



Allied Paper Inc./Portage Creek/Kalamazoo River Superfund Site Community Involvement Plan

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN ORGANIZATION

INTRODUCTION	2
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTION PLAN	4
Communication	4
Information repositories	5
EPA presence and contacts	5
Community Advisory Groups	6
Assistance Programs	6
SITE LOCATION AND FEATURES	7
THE COMMUNITIES	8
Community Profiles	8
Community Issues and Concerns	10
 APPENDICES	
Appendix A: Site Background	12
History.....	12
Contaminants.....	12
Potentially Responsible Parties	12
Appendix B : Key Contacts	16
Appendix C: Community Resources	27
Appendix D: Community Engagement and the Superfund Process	28
Appendix E: Acronyms	30
Appendix F: Glossary	31

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

INTRODUCTION

This document is an update to the March 2008 **Community Involvement Plan (CIP)** for the Allied Paper/Portage Creek/Kalamazoo River Superfund site. The CIP provides information about community concerns and presents a plan to enhance communication between residents and **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)** as cleanup of the site moves forward. Site history and contact information for agency staff and local officials are included in the **Appendices** at the end of this document. Words in **bold** are defined in **Appendix F**.

EPA designed this plan to address the specific needs of communities along the Kalamazoo River and outline a framework for community members to participate in **cleanup** decisions. This CIP details EPA's plan for addressing community concerns, explains how EPA will provide community members with information, and outlines resources available aid community participation in the **Superfund** process. The Agency welcomes suggestions for improvement upon this CIP from community members at any time.

In order to tailor this plan to fit the needs of the community, EPA used several sources of information:

- Conversations with community members at meetings, **community interviews**, and local events.
- Community demographic information.
- Information from previous CIPs.

Agency staff conducted interviews in May through July 2017 with residents, neighborhood organizations, and local officials interested in the Kalamazoo River cleanup efforts. The additional insights gathered from these conversations are included in this plan.

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

Highlights:

Community Involvement Goals	3
Community Involvement Action Plan	5
About the Communities	9
Issues and Concerns.....	11

EPA welcomes community input:

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

**Diane Russell
Community Involvement Coordinator
1300 Bluff St., Suite 140
Flint, MI 48504**

**russell.diane@epa.gov
989-395-3493**

Community Engagement is Essential to the Success of Superfund Cleanups

Community members provide valuable insight that helps EPA ensure **contamination** is addressed in a way that protects people and the **environment**.

Residents, business owners, local community organizations, and local government officials can provide important information about a hazardous site. Through **community involvement**, residents are able to share local knowledge that can help EPA determine the location of contamination, the number of people potentially exposed to the contamination, and sources of the **contaminants**. Not only does community involvement help EPA do a more effective cleanup, it also gives people an opportunity to shape the decisions being made about their community.

EPA seeks to interact with the community at local events and go above and beyond providing information at **public meetings**.

EPA seeks to interact with the community at local events and go above and beyond providing information at public meetings

Community Involvement Goals:

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



COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTION PLAN

This action plan outlines how EPA will share information and involve the community in the decision-making process for the duration of the cleanup.

Community members can provide input at any time by contacting EPA's **Community Involvement Coordinator**.

Diane Russell
Community Involvement Coordinator
russell.diane@epa.gov
989-395-3493

Communication

Many community members expressed that they prefer to receive **written communications** from EPA. As a result, EPA established a list of local residents, organizations, and business that will be used for mailing **fact sheets**, site updates, and invitations to public meetings and events. The list will be updated regularly to reflect changes in address and in elected officials. The mailing list is for EPA use only and is not shared with outside entities. Anyone interested in being placed on the mailing list can be added by contacting the Community Involvement Coordinator.

Public Meetings and Events

Local meetings and events are opportunities for EPA staff and community members to interact face-to-face. Agency staff is able to discuss residents' concerns and answer questions about the site while building working relationships. EPA will host public meetings to update the community on site activities. In addition, EPA will periodically attend local gatherings, such as township or neighborhood association meetings, and community events, such as farm markets.

Community members are welcome to contact the Community Involvement Coordinator if they would like EPA staff to attend or present at one of their meetings or events.

Fact Sheets

EPA will prepare and distribute fact sheets, letters, or site updates that summarize current information about the site and describe upcoming activities to those on the mailing list. These documents are written in non-technical language and typically coincide with important site activities. Fact sheets will be mailed out to inform the public about upcoming meetings and cleanup information.

Fact sheets give the community detailed information in a relatively quick, easy-to-understand format. Fact sheets can be found at the information repositories, on EPA's website, and at local town and city halls. If there are additional locations where community members would like fact sheets to be available, they should contact the Community Involvement Coordinator.

EPA website

EPA has set up a website that contains regular updates about the site and cleanup information. The website also has information about upcoming meetings, fact sheets, news releases, and technical documents pertaining to this site.

www.epa.gov/superfund/allied-paper-kalamazoo



EPA at Kalamazoo event.

List Serve

EPA uses a subscription-based email list, or **List Serve**, to deliver news about the site. Contact the Community Involvement Coordinator, or visit EPA's website to be added to the list.

To be added to the List Serve, visit EPA's webpage www.epa.gov/superfund/allied-paper-kalamazoo, then click on *Stay Updated, Get Involved*.

Media

EPA will prepare and release announcements to local newspapers to share information about site investigation findings, completion of major cleanup milestones, significant scheduling information and other pertinent site-related information.

News releases allow EPA to reach large audiences quickly, and will be posted on EPA's website: www.epa.gov/superfund/allied-paper-kalamazoo.

EPA typically publishes news releases and public notices to announce **public comment periods**, meetings, and major project milestones, such as the selection of a cleanup plan. Most people interviewed said the most widely read newspapers are the *Kalamazoo Gazette* and the *Allegan County News*. EPA will continue to publish notices in these newspapers as well as the *Commercial Record* and *Union Enterprise*.

Information repositories

EPA has set up local **information repositories** for the site. The repositories are collections of site information available to the public for reading 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 read and photocopied for future use. An online information repository, also known as the **Administrative Record**, is available on EPA's web page for the community to access information electronically.

Five information repositories are located at libraries in Kalamazoo (two locations), Plainwell, Otsego and Allegan. More information on the repositories can be found in **Appendix C**.

EPA presence and contacts

EPA will host meetings, **availability sessions**, and **open houses** to present new information to the community. This is a time for community members to ask questions and share feedback. Community members recommended that EPA hold area-specific meetings, as people would be more likely to attend if the information was related to their area.

EPA's Community Involvement Coordinator and cleanup project managers will respond to inquiries from the public throughout the cleanup. They also will be available to speak to local groups upon request.



EPA at Earth Day event in Kalamazoo.

Many interviewees suggested that an effective way to reach the community would be for EPA to present information about the site at local township and city meetings. EPA's toll-free telephone number and EPA's direct numbers and e-mail addresses will be included on all community involvement material.

A list of key contacts and local government officials for each community can be found in **Appendix B**.

Community Advisory Groups

A Superfund **Community Advisory Group**, or **CAG**, is made up of members of the community and is designed to serve as the focal point for the exchange of information between the local community, EPA, and other agencies involved in cleanup of the Superfund site.

A CAG is made up of people representing the community's diverse interests. Its purpose is to provide a space for community members to present and discuss their concerns related to the Superfund decision-making process. A CAG can assist EPA in making informed decisions on how to clean up a site. It offers EPA a unique opportunity to hear and seriously consider community preferences for site cleanup and **remediation**.

Community members did not express much interest in forming a CAG initially, but interest rose in the Summer of 2018. EPA initiated the process of developing a CAG moderated by a neutral facilitator. The CAG was formed in June 2019 and is comprised of 17 residents from areas along the Superfund site, representing a broad cross-section of the community in culture, occupations, and attitudes about the contamination.

The CAG began with a convening group, consisting of 5 residents, who created and vetted the application and interview process for the formal

members of the CAG. The members of the convening group may not serve on the CAG once it has been created.

The Kalamazoo River CAG meets on the fourth Thursday of every month. These meetings are open to the public. For meeting locations, past meeting presentations, and general information about the Kalamazoo River CAG, visit www.kalamazoorivercag.org.

Superfund site CAGs generally meet monthly and serve as a public forum. At CAG meetings, interested parties can learn about site cleanup and discuss their needs and concerns. CAG members will absorb the input and develop community-based recommendations related to the Superfund decision-making process with the appropriate government agencies.

What Do YOU Think About The Hazardous Waste Site In Your Neighborhood?

My kids played around that site every afternoon! Are they going to be okay?


Am I going to have to close my store?

We just bought a house here. Will the pollution drive down property values?



We need jobs! Who's going to do business here now?

Voice Your Concerns Through Community Advisory Groups



CAGs are an important tool for public involvement at Superfund sites both for EPA and the community. However, it will not replace EPA’s obligation to inform and involve the entire area through regular as well as innovative community involvement activities.

EPA does not directly establish or control CAGs. However, the Agency will assist the community with administrative support in how to organize the group and help the CAG to engage on issues relevant to the Superfund site cleanup and decision-making process.

The community will have the lead role in determining the membership appropriate for its CAG. However, CAG membership should be as inclusive as possible and reflect the composition and diversity of interests of the population living near the site. EPA must certify the CAG is representative of the different interests in the community.

Assistance Programs

Technical Assistance for Communities

The national **Technical Assistance Services for Communities**, or TASC, program provides independent assistance through an EPA contract to help communities better understand the science, regulations, and policies related to environmental issues and EPA actions. Under the TASC contract, a contractor provides scientists, engineers and other professionals to review and explain information to communities.

The services are determined on a project-specific basis and are provided at no cost to communities. This assistance supports community efforts to get more involved and work productively with EPA to address environmental issues.

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

Technical Assistance Grant Program

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

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

**Contact EPA’s
Community
Involvement
Coordinator if you
are interested in
learning more about
CAGs or TAGS.**

SITE LOCATION AND FEATURES

The Allied Paper Inc./Portage Creek/Kalamazoo River Superfund site is in Kalamazoo and Allegan counties in southwestern Michigan. The site includes soil and sediment contaminated by a group of chemicals called **polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)** in 80 miles of the Kalamazoo River from the Morrow Dam to Lake Michigan. Paper mill properties, riverbanks and floodplains, and a 3-mile stretch of Portage Creek were also polluted by the PCBs. In all, the site is comprised of five disposal areas, six paper mill properties, the Kalamazoo River, and Portage Creek.

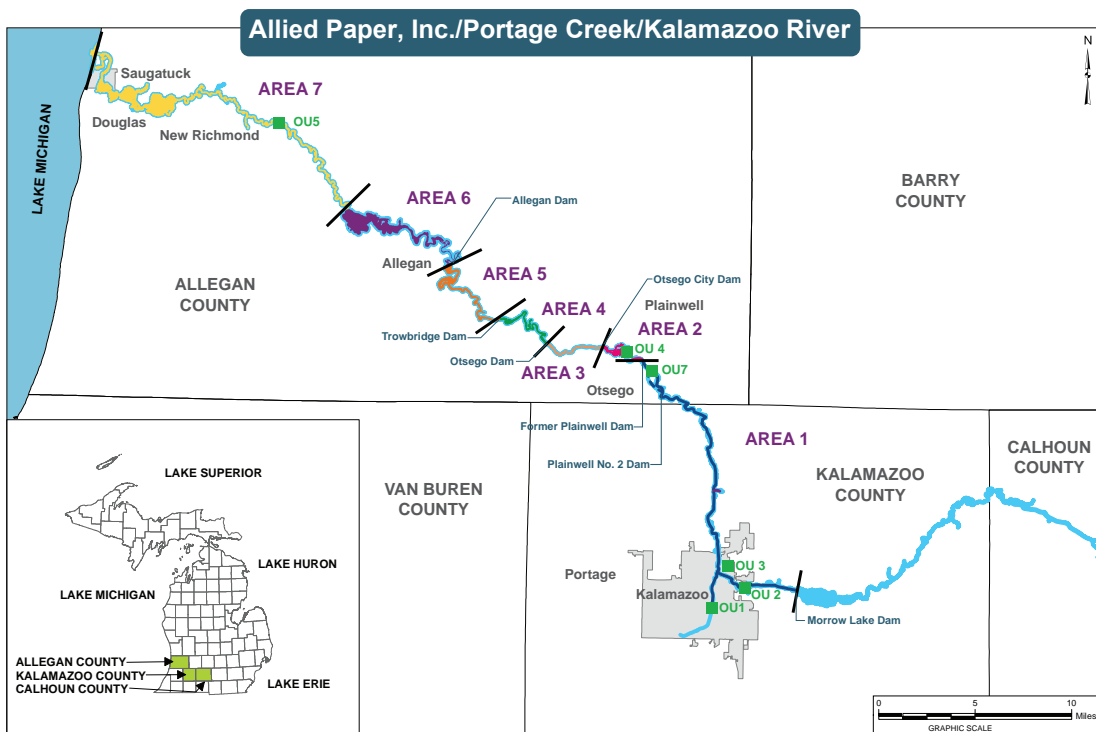
EPA has broken the site into six contaminated areas called **operable units**, or **OUs**, that are being addressed individually:

- **OU 1: Allied Paper Landfill Property/Bryant Mill Pond Area**—a 71-acre site in the city of Kalamazoo along Portage Creek, about 3 miles upstream of where it joins the Kalamazoo River.
- **OU 2: Willow Boulevard/A-Site Landfill**—a 32-acre site in the city of Kalamazoo along the river.
- **OU 3: King Highway Landfill**—a 6-acre site in the city of Kalamazoo along the Kalamazoo River.

- **OU 4: 12th Street Landfill**—a 6.5-acre site northwest of the city of Plainwell along the Kalamazoo River.
- **OU 5: Kalamazoo River**—an area of about 80 miles of the Kalamazoo River that has been further divided into seven specific areas.
 - » **Area 1:** the segment of Kalamazoo River between the Morrow Dam and former Plainwell Dam, and the section of Portage Creek that runs from Cork Street to the Kalamazoo River.
 - » **Area 2:** segment of Kalamazoo River between the former Plainwell Dam and Otsego City Dam.
 - » **Area 3:** segment of Kalamazoo River between the Otsego City Dam and former Otsego Township Dam.
 - » **Area 4:** segment of Kalamazoo River between the former Otsego Township Dam and Allegan City Dam.
 - » **Area 5:** segment of Kalamazoo River between the Trowbridge Dam and Allegan City Dam.
 - » **Area 6:** segment of Kalamazoo River between the Allegan City Dam and Allegan Dam.
 - » **Area 7:** segment of Kalamazoo River from Allegan Dam to Lake Michigan.

• **OU 7: Plainwell Mill Property**—located in the city of Plainwell

See **Appendix A** for more information about the site.



PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

THE COMMUNITIES

Community Profiles

The Kalamazoo River and its **tributaries** run through many communities including Allegan, Cooper, Gun Plain, Kalamazoo, Otsego, Saugatuck, Trowbridge, and Valley townships, as well as the cities of Allegan, Fennville, Kalamazoo, Otsego, Parchment, Plainwell, Portage and Saugatuck.

The Kalamazoo River runs through the northeastern portion of the city of Kalamazoo, which is the largest community in the site area. Kalamazoo is known as an educational and cultural center, and is bordered by the cities of Portage and Parchment as well as Cooper and Kalamazoo townships.

Downstream of Kalamazoo are the cities of Plainwell and Otsego, otherwise known as the “Twin Cities.” These cities are surrounded by Gun Plain, Otsego, and Trowbridge townships.

The city of Allegan - the county seat of Allegan County - is downstream of the Twin Cities. As the largest city in the county, Allegan serves as the commercial and financial center for the surrounding townships. Lake Allegan, the largest **impoundment** on the Kalamazoo River, is in this area.

The next community downstream is the city of Fennville, an agricultural community also known as “Goosetown” because of the large population of Canada geese that make their temporary home at the Fennville State Game Area. Although Fennville is not directly on the Kalamazoo River, the residents still enjoy its recreational benefits.

The last two communities the Kalamazoo River passes through are the city of Saugatuck and the village of Douglas. Saugatuck and Douglas are resort communities on Lake Michigan that attract thousands of temporary residents to summer cottages and other resort facilities. Marinas and other recreational services also are important to the area’s economy.

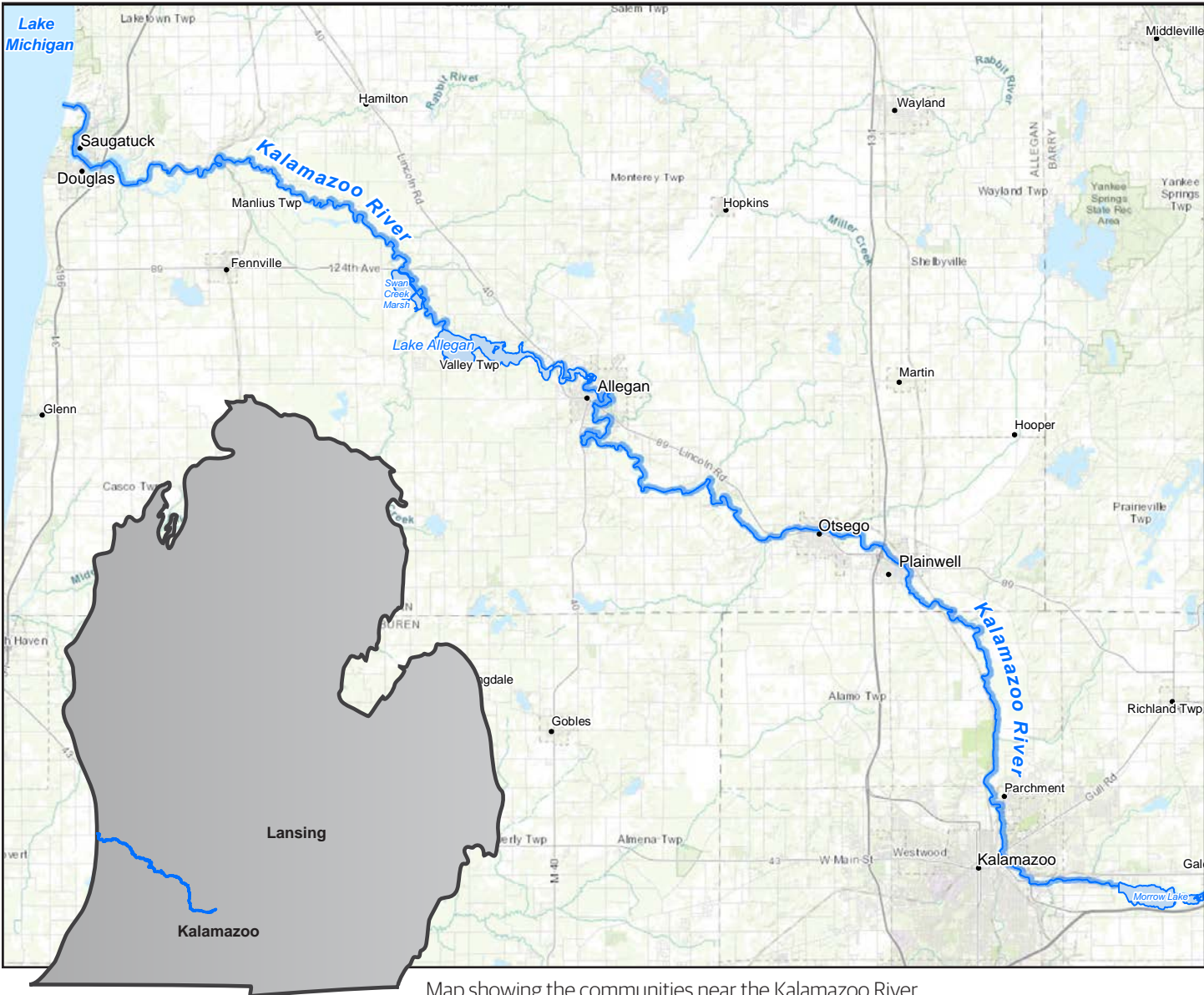
Demographics

Communities within the site area experienced varying amounts of growth from 2000 to 2010. Saugatuck township experienced the greatest growth, with its population increasing by almost 25 percent. The towns of Cooper and Otsego saw population increases of nearly 16 percent.

Five of the 16 communities experienced population reductions which contributed to the approximately 6 percent reduction for the entire state. Of those 16 communities, the city of Saugatuck saw the greatest population reduction of 13 percent.



Kalamazoo River in Allegan



Map showing the communities near the Kalamazoo River.

Community Issues and Concerns

Community meetings have been occurring regularly in the site area since 1985. To better understand the communities' concerns regarding the cleanup, EPA conducted **community interviews** in 2002 and again in 2017. The people interviewed included town, city, and county representatives; environmental groups, community organizations and local residents. Interviewees were asked to share their thoughts about the site's community involvement process—Agency staff asked what interviewees thought was working, what wasn't working, and asked for suggestions on how the process could be improved.

In addition to holding public meetings and conducting interviews, EPA also attended various community events, held roundtable discussions and workshops, gave site tours, and created a list serve to reach more community members.

Almost all the individuals EPA spoke with had some knowledge about the site. General concerns expressed to EPA at interviews, workshops, and community events centered around:

- Timeline of cleanup
- Communication preferences
- Economic impacts
- Contamination



EPA conducting a workshop in Kalamazoo.



EPA giving site tour of Area 2.

Timeline of cleanup

Many community members expressed frustration with how long the cleanup is taking. Others questioned why certain areas were cleaned up before other areas, and indicated that many people within the community did not understand the Superfund process. See **Appendix D** for more information on the Superfund process.

Communication Preferences

Community members suggested that EPA should meet with government officials from each community that surrounds the site (e.g., city and township representatives) because residents might be more likely to reach out to their local government officials to obtain information about the cleanup.

Residents suggested that information about the site and cleanup efforts be available in local township or city offices, along with their respective webpages having a link to EPA's website. It was recommended that EPA regularly attend local government meetings to give updates on the site.

See **Appendix B** for a list of local government officials.

Economic impacts

Some interviewees were concerned about loss of tourism revenue due to people being unsure if the river was safe for recreational activities such as boating, canoeing, kayaking, fishing, and swimming. Some stated that recently there has been more interest in recreational water sports and in making the river into a recreational sports river. Community members said they would like reassurance that the river is safe for these activities.

The fishing economy has been affected by the fish advisory for the Kalamazoo River and its tributaries. Some interviewees suggested that more fish advisory signs be put up because some people have been eating the fish from the river.

Some residents worried about declining property values, especially around the Allegan Lake area. Harbor areas have been affected because people are not aware of how or when the contamination will be cleaned up. **Master plans** and redevelopment plans for some cities are on hold because of unknown timelines for cleanup.

Contamination

Community members expressed their doubts about whether the Kalamazoo River water is clean. They recommended EPA inform local government officials about the condition of the river. A few interviewees stated that because the contamination does not impact drinking water, residents do not have a strong interest in the site.

Some residents expressed their concern about **capping** the contamination and the potential consequences if the contaminants escaped from beneath the cap into the soil.



Kayaker on the Kalamazoo River.

APPENDICES

Appendix A - Site Background

History

Historically, the Kalamazoo River has been used as a power source and waste disposal site for paper mills and communities built along the river. Similar to other industrialized areas at the time, waste disposed in the river included sawdust and animal carcasses. By 1869, water quality in the Kalamazoo River had become so poor that many communities along the river stopped using it as a source of drinking water.

By the early 1950s, fish deaths and odor problems plagued the river as a result of the waste from the adjacent paper mills. In 1971, **PCBs** were identified as a problem in the Kalamazoo River. In 1978, the Michigan Department of Public Health issued an advisory warning against eating fish from the river because they were contaminated with PCBs. In 1984, Michigan Department of Natural Resources began a long-term project to clean up the river after it was listed in the **Michigan Environmental Response Act**.

On August 30, 1990, in response to the amount and extent of PCB contamination, the Kalamazoo River site was officially added to the **National Priorities List**, or **NPL**.

Contaminants

The primary contaminants of concern for the site are PCBs. PCBs are a group of man-made organic chemicals comprised of carbon, hydrogen, and chlorine. They have no known taste or smell and range in consistency from an oily liquid to a waxy solid.

PCBs were manufactured in the United States from 1929 until 1979, when EPA banned their production. Before 1979, PCBs were used in hundreds of industrial and commercial applications, including electrical and hydraulic equipment, pigments,

carbonless copy paper, and plastics and rubber products.

PCBs were introduced to Portage Creek and the Kalamazoo River through disposal of PCB-contaminated paper residuals by the paper industry. The five disposal areas are situated on the river banks and contain millions of cubic yards of PCB-contaminated waste. EPA has estimated that the river sediment contained over 350,000 pounds of PCBs. The contaminated sediment has largely been deposited in four areas along the river—Allied Paper, King Highway, 12th Street and Willow Boulevard Landfills.

EPA banned production of PCBs because of their negative effects on human health and the environment. PCBs do not readily break down in the environment and can cycle between air, water, and soil for long periods of time and accumulate in plant and animal tissues. Currently, the primary route of human exposure is through eating PCB-contaminated fish caught from the Kalamazoo River and its tributaries. The State of Michigan has a fishing advisory in place for the Kalamazoo River – for more information on the advisory and which fish are safe to eat, please consult the **Eat Safe Fish Guide for Southwest Michigan**: <http://www.michigan.gov/eatsafefish>.

Potentially responsible parties

The state of Michigan initially identified the following **potentially responsible parties (PRPs)** liable for contamination at this site:

- Millennium Holdings Inc./Allied Paper Inc.
- Georgia-Pacific Corp.
- Plainwell Paper Inc.
- Fort James Corp.

The four parties were collectively known as the **Kalamazoo River Study Group**, or **KRSG**. The agreement called for the responsible parties to fund and conduct studies about the characteristics

and extent of the contamination at the site and the research different cleanup alternatives.

In January 2009, Lyondell Chemical Co. and about 90 of its subsidiaries and affiliates filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy. Lyondell is an affiliate of Millennium Holdings LLC, a PRP at the Allied Paper/Portage Creek/Kalamazoo River Superfund Site. Millennium Holdings owned Allied Paper Inc., and were thus responsible for cleaning up Allied Paper properties along the river, which contributed PCBs to the river.

In 2010, the Department of Justice and EPA reached a bankruptcy settlement wherein Lyondell would establish a custodial trust to fund cleanup activities at the site. Approximately \$50 million of the trust funds are dedicated to the cleanup of the Allied Paper Mill. Additionally, the settlement requires Lyondell to pay approximately \$49.5 million to resolve liabilities at the Allied Paper/Portage Creek/Kalamazoo River Superfund Site. The agreement relieves Lyondell/Millennium from any future financial responsibility at the site.

Cleanup progress

The trustees for natural resources are conducting a **natural resource damage assessment**, or **NRDA**, to determine the amount of restoration needed to return the Kalamazoo River area to its pre-contamination condition, and to compensate the public for the loss of use and enjoyment of the natural resources. Agencies acting for the trustees for this NRDA are the:

- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) — formerly Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ).
- Michigan Department of the Attorney General
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

In 2001, EGLE requested EPA take back the enforcement role on the site. In February 2002, EPA officially became the lead agency for the site. EGLE

continues to work collaboratively with EPA and provides input on cleanup decisions.

The site's long-term cleanup plan, or **remedy**, includes controlling and eliminating sources of PCB contamination into the river. Cleanup has taken place at three of the site's six OUs (OU2: Willow Boulevard and A-Site landfill; OU3: King Highway Landfill; and OU4: 12th Street Landfill). Maintenance activities and groundwater monitoring are ongoing at these locations. OU7 has a final cleanup decision for soil and is in the middle of cleanup.

EPA has not made final cleanup decisions at the remaining two OUs. However, several **interim actions** have been conducted between official cleanups.

EPA's general cleanup approach for the Kalamazoo River is to first eliminate a sources of PCBs, which include the existing landfill OUs and paper mill properties (to ensure they are not a source of PCBs to the river) as well as exposed paper wastes along the river banks and floodplain soils, and then to address in-stream sediments. Much of the exposed paper wastes are located behind state-owned and privately-owned dams along the river. Generally, EPA's cleanup will begin upstream and work downstream.

In December 2019, EPA and its partners negotiated a proposed legal agreement called a "**consent decree**" with NCR Corp. calling for cleanup activities on the Kalamazoo River and a monetary settlement worth up to \$245 million. Besides EPA, the U.S. Department of Justice, Michigan Department EGLE, and the natural resources trustees are involved in the settlement with NCR. The public had an opportunity to comment on the proposed consent decree through February 18, 2020. Those comments will be considered before finalizing the settlement.

Under the terms of the proposed agreement, NCR will conduct significant cleanup activities on the Kalamazoo River, and pay money to the agencies. In exchange, NCR will receive legal covenants protecting the company from lawsuits.



Aerial photo of Allied Landfill and Portage Creek.

The settlement will require NCR to do the following work in the Kalamazoo River:

- Conduct what is called a time-critical removal action in the Trowbridge Impoundment within Area 4 removing PCB-contaminated sediment, bank soil, and the Trowbridge Dam.
- Implement the cleanup work described in the 2017 Record of Decision for Area 2 of Operable Unit 5 of the Kalamazoo River.

For Area 3, NCR will have the option to:

- Implement the cleanup set forth in the Record of Decision.
- Pay \$35 million to EPA if a Record of Decision is not issued within six years of entry of the consent decree; or
- Pay EPA \$52.5 million within 60 days of opting out of the cleanup plan outlined in the Record of Decision.

In addition, NCR will make the following payments to the agencies:

- \$76.5 million to EPA for past and future costs.
- \$27 million to the natural resources trustees for environmental damage.
- \$6 million to EGLE for past and future costs.

The work to be performed and funds paid by NCR will result in ongoing cleanup activities on the Kalamazoo River for the next 10 years. The total this settlement agreement is around \$245 million. More information about this proposed settlement can be

found on EPA's website: www.epa.gov/superfund/allied-paper-kalamazoo.

Below is a summary of the progress that has been made on each OU.

OU 1: Allied Paper Landfill

A final document, called a **Record of Decision (ROD)** was issued by EPA on Sept. 21, 2016. The document outlines the selected cleanup option, or remedy, for the site, public comments, and the reasons that particular option was selected. The remedy includes consolidation and capping of the waste into a 27-acre area and long-term groundwater monitoring. EPA has been working with the bankruptcy Trustee for Allied Landfill to implement the cleanup plan for the site. The predesign sampling is complete and the design is underway.

In 2009, EPA completed a groundwater investigation to determine if the Allied Landfill (OU1) impacted the water underground. The investigation confirmed previous reports that stated that groundwater from OU1 is flowing toward Portage Creek, and is therefore not impacted by the landfill.

OU 2: Willow Boulevard/A-Site Landfill

EPA completed a ROD for the closure of the landfill in 2006. In September 2009, the legal settlement between EPA and Georgia Pacific for design and implementation of the cleanup was approved by a federal district court.

Under the legal agreement, Georgia-Pacific consolidated waste materials, constructed a permanent landfill cap to hold contamination in place and prevent it from coming into contact with people or the environment, and installed a groundwater monitoring system. This work was completed in 2013. Long-term groundwater monitoring at OU2 continues.

OU3: King Highway Landfill

EGLE constructed a cap at the King Highway Landfill in Fall 2001. During Summer 2002 the cap was seeded for vegetative growth to help prevent erosion. In the Fall 2007, EGLE constructed a gas collection trench at the landfill.

OU4: 12th Street Landfill

EPA signed the ROD for OU4 in 2001. With oversight from EPA and EGLE, Weyerhaeuser excavated leftover PCB-contaminated materials, or residuals, that migrated from the landfill, consolidated those residuals back into the landfill, stabilized the side slopes of the landfill, and installed a cap to contain the contaminated material. Weyerhaeuser completed the work in 2010. Landfill cap maintenance activities were conducted in the summer of 2011 and long-term monitoring of groundwater will continue into the future.

As part of a **time-critical removal action**, EPA diverted the flow of Portage Creek. To accommodate the channel diversion as part of the **emergency response action** near the Plainwell Dam, the slope of the 12th Street Landfill next to the Kalamazoo River was reshaped, regraded, stabilized, and restored in 2007. Because of this work, EPA was able to remove contamination adjacent to the river along the 12th Street Landfill.

OU5: Kalamazoo River and a 3-mile stretch of Portage Creek

In 2007, EPA reached settlement agreements with Georgia-Pacific Corporation and Millennium Holdings LLC, two of the potentially responsible parties collectively known as the KRSG. The KRSG agreed to perform time-critical removal actions to excavate contaminated sediment in the Kalamazoo River near Plainwell, Portage Creek, and Area 3 Otsego Township Dam impoundment, and study potential cleanup alternatives for the river.

Because of the size and complexity of the Kalamazoo River, EPA divided OU5 into seven areas. The status of work in each designated area of the river is as follows:

Area 1:

Area 1 is the segment of the Kalamazoo River that runs between Morrow Dam and the former Plainwell Dam, and the section of Portage Creek that runs from Cork Street to the Kalamazoo River.

In September 2015, EPA signed a document called the ROD for Area 1 which describes the selected cleanup plan. The cleanup plan includes excavation of PCB-contaminated “hot spots” in a 2-mile section of the Kalamazoo River near the confluence of Portage Creek, and floodplain soil removal in the Plainwell Impoundment near the former Plainwell Dam

In December 2016, EPA issued an order to Georgia-Pacific, International Paper, and Weyerhaeuser to conduct the work specified in the ROD. Georgia-Pacific and International Paper are funding the work in Area 1.

Area 2:

Area 2 is the section of the Kalamazoo River between the former Plainwell Dam and the Otsego City Dam.

In September 2017, EPA signed the ROD for Area 2 of OU5. The cleanup includes removal of the Otsego City Dam, realignment of the river in Area 2 to create a single stable channel, riverbank soil and PCB “hot spot” excavation, capping of the **anabranch** areas (areas where streams break away from the main river and then rejoin further downstream), and long-term monitoring.

Area 3:

Area 3 is the section of the Kalamazoo River between the Otsego City Dam and the Otsego Township Dam.

In February 2019, the **Site Investigation** report, which details the results of soil, water, and air sampling at the site indicated high levels of PCB-contamination in soil and sediment. Georgia-Pacific submitted a revised **Feasibility Study** report for Area 3 in July 2018. EPA is in the process of reviewing this report.

Otsego Township dam—Time-critical removal action

In Aug. 2019, EPA completed work on a time-critical removal action in the Kalamazoo River upstream between the Otsego Township Dam and the M-89 bridge. Dredging work was completed in 2018, with over 1.7 miles of riverbank cleaned up and over

34,000 tons of PCB-contaminated soil and sediment removed.

Area 4:

Area 4 is the section of the Kalamazoo River between the Otsego Township Dam and the Trowbridge Dam.

Georgia-Pacific submitted the Site Investigation document for Area 4 in September 2017. EPA approved this document in October 2018.

Planning is underway on a time-critical removal action to remove PCB-contaminated soil and sediment from a 2.4 mile stretch immediately upstream of the Trowbridge Dam from 2021 - 2023. The Trowbridge Dam will be removed as part of the project.

Area 5:

Area 5 is the section of the Kalamazoo River between the Trowbridge Dam and Allegan City Dam.

In 2016, Georgia-Pacific began taking samples in Area 5 as part of the Site Investigation. The draft Area 5 Site Investigation report will be submitted in June 2020 for EPA's review.

Area 6:

Area 6 is the section between the Allegan City Dam and Allegan Dam.

In 2016, Georgia-Pacific began taking samples in Area 6 as part of the site investigation, which will continue into 2020.

An experimental carp removal was performed in the fall of 2018 to determine carp effects on water quality. Water quality monitoring stations were installed in April 2019 and monitoring will continue through August 2019. Due to the success of the project, additional carp removal was performed in 2019 and planning for carp removal in 2020 is underway.

OU7: Plainwell Mill Property

Preliminary work to remove PCB-contaminated sediment from the banks of the Plainwell Mill began in Fall 2007 and was completed in Mar. 2008. Approximately 5,000 cubic yards of material were removed.

EPA signed a ROD for the former Plainwell Paper Mill in Sept. 2015. The selected cleanup plan requires the excavation and off-site disposal of contaminated soil from the former mill site. The cleanup work-plans were finalized in September 2016, and pre-design investigation work was completed in 2017. EPA began the cleanup work in Summer 2018.



Photo of Plainwell Mill that is now home to City Hall.

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Appendix B - Key Contacts

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Diane Russell

Community Involvement Coordinator
1300 Bluff St., Suite 140
Flint, MI 48504
989-395-3493
russell.diane@epa.gov

OU1

Michael Berkoff
Remedial Project Manager
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604
312-353-8983
berkoff.michael@epa.gov

OU5

Jim Saric
Remedial Project Manager
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604
312-886-0992
saric.james@epa.gov

OU7

Sheila Desai
Remedial Project Manager
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604
312-353-4150
desai.sheila@epa.gov

Paul Ruesch (Otsego Township & Trowbridge Dam)

On Scene Coordinator
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604
312-886-7898
ruesch.paul@epa.gov

EPA toll-free: 800-621-8431, weekdays, 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Michigan Department of Natural Resources

Mark Mills
Biologist
621 North 10th St.
Plainwell, MI 49080
269-673-2430
millsm@michigan.gov

Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy

Daniel Peabody
Environmental Quality Analyst
525 W Allegan St.,
Lansing, MI 48929
517-284-5072
peabodyd@michigan.gov

Federal Elected Officials

Senator Gary Peters

124 West Allegan St.
Suite 1400
Lansing, MI 48933
517-377-1508
www.peters.senate.gov

477 Michigan Ave.
Suite 1837
Detroit, MI 48226
313-226-6020

Gerald R. Ford Federal Building
110 Michigan St. NW
Suite 720
Grand Rapids, MI 49503
616-233-9150

Hart Senate Office building
Suite 724
Washington, DC 20510
202-224-6221

407 6th Street
Suite C
Rochester, MI 48307
(248) 608-8040

515 North Washington Ave.
Suite 401
Saginaw, MI 48607
(989) 754-0112

818 Red Drive
Suite 40
Traverse City, MI 49684
(231) 947-7773

857 W. Washington St.
Suite 308
Marquette, MI 49855
(906) 226-4554

Senator Debbie Stabenow

U.S. Senate
731 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510
202-224-4822
www.stabenow.senate.gov

719 Griswold St.
Suite 700
Detroit, MI 48226
Phone: (313) 961-4330

1901 W. Ridge
Suite 7
Marquette, MI 49855
Phone: (906) 228-8756

432 N. Saginaw St
Suite 301
Flint, MI 48502
Phone: (810) 720-4172

3335 S. Airport Road West
Suite 6B
Traverse City, MI 49684
Phone: (231) 929-1031

3280 E. Beltline Court NE
Suite 400
Grand Rapids, MI 49525
616-975-0052

221 W. Lake Lansing Rd.
Suite 100
East Lansing, MI 48823
(517) 203-1760

Representative Fred Upton Kalamazoo District Office

350 E. Michigan Ave, Suite 130
Kalamazoo, MI 49007
269-385-0039

720 Main Street
St. Joseph, MI 49085
269-982-1986

Main District Office

350 E. Michigan Ave.
Suite 130
Kalamazoo, MI 49007
269-385-0039

State Elected Officials

Governor Gretchen Whitmer

State Capitol
P.O. Box 30013
Lansing, MI 48909
517-373-3400
www.michigan.gov/gov

State Senator Aric Nesbitt

201 Townsend St.
Suite 6100
Lansing, MI 48933
517-373-0793
www.senate.michigan.gov

State Senator Sean McCann District Office

Post Office Box 30036
Lansing, MI 48909
517-373-5100

315 N Burdick St. Suite 200
Kalamazoo, MI 49007
269-381-7158

State Representative Mary Whiteford District 80

Anderson House Office Bldg.
N-1099 House Office Bldg.
Lansing, MI 48933
517-373-0836
marywhiteford@house.mi.gov

State Representative Beth Griffin District 66

Anderson House Office Bldg.
S-1085 House Office Bldg.
Lansing, MI 48933
517-363-0839
BethGriffin@house.mi.gov

State Representative Jon Hoadley District 60

100 N. Capitol Ave.
Lansing, MI 48933
517-373-1785
jonhoadley@house.mi.gov

State Representative Brandt Iden District 61

372 Capitol Building
Lansing, MI 48933
517-373-1774
brantiden@house.mi.gov

State Agencies

Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes & Energy

Director

Liesl Eichler Clark
Constitution Hall
525 West Allegan
P.O. Box 30473
Lansing, MI 48909
Phone: 800-662-9278
Phone: 517-284-6700
Fax: 517-241-7401
EGLE-Assist@Michigan.gov

Michigan Department of Health and Human Services

Robert Gordon, Director
333 S. Grand Ave.
P.O. Box 30195
Lansing, MI 48909
517-373-3740
www.michigan.gov/mdhhs

Local Elected Officials

Allegan County

Allegan County Building

County Courthouse
113 Chestnut St.
Allegan, MI 49010
269-673-0205

Bob Genetski, County Clerk

269-673-0450

Dean Kapenga

Allegan County Board – District 1
5634 136th Ave.
Hamilton, MI 49419
616-218-2599
dkapenga@allegancounty.org

Jim Storey

Allegan County Board – District 2
344 W.35th St.
Holland, MI 49423
616-848-9767
jstorey@allegancounty.org

Max R. Thiele

Allegan County Board – District 3
319 River St.
Allegan, MI 49010
269-673-4514

D. Mark DeYoung

Allegan County Board – District 4
4169 Hickory St
Dorr, MI 49323
616-318-9612
mdeyoung@allegancounty.org

Tom Jessup, Vice-Chairman

Allegan County Board – District 5
6717 108th Ave.
South Haven, MI 49090
269-637-3374
tjessup@allegancounty.org

Gale Dugan

Allegan County Board - District 6
318 21st St.
Otsego, MI 49078
269-694-5276
gdugan@allegancounty.org

Rick Cain

Allegan County Board - District 7
2554 East Selkirk Lake
Shelbyville, MI 49344
269-744-7918
rcain@allegancounty.org

Denise Medemar, Drain Commissioner

Allegan County Building
113 Chestnut St.
Allegan, MI 49010
269-673-0440
dmedemar@allegancounty.org

Angelique Joynes, MPH, RN, Health Officer

Allegan County Health Department
3255 122nd Ave.
Suite 200
Allegan, MI 49010
269-673-5411
ajoynes@allegancounty.org

Kalamazoo County

Kalamazoo County Administrative Services Office

201 West Kalamazoo Ave.
Kalamazoo, MI 49007
269-384-8111
www.kalcounty.com

Timothy A. Snow, County Clerk

269-383-8840
tasnow@kalcounty.com

Stephanie Moore

Kalamazoo County Board – District 1
414 W Paterson St.
Kalamazoo MI 49007
(269) 547-9002
Stephanie.Moore@kalcounty.com

Zachary D. Bauer

Kalamazoo County Board - District 2
1725 Hillshire Dr
Kalamazoo MI 49008
269-547-8397
Zachary.Bauer@Kalcounty.com

Tracy Hall

Kalamazoo County Board – District 3
2305 Amherst
Kalamazoo, MI 49008
269-720-7747
Tracy.Hall@kalcounty.com


Michael Seals

Kalamazoo County Board – District 4
3743 Gull Rd.
Kalamazoo, MI 49048
269-744-4220
Michael.Seals@kalcounty.com

Julie Rogers

Kalamazoo County Board – District 5
3428 Marlane Avenue
Kalamazoo, MI 49006
269-349-3352
Julie.Rogers@kalcounty.com

Jennifer Aniano (D)

Kalamazoo County Board - District 6
109 West Van Buren Street
Augusta, MI 49012
586-864-7305 (C)
Jennifer.Aniano@kalcounty.com

Roger Tuinier

Kalamazoo County Board – District 7
7125 East ML Avenue
Kalamazoo, MI 49048
269-381-2811
Roger.Tuinier@kalcounty.com

John Gisler

Kalamazoo County Board - District 8
9145 Arrowhead Dr. West
Scotts, MI 49088
269-323-0259
John.Gisler@kalcounty.com

Christine Morse

Kalamazoo County Board - District 9
5408 Saddle Club Drive
Kalamazoo, MI 49009
269-743-9634
christine.morse@kalcounty.com

Mike Quinn

Kalamazoo County Board - District 10
7025 Rockford St.
Portage, MI 49024
269-329-1320
Mike.Quinn@kalcounty.com

Meredith Place

Kalamazoo County Board - District 11
2522 E Shore Dr.
Portage, MI 49002
319-775-2395
meredith.place@kalcounty.com

Patricia A.S. Crowley, Drain Commissioner

Kalamazoo County
201 West Kalamazoo Ave.
Kalamazoo, MI 49007
269-384-8117
pacrow@kalcounty.com

Vern Johnson, Environmental Health Director

Kalamazoo Environmental Human Services
311 E. Alcott St.
Kalamazoo, MI 49001
269-373-5347
vljohn@kalcounty.com

City of Allegan**City Hall**

231 Trowbridge Street
Allegan, MI 49010
269-673-5511
www.cityofallegan.org

Traci Perrigo, Mayor**Delora Andrus, Mayor Pro-Tem****Joel Dye, City Manager****Christopher Tapper, City Clerk****Roger Bird, Council Member****Teresa Galloway, Council Member****Peter Hanse, Council Member****Rachel McKenzie, Council Member****Dave Redding, Council Member**

City of Fennville

City Hall
222 South Maple St.
P.O. Box 666
Fennville, MI 49408
269-561-8321
www.fennville.com

Tom Pantelleria, Mayor
tpantelleria@fennville.com

Jim Suerth, Mayor Pro-Tem
jsuerth@fennville.com

Patricia Phenix, Clerk
clerk@fennville.com

Erik Almquist, Commissioner

Morgan Bolles, Commissioner

John Jamros, Commissioner

Jim Hayden, Commissioner

Shawn Machan, Commissioner

City of Kalamazoo

City Hall
241 West South St.
Kalamazoo, MI 49007
269-337-8792
www.kalamazoocity.org

David Anderson, Mayor

Patrese Griffin, Vice Mayor

James Ritsema, City Manager

Scott A. Borling, City Clerk

Erin Knott, Commissioner

Jeanne Hess, Commissioner

Chris Praedel, Commissioner

Eric Cunningham, Commissioner

Jack Urban, Commissioner

Jeff Chamberlain, Deputy City Manager

Patsy Moore, Deputy City Manager

**Laura Lam, Deputy City Manager,
Foundation for Excellence**

241 West South Street
Kalamazoo, MI 49007
269-337-8047
COKDevelopmentCenter@kalamazoocity.org

Sean Fletcher, Director of Parks and Recreation

251 Mills St.
Kalamazoo, MI 49048
269-337-8191
269-552-6457 Fax
cokparksandrecreation@kalamazoocity.org

City of Otsego

City Hall
117 E. Orleans
Otsego, MI 49078
(269) 692-3391
www.cityofotsego.org

Cyndi Trobeck, Mayor

Stacey Withee, Mayor Pro-Tem

Aaron Mitchell, City Manager

Angela Cronen, Clerk

Brent Milhiem, Commissioner

Laurie Krueger, Commissioner

Dustin McNeese, Commissioner

City of Parchment

City Hall
650 South Riverview Dr.
Parchment, MI 49004
269-349-3785
www.parchment.org

Robert D. Britigan III, Mayor

327 Glendale Blvd.
Parchment, MI 49004
269-381-5957

Tom Jordan, Vice-Mayor

904 Parchmount
Parchment, MI 49004
269-303-6816

Nancy Stoddard, City Manager

269-349-3785
manager@parchment.org

Richard Bagley, Commissioner

1606 East G Avenue
Parchment, MI 49004
269-352-2123

Doug Fooy, Commissioner

415 E. Glenguile
Parchment, MI 49004
269-385-2631

Holly Evans, Commissioner

221 Espanola
Parchment, MI 49004
269-921-1093

Robin Madaras, Commissioner

Chester Emmons, Commissioner

411 N. Riverview Drive
Parchment, MI 49004
269-720-6176

Shanon Stutz, City Clerk

City of Plainwell

City Hall

211 N. Main St.
Plainwell, MI 49080
(269) 685-6821
www.plainwell.org

Brad Keeler, Mayor

325 W. First
Plainwell, MI 49080

Lori Steele, Mayor Pro-Tem

324 S. Sherwood
Plainwell, MI 49080

Erik J. Wilson, City Manager

269-685-6821
ewilson@plainwell.org

Brian Kelley, City Clerk

bkelley@plainwell.org

Randy Wisnaski, Council Member

731 Brigham St.
Plainwell, MI 49080

Roger Keeney, Council Member

672 Glenview Cir.
Plainwell, MI 49080

Todd Overhuel, Council Member

419 W. Chart St.
Plainwell, MI 49080

City of Portage

City Hall

7900 S. Westnedge Ave.
Portage, MI 49002
269-329-4511
www.portagemi.gov

Adam Herringa, Deputy City Manager

269-329-4402
herringa@portagemi.gov

Patricia M. Randall, Mayor

269-993-2311
patricia.randall@portagemi.gov

Jim Pearson, Mayor Pro-tem

269-303-5459
jim.pearson@portagemmi.gov

Erica Eklov, City Clerk

269-329-4511

Terry R. Urban, Council Member

269-323-8160
terry.urban@portagemi.gov

Chris Burns, Council Member

708-710-3012
chris.burns@portagemi.gov

Lori Knapp, Council Member

269-324-0178
lori.knapp@portagemi.gov

Richard Ford, Council Member

616-560-8328
Richard.ford@portagemi.gov

Claudette Reid, Council Member

269-491-9725
Claudette.reid@portagemi.gov

City of Saugatuck

City Hall

102 Butler St.
P.O. Box 86
Saugatuck, MI 49453
269-857-2603
269-857-4406 Fax
www.saugatuckcity.com

Ken Trester, Mayor

313-515-0321

Chris Peterson, Mayor Pro-Tem

Kirk Harrier, City Manager

Monica Nagel, City Clerk

269-857-2603

Mark Bekken, Council Member

269-857-1278

Jane Verplank, Council Member

269-857-3325

Barry Johnson, Council Member

269-857-4792

Garnet Lewis, Council Member

269-416-0738

Holly Leo, Council Member

269-767-8409

Allegan Township

Township Hall

3037 118th Ave.
Allegan, MI 49010
269-673-5051
269-686-2409 Fax
www.allegantownship.org

Steve Schulz, Supervisor

Linda Evans, Clerk

Jim Connell, Trustee

Earl "Mike" Bender, Trustee

Cooper Charter Township

Township Hall

1590 West D Ave.
Kalamazoo, MI 49009
269-382-0223
269-382-3812 Fax
www.coopertwp.org

Jeff Sorensen, Supervisor

DeAnna Janssen, Clerk

Robert Schiedel, Trustee

Jim Frederick, Trustee

Fred Vlietstra, Trustee

Rob Bricker, Trustee

Alan Assalmeier, Chairman. Planning Commission

Gun Plain Township

Township Hall

381 8th St.
Plainwell, MI 49080
269-685-9471
269-685-5169 Fax
www.gunplain.org

Mike VanDenBerg, Supervisor

Martha Meert, Clerk

Ron Kopka, Trustee

Bill Shannon, Trustee

Jenann Pearson, Trustee

Arron Morehouse, Trustee

Kalamazoo Charter Township

Township Hall

1720 Riverview Dr.
Kalamazoo, MI 49004
269-381-8080
269-381-3550 Fax
www.ktwp.org

Donald D. Martin, Supervisor

269-381-8080
supervisor@ktwp.org

Dexter A. Mitchell, Manager

269-381-8085

Manager@ktpw.org

Mark E. Miller, Clerk

Clerk@ktpw.org

269-381-3550

Jeremy Hathcock, Trustee

Nicolette Leigh, Trustee

Steven C. Leuty, Trustee

Jennifer A. Strebs, Trustee

Otsego Township

Township Hall

400 N. 16th St.

PO Box 257

Otsego, MI 49078

269-694-9434

269-694-2795 Fax

www.otsegotownship.org

Bryan Winn, Supervisor

bwinn@otsegotownship.com

Joan Squibbs, Clerk

jsquibbs@otsegotownship.com

Lori Bumgant, Trustee

Karen Burns, Trustee

Matt McPherson, Trustee

Rick Moll, Trustee

Saugatuck Township

Township Hall

3461 Blue Star Memorial Hwy.

P.O. Box 100

Saugatuck, MI 49453

269-857-7721

269-857-4542 Fax

www.saugatucktownship.org

Township Manager:

Griffin Graham, Manager

ggraham@saugatucktownship.org

Cindy Osman, Supervisor

osman@saugatucktownship.org

Abby Bigford, Clerk

abigford@saugatucktownship.org

Brenda Marcy, Trustee

Stacey Aldrich, Trustee

Trowbridge Township

Township Hall

913 M-40 South

Allegan, MI 49010

www.allegancounty.org/trowbridge

Jeff Kaylor, Supervisor

616-218-1898

Steve Angle, Clerk

269-207-3769

Mark Haveman, Trustee

616-690-1363

Tony Emmons, Trustee

269-673-8954

Valley Township

Township Hall

2054 N. M-40

Allegan, MI 49010

269-673-5962

269-686-8302 Fax

www.valleytpw.org

Ron Remington, Supervisor

269-650-1860

supervisor@valleytpw.org

Brandee Ellis, Clerk

269-744-0692

Brandee.ellis@yahoo.com

Harry Smith, Trustee

Tim Batchelor, Trustee

Western Michigan University

Western Michigan University

1903 West Michigan Ave.

Kalamazoo, MI 49008

269-387-8400

university-relations@wmich.edu


John Spitsbergen, Chair

Department of Biological Sciences
Western Michigan University
1903 West Michigan Ave.
Kalamazoo, MI 49008
269-387-5648

Edward Montgomery

Office of the President
3010 Seibert Administration Building
Western Michigan University
Kalamazoo, MI 49008
269-387-2351

Information Repositories

Kalamazoo Public Library
315 South Rose St.
Kalamazoo, MI 49007
269-553-7838
www.kpl.gov/central

Charles A. Ransom District Library

180 South Sherwood Ave.
Plainwell, MI 49080
269-685-8024
www.ransomlibrary.org

Allegan Public Library

331 Hubbard St.
Allegan, MI 49010
269-673-4625
(269) 673-8661 Fax
www.alleganlibrary.org

Otsego District Public Library

401 Dix St.
Otsego, MI 49078
269-694-9690
www.otsegoLibrary.org

Waldo Library

1903 West Michigan Ave.
Western Michigan University
Kalamazoo, MI 49008
269-387-5204
www.wmich.edu/library/collections/waldo

Media - Newspapers**Allegan County News**

Kaechele Publications, Inc.
231 Trowbridge St.
Allegan, MI 49010
269-673-5534
269-673-5535 Fax
www.allegancountynews.com

Flashes Publishers Inc.

(Allegan & Lakeshore Flashes Manager)
595 Jenner Dr.
Allegan, MI 49010
(269) 673-1720 Phone
(269) 673-6768 Fax
debra.sloan@flashespublishers.com

The Grand Rapids Press

155 Michigan St. NW
Grand Rapids, MI 49503
616-222-5400

Holland Sentinel

Attn: Peter Esser, Publisher
54 West 8th St.
Holland, MI 49423
(616) 546-4259 Phone
(616) 392-3526 Fax
peter.esser@hollandsentinel.com

Kalamazoo Gazette

Attn: James Stephanak, Publisher
300 S. Kalamazoo Mall
Kalamazoo, MI 49007
(269) 345-3511 Phone
jstephanak@kalamazoogazette.com

Shoppers Guide

Attn: Shannon Morris, Advertising
117 North Farmer St.
Otsego, MI 49078
(269) 694-9431 Phone
(269) 694-9145 Fax
shoppersguide@sbcglobal.net

Union Enterprise

Kaechele Publications, Inc.
352 12th St.
P.O. Box 417
Plainwell, MI 49080
(269) 685-9571 Phone
(269) 673-5535 Fax
www.allegannews.com/union_enterprise

Media - Radio

WKFR - FM

4154 Jennings Dr.
Kalamazoo, MI 49048
269-344-0111

WKMI - AM

4154 Jennings Dr.
Kalamazoo, MI 49048
269-344-0111

WKZO - AM

4200 W. Main St.
Kalamazoo, MI 49006
269-327-7600

WRKR - FM

4154 Jennings Dr.
Kalamazoo, MI 49048
(269) 979-9757 Phone
(269) 344-4223 Fax
www.wrkr.com

WKPR - AM

2244 Ravine Rd.
Kalamazoo, MI 49004
616-451-9387

WQXC/WZUU - FM

P.O. Box 80
Otsego, MI 49078
(269) 343-1717 Phone
www.wqxc.com

Media - Television

WWMT

Attn: Jeff Watt
590 West Maple St.
Kalamazoo, MI 49008
(269) 388-3333 Phone
www.wwmt.com

WGVU

301 W. Fulton Ave.
Grand Rapids, MI 49504
(616) 331-6666 Phone
www.wgvu.org

WLLA

P.O. Box 3157
Kalamazoo, MI 49003
(269) 345-6421 Phone
(269) 345-5665 Fax
www.wlla.com

WGVU

301 West Fulton Ave.
Grand Rapids, MI 49504
(616) 331-6666 Phone
www.wgvu.com

WOOD

P.O. Box B
Grand Rapids, MI 49501
(616) 456-8888 Phone
www.woodradio.com

WZPX

2610 Horizon Drive SE
Grand Rapids, MI 49546
(616) 222-4343 Phone
(616) 493-2677 Fax
wionmedia.tv

Other Interested Parties

Kalamazoo Nature Center

Dr. Willard M. Rose, President
Kalamazoo Nature Center
7000 N. Westnedge Ave.
Kalamazoo, MI 49009
269-381-1574, ext. 37
www.naturecenter.org

Kalamazoo River Cleanup Coalition

Gary Wager, Executive Director
420 E. Alcott St.
Kalamazoo, MI 49001
269-382-0490 ext. 271
glwager@gmail.com

Kalamazoo River Watershed Council

1523 Riverview Drive, Suite A
Kalamazoo, MI 49004
(269) 447-1580
www.kalamazoosriver.org

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Appendix C - Community Resources

EPA Website

EPA maintains a website for the Allied Paper Inc./ Portage Creek/Kalamazoo River Superfund site:

www.epa.gov/superfund/allied-paper-kalamazoo

Information Repositories and Administrative Record

EPA maintains information repositories where site information is available:

Local Repositories

Allegan Public Library

331 Hubbard St.
Allegan

Charles Ransom Library

180 S. Sherwood
Plainwell

Kalamazoo Public Library

315 S. Rose St.
Kalamazoo

Otsego District Library

401 Dix St.
Otsego



Charles Ransom Library in Plainwell

Waldo Library

Western Michigan University
1903 W. Michigan Ave.
Kalamazoo

Administrative Record

EPA Superfund Records Center
Room 711
Ralph Metcalfe Federal Building
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604
312-886-6541 (Call for an appointment)



Allegan Library



Otsego District Library

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Appendix D - Community Engagement And The Superfund Process

Superfund is an environmental cleanup program regulated by a federal law enacted in 1980 known as the **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act**, or **CERCLA**. In 1986, another law, the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), reauthorized CERCLA to continue Superfund cleanup activities.

CERCLA gives EPA the authority to force the parties responsible for contaminating an area to either clean up the site, or reimburse EPA for cleaning up the site. EPA legally compels responsible parties to clean up contaminated sites, and is authorized to enforce the Superfund laws within Indian reservations, all 50 states, and U.S. territories. Superfund site identification, monitoring and response activities are coordinated with state, tribal, and territorial environmental agencies.

There are several steps involved in cleaning up a contaminated area. Once EPA has been made aware of a contaminated area, it follows a step-by-step process to determine the best way to clean up the site and protect human and environmental health. Please see the Superfund process steps illustration on the next page.

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

The Superfund program encourages active communication between communities affected by contamination and all of the agencies overseeing cleanup. EPA values community involvement as an important part of the Superfund program and organizes opportunities for community involvement throughout the cleanup process.

For more information,
please visit
the following websites:

Superfund:

www.epa.gov/superfund

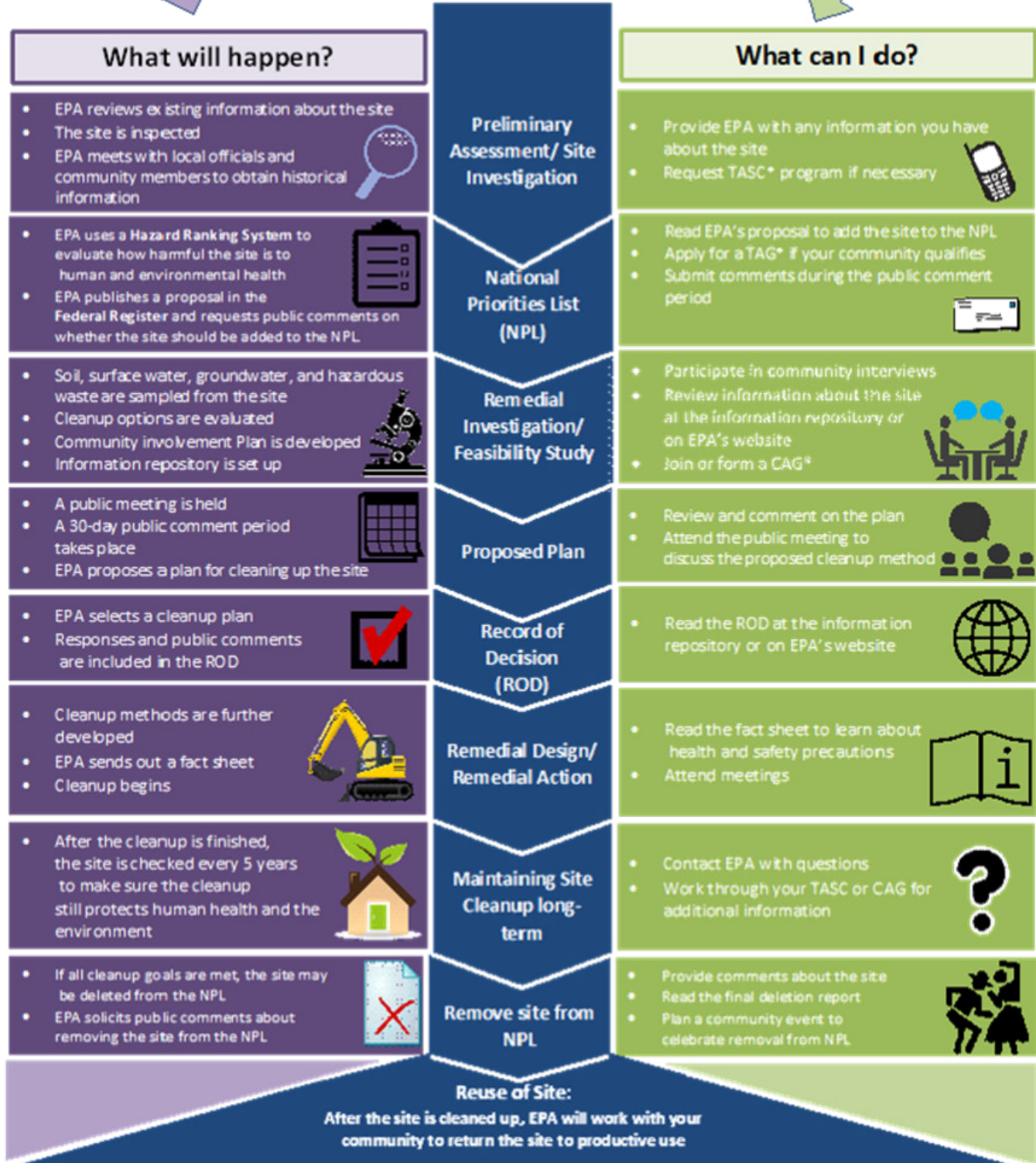
Community Involvement:

www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-community-involvement

Cleanup:

www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-cleanup-process

Superfund Process





Appendix E – Acronyms

- **BRSA:** Bank Removal and Stabilization Areas
- **CAG:** Community Advisory Group
- **CERCLA:** Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
- **CIP:** Community Involvement Plan
- **EGLE:** Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy
- **EPA:** U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- **KRSG:** Kalamazoo River Study Group
- **MDEQ:** Michigan Department of Environmental Quality
- **NCP:** National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
- **NPL:** National Priorities List
- **NRDA:** Natural Resources Damage Assessment
- **OU:** Operable Unit
- **PA/SI:** Preliminary assessment/ Site investigation
- **PCB:** Polychlorinated biphenyl
- **PRP:** Potentially Responsible Party
- **RI/FS:** Remedial investigation/ Feasibility study
- **ROD:** Record of Decision
- **RD/RA:** Remedial design/ Remedial action
- **TAG:** Technical Assistance Grant
- **TASC:** Technical Assistance for Communities

PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Appendix F - Glossary

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

Anabranch: areas where streams break away from the main river and then rejoin further downstream.

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

Bank Removal and Stabilization Areas (BRSAs): Areas along a river bank that require contamination be removed and/or the banks structurally stabilized.

Capping: Placing a cover over contaminated materials. These covers are called “caps.” The caps do not clean up the contaminated material – they hold contamination in place so it will not come into contact with people or the environment.

Carcinogen: Any substance that can cause or aggravate cancer.

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

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

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

Community engagement: See Community involvement.

Community interviews: Casual, typically one-on-one, discussions between community members and EPA staff to help the agency better understand the community’s needs.

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

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

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

Community Workshop: meetings characterized by round-table discussions between community members and EPA staff to exchange information and problem solve.

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

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

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

Consent decree: A proposed legal agreement or settlement that resolves a dispute between parties without admission of liability.

Contaminant: Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter that has a negative effect on air, water, or soil.

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

Eat Safe Fish Guide: A guide published by the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services that outlines which fish are safe to eat and in what quantities. Fishermen can find information about the fish in the specific area they're fishing to best protect themselves from exposure to PCBs and other chemicals. The guide most relevant to the Kalamazoo River site is the Southwest Michigan guide. More information can be found at: <http://www.michigan.gov/eatsafe>, click on Find My Area, Southwest Michigan.

Emergency response action: If a site poses an immediate threat to public health or the environment, an emergency response action will be taken to immediately stop the treat. The top priority is to eliminate dangers to the public - to make sites safe for those who live or work nearby.

Some examples of situations that require emergency response actions include chemical fires, explosions, or contamination of drinking water supplies.

Environment: The surroundings or conditions that affect the life, development, and survival of an organism.

Hazard Ranking System: A screening tool that EPA uses to determine if a contaminated site should be added to the National Priorities List (NPL), also known as the Superfund List. The system uses information from initial investigations to assess the site's potential risk to human health or the environment.

Impoundment: A confined body of water, such as a reservoir.

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

Interim action: Measures taken by EPA before the official cleanup plan has been finalized in order to reduce risks posed by contamination to human health or the environment.

Kalamazoo River Study Group (KRSG): The group of potentially responsible parties – Millennium Holdings Inc./Allied Paper Inc., Georgia-Pacific Corp., Plainwell Paper Inc., Fort James Corp.- required to pay for and conduct studies about the characteristics and extent of contamination at the site.

List Serve: An email list used to deliver updates about site progress.

Master Plan: A document created by city governments, often in partnership with local groups and organizations, to guide the growth and development of the city.

Michigan Environmental Response Act: An environmental law established in 1982 and repealed in 1990.

Mitigation: Actions taken to reduce negative impacts on the environment.

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP): The federal regulations that guide the Superfund program. The purpose of the NCP is to provide the organizational structure and procedures for preparing for and responding to discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants.

National Priorities List (NPL): a published list of hazardous waste sites in the country that are eligible for federal funding to pay for extensive, long-term cleanup actions under the Superfund remedial program.

Natural Resources Damage Assessment (NRDA): A legal process that evaluates the impact of contamination on natural resources. During this process federal agencies, such as EPA, partner with states and Indian tribes to identify the damage to

natural resources and the best methods for restoring them.

Operable Unit (OU): During cleanup, large or complex sites can be divided into smaller sections, known as operable units. Sites can be divided into OUs based on geography, specific problems, or specific actions that need to be taken in a given area.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs): A group of man-made organic chemicals that are no longer produced in the United States, but are still found in the environment. PCBs are composed of carbon, hydrogen, and chlorine atoms, have no known taste or smell, and range in consistency from an oil to a waxy solid. PCBs have been used in hydraulic equipment, paint, plastics, dyes, and carbonless copy paper.

More information about PCBs can be found on the following website: www.epa.gov/pcbs

Potentially Responsible Party (PRP): EPA tries to identify the generators and transporters of the hazardous waste and the owners and operators of the Superfund site. The people/companies/municipalities responsible are considered PRP(s) under Superfund and are asked to conduct and/or pay for cleanup studies and activities. If the PRP(s) refuses to participate, EPA will clean up the site and sue the PRP(s) to reimburse the costs.

Preliminary assessment/site investigation (PA/SI): The process during which EPA looks at existing information, inspects the site, and may interview nearby residents to find out the history of the site and its effects on the population and the environment. EPA typically tests the soil, water, and air to determine what hazardous substances were left at the site and how serious the risks might be to human health and the environment.

Proposed Plan: A document that summarizes the cleanup options that were considered for the site, and presents the preferred cleanup option, also called the Preferred Alternative, to the community at a public meeting. The public is able to comment on the proposed plan during the public comment period. Copies of the proposed plan and other site-related documents can be found at the site's information repositories and on EPA's website: www.epa.gov/

[superfund/allied-paper-kalamazoo](#), click on Site Documents & Data, Administrative Records.

Public: The community, people in general, or a part of the community that has been grouped because of a common interest or activity.

Public comment period: A formal comment 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 the transcript. Formal public meetings are required only for the Proposed Plan and Record of Decision amendments.


Record of Decision (ROD): A legal document that outlines the cleanup method chosen for the site and the reasons for the selection. The ROD is available to the public and explains all the activities that occurred prior to the selection of a cleanup method, and describes how the cleanup method will protect human health and the environment. It also contains a summary of public comments about the plan, called a "responsiveness summary," and shows how those comments were factored into the final decision.

Remedial action: Actions taken to handle complex sites a needing long-term response. Remedial actions manage contamination releases that do not pose an urgent threat to public health or the environment and do not require immediate action.

Remedial design (RD): The step before remedial actions are taken. This is the phase where plans for the cleanup method are carefully designed. The design is based on the cleanup method described in the Record of Decision (ROD).

Remediation: Cleanup or other methods used to remove or contain a toxic spill or hazardous materials from a Superfund site.

Removal action (RA): Actions taken to handle emergency oil spills or chemical releases and short-term responses. These actions are taken to ensure



public safety and eliminate immediate risks to human health and the environment.

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS):

Once a site has been placed on the National Priorities List (NPL), further investigation into the problems at the site and the best way to address them is required – this is known as a Remedial Investigation (RI) and Feasibility Study (FS). The RI involves gathering and analyzing samples of soil, surface water, ground water, and waste from locations across the site and assessing the risks posed by the site. The analysis of potential cleanup alternatives is called a FS. The FS involves weighing the advantages and disadvantages of each cleanup method being considered.

Restoration: Actions taken to return a damaged resource to its normal condition. The “normal condition,” is measured in terms of the resource’s physical, chemical, or biological properties, or the services it previously provided.

Reuse: Using a product, object, or resource in its original form more than once.

Site tour: An educational walkthrough of the site.

Superfund: The program operated under the legislative authority of CERCLA that allows EPA

to clean up hazardous waste sites and force the responsible parties to either perform cleanups or reimburse the government for cleanups led by EPA.

Technical Assistance for Communities (TASC): An EPA program that helps communities understand the technical issues related to site activities, hazardous substances, and sampling results.

Technical Assistance Grant (TAG): Funding available to help community groups participate in decision making at eligible Superfund sites. The money can be used to hire an independent technical advisor to explain technical reports, site conditions, and EPA documents

Time-critical removal action (TCRA): Actions taken to remove contamination that poses an imminent threat to human health and the environment. The actions are considered “time critical,” because on-site activities must begin within six months of discovering the threat to human and environmental health.

Tributary: a river or stream flowing into a larger river or lake.

Written Communications: Written notices and updates such as: fact sheets, site updates, and invitations to public meetings and events.