

**COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN
TEN-MILE DRAIN SITE
ST. CLAIR SHORES, MICHIGAN
April 2011**

This Community Involvement Plan is a living document that will evolve based on input from the community and as the investigation and cleanup process continues.

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1. OVERVIEW OF THE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

United States Environmental Protection Agency developed this *Community Involvement Plan* in preparation for community involvement activities to be conducted during the investigation and cleanup at the Ten-Mile Drain Site in St. Clair Shores, Michigan. This document provides information about current community concerns and presents a plan to enhance communication between local residents and EPA as the investigation and cleanup at the site progresses. This Community Involvement Plan is a living document that will evolve based on input from the community and as the investigation and cleanup process continues.

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

The objective of community involvement is to involve the public in activities and decisions related to the investigation and cleanup of hazardous waste sites. The community involvement program promotes two-way communication between members of the public and EPA. EPA has learned that its decision-making ability is enhanced by actively soliciting comments and information from the public. Public input can be useful in two ways:

- Communities provide valuable information on local history, resident involvement and site conditions.
- By expressing its concerns, the community assists EPA in developing a response that more effectively addresses the community's needs.

The information in this plan is based primarily on interviews with local officials and residents conducted during community interviews, performed by EPA July 6-8, 2010. Comments from the availability session and public meeting held on August 26, 2010 have also been included.

1.1 A BRIEF EXPLANATION OF SUPERFUND, EPA'S EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND REMOVAL PROGRAM AND THE REMEDIAL PROGRAM

In 1980, the United States Congress enacted the **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act**, also called **Superfund**. CERCLA authorizes EPA to investigate and respond to hazardous substance releases that may endanger public health and the environment. Congress amended and reauthorized the Superfund law in October 1986 as the **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act**. If the site poses an immediate threat to public health or the environment, EPA can intervene with an **emergency response action**.

From March 2002 to July 2010, staff from EPA's Superfund Emergency Response and Removal Program had been overseeing the activities concerning the Ten-Mile Drain 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 **polychlorinated biphenyls**, or PCBs, from the site. In July 2010, the remedial division of EPA took over the site. The goal of the remedial program at this site is to oversee an investigation at the site to determine the nature and magnitude of the contamination and to evaluate the various technologies that may be, or be a part of, the long-term cleanup solution at the site. A lot of work has already been done under the removal program to investigate the site, but more work has yet to be done to fill in some of the gaps in the data. This information will be used needed to determine the best final remedy for the site.

At the Ten-Mile Drain Site, EPA will conduct the investigation and cleanup under the Superfund program using Superfund money. If a party is identified as potentially responsible for the contamination, EPA will then issue a legal order to that party to conduct and pay for the investigation and cleanup.

2. SITE BACKGROUND

2.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

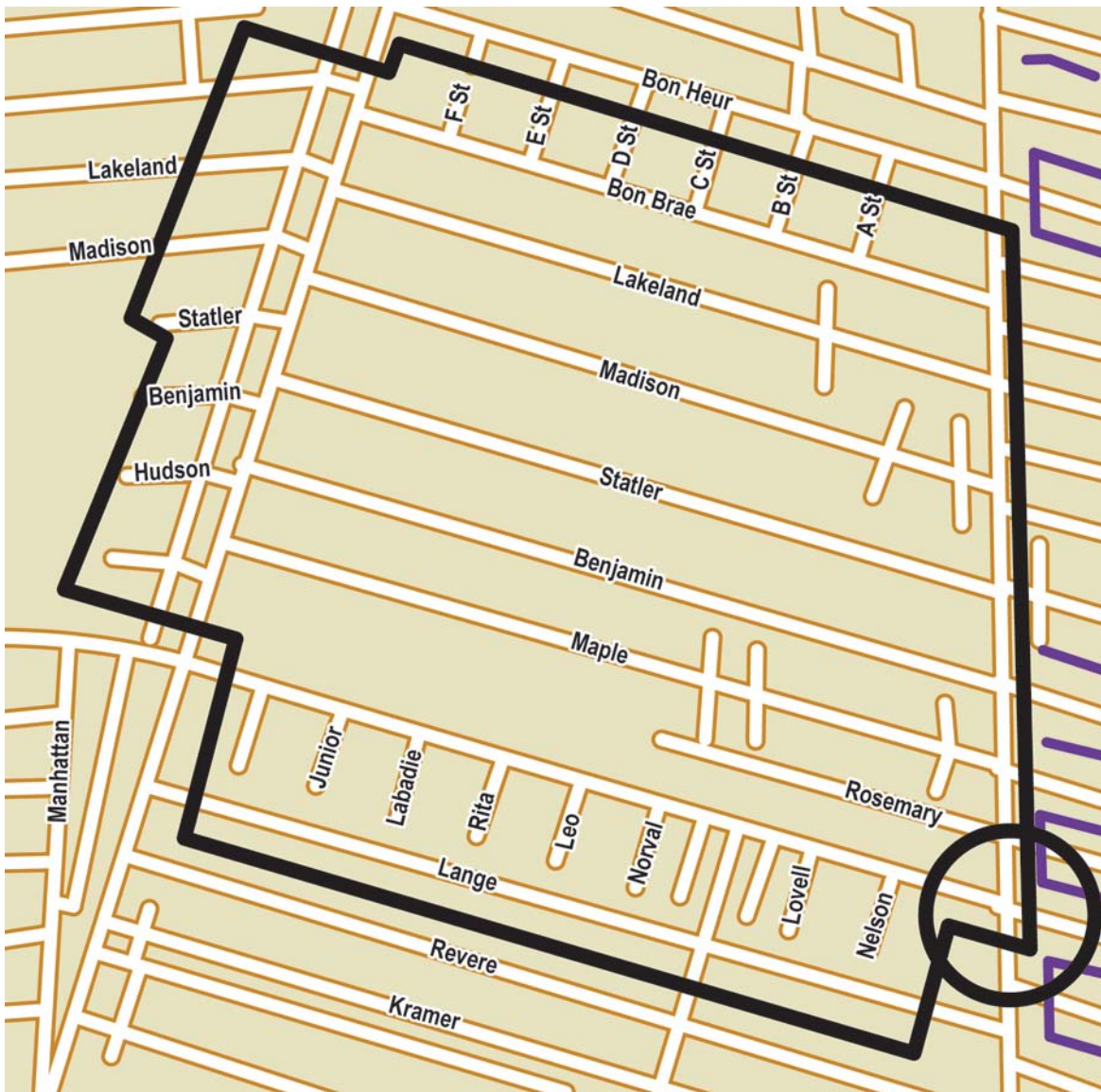
The Ten-Mile Drain Site is located northeast of the city of Detroit and on the western shore of Lake St. Clair, Macomb County, Michigan. The site encompasses a several block area where PCBs have been documented to be present in significant quantities in an underground storm sewer drain system. The ten-mile storm sewer system is about 15 feet underground and empties into two residential canal systems connected to Lake St. Clair. The area of concern for this site includes sewer lines in and around the intersection of Bon Brea Street and Harper Avenue in St Clair Shores, and other areas to be determined for further investigation and sampling.

Over the past nine years, Michigan Department of Natural Resources and the Environment, Macomb County Public Works Office, city of St. Clair Shores, Macomb County Health Department, and EPA's Removal Response staff have done extensive cleanup, responded to residents' concerns and conducted investigations at the site. EPA's work at the Ten-Mile Drain Site will soon move from the removal response phase to a long-term investigation and cleanup phase. EPA's "remedial" staff will begin a comprehensive investigation to fully determine the extent of the contamination. Agency remedial staff as opposed to response personnel works on long-term cleanup projects. The emphasis will be on finding the source and cleaning it up to stop the potential for re-contamination. While cleanup work and sampling has been done in previous investigations, the source has not been found and consequently the drains and canals have been re-contaminated.

In March 2010, the Ten-Mile Drain site was proposed for placement on the National Priorities List. The NPL is a roster of the nation's hazardous waste sites eligible for investigation and cleanup under EPA's Superfund program.

The Agency listed the site on the NPL in September 2010. The transfer of the site to EPA's remedial branch will allow for additional funding and resources, including enforcement.

Figure 1
Ten-Mile Drain Site Location Map



The black outline shows the area of the drainage system. The area is approximately bordered by Bon Brae Street to the north, Jefferson Avenue to the east, Lange Street to the south and Harper Avenue to the west. The drainage pipe outlet from the storm sewer to the canal is shown in the lower right-hand corner of the figure (circled area).

Figure 2
Ten-Mile Drain Storm Water System

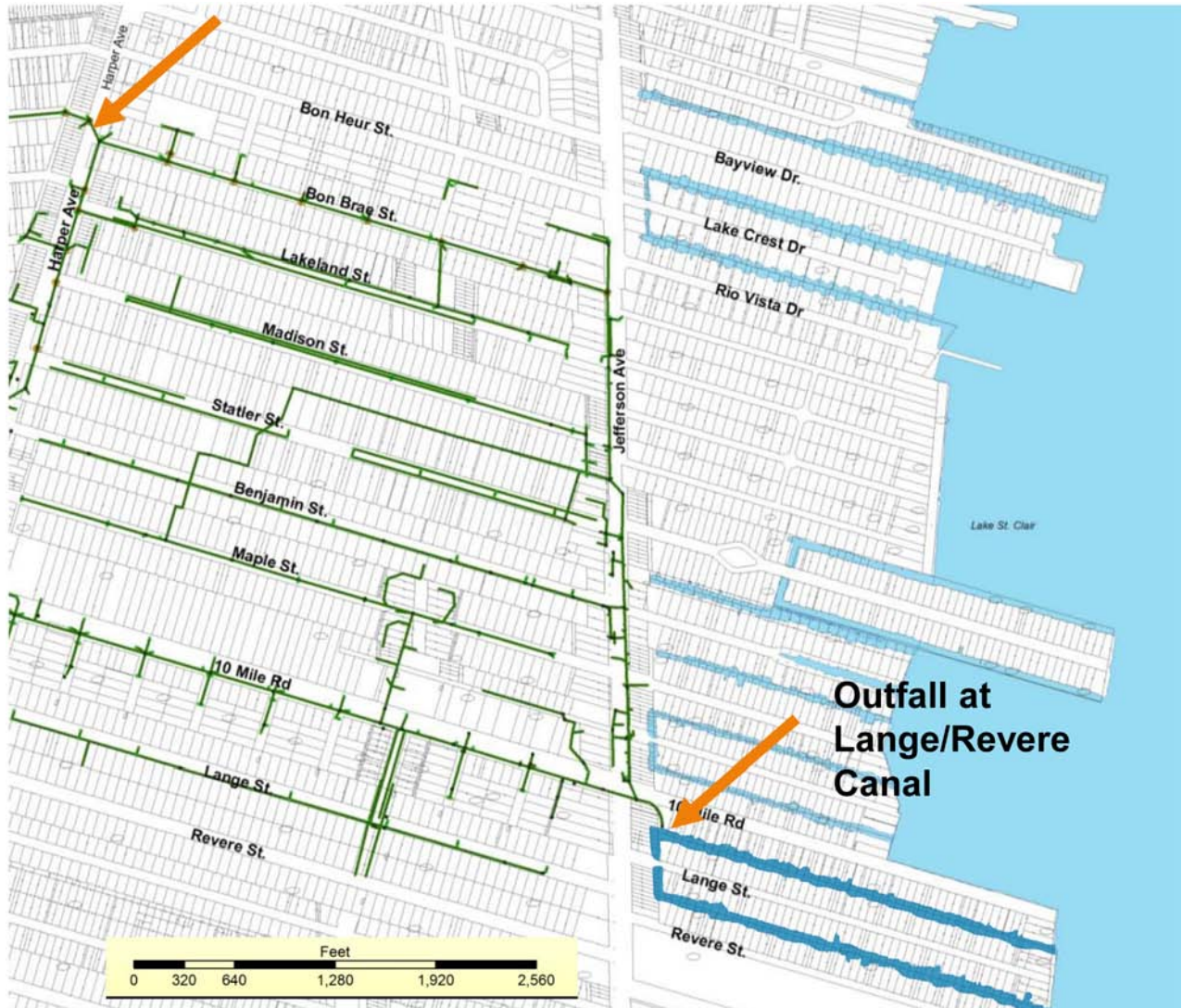


Figure provided by: City of St. Clair Shores, MI (Environmental Consulting & Technology, Inc.).

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Figure 3 Location of weirs in the Ten-Mile Drain Storm Water System



Figure provided by: City of St. Clair Shores, MI (Environmental Consulting & Technology, Inc.).

3. COMMUNITY PROFILE

3.1 ST. CLAIR SHORES

The city of St. Clair Shores is located in Macomb County, Michigan on the western shore of Lake St. Clair. According to the US Census' 2009 Population Estimates and the 2005-2009 American Community Survey¹ census, Midland County has a population of 60,322 with a median age of 44 years. Approximately 59 percent of the households are family households with about 22 percent of those with children under 18. About 16 percent of the nonfamily households are made up of people aged 65 or older. The population is predominantly white population – about 94 percent. The largest minority is Hispanic or Latino making up another 1.5 percent of the population. About 7 percent of the people speak a language other than English at home with 2 percent indicating that they speak English “less than very well”. The percent of people aged 25 years or older who have attained a high school diploma or higher is about 90 percent. The percent of people aged 25 years or older who have attained a bachelor's degree or higher is about 22 percent. About 64 percent of the population aged 16 years or older are in the labor force. The median household income is \$52,034 (in 2009 inflation-adjusted dollars). Approximately 5.4 percent of the families live below the poverty level. The primary industries providing employment include: manufacturing; retail trade; professional, scientific, management, and administrative and waste management services; arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services; finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing; and construction. According to people EPA personnel spoke with during the community interviews conducted in July 2010, there are several retirees who winter outside of St. Clair Shores, a few deaf community members, and a few non-English speaking Asian community members.

3.2 CHRONOLOGY OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

In 2002, EPA established a site information repository at the St. Clair Shores Public Library.

On March 13, 2002, the city of St. Clair Shores and other agencies participated in a public meeting about the project.

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009 American Community Survey, http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ACSSAFFacts?_event=&ActiveGeoDiv=geoSelect&pctxt=fph&lang=en&sse=on&geo_id=16000US2670760&state=04000US26, 2011

In April 2002, EPA mailed out a fact sheet to residents and officials on the site mailing list. The fact sheet updated the community on the status of sampling and investigative work being conducted at the site.

In August 2002, EPA mailed out a fact sheet to residents and officials on the site mailing list explaining the ongoing work being conducted at the site.

On August 14, 2002, EPA participated in a public meeting held at the St. Clair Shores Public Library.

In November 2002, EPA mailed out a fact sheet to residents and officials on the site mailing list explaining the PCB removal and other work being conducted at the site.

In February 2005, EPA participated in a public meeting held in St. Clair Shores updating the community about the ongoing work at the site.

On March 1, 2006, EPA participated in a public meeting held in St. Clair Shores updating the community about the ongoing work at the site.

In June 2010, EPA set up a Web page for the site.

In June 2010, EPA produced and mailed a fact sheet to the mailing list to explain the transition of the site to the remedial division of EPA and to explain how the community can be involved in site activities.

On Aug. 26, 2010 EPA held an open house at St. Clair Shores Public Library and a public meeting at Lakeview High School. An advertisement was placed in the *St. Clair Shores Sentinel* to announce the open house and meeting.

In August 2010, EPA produced a fact sheet that was distributed at the open house and public meeting. The fact sheet was a question and answer format about Health Concerns and PCBs.

EPA has produced numerous news releases about site activities. All of the news releases can be found at the following Web address:

epa.gov/region5/sites/ten-mile-drain/news-releases.

Community involvement will continue throughout the course of the investigation.

3.3 KEY COMMUNITY COMMENTS AND CONCERNS

From July 6-8, 2010, EPA representatives met one-on-one with St. Clair Shores and Macomb County residents and officials as well as members of area environmental groups to discuss community issues and concerns regarding the contamination associated with the Ten-Mile Drain Site. An open house and public meeting held on August 26 also provided additional insight to EPA representatives. From these interactions, EPA developed this CIP.

The following is a summary of the major areas of concern raised during those interviews.

3.3.1 Property Values

Everyone interviewed stated that either they were concerned about the affect of the PCB contamination on area property values or they believed that was a big concern of the community. Many stated that although the economy has been a problem, people are convinced that the PCB contamination has added to the problem. One person said she couldn't give her house away. Another individual said that he bought his home in 2005 completely unaware of the problem for \$114,900 and that now the house next door just sold for \$26,000. He said that even with the bad economy that seems low. Resale is his number one concern. He questioned what they were going to do with their house? While conducting the interviews, EPA personnel noticed a lot of homes for sale and questioned the city about that. However, according to city officials there are approximately 300 for sale now and the average is 400. They said that a year ago 750 homes were for sale. One person interviewed said that he does not want street names disclosed due to concerns about property values.

3.3.2 Stigma of Being a Superfund Site

Most people also said that they were concerned about the stigma of the site being declared a Superfund site. Several people said that when an area has a Superfund site the area property values drop. Many of these people are concerned that the site will be placed on the NPL, but then will not get the funding. They are concerned that they will have the stigma of having a Superfund site in their town with none of the benefits of getting it cleaned up. Several people said that they heard that Superfund is bankrupt. One person asked "If this cleanup costs \$15 million, does EPA have that kind of money?" Several people said they were concerned that listing the site on the NPL will drag down their ability to promote economic development in the area. People asked if EPA would then stop and leave if they ran out

of money? A few people did say that they thought it would be a good thing for the site to be on the NPL. They said they knew that placement on the NPL would be helpful to get money and staff. One individual said that they were optimistic about the change (the Superfund listing).

3.3.3 Health Concerns

Several people stated that they were concerned about the potential health risks posed by the PCBs. A few said that they were really concerned about the high levels of cancer in the area. One woman said that she was very concerned about the health of her grandchildren, who live in the area.

One person interviewed said that PCBs had been found in her sump pump. She said that one of the companies working on the site had sampled the water in her sump pump but not the sludge and wonders if the sludge is worse. She wonders if she should be concerned about the PCBs in the sump?

Several individuals said that there was a lot of cancer in the area. A couple of people did their own health study of 2 ½ streets around their homes and found approximately 134 cases of cancer. They said that they gave this information to the state and that they were ignored. They said that they feel that is a lot of cancer for a 2 ½ street area. These individuals said that if they were told why the state did not believe the cancers were a concern instead of just being ignored, that would have helped, but they said that they thought they were discounted. One of the individuals said that she would give EPA a copy of the information from their research.

A couple stated that they have a letter saying that their property is clean, but they are still concerned that the PCBs are in the street. They said they need to know if their property is actually safe. They said that there are a lot of breaks in the water main in front of their home and were concerned about the safety of their water during and after a break in the water main. They want to know if their water safe after something like that?

A couple of people interviewed said they believed there has been a distinct attempt by the agencies involved at minimizing the health risk and/or potential exposure.

A few officials said that there is a perception of health issues. They said that they do not think there really are health issues due to the lack of a route of exposure, but the perception is there and that is a problem.

3.3.4 Frustration That Source Has Not Been Found

Most people interviewed stated that the source not being found is cause for a huge amount of frustration for everyone. Several people said they were frustrated that city, state and federal agencies have been working on the project for so long and have not found the source. A couple of people stated that they thought the project has turned into a money maker for a lot of people working on it. People quoted different amounts of money that they believed had already been spent on the project (in millions) and then said it had been a waste of money because the PCBs are still there. One individual said that they didn't feel the people working on the site had done enough investigating. Another person said that they thought "there is more contamination out there – (the area) was a good dumping spot years ago." Most people said that they "really want the source found!" Several people also questioned what would happen if the source was not found. They wondered if EPA had a plan for that situation. One person said that it "seems like they are not putting two and two together." Another said "the agencies have just been picking at it over the years - they need to give it full effort." Several St. Clair Shores officials said that they are frustrated that they have not resolved this for the residents.

3.3.5 Containing the Contamination

Several people interviewed stated that they believed that if the source could not be found, the agencies need to contain it somehow. A couple of people said they thought the water coming out of the drains should be filtered and keep the PCBs in the drains. They said that then the cleanup could be focused on the drains. One individual said he has a friend that could come up with a filter that would work.

3.3.6 Concerns related to previous removal action

Virtually everyone interviewed said that there has been a lack of communication between the city, state and federal agencies involved in the previous cleanups and the community. Several people stated that no one knew until December 2009 that the agencies were conducting sampling to determine placement on the NPL. They said they understood that the agencies had been conducting a study for a year and a half or more and no one knew. Many people said the lack of transparency has been a real problem. They said that there needs to be complete transparency. They went on to say that people have become disillusioned due to the lack of communication. However, they said if the agencies really come across as genuine, people will come back. People stated that the problem needs to be described better and that facts would help. They said to "just keep everyone informed and give straight answers good or bad." A few people said they don't feel they are part of the process. A couple people said that

not everyone wants the information about the contamination or the location of the contamination out, possibly due to property value concerns.

A couple of people who live along the canals, said that they were not even told that the drains were going to be cleaned out in the spring of 2010 and they noticed that during the cleaning a lot of “muck” was released into the canal. These said they would like to know how much EPA was involved in cleaning the drains. They said that if EPA knew, the agency should have informed the residents. These individuals said that they felt that it was a way of flushing out the PCBs before starting this most recent investigation.

There were also comments about the weirs that were installed and Spring of 2010 and their purpose. Several people interviewed explained that they did not think the weirs are working to stop the flow of sediment. The weirs are semi-circular metal barriers placed on the bottom half of the sewer pipes to stop the movement of PCBs that sink to the bottom but still allow water to flow through over the top. These individuals said that they believed that the grain size of the PCB-contaminated sediment was too small to settle out. They were concerned that the community in general believes that the weirs will stop the PCBs, but these individuals do not believe they will.

3.3.7 Lack of Fish Advisories Specific to the Canals

Several people expressed concern that there is no specific fish advisory for the canals. They said the canals are much more contaminated than the lake; therefore the canals should have specific advisories. These individuals also said they thought there should be an advisory specific to the canals because people are eating fish from the canals. A few state officials said that the lake advisory covers the canals, and is therefore good enough. A couple of people interviewed questioned whether signs could be put along the canals because it is private land. A couple of people said that the fish in the canals should be sampled. One individual said that he thought people should also be warned not to water their lawns or gardens with water from the canals. Macomb County Health Department officials said that they have a hotline that gives warnings about water and soil.

3.3.8 Perception of Agencies Involved

Most of the people interviewed said that they were unhappy with the lack of effectiveness of all the agencies involved in the investigation and cleanup at the site. One person said that they all “dropped the ball.” A few people stated that the first EPA person that came out of Washington was not very helpful. They said that people wanted to know about health

concerns and that EPA official said there was no danger. The community members said they felt they were being discounted. A couple of people said that all of the agencies are covering themselves. A few people said that there is a distrust of all of those involved in the project. People said that they did not think the county or the state had done their job and that the city should have been more on top of the project. A couple of people stated that they thought the city might know what the source is but is covering it up.

3.3.9 Length of Time for Cleanup

Everyone interviewed expressed concern that the site had not been cleaned up and that the project was taking such a long time. People said that they were running out of patience and they just want it cleaned up. Several people asked what the anticipated timeframe was for the cleanup. They said that “there needs to be an end – just when we think it is gone, it is back.”

3.3.10 Concern about Lake St. Clair

Many people interviewed either expressed concern about PCB contamination in the lake or the perception of contamination of the lake. One person interviewed said she would not want anyone swimming in the lake near the shore. That individual said she was glad there is a pool for kids to swim in. A couple people said that you “see fewer families at the beaches now.” They said that they thought that the PCB contamination is at least partially to blame for less people at the beaches. Several people said that there are already issues with e-coli and the PCB contamination just adds to that concern. A few of the people interviewed said that some of the environmental groups have hurt the reputation of the lake.

3.3.11 Media Coverage

Most people interviewed stated that, while the articles in the local newspapers about the site were usually factual, they were disappointed that the headlines had often been “attention grabbing.” Several people said that they were concerned about the negative impact the headlines may have had on people who do not read the articles. A few people stated that the site is only covered in the news when something happens.

3.3.12 Awareness of the General Community

A couple of people said that they thought people in general in St. Clair Shores were not aware of the contamination. Others said that some people outside the city lump the whole city together with regard to the contamination. They said that they believe people outside St. Clair Shores

do not distinguish between the different areas and believe that the whole city is contaminated. One person stated that he thought only people in the affected area really care about the contamination.

3.3.13 Concern about Wildlife

One individual interviewed said that he was concerned about the affect of the PCBs on the waterfowl.

3.3.14 Third Party Resources

Several people interviewed stated that they thought people in the community trusted Dr. Ed van Hees and Dr. Schwiezer of Wayne State University. These people suggested EPA using these professors as a resource.

3.3.15 Issues or Topics to Address

People interviewed said that they think the following topics should be covered in future fact sheets:

- Superfund funding
- The Superfund process
- What Superfund listing is going to do
- Affect on property values after Superfund cleanups complete
- List all potential sources and explain which ones have been investigated and sampled.
- Describe potential routes of exposure
- The effectiveness of the liners in the drains
- Update on site work
- Human and environmental health information
- Depth of the PCBs
- Explain that PCBs are not in the air
- Results of ground penetrating study

3.3.16 Distribution of Information

Several people interviewed expressed concern about the lack of communication, particularly in the past, regarding the investigation and cleanup. They said that they do not feel that they are getting answers. One person said that it would help to involve people at every step of the way.

When asked about the best ways for EPA to communicate information, people suggested the following methods:

- Regular mail (people interviewed said that they thought this is the best means for older residents)
- Ads or articles in the St. Clair Shores Sentinel
- Local cable television shows (Some people said that older people do not all have cable to watch the St. Clair Shores cable information though)
- Public meetings and open houses (People interviewed said to make sure to have a day time slot for the seniors)
- City and EPA Web sites (People interviewed said that a lot of older people do not have computers, so do not rely solely on Web sites.)
- Place fact sheets at public locations like the city hall, library, etc.
- Door to door canvassing
- E-mail for those that have it
- Put information in church bulletins
- St. Clair Shores newsletter
- Do a Superfund 101 workshop

It is important to note that, according to local officials, community involvement in St. Clair Shores changes depending on the time of year. They said that there are a lot of snowbirds and it is best to avoid holding important activities from November to May.

3.3.17 Community Input on Source Investigation

Many people interviewed said that they gave EPA information on where they thought the source of the contamination was, but they said that they do not believe it was followed up on. Several people said that they felt their opinions were discounted. A couple people talked about an FBI agent stating that whatever potential source they could come up with did not matter if they did not have pictures. People interviewed said this really upset those trying to provide useful information.

A few of people remembered transformers being in the county ditch. They said they were told the transformers were dumped in the Old Martin Drain area. Some said the transformers were also dumped in the lake. A few people said that they saw and many others said that they heard about different activities on the corner of Bon Brae and Harper. These activities included things like: dumping by Detroit Edison and Detroit Edison trucks and transformers being seen there over the years. People said that they understood that Detroit Edison did not own the property, but they questioned whether the company may have leased the property. People asked EPA to go back to who owned it, who leased it and to whom.

Several people also talked about missing documents and a suspicious lawyer that residents thought was spying on them on behalf of Detroit Edison.

Another potential source that many people talked about was buried transformers along a road that was paved years ago. A county employee explained that a road worker said that when he was paving a road, he and other workers took transformers, dumped them along the road and buried them because they were causing a problem while they were working.

Still another potential source was the result of a tornado that went through the area in 1983. People said that they understood that a spike in the level of PCBs in 1983 coincides with the timing of the tornado, which destroyed many transformers throughout the area. According to one person, from May 2 -9, 1983 there are a lot of articles and photos about the tornado and about transformers blowing up.

Another potential lead people asked EPA to follow was in reference to a Detroit Edison memo dated September 10, 1983 which talked about poor the handling of transformers. A map attached to the memo showed no issues in St. Clair Shores, but that seemed suspicious to some residents.

Several people interviewed said that they had given the information they had to at least one of the agencies or companies involved in the investigation and cleanup. Many people said that they thought there is likely more than one source. County officials said that they get random tips on sources, which they then give to the city or state. Other potential sources mentioned by those interviewed include a former plastics factory, a gas station, an old landfill and a car wash. One individual suggested that EPA overlay all construction trenches and follow them saying they are a conduit for the PCBs.

4. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM

Community involvement objectives and activities have been developed to encourage public participation during upcoming activities at the site. They are intended to ensure that residents and interested officials are informed about activities taking place at the Ten-Mile Drain Site and, at appropriate times, have opportunities to provide input during the investigation and cleanup process. To be effective, the community involvement program must be formulated according to the community's need for information, and its interest and willingness to participate in the process.

The following objectives have been developed as a guideline for the implementation of community involvement activities.

4.1 ENLIST THE SUPPORT AND PARTICIPATION OF LOCAL OFFICIALS AND COMMUNITY LEADERS

Local officials and community leaders provide an invaluable resource in EPA's effort to understand and monitor community concerns. Local officials' and community leaders' frequent contact with residents provides direct lines of communication in which questions and concerns may be addressed or referred to EPA. It is essential that local officials be informed of site activities, plans, findings, and developments. Appropriate officials and community leaders to keep informed and involved include individuals listed in Appendix C of this CIP.

4.2 IDENTIFY AND ASSESS RESIDENT PERCEPTION OF THE SITE

Information regarding resident concern and perception of the site is indispensable. As of the publication of this document, the primary concerns are: property values, the stigma of being designated a Superfund site, health concerns, finding the source, the lack of communication, etc. Understanding these concerns will help EPA focus the level of effort for community involvement at the site. Background information and the direction of local concern will determine those activities that best meet the community's needs.

4.3 PROVIDE FOLLOW-UP EXPLANATIONS ABOUT TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES AND CONTAMINANTS

Concise, easily understood and timely information should be available to area residents concerning the schedule of technical activities, their purpose, and their outcome. A written, basic description and discussion of PCBs and any other contaminants found should be provided so that residents understand possible threats to the public. The community involvement staff should also attempt to identify special situations or concerns where more specialized information is desired by individuals or groups. Finally, to ensure that inquiries from the community are handled efficiently and consistently, EPA should continue to maintain a single point of contact.

4.4 INFORM THE COMMUNITY ABOUT THE PROCEDURES, POLICIES AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE EPA EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND REMOVAL PROGRAM AND THE REMEDIAL PROGRAM

Many individuals interviewed regarding the Ten-Mile Drain Site did not fully understand EPA's Emergency Response and Removal program or Remedial program. To dispel possible confusion about EPA's purpose and responsibilities at the site, an effort should be made to circulate basic information to the community describing the process. EPA terms, abbreviations and acronyms, policies and procedures should also be explained as site activities progress.

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

5. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT TECHNIQUES

U.S. laws and EPA policy require that certain community involvement activities be conducted at designated milestones during the investigation and cleanup process. In addition, EPA Region 5 undertakes other activities to strengthen its communication with those affected by the contamination. A member of the EPA Region 5 community involvement staff has been designated to respond directly to media and public inquiries regarding site activities. Activities that will be conducted during the cleanup of the contamination are described below.

5.1 MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH LOCAL OFFICIALS, COMMUNITY LEADERS AND RESIDENTS

The process of community interviews has already established an initial communications link between the community and EPA. Furthermore, the community involvement coordinator for the site has been designated by EPA as a contact person (See Appendix C – EPA Representatives). Access to a contact person reduces the frustration that may accompany attempts to obtain information and communicate with the several agencies and organizations involved in the cleanup. The community involvement coordinator will continue to maintain contact with the appropriate local officials, community leaders and residents to provide them the opportunity to address any issues that may arise during the investigation and cleanup at the site.

5.2 PROVIDE SITE AND EPA EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND REMOVAL PROGRAM AND REMEDIAL PROGRAM INFORMATION ON THE INTERNET

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

Information on EPA's Emergency Response and Removal Program and the Remedial Program and the site will be provided on the following EPA Web site:

<http://epa.gov/region5/sites/tenmiledrain>

5.3 MAINTAIN INFORMATION REPOSITORIES

EPA policy requires the establishment of an information repository for any site where EPA cleanup activities are being conducted. An information repository is a designated location (usually a library or other public building), which houses a file of site-specific documents and general information about EPA programs. A site file found in an information repository typically includes legal documents, work plans, technical reports, and copies of laws that are applicable and relevant to activities at the site. Establishment of an information repository makes the site-related information more accessible to the public. EPA has established a repository for the Ten-Mile Drain Site. Its location is listed in Appendix B of this CIP. Many documents, plans and other finalized written materials generated during the investigation and cleanup have been and will continue to be placed in the repository. EPA will notify community groups, local officials, and interested residents on the mailing list of their locations.

5.4 COORDINATE WITH THE OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS ON NEWS RELEASES

Prepared statements will be released to local newspapers, and radio and television stations to announce any significant findings at the site during the investigation and cleanup, and to notify the community of any public meetings. Additional news releases are advisable at the completion of the cleanup. The Community Involvement Section will coordinate with the Office of Public Affairs on the writing and distribution of news releases to the news media in Appendix C and other appropriate news media. News releases will be included in the site file at the information repository and posted on the site's Web page at: www.epa.gov/region5/news.

5.5 PREPARE AND DISTRIBUTE FACT SHEETS OR UPDATE REPORTS

Fact sheets and update reports, written in non-technical language will be produced to coincide with particular milestones during the investigation and cleanup process, are intended to provide the community with detailed information about the site. In addition, other fact sheets or update reports may be developed to respond to specific community information needs. Issues to address in fact sheets include information on the investigation and cleanup, the search for the source, PCBs, Superfund, potential sources, etc. These fact sheets and update reports will be placed in the information repository and sent to all parties on the mailing list. They may

also be placed at additional public locations in town like the city hall, senior center, etc.

Information may also be placed on EPA Region 5's Web page at: www.epa.gov/region5/sites/tenmiledrain.

5.6 HOLD PUBLIC MEETINGS AND HEARINGS

A public meeting provides an opportunity for EPA to present specific information and a proposed course of action. EPA staff is available to provide information and answer questions. A public meeting is not a formal public hearing where testimony is received. Instead it might be a meeting to exchange information or comments. Public meetings provide community members with an opportunity to express their concerns to and ask questions of the EPA, state, or local government officials. In addition, EPA holds informal open-house style meetings, called availability sessions, where residents can meet EPA experts one-on-one to discuss the activities at the site. Public meetings or informal availability sessions may be held at various times throughout the investigation and cleanup process. Scheduling meetings should remain flexible to account for technical milestones and public interest. A public hearing is a formal meeting wherein 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 also are posted to the Web.

5.7 PUBLISH NOTICES OR NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS

A public notice may be placed if significant findings are made during the investigation and cleanup at the site or upon completion of the cleanup. Notices or newspaper advertisements also will be published to announce all public meetings and hearings conducted by EPA.

5.8 WORK WITH A COMMUNITY ADVISORY GROUP ON TECHNICAL ISSUES

EPA may work with or provide assistance to a community advisory group, or CAG, on technical issues. This can provide a way for the community to provide input on site technical issues and become more involved in the decision-making process. It can also provide a way for EPA to explain, in greater detail, the site technical information. Further, involvement with a CAG can provide a forum for EPA and the various members of the group to discuss their concerns and learn from each other.

6. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITY TIMEFRAME

Figure 4
Timeframe for Community Involvement Activities

Community Involvement Activities	Timeframe
1. Maintain contact with local officials, community leaders and residents	Ongoing
2. Provide site and Superfund information on the Internet	Ongoing
3. Maintain information repositories	Ongoing
4. Coordinate with the office of public affairs on news releases	As needed
5. Prepare and distribute fact sheets or update reports	As needed
6. Hold public meetings and hearings	As needed
7. Public notices or newspaper advertisements	As needed
8. Work with the CAG on technical issues	Ongoing

APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY

Community Advisory Group

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

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 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. Under the program, EPA can either:

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

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.

National Contingency Plan

The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, more commonly called the National Contingency Plan or NCP, is the federal government's blueprint for responding to oil spills and hazardous substance releases. The NCP was developed and published in 1968 in response to a massive oil spill. This plan provided the first comprehensive system of accident reporting, spill containment and cleanup, and established a response headquarters, a national reaction team and regional reaction teams.

Congress has broadened the scope of the NCP over the years. As required by the Clean Water Act of 1972, the NCP was revised the following year to include a framework for responding to hazardous substance spills as well as oil discharges. Following the passage of the Superfund law in 1980, the NCP was broadened to cover releases at hazardous waste sites requiring emergency removal actions. Over the years, additional revisions have been made to the NCP to keep pace with additional legislation. The latest revisions to the NCP were finalized in 1994 to reflect the oil spill provisions of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990.

It is in accordance with the NCP that EPA is required to conduct community interviews and develop a community involvement plan.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls

Polychlorinated biphenyls, or PCBs, are a group of chemicals originally used in industrial processes. PCBs have also been used in products such as sealants, rubber, paints, plastics, printing ink and insecticides. All PCBs are man-made; there are no known natural sources of PCBs in the environment. PCBs are either oily liquids or solids. They are colorless to light yellow and do not have a known smell or taste. PCBs do not readily dissolve in water or easily break down in the environment. In 1977 PCB production was banned in the U.S. PCBs can pose potential health risks through eating contaminated food, soil, or water; through direct contact; or through breathing PCB-contaminated air or particles. EPA considers PCBs as possibly cancer-causing chemicals. For more information on PCBs, see the following Website: www.atsdr.cdc.gov/tfacts17.html

Superfund

The commonly used term for the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (see Page A-1).

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act

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

APPENDIX B

INFORMATION REPOSITORY AND PUBLIC MEETING LOCATIONS

B.1 INFORMATION REPOSITORY

The information repository for the Ten-Mile Drain Site is available for public review at the following location:

St. Clair Shores Public Library
22500 Eleven Mile Road
St. Clair Shores, MI 48081

586-771-9020

Summer Hours:

(Memorial Day – Labor Day)

Monday – Thursday: 9 a.m. – 9 p.m.

Friday: 9 a.m. – 5 p.m.

Saturday & Sunday: Closed

Fall/Winter Hours:

(Labor Day – Memorial Day)

Monday – Thursday: 9 a.m. – 9 p.m.

Friday & Saturday: 9 a.m. – 5 p.m.

Sunday: Closed

An additional site file can also be reviewed at EPA offices in Chicago:

EPA Region 5

Documents Management Section

77 W. Jackson Blvd.

Chicago, IL 60604

312-886-6541 (Call for an appointment)

B.2 PUBLIC MEETING FACILITIES

St. Clair Shores Public Library

22500 Eleven Mile Road
St. Clair Shores, MI 48081

Capacity: 85 people

Contact: Diane Egan 586-447-3370

Fax: 586-771-8935

Cost: No charge

Lakeview High School

21100 East 11 Mile Road
St. Clair Shores, MI 48081

Capacity: 300-400 people (New Cafeteria)
200 people (Old Cafeteria)
1500 people (R.H. Schaublin Auditorium)

Contact: Warren Wilson 586-445-4000, Ext. 2755

Fax: 586-445-4029

Cost: No charge

City Council Chambers

27600 Jefferson Circle Dr.
St. Clair Shores, MI 48081

Capacity: 125 people

Contact: Mary Jane D'Herde 586-447-3414

Fax: 586-771-8935

Cost: No charge

7. Blossom Heath Inn Banquet Center

24800 Jefferson Ave.
St. Clair Shores, MI 48080

Capacity: 250 people

8. Contact: Katie Habarth 586-771-2300

9. Fax: 586-771-2234

10. Cost: \$400

11.

Contact Mary Jane D'Herde for assistance in scheduling any local meeting.

APPENDIX C

LIST OF CONTACTS (as of August 2011)

C.1 FEDERAL ELECTED OFFICIALS

Senator Carl Levin
269 Russell Senate Office Building
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Web: levin.senate.gov

District Office

30500 Van Dyke, Suite 206
Warren, MI 48093

586-573-9145
Fax: 586-573-8260

Senator Debbie Stabenow
133 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

202-224-4822
Fax: 202-228-0325
E-mail: senator@stabenow.senate.gov

District Office

243 W. Congress, Suite 550
Detroit, MI 48226

313-961-4330
Fax: 313-961-7566

Representative Sander Levin
1236 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

202-225-4961
Fax: 202-226-1033
Web: house.gov/levin

District Office

27085 Gratiot Ave.
Roseville, MI 48066

586-498-7122
Fax: 586-498-7123

C.2 STATE ELECTED OFFICIALS

Governor Rick Snyder
Office of the Governor
P.O. Box 30013
Lansing, MI 48909
517-373-3400
Fax: 517-335-6863
E-mail: Rick.Snyder@michigan.gov

District Office

Governor SE Mich. Office
3022 W. Grand Blvd.
Cadillac Place, Suite 14-150
Detroit, MI 48202
313-456-0010
Fax: 313-456-0001

Senator Steven Bieda
P.O. Box 30036
Lansing, MI 48909-7536
517-373-8360
Fax: 517-373-9230
E-mail: sensbieda@senate.michigan.gov

Representative Anthony V. Forlini
P.O. Box 30014
Lansing, MI 48909
517-373-0113
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E-mail: AnthonyForlini@house.mi.gov

C.3 MACOMB COUNTY OFFICIALS

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Phillip DiMaria (District 3)
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George Morehouse Fire Chief 27600 Jefferson Circle Dr. St. Clair Shores, MI 48081	586-445-5380 Fax: 586-445-4031 E-mail: morehouseg@scsmi.net
Cynthia Bieniek Archivist/Librarian 27600 Jefferson Circle Dr. St. Clair Shores, MI 48081	586-771-9020 Fax: 586-771-8935 E-mail: bieniekc@libcoop.net

C.5 EPA REPRESENTATIVES

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Autumn Lawson
Project Manager
Specialized Sampling Unit/Superfund
Michigan Department of Natural Resources
And Environment
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525 W. Allegan
P.O. Box 30426
Lansing, MI 48909-7926

517-241-2120
Fax: 517-241-3571
E-mail: lawsona@michigan.gov

C.7 NEWS MEDIA

C.7.1 Newspaper

Amy Carlisle, Display Advertising Manager 586-498-1056
St. Clair Shores Sentinel (weekly) Fax: 586-498-9631
13650 11 Mile Rd. E-mail: amyv@candgnews.com
Warren, MI 48089 E-mail: ads@candgnews.com
(Julie Snyder, Reporter) 586-498-1039
E-mail: jsnyder@candgnews.com

The *St. Clair Shores Sentinel* goes to every household free.

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 100 Macomb Daily Dr.
 Mount Clemens, MI 48043 On-line advertising: onlineads@21stcenturynewspapers.com
 Everyone does not get *The Macomb Daily* because there is a charge.

Detroit Free Press (Thursday, Friday Sunday
 in print and Daily on-line)
 Display Advertising 313-222-2700
 Detroit Media Partnership Fax: 313-222-5981
 615 W. Lafayette Blvd.
 Detroit, MI 48226
 Christina Hall, Macomb County Reporter E-mail: chall@freepress.com

The Detroit News (Thursday, Friday Sunday
 in print and Daily on-line)
 Display Advertising 313-222-2700
 Detroit Media Partnership Fax: 313-496-5400
 615 W. Lafayette Blvd.
 Detroit, MI 48226
 Jim Lynch, Environmental Reporter 313-222-2034
 E-mail: jlynch@detnews.com

C.8.2 TELEVISION

WXYZ-TV Channel 7 (ABC) 248-827-7777
 20777 W. 10 Mile Rd. Fax: 248-827-9444
 Southfield, MI 48037 Web: www.wxyz.com

WDIV-TV Channel 4 (NBC) 313-222-0500
 550 W. Lafayette Fax: 313-222-0592
 Detroit, MI 48226-3140 Web: www.clickondetroit.com

WWJ-TV Channel 62 (CBS) 248-355-7000
 26905 West 11 Mile Rd. Fax: 248-355-7078
 Southfield, MI 48033 Web: http://wwjtv.com

WKBD-TV Channel 50 (CW) 248-355-7000
 26905 West 11 Mile Rd. Fax: 248-355-7078
 Southfield, MI 48033 Web: http://cw50detroit.com

WJBK-TV Channel 2 (FOX) 248-557-2000
 P.O. Box 2000 Fax: 248-557-1199
 16550 West 9 Mile Rd. Web: www.myfoxdetroit.com
 Southfield, MI 48037-2000
 (Channel 2 News is popular because it comes on a 10 p.m.)

C.8.3 RADIO

WRCJ – 90.9 FM (Classical and Jazz) 248-305-3900
 1 Clover Court Fax: 313-494-6087
 Wixom, MI 48393-2247 Web: dptvmedia.org and dptv.org

WMXD – 92.3 FM (Soul and R&B) 248-324-5800
 27675 Halsted Rd. Fax: 248-848-1631
 Farmington Hills, MI 48331 Web: www.wmxd.com

WCSX – 94.7 FM (Classic Rock) 248-398-9470
 One Radio Plaza Fax: 248-398-9279
 Ferndale, MI 48220 Web: www.wcsx.com

WKQI – 95.5 FM (Hit Music) 248-324-5800
 27675 Halsted Rd. Fax: 248-848-1631
 Farmington Hills, MI 48331 Web: www.channel955.com

WDVD – 96.3 FM (Today's Hits) 313-871-3030
 3011 West Grand Blvd. Fax: 313-875-9636
 Suite 800 - Fisher Building Web: www.963wdvd.com
 Detroit, MI 48202

WRCJ – 97.1 FM and 1270 AM Fax: 248-855-1302
 (Sports Talk) 248-855-5100 Web: wxyt.cbslocal.com
 31555 W. 14 Mile, Suite 102
 Farmington Hills, MI 48334

WJLB – 97.9 FM (Hip-Hop and R&B) 248-324-5800
 27675 Halsted Rd. Fax: 248-848-1631
 Farmington Hills, MI 48331 Web: www.fm98wjlb.com

WYCD – 99.5 FM (Country) 248-581-2200
 2201 Woodward Heights Blvd. Fax: 248-546-5446
 Ferndale, MI 48220 Web: www.wycd.radio.com

WNIC – 100.3 FM (Today's Variety) 248-324-5800
 27675 Halsted Rd. Fax: 248-848-1631
 Farmington Hills, MI 48331 Web: www.wnic.com

WRIF – 101.1 FM (Rock) One Radio Plaza Ferndale, MI 48220	248-324-5800 Fax: 248-848-1631 Web: www.wrif.com
WDET – 101.9 FM (Public Radio) 4600 Cass Ave. Detroit, MI 48201	313-577-8644 Fax: 313-577-1300 E-mail: news@wdetfm.org
WOMC – 104.3 FM (Greatest Hits) 2201 Woodward Heights Blvd. Ferndale, MI 48220-1511	248-581-2200 Fax: 248-546-5446 Web: www.womc.radio.com
WMGC – 105.1 FM (Hits) One Radio Plaza Ferndale, MI 48220	248-414-5600 Fax: 248-399-5963 Web: www.detroitmagic.com
WDMK – 105.9 Kiss FM (Urban Contemporary) 3250 Franklin Detroit, MI 48207	313-259-2000 Fax: 313-259-7011 Web: www.kissdetroit.com
WDTW – 106.7 FM (Hits) 27675 Halsted Rd. Farmington Hills, MI 48331	248-324-5800 Fax: 248-848-1631 Web: www.1067thebeat.com
WGPR – 107.5 FM (R&B) 3146 E. Jefferson Detroit, MI 48207	313-259-8862 Fax: 313-259-6662 Web: www.wgprdetroit.com
WJR – 760 AM (News Talk) 3011 West Grand Blvd., Suite 800 Detroit, MI 48202	313-875-4440 Fax: 313-875-1988 Web: www.wjr.net
WWJ– 950 AM (News) 26495 American Dr. Southfield, MI 48034	248-945-9950 Fax: 248-304-4970 Web: www.wwj.com Press Releases: wwjnewsroom@cbsradio.com
WCHB – 1200 AM (News) 3250 Franklin St. Detroit, MI 48207	313-259-2000 Fax: 313-259-7011 Web: www.wchbnewsdetroit.com
WDTW – 1310 AM (Progressive Talk) 27675 Halsted Rd. Farmington Hills, MI 48331	248-324-5800 Fax: 248-848-1631 Web: www.1310wdtw.com

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WDTK – 1400 AM (News Talk)	248-581-1234
Two Radio Plaza	Fax: 248-581-1231
Ferndale, MI 48220-2129	Web: www.wdtkam.com

C.9 OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES

St. Clair Shores Waterfront Environmental Committee 27600 Jefferson Circle Dr. St. Clair Shores, Michigan 48081	586-447-3303 Fax: 586-443-4850 E-mail: scswateradvisory@lycos.com Web: www.angelfire.com/mi4/scswateradvisory
Harper Avenue Business Association P.O. Box 583 St. Clair Shores, MI 48080-0583	586-776-9532 Web: www.harperavenuebusiness.com
St. Clair Shores Senior Center 20000 Stephens St. St. Clair Shores, MI 48081	586-445-0996
Clean Water Action Clinton Township 23885 Denton St., Suite B Clinton Township, MI 48036	586-783-3277 Fax: 586-783-4033 Web: www.cleanwateraction.org/mi/
Metro East Chamber of Commerce 27601 Jefferson Ave. St. Clair Shores, MI 48081-2053	586-777-2741 Fax: 586-777-4811 Web: www.metroeastchamber.org
Shorewood Kiwanis P.O. Box 87 St. Clair Shores, MI 48080-0087	E-mail: secretary@shorewoodkiwanis.org
The Nautical Mile P.O. Box 806355 St. Clair Shores, Michigan 48080	586-777-7100 Fax: 586-778-0698 E-mail: info@nauticalmile.org
St. Clair Shores Optimists	248-738-7735 Web: Scsoptimists.org
Jaycees	586-777-0611 E-mail: ShoresAreaJaycees@yahoo.com
The American Legion 28444 Utica Rd. Roseville, MI 48066	586-775-9856

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