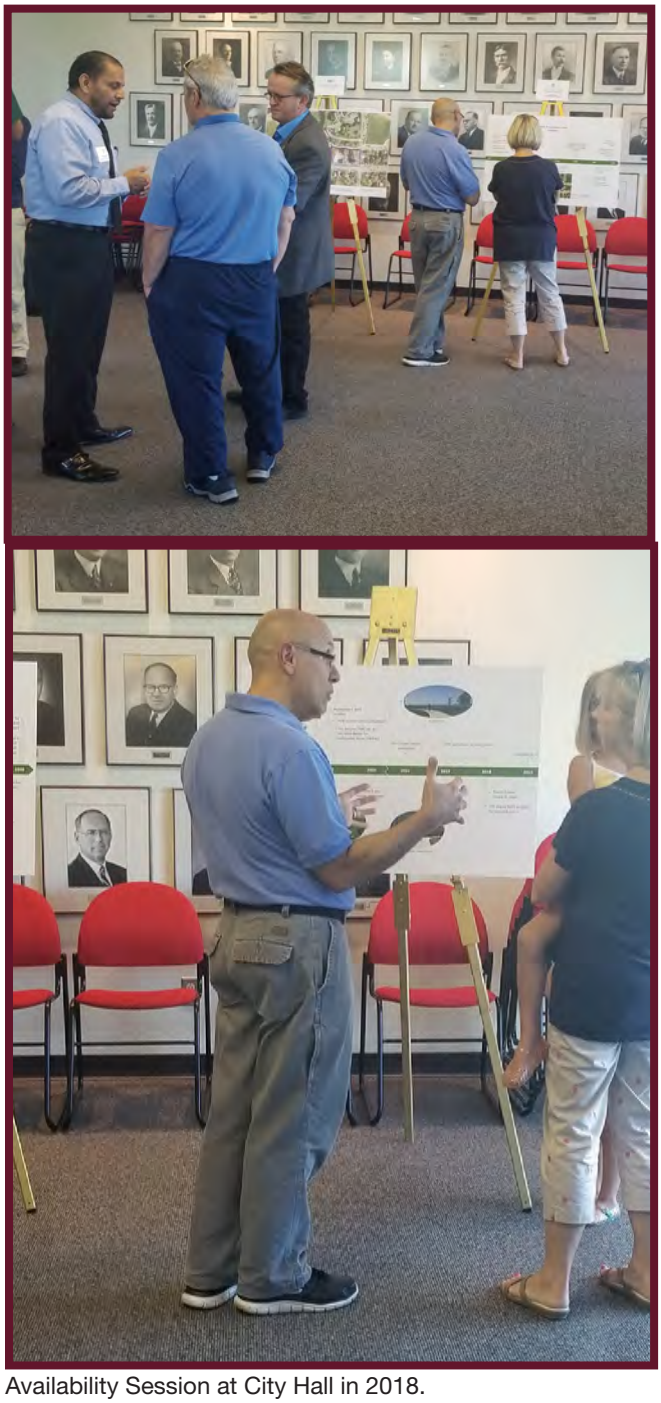
» **Write and distribute news releases and place public notices.** EPA will place large display advertisements in a local newspaper, such as The *Petoskey News-Review*, to announce significant site investigation findings, completion of major milestones, significant scheduling information and other pertinent site-related information.

News releases allow EPA to reach large audiences quickly. They will also be posted on EPA's website: www.epa.gov/superfund/pmc-groundwater. EPA will issue news releases and public notices as site activities progress. Copies of the news releases and public notices will also be available at the information repository.

» **Conduct public meetings, hearings and information sessions.** A public meeting is an opportunity for EPA to present specific information and a proposed course of action. EPA staff is available to share 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. A public hearing is a formal meeting where EPA officials hear the public's views and concerns about an EPA action or proposal. There are specific regulations about when 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 are also posted on the Internet.

In addition, EPA may hold an informal open house-style meeting, called an availability session, where residents can meet EPA experts one-on-

one to discuss the activities at the site. Either type of meeting allows community members an opportunity to express their concerns and ask questions of EPA, state or local government officials. Public meetings or availability sessions can be held at various times throughout the investigation and cleanup process. A meeting is typically scheduled when there are technical milestones, or the community has expressed an interest in having a meeting.



Availability Session at City Hall in 2018.

EPA will consider conducting additional meetings at different times and different locations throughout the community to give all residents an opportunity to attend as needed.

» **Assist the community in forming a community advisory group (CAG).** A CAG is made up of residents representing community organizations, associations, businesses, etc., and provides a formal mechanism for community members to have a voice in decisions. EPA encourages the formation of CAGs. CAGs meet periodically to discuss site events and create partnerships with the surrounding community. They also provide community recommendations on cleanup decisions to EPA. CAGs are best for communities willing to attend regularly scheduled formal meetings for ongoing needs. More information on CAGs can be found in Appendix D and at www2.epa.gov/superfund/community-advisory-groups.

» **Evaluate community involvement and outreach efforts and make adjustments as warranted.** This CIP was designed to consider site- and community-specific factors as well as to comply with federal requirements. The objectives of the community involvement program for the site and the specific activities to address these concerns described in this CIP are based to a large extent on information obtained during the 2018 interviews with residents and officials. EPA recognizes that changes in community perceptions, information needs, and population demographics can occur over time. Such changes may require a revised approach to conducting community involvement activities. To determine whether the activities in this plan are achieving their intended objectives, periodic reviews will be done to determine whether other activities are needed or whether changes to current methods outlined in this plan are necessary. As the needs of the community change, EPA will modify the community involvement strategies and address them in a CIP revision.

Timeframe for conducting community involvement activities

The following table presents the general timeframe for EPA's community involvement activities.

Community Involvement Activities	Timeframe
Maintain point of contact	Completed
Establish a toll-free number	Completed; publish on written materials and EPA website
Maintain communication with local officials, agencies and community residents	Ongoing as needed
Share site information on the Internet	Completed; update as needed
Update and maintain the site mailing list and email group	Completed; update as needed
Prepare and distribute fact sheets and site updates	If needed
Establish and maintain a site-specific information repository	Completed; update as needed
Establish and maintain the administrative record	Completed; update as needed
Conduct public meetings, hearings and information sessions	If needed
Place public notices	As needed
Evaluate community involvement and outreach efforts and make adjustments as warranted	Periodically throughout the process

Throughout the investigation, EPA's Community Involvement Coordinator (Mr. León) and Remedial Project Manager (Mr. Quadri) will respond to questions and concerns from those interested in the site. They will also be available to speak to local citizen groups upon request. EPA's toll-free telephone number and Mr. León's and Mr. Quadri's direct numbers and email addresses will be included on all community involvement material and email correspondence.

5 THE COMMUNITY

This section presents background information on the city of Petoskey, profiles economic and ethnic makeup of the community and summarizes the community's history and past involvement at the site.

COMMUNITY PROFILE

The city of Petoskey is the county seat of Emmet County. It is a resort community on the southeast shore of the Little Traverse Bay of Lake Michigan at the mouth of the Bear River. The total area of the city is just over 5 square miles.

Government and Public Services

City Hall, Petoskey.

The city has a council-manager form of government. The mayor is elected for 1-year terms. Council members are elected for a term of 2 years. The city is divided into four wards, each represented by one council member. The city manager is the city's chief administrative officer and administers the day-to-day operations for the city.

The county government operates the correctional facility that is in Petoskey, maintains rural roads, operates the major local courts, keeps files of deeds and mortgages, maintains vital records, administers public health regulations, and participates with the state in the provision of welfare and other social services.

Police, fire and emergency-medical services are provided through a unified Department of Public Safety. The department operates seven pieces of fire equipment, eight patrol vehicles, and two boats.

History

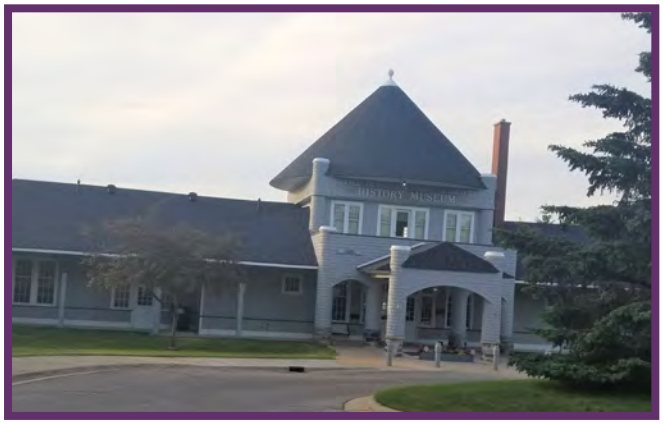
The first residents in the Petoskey area were the ancestors of what is now known as the Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians . The Little Traverse Bay area was long inhabited by indigenous peoples, including the Odawa people. The name "Petoskey" is said to mean "where the light shines through the clouds" in the language of the Odawa.

The city was known as Bear River when the first missionary arrived in 1855. The town was later renamed after Odawa Chief Ignatius Petoskey.

Growth started to occur in the region when the railroad arrived in 1873. The nickname "Land of the Million Dollar Sunsets" came from the words of a traveling newspaper journalist visiting via railway.

Petoskey was officially granted a charter in 1879. The town's early economy was based mostly from lumber and limestone. The logging industry flourished due to access to Lake Michigan.

In the late 19th century, Petoskey was also the location where 50,000 passenger pigeon birds were killed daily in massive hunts, leading to their complete extinction in the early 20th century. A state historical marker commemorates the events, including the last great nesting at Crooked Lake in 1878.



Little Traverse Historical Society History Museum, Petoskey.

Petoskey is also famous for a high concentration of Petoskey stones, the state stone of Michigan. A Petoskey stone is a rock and a fossil. These stones were formed from glaciers, where sheets of ice pulled stones from the bedrock, grinded off their rough edges and left them along the northwestern part of the lower peninsula.

Petoskey offers luxury hotels, restaurants, and their famous Gaslight shopping district. Tourism is vital to the town's economy in both summer and winter seasons. Many of Petoskey's businesses are hotels, restaurants, and specialty shops. The city offers activities year-round including skiing, hiking, horseback and bicycle riding trails, golf courses, fine dining, and shopping.

Photo credit: Wikimedia Commons/Michelle Pemberton

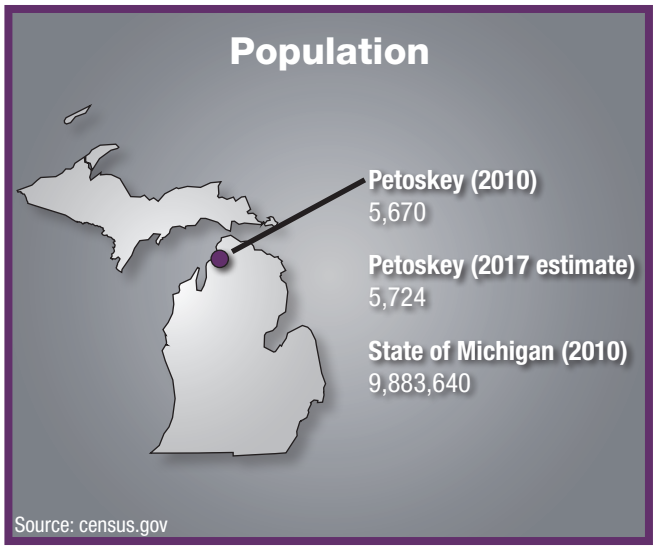
Petoskey stone.

West Bayfront Park.

Little Traverse Wheelway.

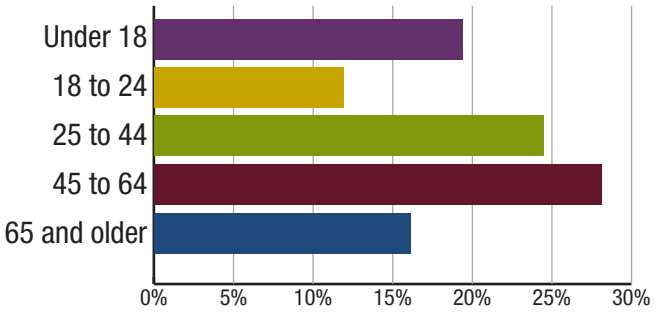
Demographics

According to the 2010 U.S. Census data, Petoskey had a population of 5,670, which reflects a population decrease of about 6.7 percent from the 2000 census. Below are some charts showing population, education and income statistics.



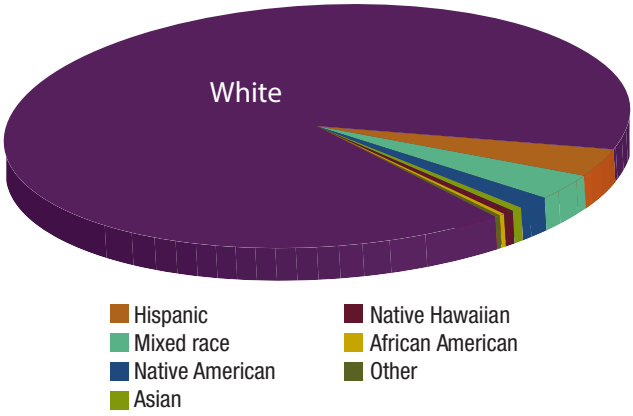
Age groups in Petoskey

Average age in 2010: 39.8 years



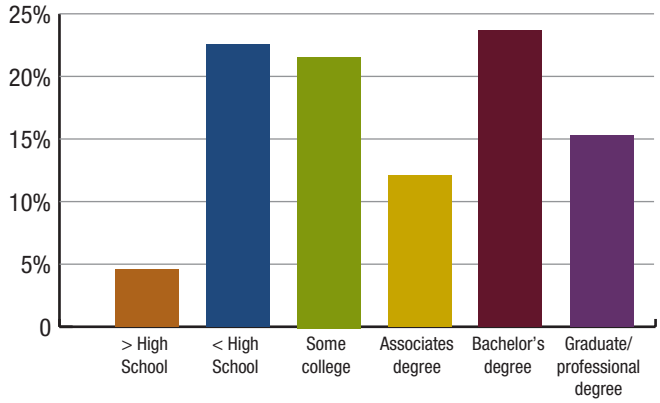
Source: census.gov

Races (2016)



Source: city-data.com

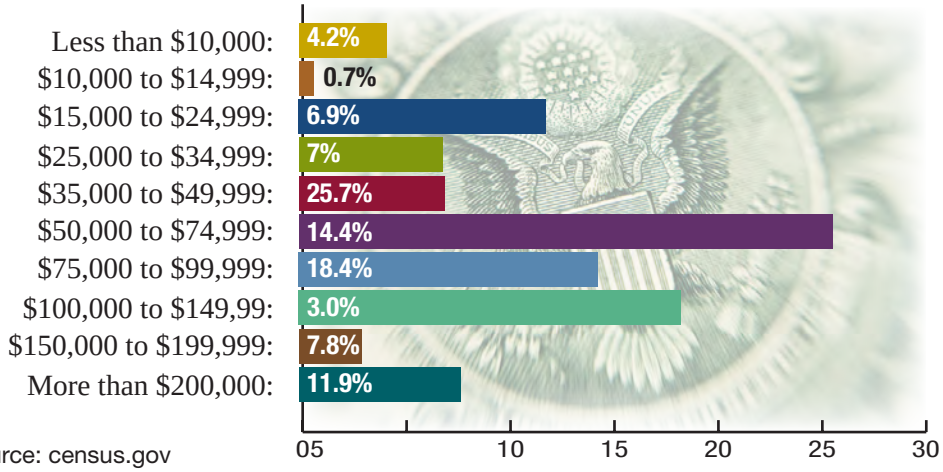
Education (2016)



Source: census.gov

Household income levels

Average household income in 2016: $108,352



Source: census.gov

APPENDIX A – Glossary/Acronyms

Administrative Record: An official collection of documents related to the site cleanup, typically containing technical reports as well as public comments. Information in the administrative record is available to the public – the administrative record for this site can be found at: www.epa.gov/superfund/pmc-groundwater, click on Site Documents & Data, Administrative Records.

Availability session: An open-house style meeting where people can meet and talk one-on-one with EPA staff.

CAG. See Community Advisory Group.

CERCLA. See Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act.

CIC. See Community Involvement Coordinator.

CIP. See Community Involvement Plan.

Cleanup: Actions taken to address potentially harmful contamination. The term "cleanup" is sometimes used interchangeably with the terms "remedial action," "remediation," "removal action," "response action," or "corrective action."

Community Advisory Group: A committee, task force, or board made up of residents affected by a Superfund or other hazardous waste site. A CAG provides a way for representatives of diverse community interest to present and discuss their needs and concerns related to the site and the site cleanup process. CAGs are a community initiative and responsibility. They function independently of EPA.

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 EPA to identify its process for engaging in discussion and collaboration with communities affected by Superfund sites. EPA community involvement is founded on the belief that people have a right to know what the Agency is doing in their community and 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 being made about the site.

Community Involvement Coordinator: The EPA representative responsible for involving and informing the public about the Superfund process and response actions in accordance with the requirements set forth in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP).

Community Involvement Plan: A plan that outlines specific community involvement activities that occur during the cleanup of a site. The CIP outlines how EPA will keep the public informed of work happening in the community and the ways residents can participate in decisions made about the site. The document is available in the site's information repository and in the Administrative Record. The CIP may be modified to reflect changes in community concerns and information needs.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act: A federal law commonly known as Superfund. CERCLA is designed to protect human and environmental by requiring the investigation and cleanup of hazardous waste sites. According CERCLA, EPA can:

» Pay for site cleanup when parties responsible for the contamination cannot be located or are unable to do the work; or,

» Legally require the parties responsible for the contaminating the site to clean up the site. If the responsible parties are unwilling to do the cleanup, EPA will clean up the site and force the responsible parties to reimburse the Agency.

Contamination: Introduction of harmful microorganisms, chemicals, toxic substances, wastes or wastewater into air, water, or soil in amounts that make the air, water, or soil unfit to use.

EPA. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Groundwater: Groundwater is an environmental term for an underground supply of fresh water.

Information repository: A place where residents can find information, such as technical documents and fact sheets, about the site. The information repository is typically a public building (e.g., a library).

MDEQ. Michigan Department of Environmental Quality.

MDNR. Michigan Department of Natural Resources.

National Priorities List: 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. EPA is required to update this list at least once a year.

NPL. See National Priorities List.

Plume. A visible or measurable discharge of a contaminant from a given point of origin.

PMC. Petoskey Manufacturing Company.

Record of decision. A record of decision (ROD) is a legal, technical and public document that explains which cleanup alternative will be used at a Superfund NPL site. The ROD is based on information and technical analysis generated during the remedial investigation and feasibility study and consideration of public comments and community concerns.

Remedial Project Manager. EPA official who is the technical lead on a project.

ROD. See record of decision.

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 or other remedial actions.

TCE. See Trichloroethene.

Trichloroethene. A chemical which is used as a solvent to remove oils and grease from metal products and is found in adhesives, paint removers, typewriter correction fluids and spot removers. TCE is colorless liquid with an odor similar to ether and is a manufactured substance which does not occur naturally in the environment. It minimally dissolves in water and can remain in groundwater for a long time. TCE evaporates from surface water and soil, although it evaporates less easily from soil. Exposure from TCE is most commonly through breathing air that has TCE vapors, drinking or showering in contaminated water, or direct contact with contaminated soil. Long-term exposure to this family of chemicals is suspected of causing cancer, as well as problems of the liver and weakening of the immune system.

Vapor intrusion. Occurs when underground pollutants release chemical vapors that travel up through the soil and accumulate beneath building foundations. Air in the building becomes polluted when vapors enter through cracks or holes in foundations and crawl spaces.

VI. See vapor intrusion.

VOCs. See volatile organic compounds.

Volatile organic compounds. A type of organic compound that tends to change from a liquid to a gas at low temperatures when exposed to air. As a result of this tendency, VOCs disappear more rapidly from surface water than from groundwater. Since groundwater does not come into contact with air, VOCs are not easily released and can remain in groundwater that is being used for drinking water, posing a threat to people's health. Some VOCs are believed to cause cancer in humans. More information can be found on the following website: www.atsdr.cdc.gov/substances/toxchemicallisting.asp?sysid=7.

APPENDIX B – List of Contacts

EPA Region 5 Project Contacts

Heriberto León
Community Involvement Coordinator
77 W. Jackson Blvd. (SI-6J)
Chicago, IL 60604
312-886-6163
800-621-8431, ext. 66163
leon.heriberto@epa.gov

Syed Quadri
Remedial Project Manager
77 W. Jackson Blvd. (SR-6J)
Chicago, IL 60604
Phone: 312-886-5736
800-621-8431, ext. 65736
quadri.syed@epa.gov

Jennifer Manville
Indian Environmental Liaisaon (MI)
400 Boardman Ave. (R-19J)
Rm # Traverse C
Traverse City, MI 49684
231-941-0237
manville.jennifer@epa.gov

Federal Elected Officials

Senator Debbie Stabenow
3335 S. Airport Rd. West
Ste. 6B
Traverse City, MI 49684
231-929-1031
www.stabenow.senate.gov/contact

731 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
202-224-4822

Senator Gary Peters
818 Red Dr., Ste. 40
Traverse City, MI 49684
231-947-7773
www.peters.senate.gov/contact/email-gary

Hart Senate Office Building
Ste. 734
Washington, DC 20510
202-224-6221

Representative Jack Bergman
1396 Douglas Dr., Ste. 22B
Traverse City, MI 49696
231-944-7633
https://bergman.house.gov/contact/

414 Cannon HOB
Washington, DC 20515
202-225-4735

State Elected Officials

Governor Gretchen Witmer
PO Box 15282
Lansing, MI 48901
517-763-2955

Senator Wayne Schmidt
201 Townsend St., Ste. 4600
Lansing, MI 48933
517-373-2413
SenWSchmidt@senate.michigan.gov

State and Local Agencies

Michigan Department of Environmental Quality
Beth Mead-O'Brien
525 W. Allegan St.
Lansing, MI 48909
517-284-5132
Obriene1@michigan.gov

Health Department of Northwest Michigan
Scott Kendzierski
3434 M-119, Ste. A
Harbor Springs, MI 49740
231-347-6014

Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians
Traven Michaels
Environmental Response Specialist
7500 Odawa Circle
Harbor Springs, MI 49740
231-242-1573
tmichaels@ltbbodawa-nsn.gov

Grand Traverse Bay Tribe
Melissa Witkowski
2605 N. West Bay Dr.
Peshawbestown, MI 49682

Local Officials

Mayor John Murphy
City of Petoskey
101 E. Lake St.
Petoskey, MI 49770
231-330-1352

Robert Straebel
City Manager
City of Petoskey
101 E. Lake St.
Petoskey, MI 49770
231-347-2500

Grant Dittmar
Ward 3 Representative
101 E. Lake St.
Petoskey, MI 49770
231-347-0207

Jonathan Scheel
Commissioner, District 5
506 N. Division St.
Petoskey, MI 49770
231-342-9025

John Stakoe
Commissioner, District 6
972 Country Lane
Petoskey, MI 49770
231-622-8205

Betsy White
Commissioner, District 7
927 E. Lake St.
Petoskey, MI 49770
231-590-6870

Newspapers

Petoskey News-Review
319 State St.
Petoskey, MI 49770
231-347-2544
petoskeynews@petoskeynews.com

Television Stations

WCML PBS Channel 6, Alpena, MI
WCMV PBS Channel 27, Cadillac, MI
WFUP FOX Channel 45, Vanderbilt, MI
WGTQ ABC Channel 8, Sault Ste. Marie, MI
WGTU ABC TRAVERSE CITY, MI Channel 29, Traverse City, MI
WTOM NBC Channel 4, Cheboygan, MI
WWUP CBS Channel 10, Sault Ste. Marie, MI

Radio Stations

WLDR (750) - country; simulcast of WLDR-FM Traverse City
WJML (1110) - Talk
WMKT (1270) - News/Talk (licensed to Charlevoix, studios in Petoskey)
WMBN (1340) - Sports Talk Radio
WTLI (89.3) - contemporary Christian “Smile FM”
WJOG (91.3) - contemporary Christian “Smile FM”
WBCM (93.5) - country; simulcast of WTCM-FM Traverse City
W237DA (95.3) - translator of WFDX-FM Atlanta (classic hits)
WLXT (96.3) - adult contemporary
WKLZ (98.9) - classic rock; simulcast of WKLT-FM Kalkaska
WCMW (103.9) - CMU Public Radio (Harbor Springs)
WKHQ (105.9) - CHR/top 40 (licensed to Charlevoix, studios in Petoskey)

APPENDIX C – Community Resources

Local Information Repository

Petoskey Public Library
500 Mitchell St.
Petoskey, MI 49770
231-758-3100

Official Information Repository

EPA Region 5 Superfund Record Center
Room 711, 7th Floor
Ralph Metcalfe Federal Building
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604

EPA maintains a website for the PMC Groundwater site: www.epa.gov/superfund/pmc-groundwater.

Petoskey Public Library.

APPENDIX D – Community Engagement and the Superfund Process

Superfund is an environmental cleanup program enabled by a federal law enacted in 1980 known as the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), also called Superfund. In 1986, another law, the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, reauthorized CERCLA to continue Superfund cleanup activities. CERCLA gives EPA the authority to require those parties responsible for creating hazardous waste sites to clean up those sites or to reimburse the government if EPA cleans up the site. EPA compels responsible parties to clean up hazardous waste sites through administrative orders and other legal agreements. EPA is authorized to enforce the Superfund laws within Indian reservations, in all 50 states and in U.S. territories. Superfund site identification, monitoring and response activities are coordinated with state, tribal and territorial environmental protection or waste management agencies.

There are several steps involved in cleaning up a contaminated location. Once EPA has been made aware of a contaminated area from individual citizens, local, tribal or state agencies or others, it follows a step-by-step process (see the Superfund process steps illustration on the next page) to determine the best way to clean up the area and protect people's health and the environment.

If a site poses an immediate threat to public health or the environment, EPA can intervene with an emergency response action. The goal of EPA's Emergency Response and Removal Program is to protect the public and the environment from immediate threats posed by the release or discharge of hazardous substances.

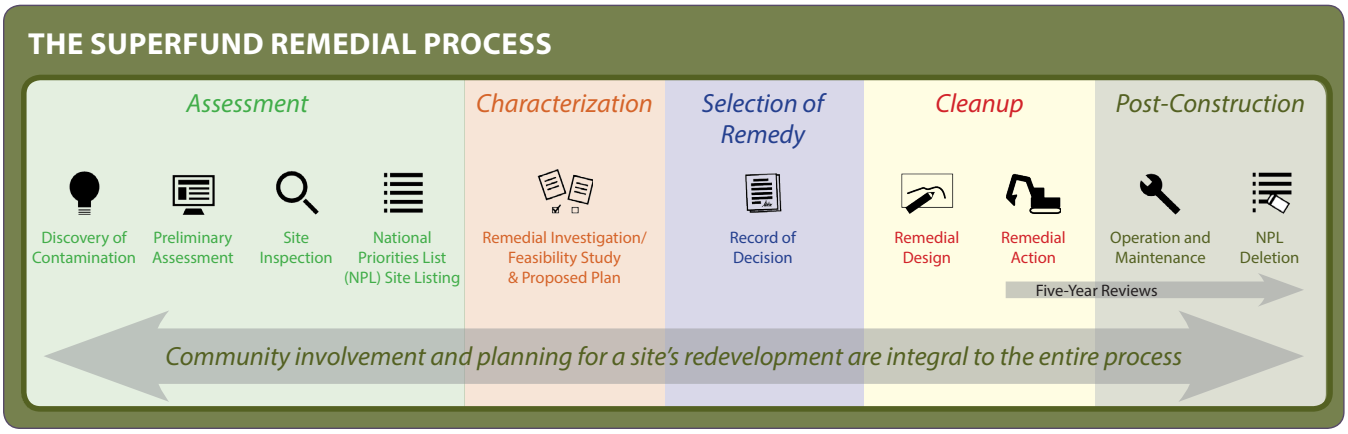
The Superfund program encourages active dialogue between communities affected by the release of hazardous substances and all of the agencies responsible for carrying out or overseeing cleanup actions. EPA considers community involvement to be an important part of the Superfund program and opportunities for community involvement occur throughout the process.

Visit these EPA websites for more information on the Superfund process:

Superfund: www.epa.gov/superfund

Cleanup Process: www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-cleanup-process

Community Involvement: www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-community-involvement



The Superfund Process

What will happen?		What can I do?
• EPA reviews existing information about the site • The site is inspected • Meetings are held with local officials and key community members to obtain historical information	Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation	• Provide EPA with any information you have about the site • Request TASC program if necessary
• A Hazard Ranking System is used to evaluate dangers the site may pose to human health and environment • Proposal published in the Federal Register, requesting public comments on whether site should be included in the NPL	National Priorities List	• Read EPA's proposal to add site to NPL • Submit any comments during public comment period • Apply for TAG if your community qualifies
• Soil, surface water, ground water, and waste samples from site are analyzed • Cleanup methods are explored • Community Involvement Plan is developed • Information repository is established	Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study	• Participate in community interviews • Review site information at the information repository or on EPA website • Join or form a CAG
• A cleanup plan is proposed, highlighting EPA's recommended cleanup method • A public meeting is held • 30-day public comment period issued	Proposed Plan	• Review and comment on the proposed plan • Attend public meeting discussing the proposed cleanup method
• The selected cleanup plan, including responses to public comments, are included in the ROD	Record of Decision	• Read the ROD at the information repository or on EPA website
• Cleanup methods are developed • A fact sheet is issued. EPA may hold meetings to describe the final design • Construction or implementation stage of cleanup begins	Remedial Design/ Remedial Action	• Read fact sheet about the work including planned work hours, truck traffic, noise and health and safety precautions • Attend meetings
• Routine maintenance takes place once construction is completed to protect human health and the environment • EPA reviews the site every 5 years	Maintaining Site Cleanup over the Long-Term	• Work through your TASC or CAG for information • Contact EPA with questions
• The site may be deleted from the NPL if all cleanup goals are met • Public comments are solicited on deletion of site from NPL	NPL Site Deletion	• Provide comments about the site • Read the final deletion report • Plan a community event to celebrate deletion from NPL

Reuse of site

After the site is cleaned up, EPA will work with your community to help return the site to productive use.

For more information on the Superfund Process, visit: www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-cleanup-process

Community Advisory Groups

A Superfund community advisory group, or CAG, is made up of representatives of diverse community interests. Its purpose is to provide a public forum for community members to present and discuss their needs and concerns related to the Superfund decision-making process. A CAG can assist EPA in making better decisions on how to clean up a site. It offers EPA a unique opportunity to hear-and seriously consider-community preferences for site cleanup and remediation. However, the existence of a CAG does not eliminate the need for EPA to keep the community informed about plans and decisions throughout the Superfund process.

For more information about CAGs, visit www.epa.gov/superfund/community-advisory-groups.

Technical Assistance for Communities

The national Technical Assistance Services for Communities, or TASC, program provides independent assistance through an EPA contract to help communities better understand the science, regulations and policies of environmental issues and EPA actions. Under the TASC contract, a contractor provides scientists, engineers and other professionals to review and explain information to communities. The services are determined on a project-specific basis and provided at no cost to communities. This assistance supports community efforts to get more involved and work productively with EPA to address environmental issues.

For more information about TASC, visit: www.epa.gov/superfund/technical-assistance-services-communities-tasc-program.

Technical Assistance Grant Program

A Technical Assistance Grant, or TAG, helps communities participate in Superfund cleanup decision-making. TAGs provide funding to community groups to contract their own technical advisor to interpret and explain technical reports, site conditions, and EPA's proposed cleanup proposals and decisions. An initial grant up to $50,000 is available to qualified community groups.

For more information about TAGs, visit: www.epa.gov/superfund/technical-assistance-grant-tag-program.