

# Community Involvement Plan



## Bautsch-Gray Mine Superfund Site Jo Daviess County, Illinois

February 2014



# CONTENTS

Section	Page
1.0 INTRODUCTION .....	1
1.1 Community Engagement is Essential to the Success of Cleanups .....	1
1.2 Purpose of this CIP .....	2
1.3 CIP Overview .....	2
2.0 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND THE SUPERFUND PROCESS .....	3
3.0 SITE BACKGROUND .....	6
3.1 Site Description .....	6
3.2 Site History .....	6
4.0 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND .....	9
4.1 Jo Daviess County Community Profile .....	9
4.2 Jo Daviess County Community Demographics .....	10
4.3 Galena Community Profile .....	10
4.4 Galena Community Demographics.....	11
4.5 Past Community Involvement Efforts.....	12
5.0 SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY INTERVIEWS .....	13
6.0 COMMUNITY CONCERNS AND QUESTIONS .....	16
6.1 Potential Health Risks Posed by the Site.....	16
6.2 Potential Property Value Effects Posed by the Site .....	16
7.0 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT GOALS AND ACTIVITIES.....	17
7.1 Specific Community Involvement Activities.....	17
7.2 Timeframe for Community Involvement Activities.....	20
<b>Appendices</b>	
A Glossary – Initials - Acronyms	
B Information Repository, Administrative Record, Websites and Meeting Locations	
C List of Contacts	
<b>Exhibits</b>	
1 The Superfund Process.....	4
2 Community Involvement Opportunities During Each Step of the Superfund Process .....	5
<b>Figure</b>	
1 Site Location Map.....	7
<b>Table</b>	
1 Timeframe for Conducting Community Involvement Activities.....	20

# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prepared this **Community Involvement Plan** for the Bautsch-Gray Mine **Superfund** Site in Jo Daviess County, Illinois. EPA's community involvement effort is committed to promoting communication between the **public** and the Agency. EPA wants to make sure the **community's** current concerns and information needs are considered as site activities progress. (Words in **boldface** are defined in Appendix A.)

## Goals of EPA's community outreach program:

- Assist the public in understanding the decision-making process during project design and cleanup and the community's role in that process.
- Give the public accessible, accurate, timely and understandable information about the project as it moves forward.
- Ensure adequate time and opportunity for the public to give informed and meaningful input and for that input to be considered.
- Reflect community concerns, questions and information needs.
- Respect and fully consider public input throughout the process as the project moves forward.

This **CIP** was prepared to support environmental and cleanup activities at the Site. EPA used several information sources to develop this plan, including research, discussions with community members and community interviews. Interviews were conducted on September 18 and 19, 2013 with residents, business managers and local officials interested in the on-site activities and cleanup efforts. Discussions with community members happened frequently during site visits. The discussions and interviews gave EPA an insight into the concerns and information needs of the community. This CIP describes EPA's plan for addressing concerns and keeping residents informed and involved in the Site cleanup activities. It also provides information on the Superfund process, site background information and profiles, of Jo Daviess County and the city of Galena.

*The CIP is a working document that will evolve as the investigation and cleanup process continues and input is received from the community. It is intended to be flexible, adaptable and used as a guideline for EPA's communication with the community.*

## 1.1 Community Engagement is Essential to the Success of Superfund Cleanups

Ongoing input and involvement by the community is essential to EPA's efforts to provide effective **community engagement**. EPA has learned that its decision-making ability is enhanced by actively seeking input and information from the community. Community members need to be involved in all phases of the cleanup so that the **contamination** is addressed in a way that protects people and the environment – now and in the future.

Residents, former employees and local government officials may be able to provide valuable information about a hazardous site that can help EPA determine the best way to clean it up. Information can help determine the location of contamination, how people may be exposed to the contamination and perhaps sources of the contamination.

## 1.2 Purpose of this CIP

EPA will use this document as a guide to involve and communicate with residents, businesses and local government in the Galena area.

If you are interested in submitting comments or have questions or suggestions concerning the CIP, please contact:

Cheryl Allen  
**Community Involvement Coordinator**  
EPA Region 5 (SI-7J)  
77 W. Jackson Blvd.  
Chicago, IL 60604-3507  
Phone: 312-353-6196  
allen.cheryl@epa.gov

For more information on the Bautsch-Gray Mine Superfund site, visit [www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/bautsch/](http://www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/bautsch/) or request information by contacting EPA's **CIC**, Cheryl Allen.

## 1.3 CIP Overview

This CIP contains the following sections:

- Section 1.0** Introduction: Describes the purpose and intended uses of this CIP.
- Section 2.0** Community Engagement and the Superfund Process: Gives an overview of the step-by-step process the EPA follows to determine the best way to clean up a contaminated site and opportunities for **community involvement** throughout the process.
- Section 3.0** Site Background: Shares information about the site location and history of site activities.
- Section 4.0** Jo Daviess County and city of Galena Community Backgrounds: Profiles the economic and ethnic makeup of the community and summarizes the community's history and past involvement at the Site.
- Section 5.0** Detailed Summary of Community Interviews: Gives a summary of what interviewees told EPA about the Site and how they would like to receive information from the Agency about the Site.
- Section 6.0** Community Concerns and Questions: Presents the concerns and other information gathered during the community interviews conducted in September 2013.
- Section 7.0** Community Involvement Goals: Describes EPA's plan and timeline for conducting site-specific activities to keep residents and local officials informed and involved during the **cleanup** process.
- Appendix A** Glossary – Initials – Acronyms: Lists the definition of key words (words are in bold throughout the document).
- Appendix B** **Information Repository, Administrative Record** and Public **Meeting** Locations: Identifies places where community members can find more information about the Site.
- Appendix C** List of Contacts: Provides a list of federal, state and local agencies.

## 2.0 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**, also known as **Superfund**. In 1986, another law, the **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act**, or **SARA** reauthorized **CERCLA** to continue Superfund cleanup activities. The CERCLA law 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, consent decrees and other legal settlements. 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.

If the site poses an immediate threat to public health or the environment, EPA can intervene with an **emergency response action**. In October 2009, staff from EPA's Superfund Emergency Response and Removal Program began overseeing the activities concerning the Site. 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. In this case, that involves stopping the potential for exposure to **arsenic, cadmium, copper, lead or zinc**, from the Site.

There are several steps involved in cleaning up a contaminated site. Once EPA has been made aware of a contaminated site from individual citizens, local, tribal or state agencies or others, EPA follows a step-by-step process (see Exhibit 1 on the next page) to determine the best way to clean up the site and protect human health and the environment.

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. At each step in the process, there are opportunities for various levels of community involvement (see Exhibit 2 on page 5).



**Visit these EPA websites for more information on the Superfund process.**

**Superfund:** [www.epa.gov/superfund](http://www.epa.gov/superfund)

**Cleanup Process:** [www.epa.gov/superfund/cleanup/index.htm](http://www.epa.gov/superfund/cleanup/index.htm)

**Community Involvement:** [www.epa.gov/superfund/community/index.htm](http://www.epa.gov/superfund/community/index.htm)





Exhibit 1. The Superfund Process

**Legend**

PA/SI	Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation
NPL Listing	National Priorities List
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
ROD	Record of Decision
RD/RA	Remedial Design/Remedial Action
NPL Deletion	National Priorities List Deletion

*Note: These steps are defined in Appendix A – Glossary - Initials - Acronyms.*

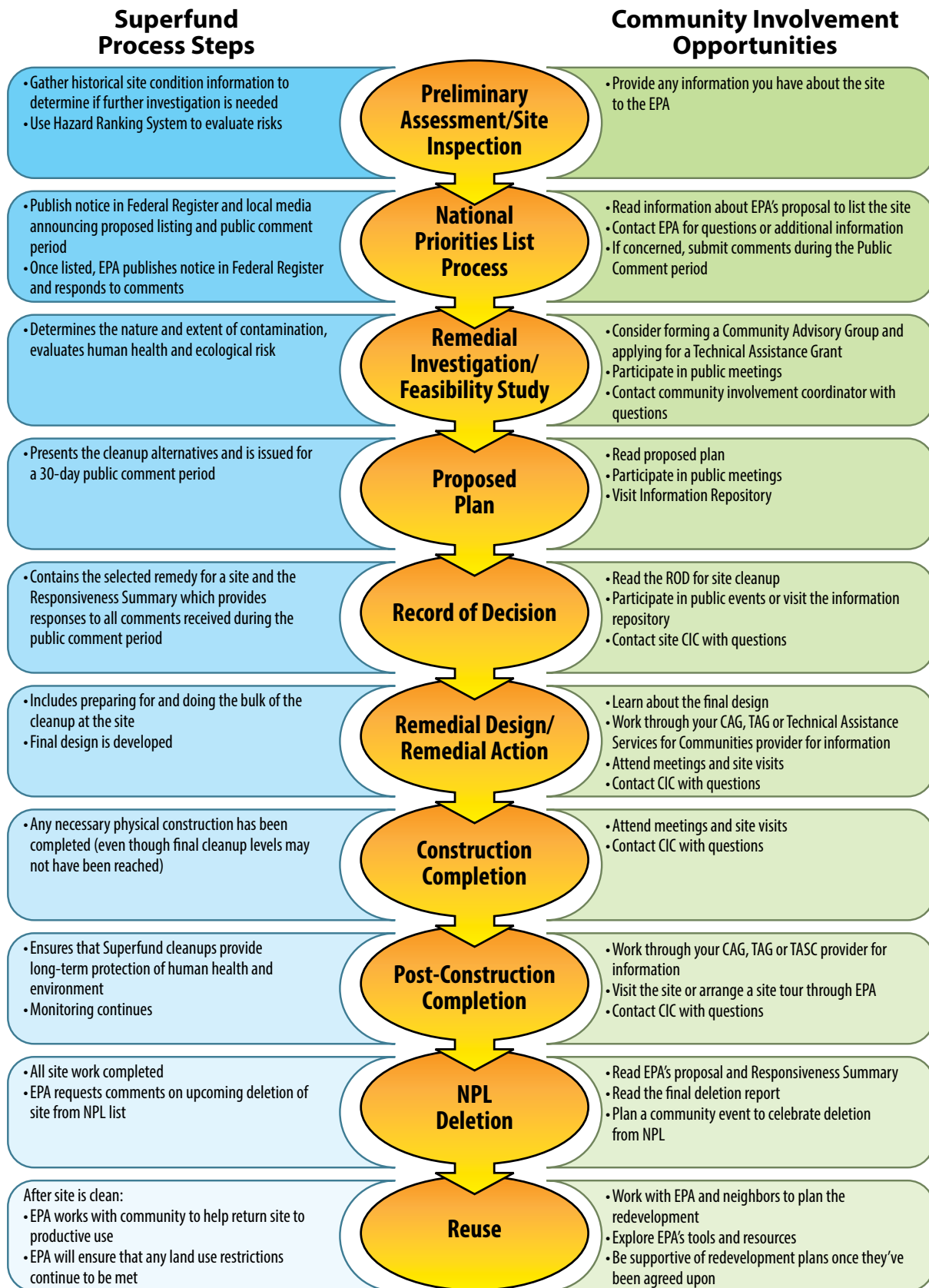


Exhibit 2. Community Involvement Opportunities During Each Step of the Superfund Process

## 3.0 SITE BACKGROUND

This section discusses the Site description and history of activities at the Site.

### 3.1 Site Description

The Bautsch-Gray Mine Superfund Site is located on South Blackjack Road in Jo Daviess County, Illinois, approximately 4 miles south of downtown Galena, Illinois. The Site is surrounded by forested areas, residential properties, some agricultural fields, wetlands and Smallpox Creek. The Mississippi River is located approximately 2 miles west of the Site.

The Site includes three principal sources: (1) an estimated 40-acre mine **tailings** pile, (2) a horseshoe-shaped settling pond west of the mine tailings pile, and (3) contaminated soil along the overland flow route from the Settling Pond to Smallpox Creek (see Figure 1 on next page). All three source areas contain elevated levels of arsenic, cadmium, copper, lead and zinc.

Jo Daviess County

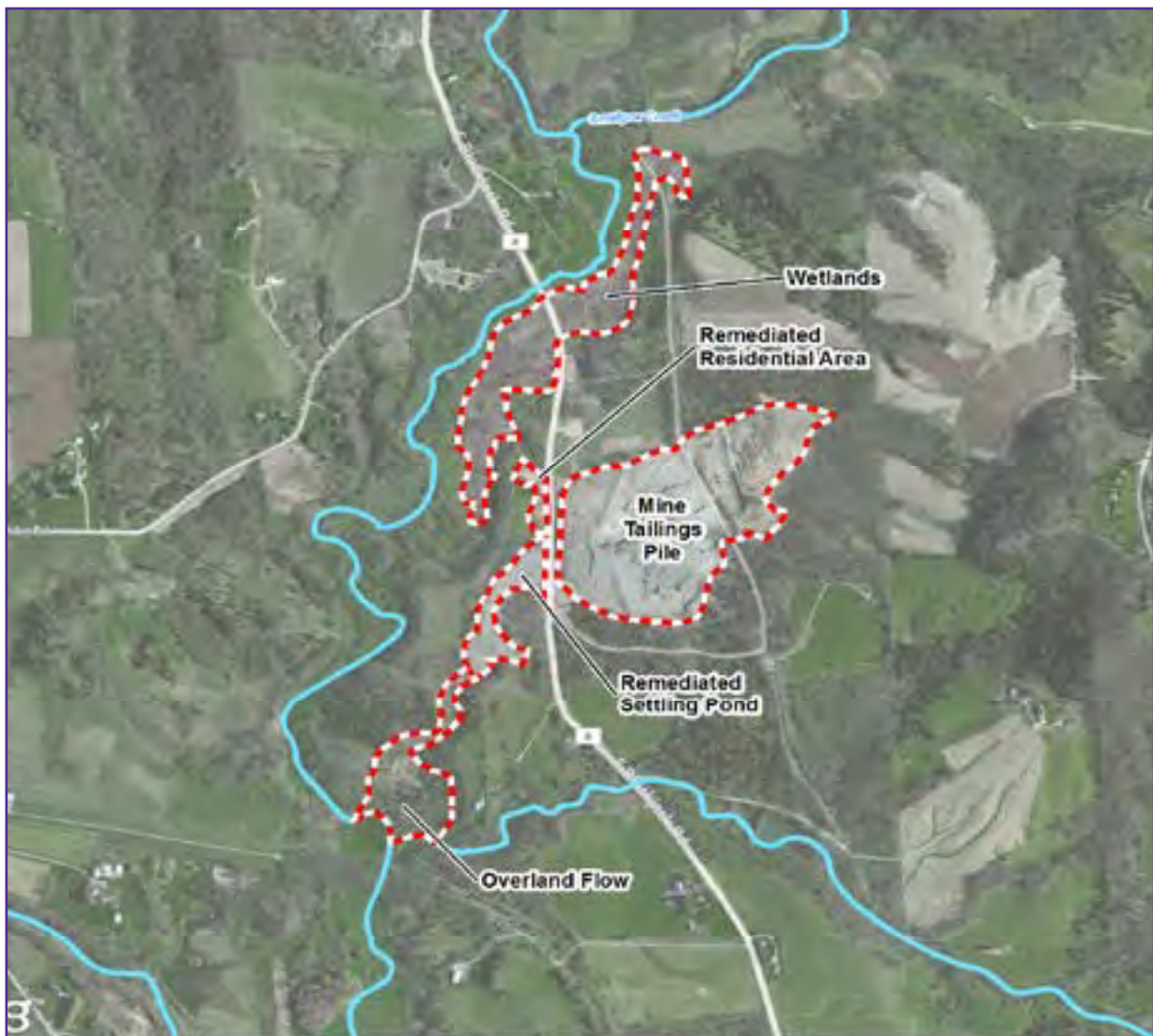


Figure 1. Site Layout Map



### 3.2 Site History



*Tailings on the Bautsch-Gray Mine property*

The Bautsch-Gray Mine was an operational lead and zinc mine. Since it closed in 1975, tailings from the mine property have continued to erode and move toward residential properties, wetlands and fisheries. In 2000 and 2001, Illinois EPA assessed the site and confirmed that waste piles at the mine property contained elevated levels of lead, arsenic and other heavy metals. Additional investigations showed that nearby creeks and drainage ditches had been affected by

contaminants that moved from a large mine tailings pile on the mine property. In addition, one residential drinking water well was found to have been contaminated by the mine tailings.

During a storm in August 2009, heavy rain carried tailings from the main waste pile on the mine property across Blackjack Road onto residential property. According to the Jo Daviess County Highway Department, this had also been a problem in previous rainy seasons. On August 24, 2009, Illinois EPA took samples on and around the site and the residential property and found high levels of lead in soil samples from both places. That prompted the state's request for federal assistance.

In March 2010, EPA completed a study known as a site assessment to determine the extent of contamination at and around the site and to evaluate any potential health risks. EPA also conducted soil, surface water and residential well water sampling. Lead was found in all soil samples taken in and around the mine tailings property, on the residential properties, in the ravine and along Blackjack Road. Arsenic was also found in soil samples. Lead was detected in one residential well that was above drinking water standards. EPA also determined that people could be exposed to contaminants through the soil on the tailings pile, on the residential property and in the ravine west of Blackjack Road as well as along Blackjack Road. They could also be exposed to lead in drinking water from residential wells that have levels of lead above the drinking water standard.

It was also determined that there are potential environmental risks as deer have been seen and there is evidence that other wildlife have also been on the Site. Wildlife could be exposed to the lead and arsenic through the tailings dust and by drinking the contaminated surface water. According to Illinois Department of Natural Resources, many endangered, threatened or rare species can be found in Jo Daviess County, including fish, birds, mammals and plants.

In September 2010 and into the summer 2011, EPA initiated a **time-critical removal action**. Four storm water retention ponds were constructed on the mine tailings pile area. The ponds are designed to greatly reduce the chance of contaminated tailings moving offsite by slowing the flow



Grading the berm located along Blackjack Road

of storm water across the property during heavy rains. Cleanup of a residential property was also completed in 2011.

A berm along Blackjack Road was built to keep tailings from washing onto the road.

From September 10 through October 5, 2012, removal activities were conducted at a horseshoe-shaped area of the Site known as "The Horseshoe Area." The removal activities

consisted of grading the area, placing topsoil and **biosolids** and then seeding the area. Also, a drainage channel lined with riprap was excavated and lined with **riprap**.

In September 2012, the Site was added to the Superfund program National Priorities List. The NPL is EPA's list of the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for long-term cleanup. EPA will try to identify any local parties potentially responsible for the contamination. For sites without a viable responsible party, EPA investigates the full extent of the contamination before starting any significant cleanup. When a site is added to the NPL it is eligible for financial resources to fully characterize the extent of the contamination and develop a cleanup plan. EPA will investigate the full extent of the contamination before starting significant cleanup at the site.

*Biosolids are the nutrient-rich organic materials resulting from the treatment of sludge generated from domestic sewage treatment facilities. In this "green" cleanup process, biosolids are spread over non-vegetated tailings to provide nutrients for plants and to prevent surface exposure of metals to the environment.*



Completed berm along Blackjack Road

The Site is now being cleaned up under EPA's Superfund remedial program and a remedial investigation/feasibility study is currently underway. The Agency plans to collect soil and water samples at the Site in spring and summer 2014. The samples will help EPA determine what is contaminating the groundwater, sediment, soil and surface water, and where it is located. These are areas that were not taken care of in the 2010-2012 cleanups. Once the investigation is complete, possible cleanup plans will be presented to the community for comment. EPA will review any comments received, select a plan and then begin the cleanup.

## 4.0 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

This section describes the compositions of Jo Daviess County and the city of Galena, Illinois, the history of community involvement with the Site and major community concerns in the area regarding the Site.

### 4.1 Jo Daviess County Community Profile

Jo Daviess County is located in the northwest corner of Illinois. Known for its scenic stretch of valley and road views, the county encompasses an area of about 618 square miles. Within Jo Daviess County lies the highest natural point in Illinois, Charles Mound. It is part of the Driftless Area, which is a region in the American Midwest with deeply carved river valleys that escaped glaciation in the last glacial period. The area includes elevations ranging from 603 to 1,719 feet and is comprised of areas in southwestern Wisconsin, southeastern Minnesota, northeastern Iowa, and extreme northwestern Illinois. (Source: [www.wikipedia.org](http://www.wikipedia.org)).



*Charles Mound in Jo Daviess County, Illinois*

Jo Daviess County was formed from Henry and Putman Counties in 1827. During a political debate, a representative from the northern region of the United States suggested the county to be named "Ludlow" after a naval war hero and native of New England. Majority of the Illinois legislature at the time had a southern influence, primarily Kentuckian. The name Daviess was suggested in honor of Coronel Joseph Hamilton Daveiss, who was a well-respected Kentucky lawyer and war hero who died in 1811 while leading a charge against Native Americans at the Battle of Tippecanoe in Indiana. "Jo" was added to the name because another house member had the name Daveiss and it was assumed that people might believe the honor was for him. The bill was passed and the county was named Jo Daviess. A clerical error led to the spelling of Daviess with "ie" instead of "ei." (Source: [www.galenahistory.org](http://www.galenahistory.org)).



*Galena River in Jo Daviess County, Illinois*

From the late 1700s to the early 1800s, Jo Daviess County was originally passing ground for explorers, Native Americans and trappers. The first permanent settlers in the area arrived in 1820. This was the first settlement by Caucasians in all of northwest Illinois. They settled near the Galena River, which at the time was known as the Fever or Bean River. The River was named "Bean River" by French traders who were in the area long before the



1820s and changed the Native American name to “Riviere au Feve,” which means “river of the bean.” (Source: [www.jodaviess.org](http://www.jodaviess.org)).

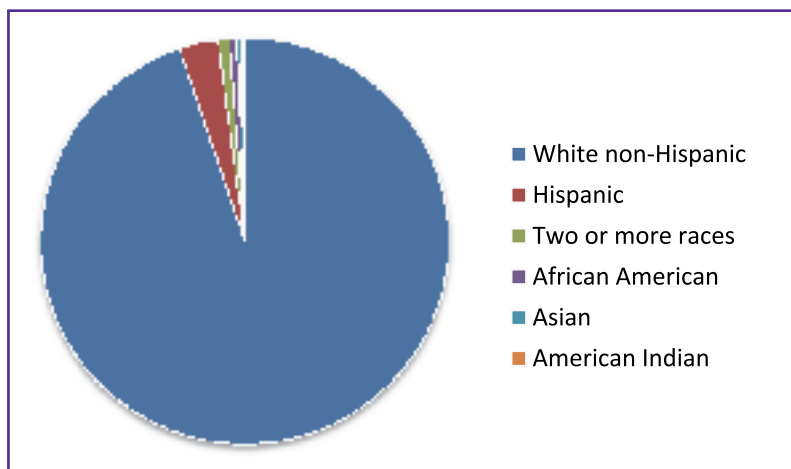
Small Pox Creek was named by early Native Americans living on what is now Galena and the banks of the small creek south of town when the warriors contracted a disease they called “Maucaubee” or the fever that blisters. This is the Native American term for small pox. Hundreds of natives died from the small pox, which prompted the Native Americans to name the river and stream Small Pox River. The river is now the Galena River, but the creek has retained the name Small Pox Creek. The settlement was known as the Fever River Settlement, or LaPointe, until about 1827 when it was given the name Galena. (Source: [www.jodaviess.org](http://www.jodaviess.org)).

Jo Daviess County became a haven for people striving for adventure or a new way of life. It became a destination for many families, whether for trading with the Native Americans, working the lead mines or just heading “out West.” (Source: [www.jodaviess.org](http://www.jodaviess.org)).

## 4.2 Jo Daviess County Community Demographics

Based on 2012 U.S. Census data, Jo Daviess County has a population of 22,549. This reflects a population increase of about 1.1 percent from the 2000 census.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the population of Jo Daviess County is predominantly white non-Hispanic (95.0 percent), followed by Hispanic making up 3.1 percent of the population. Ancestries in the county include German (47 percent), Irish (12 percent), United States or American (10 percent), and English (9 percent).



The median resident age in the county is 47 years. Approximately 53 percent of households are family households. About 42 percent of the population in the county have a high school education or higher. (Source: [www.city-data.com](http://www.city-data.com); <http://quickfacts.census.gov>).

## 4.3 City of Galena Community Profile



*Skiing is a popular activity in the winter in Galena and Jo Daviess County.*

The city of Galena is located in Jo Daviess County, Illinois, in an unglaciated part of Northwest Illinois. It is the largest city in this county and encompasses an area of about 4 square miles, sitting along the Galena River. The city is a popular tourist destination known for its history, architecture, and ski and golf resorts. (Source: [www.wikipedia.org](http://www.wikipedia.org)).

Galena was the residence of nine Civil War generals, including Ulysses S. Grant. When General Grant returned home from the Civil War in 1865, a group of citizens presented his family with a fully furnished home on Bouthillier Street as a token of their gratitude. The Grant Home is now a state historic site





*Downtown Galena, Illinois and the Galena River*

discovered the area and began lead mining. American settlers arrived by the early 19th century and the city's population grew to 14,000. U.S. Army retired colonel George Davenport shipped Galena's first boatload of lead ore down the Mississippi River in 1816. Three years later a trading post was built in the city that led to the first steamboat arrival in 1824. By 1845, Galena was producing about 27,000 tons of lead ore and Jo Daviess County was producing 80 percent of the lead in the United States. Lead became the city's primary source of income. Following a sharp decline in the demand for lead throughout the years, Galena's population has dropped to roughly 3,400. (Source: [www.wikipedia.org](http://www.wikipedia.org)).



*Lead Mine in Galena, Illinois*

During the 1820s, the city of Galena had a much larger population and was more well-known than Chicago. During this time, Chicago was an unofficial town with only 12 to 15 houses and about 60 to 70 inhabitants. Galena was more important commercially than Chicago at this time and served as a trading point and provided work at the nearby lead mines. During this time, traders' lives were in constant jeopardy because of the "aggressive and dangerous" Native Americans of the Sac and



*Shopping on Main Street in downtown Galena*

open to the public. Interestingly, 85 percent of Galena's buildings are in a National Register Historic District. (Source: [www.cityofgalena.org](http://www.cityofgalena.org)).

Zinc mining in the Galena area has a rich history and it is believed that it began sometime in the 1850s.

Galena is named after the mineral Galena, the natural form of lead sulfide and the most important lead ore. The city was originally inhabited by Native Americans, who mined the ore for use in body painting.

In the late 1690s, French hunters

Fox tribes living on the land. A treaty was signed in the early 1800s that allowed the Native Americans to work certain areas of the lead mines and to live on reservations. (Source: [www.jodaviess.org](http://www.jodaviess.org)).

Galena remained a small rural farming community until the late 1980s, when Mayor Frank Einsweiler initiated a tourist campaign to attract visitors to the city.

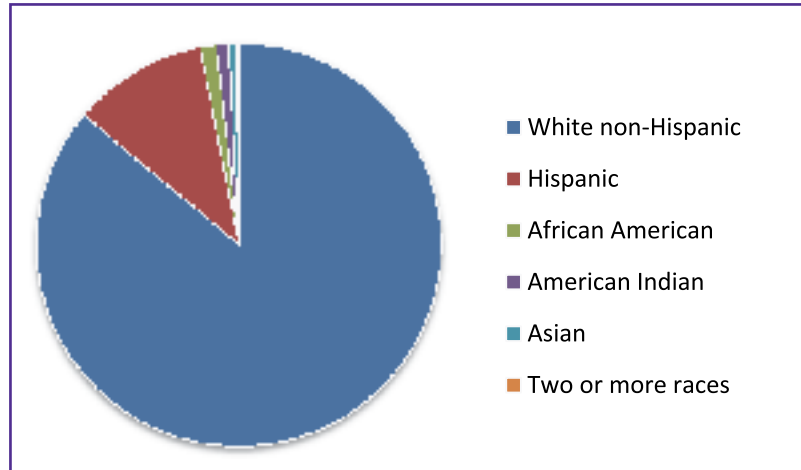
In 2013, Galena was named “One of America’s Top 10 Best Small Towns” by Fodor’s Travel, was included on the Smithsonian’s list of “20 Best Small Towns to Visit in 2013” and Forbes Magazine declared Galena as one of “America’s Prettiest Towns.”

According to the city of Galena’s website ([www.cityofgalena.org](http://www.cityofgalena.org)), year-round outdoor recreation activities attract nearly a million visitors every year. For example, the city hosts a yearly craft show that attracts thousands of visitors. Galena also has many parades throughout the year that increase tourism, including the annual Halloween Parade that attracts over 10,000 people. (Source: [www.wikipedia.org](http://www.wikipedia.org)).

#### 4.4 City of Galena Community Demographics

Based on 2012 U.S. Census data, Galena has a population of 3,400. This reflects a population decrease of about 1.7 percent from the 2000 census.

According to [www.city-data.com](http://www.city-data.com), the population of Galena is similar to Jo Daviess County with predominantly white non-Hispanic (86.1 percent), followed by Hispanic making up 10.8 percent of the population. Ancestries in Galena are also similar to Jo Daviess County with German ancestry being the highest (41.3 percent). Irish ancestry is higher in the city of Galena (16.9 percent) while U.S. or American is a little lower than Jo Daviess County at 8.2 percent.



The median resident age in the city is 48 years. Approximately 55 percent of households are family households. About 83 percent of the population 25 years and over in Galena have a high school education or higher and about 30 percent of those have attained a bachelor’s degree or higher.

The 2011 median household income was \$41,351 (as compared to \$36,103 in 2000). This compares to the median household income for the state of Illinois of \$53,324 in 2011.

#### 4.5 Past Community Involvement Efforts

In September 2010, EPA mailed out a fact sheet to residents and officials on the Site mailing list, which included about 265 names. The fact sheet updated the community on the status of the work being conducted at the Site. EPA established the site information repository at the Galena Public Library.

In October 2010, EPA established a Web page for the Site: [www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/bautsch](http://www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/bautsch). On October 6, 2010, EPA held two open-house style sessions to inform local officials and community members about the Site activities. About 15 to 20 people attended the open houses. An advertisement was placed in *The Galena Gazette* and *The Flash* newspapers announcing the open houses.

In December 2010, a fact sheet was mailed informing residents that (1) the Site was being studied for placement on the NPL, (2) many of the cleanup activities had been completed and (3) work was stopping for the winter while EPA continued to evaluate the Site.

A fact sheet was mailed to residents in October 2012 letting them know that additional funding was approved and more cleanup work at the Site would begin. A public meeting to explain the investigation and cleanup was held on October 30, 2012.

Because site activities moved from the emergency response phase to the site investigation phase, EPA wanted to talk with local community members about site activities and scheduled community interviews. In late August 2013, postcards announcing the community interviews and inviting people to talk with EPA were mailed to everyone on the site mailing list, which includes about 275 names. A newspaper ad inviting people to participate in the interviews ran in the local newspaper, *The Galena Gazette*, on August 28, 2013. Eleven people including residents and city and county officials talked with EPA about the Site.

The community interviews conducted in September 2013 represent EPA's continuing efforts to keep the community informed and solicit input. More detail on these interviews is in Section 5. Additional community involvement activities are discussed in Sections 6 and 7.

An information repository has been established for the Site at the Galena Public Library, located at 601 South Bench Street, Galena. The repository contains site-related documents such as technical reports, sampling results, general information about EPA and the Superfund program and other information. Documents in the repository are available for public review during the library's hours of operation (Appendix B).

## 5.0 SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY INTERVIEWS

This section provides summaries of community interviews conducted in September 2013. EPA used information received during the interviews and information from informal discussions with community members during site visits to prepare this CIP.

On September 18 and 19, 2013, EPA conducted 11 in-person interviews with people who have an interest in the Site including county and city officials, residents and a newspaper reporter. The people the Agency talked with requested interviews after receiving a postcard or seeing the ad in the local newspaper. A few people heard about the interviews and came to the library to talk with EPA.

The interviews were conducted in a discussion format. Each interviewee was asked questions from a list and follow-up questions were asked based on the discussions. (Note: Not all questions were asked of each interviewee.) The Site **Remedial Project Manager** and Community Involvement Coordinator participated in the interviews. EPA's contractor provided notetaking support during the interviews. Below are the specific questions EPA asked and a summary of the answers that were provided during the community interviews.

Note to readers: This section is intended to faithfully record and reflect the issues and concerns expressed to EPA by residents, officials and others interviewed during the community interviews. By necessity this is a collection and summary of thoughts, observations and, in some cases, opinions. Please be cautioned that the statements contained in this section may or may not be factual and that the opinions and concerns expressed may or may not be valid.

### 1. Do you live or work on or near the site? If no, are you affiliated with any organization that has an interest in the Site? [What organization?]

All of the people interviewed either live or work near the Site including two city of Galena officials and two Jo Daviess County officials.

### 2. How long have you been a resident in the area?

Four people said they have lived in the area all their lives, five have been in the area over 40 years, and one person has been in the area for eight years and one for four years.

### 3. How long have you been aware of environmental concerns at the Site?

Almost everyone interviewed has been aware of environmental concerns at the site for several years.

### 4. What do you know about the Site?

Most of the residents said they know of tailings [leftover lead] on site and other contaminants such as arsenic and other heavy metals. Some of the people said that there are many old mines in the area and lead is a problem everywhere.

Many of the people interviewed said they thought the Site was already cleaned up because a lot of material was removed and there has been a lot of planting; which these people said they liked.



**5. What concerns do you have about the Site?**

Many people expressed health concerns. One person said she has three neighbors all with cancer and wondered if the cancer was caused by the contamination. A few people expressed concern about drinking water quality and want to know if there is a problem with the water. Two other people said they had concerns about groundwater and surface water. Two people had their wells tested; one was told their water was safe and the other did not receive results but assumes it is okay. Two people expressed concern about runoff and said they had seen wash-out from tailing piles and along the road. A city official expressed concern about having a Superfund site in their jurisdiction and said it is important that the site gets cleaned up.

**6. How do you normally get information about the Site?**

The majority of people interviewed said they normally get information from the EPA mailings and information published in The Galena Gazette. One resident said she liked the bright yellow postcard she received from EPA about the interviews because it caught her attention.

**7. What television stations do you watch?**

A few people watch cable TV and others said they watch ABC, NBC, CBS and Fox stations.

**8. What radio stations do you listen to?**

Radio stations mentioned by interviewees included 97.3 FM and 103.3 FM -WJOD.

**9. How would you like to be informed concerning future site activities (mail, e-mail, telephone, newspapers, television, radio, social media such as Facebook)?**

All but one person interviewed agreed that getting updates and information by mail is best. Some people also wanted to be updated by e-mails and one person said being contacted by telephone was the best way to be kept informed. City and county officials said EPA could provide updates on the county website and provide a link to the EPA website for residents.

**10. Have you had any contact with local, state or federal agencies about the site?**

The residents interviewed who are not county or city officials have not had any contact with agencies about the Site.

**11. If EPA holds a public meeting or availability session, would you attend? What day and time would be most convenient for you? Do you normally attend the public meetings? If not, what obstacles keep you from attending? Do you have suggestions about locations for future meetings?**

Almost all of the people interviewed said they would attend a meeting. The majority of people said the meetings should be on a Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday, early in the evening. Most people said Rice Township Hall is a good place for meetings because it is convenient. The city official said City Hall is being renovated and will have meeting space available in the future. The Middle School and Galena High School were also mentioned as possible meeting spaces.

**12. Do you feel that you have been adequately informed about the site? If no, what other information would you like?**

Generally, most of the people interviewed said they have been informed about the site. The county officials asked for frequent updates, even if nothing was happening. These officials said that an e-mail from EPA on a monthly basis would be helpful.

**13. Site information is posted on the EPA's website. Have you used the EPA website? An Information Repository exists at the Galena Public Library. Have you ever used the information about the Site at the library?**

No one interviewed has reviewed any documents at the Information Repository or accessed the website.

**14. Are there any other people or groups you think we should talk to about the Site either because they have unique information or would like to know more from EPA?**

It was suggested that the EPA speak with the League of Women Voters as they recently applied for a watershed study grant.

**15. Do you hold any position – elected, appointed, hired – with any municipal, state or federal agency? If so, which and what is the position?**

Two Jo Daviess county officials, one city of Galena councilman and the city of Galena administrator were interviewed.

**16. What is special/important about your community?**

The community was described as "Mayberry." People interviewed said, "It is a small town and close-knit community where everyone knows someone."

**17. Do you have any questions?**

Below are questions and/or comments provided by the interviewees (Note: EPA prepared a fact sheet addressing many of these questions and mailed it to residents in February 2014). This fact sheet is posted on EPA's website (<http://www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/bautsch/>):

- What else is there left to cleanup?
- Who is going to pay for the cleanup?
- What does the future hold for the Site?
- Will these interviews play a part in deciding the cleanup plan?
- Are you sampling wells?
- Do you do soil borings? Do you go far down to determine seepage?
- Has EPA thought about reuse of the property? It would be prime park property.
- Glad EPA is doing something about the Site.
- What are health issues of tailings getting into well water?
- Is there a point when this Site would no longer be a Superfund site?
- Is there potential for public access to the Site?
- What happens to the mines where there are tailings? Does EPA do something with the mine shafts themselves?

## 6.0 COMMUNITY CONCERNS AND QUESTIONS

During the interviews two main concerns were raised: health concerns and property values. Everyone was concerned about the potential health effects and a few people expressed concern about property values. Interviewees also asked about who is paying for the cleanup and reuse of the property. EPA published a fact sheet in February 2014 answering many of the questions asked during the interviews. This fact sheet is available on the EPA website [www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/bautsch](http://www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/bautsch).

### 6.1 Potential Health Risks Posed by the Site

Most of the residents interviewed expressed concerns that the Site was contributing to higher cancer rates and other health problems in the area. A few people expressed concern about drinking water quality. Residents wanted to know the health effects of the tailings.

### 6.2 Potential Property Value Effects Posed by the Site

A few of the residents expressed concern that their property values suffer because of the Site. A city official expressed concern about having a Superfund site in their jurisdiction and said it is important that the Site gets cleaned up.

## 7.0 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT GOALS AND ACTIVITIES

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

To be effective, the 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.

To meet the needs of the community and to respond to information obtained during the September 2013 community interviews and meet federal requirements, the following objectives have been established for community involvement efforts:

- Enlist the support, coordination, and involvement of local city of Galena and Jo Daviess County officials and community leaders.
- Monitor citizen interest in the site and respond accordingly.
- Keep the community well informed of ongoing and planned site activities.
- Explain technical site activities and findings in an understandable format for residents.
- Get public input on key decisions.
- Change planned activities, where warranted, based on community input.
- Update EPA's website regularly and provide useful information on it for the community.
- Update Jo Daviess County and city of Galena officials on a periodic basis even if no activities are occurring at the Site.
- Hold public meetings, when necessary, within the community to give all residents an opportunity to attend.

EPA has or will put in place the activities described below to meaningfully and actively engage the community in decisions regarding the cleanup of the Site. The following plan is intended as opportunities for communication between the community and EPA and to address key concerns and questions raised during the community interviews conducted in September 2013.

### 7.1 Specific Community Involvement Activities

To address community concerns and questions described in Section 5.0, EPA has conducted (or will conduct) the activities described below. Through these activities, it is EPA's goal to inform, involve and engage the community during site cleanup decisions and efforts. As the needs of the community changes, EPA will modify the community involvement strategies to address them.

- **Maintain point of contact.** Cheryl Allen is the primary liaison between EPA and Jo Daviess County and city of Galena communities. Ms. Allen serves as the point of contact for community members and fields general questions about the site. For technical site issues, Ms. Allen coordinates with EPA's remedial project manager for the site, Pamela Molitor.

EPA will include current contact information for the project staff on all written and electronic information and will notify the community of any contact information changes.



- Establish a toll-free number for residents to ask questions and receive information.** Ms. Allen (ext. 36196) and Ms. Molitor (ext. 63543) are available to answer your questions. Their contact information is in the box to the right. Ask for them by name or use the telephone extensions listed above. Residents can call this number as questions or concerns arise instead of waiting for a public meeting or to receive written information. EPA provides this toll-free number periodically in local newspaper advertisements and includes the toll-free number in all fact sheets and all other EPA communications with the public.
  - Maintain communication with local officials, agencies and community residents.** EPA interviewed local officials from the Jo Daviess County and the city of Galena. These officials indicated that they would like to be contacted with updated site information on a periodic basis so that they can update their constituents. Officials from both Jo Daviess County and the city of Galena indicated they would put contact information for EPA staff and information about the site progress on their respective websites to keep the community informed. EPA will continue to maintain communication with the local officials throughout the remainder of the cleanup process.
  - Share site information on the Internet.** Information on the Site is provided on the following EPA website and will be updated as events occur: [www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/bautsch](http://www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/bautsch).
  - Update and maintain the site mailing list.** A mailing list of local residents, organizations, businesses and officials has been established for the Site. This list will be used for mailing fact sheets, site updates, invitations to public meetings and events and other site-related information to the community. The list will be updated regularly to reflect address changes and changes in elected officials and to add new people interested in site activities.
- EPA uses the site mailing list to distribute written information such as fact sheets and meeting notifications. This is a way to ensure that those that do not have access to the Internet or other information sources still have a way to receive information directly about the site and are notified about important meetings. If a community member is interested in being placed on either mailing list they can contact Cheryl Allen, CIC.
- Prepare and distribute fact sheets and site updates.** Fact sheets, letters and site updates summarizing current information about the Site and describing upcoming activities may be prepared and distributed to those on the site mailing and e-mail lists. These documents are written in non-technical language and typically prepared to coincide with important site activities.
- EPA uses these types of documents to give the community detailed information in a relatively quick, simple and easy-to-understand manner. 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/region5/cleanup/bautsch](http://www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/bautsch).
- Establish and maintain a site-specific information repository.** EPA has set up a local information repository at the Galena Public Library, located at 601 South Bench Street in Galena. The repository is a reference collection of site information available to the public for reading

The EPA has designated two people as primary site contacts for local residents:

**Cheryl Allen**  
**Community Involvement Coordinator**  
 312-353-6196  
[allen.cheryl@epa.gov](mailto:allen.cheryl@epa.gov)

**Pamela Molitor**  
**Remedial Project Manager**  
 312-886-3543  
[molitor.pamela@epa.gov](mailto:molitor.pamela@epa.gov)

They can both also be reached weekdays toll-free at 800-621-8431 from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

and photocopying. Documents include fact sheets, technical reports, the CIP, general Superfund information and other documents. EPA adds new documents about the site as the documents become available. Information repositories give residents local access to site information in forms that can be easily read and photocopied for future use. There is also an online information repository located on EPA's website [www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/bautsch](http://www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/bautsch) for the community to access information electronically.

- **Establish and maintain the Administrative Record.** A copy of the Administrative Record for the Bautsch-Gray Mine Superfund Site can be found at the Galena Public Library and at the EPA Region 5 Superfund Record Center in Chicago (see Appendix A). 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 Superfund site cleanup.
- **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 are 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. 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.

A public hearing is a formal meeting wherein the EPA officials hear the public's views and concerns about an EPA action or proposal. There are specific regulations about when 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 Web.

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.

- **Write and distribute news releases and public notices.** EPA will prepare and release announcements to local newspapers including *The Galena Gazette* or *The Flash* to share information about events such as significant site investigation findings, completion of major milestones, significant scheduling information and other pertinent site-related information. EPA will also provide this information to Jo Daviess County and city of Galena for posting on their respective websites.

News releases allow EPA to reach large audiences quickly. They will also be posted on EPA's website, [www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/bautsch](http://www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/bautsch). EPA typically publishes news releases and public notices to announce major events such as comment periods, public meetings and major milestones such as the selection of a cleanup plan.

EPA will issue news releases and public notices as site activities progress. Copies of the news releases and public notices will also be available in the Information Repository.

- **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. Community concerns, the objectives of the community involvement program for the site and specific activities to address these concerns in this CIP were based to a large extent on information obtained during September 2013 interviews

with local residents and county and city officials. EPA recognizes that changes in areas such as community perceptions, information needs and population demographics can occur over time and that such changes may necessitate a revised approach to conducting community involvement activities. For this reason as well as to determine whether the activities in this plan are achieving their intended objectives, periodic CIP reviews will be done to determine whether additional activities are warranted or whether changes to current methods of starting up the activities outlined in this plan are necessary. As the needs of the community changes, EPA will modify the community involvement strategies to address them in a CIP revision.

## 7.2 Timeframe for Conducting Community Involvement Activities

The following table presents the general timeframe for the activities described in Section 7.1.

**Table 1 Timeframe for Conducting Community Involvement Activities**

Community Involvement Activity	Timeframe
Maintain point of contact	Completed
Establish a toll-free number	Completed; publish on written materials
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	Completed; update as needed
Prepare and distribute fact sheets and site updates	Ongoing as 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	Ongoing as needed
Write and distribute news releases and public notices	Ongoing as needed
Evaluate community involvement and outreach efforts and make adjustments as warranted	Periodically throughout the cleanup process

# APPENDIX A

## Glossary – Initials – Acronyms

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

**Arsenic.** Occurs naturally in soil and minerals and may enter the air, water, and land from wind-blown dust and may get into water from runoff and leaching and is found widely in the environment. Exposure to higher than average levels of arsenic occur mostly in the workplace, near hazardous waste sites, or in areas with high natural levels. At high levels, inorganic arsenic can cause death. Exposure to lower levels for a long time can cause a discoloration of the skin and the appearance of small corns or warts. Prolonged arsenic exposure may cause skin and lung cancer and may cause other internal cancers as well.

**Biosolids.** Biosolids are the nutrient-rich organic materials resulting from the treatment of sludge generated from domestic sewage treatment facilities. In this “green” cleanup process, biosolids are spread over non-vegetated tailings to prevent surface exposure of metals to the environment and promote plant growth.

**Cadmium.** A soft silver-white metal that is usually found in combination with other elements. Most cadmium used in the United States today is obtained as a byproduct from the smelting of zinc, lead, or copper ores. Cadmium may be released into the air from zinc, lead, or copper smelters. Breathing high levels of cadmium for a long time can cause problems with the lungs and kidneys.

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

**CIC.** See Community Involvement Coordinator.

**CIP.** See Community Involvement Plan.

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

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

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

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

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



community involvement requirements set forth in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan.

**Community Involvement Plan.** A plan that outlines specific community involvement activities that occur during the investigation and cleanup at the site. The CIP outlines how EPA will keep the public informed of work at the site and the ways in which residents can review and comment on decisions that may affect the final actions at the site. The document is available in the site's information repository maintained by the EPA. The CIP may be modified as necessary to respond to changes in community concerns, information needs and activities.

**Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act.** A federal law passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. Commonly known as Superfund, CERCLA is intended to protect people's health and the environment by investigating and cleaning up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Under the program, the EPA can either:

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

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

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

**Copper.** A metal that occurs naturally in the environment, and also in plants and animals. Low levels of copper are essential for maintaining good health. High levels can cause harmful effects such as irritation of the nose, mouth and eyes, vomiting, diarrhea, stomach cramps, nausea, and even death.

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

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

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

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

**Lead.** Lead is a naturally occurring bluish-gray metal found in small amounts in the earth's crust. Lead can be found in all parts of our environment. Much of it comes from human activities including burning fossil fuels, mining and manufacturing. Because of health concerns, lead from paints and ceramic products, caulking and pipe solder has been dramatically reduced in recent years. The use of lead as an additive to gasoline was banned in 1996 in the United States. Exposure to lead can happen from

breathing workplace air or dust, eating contaminated foods or drinking contaminated water. Children can be exposed from eating lead-based paint chips or playing in contaminated soil. Lead can damage the nervous system, kidneys and reproductive system.

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

**NPL.** See National Priorities List.

**PA/SI.** See Preliminary Assessment and Site Investigation.

**Preliminary Assessment and Site Investigation.** The PA/SI is the process of collecting and reviewing available information about a known or suspected hazardous waste site or release. The PA/SI usually includes a visit to the site.

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

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

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

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

**Record of Decision.** A 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.

**RD/RA.** See Remedial Design/Remedial Action.

**Remedial Design/Remedial Action.** Remedial design is a phase in the CERCLA response process in which technical drawings are developed for the chosen remedy, costs for implementing the remedy are estimated and roles and responsibilities of EPA, states and contractors are determined. During the remedial action phase, the remedy is implemented generally by a contractor, with oversight and inspection conducted by EPA, the state or both.

**Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study.** The remedial investigation is a study designed to collect the data necessary to determine the nature and extent of contamination at a site. The feasibility study is an analysis of the practicality of a proposal—e.g., a description and analysis of potential cleanup alternatives for a site such as one on the National Priorities List. The feasibility study usually recommends a selection of a cost-effective alternative. It usually starts as soon as the remedial investigation is under way; together, they are commonly referred to as the remedial investigation/feasibility study.

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

**Responsiveness Summary.** A summary of oral and/or written public comments received by EPA during a comment period on key EPA documents and EPA's responses to those comments.

**RI/FS.** See Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study.

**Riprap.** A protective layer of quarystone or loose boulders placed on or along a shoreline, embankment or cliff to prevent erosion..

**ROD.** See Record of Decision

**SARA.** See Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

**Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.** Modifications to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, enacted on October 17, 1986.

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

**Tailings.** Waste left behind from mining operations that could contain lead and arsenic.

**Time-Critical Removal Action.** Use of a time critical removal action is appropriate when the actual or potential threat to the public health or welfare of the environment is sufficiently serious that on-site activities must begin within six months.

**Zinc.** One of the most common elements in the earth's crust that is found in air, soil and water and is present in all foods. Pure zinc is a bluish-white shiny metal. Zinc has many commercial uses as coatings to prevent rust, in dry cell batteries and mixed with other metals to make alloys like brass and bronze. Common zinc compounds found at hazardous waste sites include zinc chloride, zinc oxide, zinc sulfate and zinc sulfide. Exposure to high levels of zinc occurs mostly from eating food, drinking water or breathing workplace air that is contaminated. Low levels of zinc are essential for maintaining good health. Exposure to large amounts of zinc can be harmful. It can cause stomach cramps, anemia and changes in cholesterol levels.

## APPENDIX B

### Information Repository, Administrative Record, Websites and Meeting Locations

#### Local Information Repository

Galena Public Library  
601 S. Bench Street  
Galena, IL 61036

#### Official Information Repository

EPA Region 5 Superfund Record Center  
Room 711, 7th Floor  
Ralph Metcalfe Federal Building  
77 W. Jackson Blvd.  
Chicago, IL 60604  
[www.epa.gov/reg5sfun/sfd/foia/sf-records-center.html](http://www.epa.gov/reg5sfun/sfd/foia/sf-records-center.html)



*The Galena Public Library serves the local community and houses the Information Repository.*

#### EPA Site Web Page

[www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/bautsch](http://www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/bautsch)

#### Possible Meeting Locations

Galena Public Library  
601 South Bench Street  
Galena, IL 61036  
815-777-0200

Galena Middle School  
1230 N. Franklin Street  
Galena, IL 61036  
815-777-2413

Rice Township Maintenance Facility  
3260 S. Rocky Hill Road  
Galena, IL 61036  
815-777-1916

# APPENDIX C

## List of Contacts

(information is current as of February 2014)

U.S. EPA Region 5 Project Contacts	
<b>Cheryl Allen</b> Community Involvement Coordinator Superfund Division (SI-7J) 77 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago, IL 60604-3590 312-353-6196 800-621-8431, ext. 36196 <a href="mailto:allen.cheryl@epa.gov">allen.cheryl@epa.gov</a>	<b>Pamela Molitor</b> Remedial Project Manager Superfund Division (S-6J) 77 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago, IL 60604-3590 312-886-3543 800-621-8431, ext. 63543 <a href="mailto:molitor.pamela@epa.gov">molitor.pamela@epa.gov</a>
Illinois EPA Project Contacts	
<b>Michelle Tebrugge</b> Community Relations Coordinator Illinois EPA 1021 N. Grand Ave. East P.O. Box 19276 Springfield, IL 62794-9276 217-524-4825 <a href="mailto:michelle.tebrugge@illinois.gov">michelle.tebrugge@illinois.gov</a>	<b>Charlene Falco</b> Project Manager Illinois EPA 1021 N. Grand Ave. East P.O. Box 19276 Springfield, IL 62794-9276 217-785-2891 <a href="mailto:charlene.falco@illinois.gov">charlene.falco@illinois.gov</a>
Federal Elected Officials	
<b>Senator Richard Durbin</b> 230 S. Dearborn St. Suite 3892 Chicago, IL 60604 312-353-4952  711 Hart Senate Office Building Washington, DC 20510 202-224-2152 <a href="http://durbin.senate.gov">http://durbin.senate.gov</a>	<b>Senator Mark Kirk</b> 230 S. Dearborn St. Suite 3900 Chicago, IL 60604 312-886-2117  524 Hart Senate Office Building Washington, DC 20510 202-224-2854 <a href="http://kirk.senate.gov">http://kirk.senate.gov</a>
<b>Representative Cheri Bustos</b> 119 N. Church St. Suites 207 & 208 Rockford, IL 61101 815-968-8011  1009 Longworth House Office Building Washington, DC 20515 202-225-5905 <a href="http://bustos.house.gov/">http://bustos.house.gov/</a>	



State Elected Officials	
<p><b>Governor Pat Quinn</b>  Office of the Governor  207 State Capitol Building  Springfield, IL 62706  217-782-0244  <a href="http://mn.gov/governor/contact-us/form/">http://mn.gov/governor/contact-us/form/</a></p>	
<p><b>State Senator Tim Bivins</b>  M 103-A Capitol Building  Springfield, IL 62706  217-782-0180  <a href="http://bivins.senate.gov/Contact/ContactForm">http://bivins.senate.gov/Contact/ContactForm</a></p>	<p><b>State Representative Brian Stewart</b>  210-N Stratton Building  Springfield, IL 62706  217-782-8186  <a href="http://www.repbrianstewart.com/contact_us">http://www.repbrianstewart.com/contact_us</a></p>
Local Officials	
<p><b>Jo Daviess County</b>  330 N. Bench St.  Galena, IL 61036  815-777-0161</p>	
<p><b>Jean Dimke</b>  Clerk  <a href="mailto:jdimke@jodaviess.org">jdimke@jodaviess.org</a></p>	
Jo Daviess County Council	
<p><b>Brandon Behlke</b>  District 11  910 Elk St.  Galena, IL 61036  563-590-5144  <a href="mailto:bbehlike@jodaviess.org">bbehlike@jodaviess.org</a></p>	<p><b>Gerald Bennett</b>  District 6  601 W. Jefferson St.  Warren, IL 61087  815-745-2095  <a href="mailto:backspace4353@yahoo.com">backspace4353@yahoo.com</a></p>
<p><b>Merri Berlage</b>  District 13  5598 S. Pleasant Hill Rd.  Elizabeth, IL 61028  815-858-2396  <a href="mailto:berlage@aeroinc.net">berlage@aeroinc.net</a></p>	<p><b>William Bingham</b>  District 4  9662 Council Ridge Rd.  Galena, IL 61036  815-776-0367  <a href="mailto:binghamwl@gmail.com">binghamwl@gmail.com</a></p>
<p><b>Jodi Covert</b>  District 14  2932 S. Blackjack Rd.  Galena, IL 61036  815-776-0741  <a href="mailto:jody.covert@gmail.com">jody.covert@gmail.com</a></p>	<p><b>Rick Dittmar</b>  District 15  256 S. Grebner Rd.  Elizabeth, IL 60128  815-858-3413  <a href="mailto:rickdittmar@yahoo.com">rickdittmar@yahoo.com</a></p>
<p><b>Robert Heuerman</b>  District 16  11810 E. Morseville Rd.  Stockton, IL 61085  815-947-3821  <a href="mailto:bheuer43@gmail.com">bheuer43@gmail.com</a></p>	<p><b>Dan Hughes</b>  District 7  14264 E. Howardsville Rd.  Lena, IL 61048  815-369-4283  <a href="mailto:dan.hughes@plantpioneer.com">dan.hughes@plantpioneer.com</a></p>

<b>Randy Jobgen</b> District 10 11780 West Cross Rd. Galena, IL 60136 815-777-9229 backhoe61036@yahoo.com	<b>Steven McIntyre</b> District 8 11A152 Bogey Ct. Apple River IL 61001 815-541-4282 smcintyre@jodaviess.org
<b>Margie Montelius</b> District 1 301 Sherwood Ave. East Dubuque, IA 61025 563-543-7601 margiemontelius@live.com	<b>John O'Boyle</b> District 17 10019 E. Binkley Rd. Stockton, IL 61085 815-947-3841 jmjobo1@frontier.com
<b>Steve Rutz</b> District 3 21 Truman Dr. East Dubuque, IA 61025 563-451-6965 smrutz6569@yahoo.com	<b>Ron Smith</b> District 9 712 Park Ave. Galena, IL 61036 815-777-0512 ronsmith@galenalink.com
<b>Terry Stoffregen</b> District 12 300 Winnebago Dr. Galena, IL 60136 815-777-0803 stuffy25@mchsi.com	<b>R.J. Winkelhake</b> District 5 2 Longwood Dr. Galena, IL 61036 815-347-4799 rjwink@jcwifi.com
<b>Don Zillig</b> District 2 535 W. Heller Dr. East Dubuque, IA 61025 515-979-5452 dzillig@jodaviess.org	
<b>City of Galena</b> 312 1/2 N. Main St. Galena, IL 61036 815-777-1050	
<b>Terry Renner</b> Mayor  <div> <div> <b>Mark Moran</b>  City Administrator  mmoran@cityofgalena.org </div> <div> <b>Mary Beth Hyde</b>  City Clerk  mhyde@cityofgalena.org </div> </div>	
<b>City of Galena Council</b>	
<b>Pam Bernstein</b> Aldersperson At Large 328 Gear St. Galena, IL 61036 815-777-1874 pbernstein@galenacitycouncil.com	<b>Charles Fach</b> Aldersperson Ward I 418 Spring St. Galena, IL 61036 815-777-0354 cfach@galenacitycouncil.com

<b>Laverne Greene</b> Aldersperson At Large 900 Ridge St. Galena, IL 61036 815-777-0684 lgreene@galenacitycouncil.com	<b>Jerry Kieffer</b> Aldersperson Ward III 316 Apache Ct. Galena, IL 61036 815-777-1328 jkieffer@galenacitycouncil.com
<b>Todd Lincoln</b> Aldersperson Ward II 312 Elk St. Galena, IL 61036 815-297-5235 toddwlincoln@gmail.com	<b>Emily Painter</b> Aldersperson Ward IV 602 Monroe St. Galena, IL 61036 815-777-0621 emilyp0621@gmail.com
<b>Rice Township Officials</b>	
<b>Duane Dehnicke</b> Supervisor 3206 S. Rocky Hill Road Galena, IL 61036 815-777-1916 rockyhill@dishmail.net	<b>Susan Strand</b> Clerk 1948 S. Rocky Hill Road Galena, IL 61036 815-777-2030
<b>Ron Ehrler</b> Road Commissioner 381 S. Rocky Hill Road Galena, IL 61036 815-541-5737	<b>Robert Stafford</b> Trustee 1285 S. Irish Hollow Road Galena, IL 61036 815-777-9617
<b>Jerry Johnson</b> Trustee 9650 W. John Hart Road Galena, IL 61036 815-777-1812	<b>Allen Trebian</b> Trustee 2434 S. Irish Hollow Road Galena, IL 61036 815-275-3087
<b>Tom Stafford</b> Trustee 2181 S. Irish Hollow Road Galena, IL 61036 563-581-0675	

### Newspapers

*The Galena Gazette*  
 716 S. Bench St.  
 Galena, IL 61036  
 815-777-0019  
<http://galenagazette.com/>  
 Publishes weekly on Wednesdays

*The Flash*  
 157 E. Main St.  
 Warren, IL 61087  
 815-745-3819  
 Publishes weekly on Wednesdays

### Radio Stations

**KATF (92.9 FM)**  
 1055 University Ave.  
 Dubuque, IA 52001  
 563-690-0800  
[www.katfm.com](http://www.katfm.com)

**KGRR (97.3 FM)**  
 2115 JFK Road  
 Dubuque, IA 52002  
 319-690-0830  
[www.973therock.com](http://www.973therock.com)

**WJOD (103.3 FM)**  
 5490 Saratoga Rd.  
 Dubuque, IA 52001  
 563-588-1900  
[www.103wjod.com](http://www.103wjod.com)

**KLYV (105.3 FM)**  
 5490 Saratoga Rd.  
 Dubuque, IA 52001  
 563-557-1040  
[www.y105music.com](http://www.y105music.com)

### Television Stations

**KCRG-TV (Channel 10 ABC Affiliate)**  
 300 Main St., Suite 321  
 Dubuque, IA 52001  
 319-337-9999  
[www.kcrg.com](http://www.kcrg.com)

**WHBF-TV (Channel 2 CBS Affiliate)**  
 321 18th St.  
 Rock Island, IL 61201  
 309-786-5441  
[www.whbf.com](http://www.whbf.com)

**KLJB-TV (Channel 7 FOX Affiliate)**  
 937 E. 53rd St., #D  
 Davenport, IA 52807  
 563-386-1818  
[www.kljb.com](http://www.kljb.com)

**KWQC-TV (Channel 6 NBC Affiliate)**  
 805 Brady St.  
 Davenport, IA 52803  
 563-383-7000  
[www.kwqc.com](http://www.kwqc.com)



