



DAY 2 PICKS

Packers beef up on both sides of ball. > B-1



T.J. Lang



Quinn Johnson



Jamon Meredith

Monday, April 27, 2009



Weather: High 63, Low 40 > Page A-13

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INSIDE TODAY



Keselowski's win a dramatic finish

Brad Keselowski's first Sprint Cup victory came after he sent leader Carl Edwards' car into the safety fence on the final lap at Talladega. > B-4

Brewers fall; win streak snapped

Houston catcher Ivan Rodriguez hit the game-winning homer in a 3-2 victory as the Astros snapped the Brewers' four-game winning streak. > B-4

Chrysler reaches deal with union

Chrysler and the United Auto Workers reached a tentative deal that may allow the troubled carmaker to satisfy federal demands. > A-11



Clinton: U.S. will support Lebanon

Secretary of State Hillary Clinton reassured Lebanon that U.S. talks with Syria will not mean weakened support for its country. > A-11

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CLEANING UP THE PAST



A worker welds at the dewatering facility at 1611 State St., Green Bay, in preparation for the Fox River PCB dredging project, which is scheduled to begin this week prior to the federal government's Friday deadline. H. Marc Larson/Press-Gazette

let the cleanup Dredging scheduled to start this week BEGIN

BY TONY WALTER
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The Lower Fox River cleanup is expected to start making history this week.

The dredging, dewatering and transporting of PCB-contaminated sediment were scheduled to begin today, but a spokesman for the three major paper mills involved in the project said the work will probably start Tuesday instead.

Tetra Tech Inc., the general contractor hired by the paper mills to complete the work, was still without a long-term contract Friday.

The eight paper mills named by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as potential responsible parties in polluting the river, have been ordered by the government to start the dredging by Friday.

It's the largest project of its kind. Workers are using equipment so foreign that most of it was shipped from Europe.

A dredging barge, floating

Graphic on A-2

A detailed graphic that explains how PCB polluted sediment will be removed from the Fox River, how the dewatering process works and where the sediment will be disposed.

near the new dewatering facility built just north of the Georgia-Pacific West plant, 1919 S. Broadway, is expected to begin sucking PCB-contaminated sediment from the river bottom Tuesday.

It's the first step in a process expected to take 3.8 million cubic yards of river bottom from the Fox River and move it to a landfill in Calumet County.

Nowhere in the country, not even on the Hudson River in New York where a similar pollution cleanup project has been in a planning phase for years, is there an undertaking that could

rival what is being attempted on the Fox River.

"This (project) is in a whole league by itself," said Greg Smith, project manager for J.F. Brennan, the La Crosse-based company that did a similar dredging project on Little Lake Buttes des Morts between 2004 and this year. "It's the same equipment, but the volume we'll have to move and the distance will be a significant challenge."

It will take nine years — with work being done between April and November each year — and at least \$580 million to complete.

> See PCB, A-2

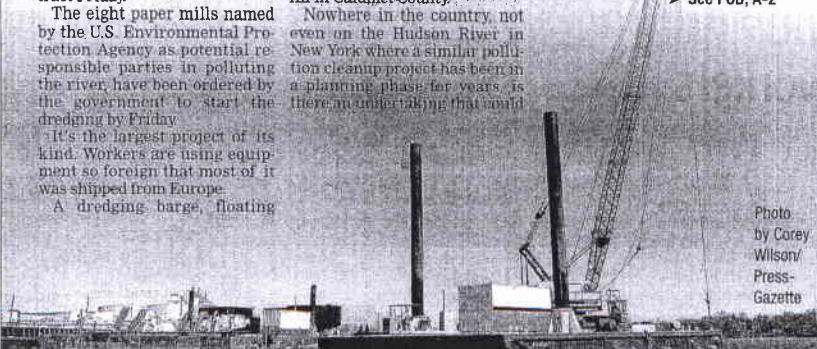


Photo by Corey Wilson/Press-Gazette

World races to contain swine flu

U.S. declares public health emergency as a precaution

BY LAURAN NEERGAARD
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The world's governments raced to avoid both a pandemic and global hysteria Sunday as more possible swine flu cases surfaced from Canada to New Zealand and the United States declared a public health emergency. "It's not a time to panic," the White House said.

Mexico, the outbreak's epicenter with up to 86 suspected deaths, canceled some church services and closed markets and restaurants. Few people ventured onto the streets, and some wore surgical masks.

Canada became the third country to confirm cases, in six people, including some students who — like some New York City spring-breakers — got mildly ill in Mexico. Countries across Asia promised to quarantine feverish travelers returning from flu-affected areas.

The U.S. declared the health emergency so it could ship roughly 12 million doses of flu-fighting medications from a federal stockpile to states in case they eventually need them — although, with 20 confirmed cases of people recovering easily, they don't appear to for now.

There were no reported cases in Wisconsin, the Department of Health Services said Sunday.

Make no mistake: There is not a global pandemic — at least not yet. It's not clear how many people truly have this particular strain, or why all countries but Mexico are seeing mild disease.

Nor is it clear if the new virus spreads easily, one milestone that distinguishes a bad flu from a global crisis. But waiting to take protective steps until after a pandemic is declared would be too late.

On A-6

> Tips to prevent spread of swine flu
> Is this the next pandemic or more hype?

FOX RIVER CLEANUP PROJECT

The removal of about 3.8 million cubic yards of PCB-contaminated sediment from the largest portion of the Lower Fox River cleanup project involves a three-step process of dredging, hauling and transporting. The project is expected to last nine years and cost \$580 million.

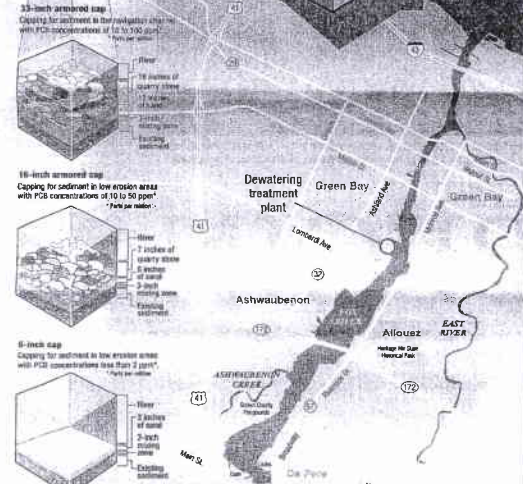
DREDGING

Area destined to be removed by three dredgers (12-inch and 8-inch) that can work at various river depths and thicknesses of mud. Dredging will occur from April to November, 24 hours a day, five days a week, weather permitting.



PCB CAPPING

Capping will occur in two areas: one in areas of the river where dredging cannot be done and another structure. The capping is done in areas of the river where dredging cannot be done and another structure. The capping is done in areas of the river where dredging cannot be done and another structure.



DEWATERING PLANT

The dewatering plant is on the former Shell Oil property just north of Green Bay, Wis. It is the largest of its kind in the world. It follows the step-by-step treatment process.

Screening

The raw sediment enters the dewatering plant. Large debris such as sticks, tree branches and fishing nets are removed. Anything smaller than 2 millimeters will pass through the screening screen.

Desanding

Sediment is processed in a desander. PCBs stick to fine silt, clay and organic matter, but not to sand.

Dosing units

Polymers are added to thicken the sediment to a more consistent liquid.

Settling tanks

The sediment is stirred and then allowed to settle and coagulate into a thick sludge in the bottom of the tank. Large amounts of water are removed in the center of the tank where it is moved to a holding tank.

Water treatment

The dewatering plant has its own water treatment plant. Leftover river water is filtered and treated and returned to the river.

Sludge holding tanks

The sludge is tested and stored in holding tanks before filtering.

Filtering

The sludge is processed to a filter cake production area. The sludge fills the spaces between the multiple rows of filters and is pressed. Water is filtered out and leftover sludge forms a "cake."

Filter cakes

The filter cake is tested and measured. The dry cakes are left open to a storage area and are moved to a containment area.

Transport

Every six minutes a truck carrying filter cakes will be leaving the treatment plant in Green Bay and heading to Calumet County. Some process time from truck to truck is six hours.

PCB/Cleanup will take 100 workers

From A-1

Residents will see the dredging barge and piping equipment on the river and regular truck traffic hauling the sediment from Green Bay's near west side to the town of Chilton landfill. The dredging and dewatering will begin at 7 a.m. every Monday and continue nonstop until 7 a.m. Saturday. Trucking will be during daylight hours.

which means sediment will be stored at the facility until it's ready to be transported. About 100 workers will be involved in the process, said Ray Mangrum, vice president of remediation for Tetra Tech Inc. The primary trucking routes will be south on Ashland Avenue to U.S. 41, south to Brown County U, where it connects to Wisconsin 96 through the village of Wrightstown to Wisconsin 57 and south to Schneider Road, where the landfill is located. The state Department of Natural Resources, with backing by the EPA and the Department of Justice, ordered the cleanup process to begin by May 1.

Three of the eight companies named as potentially responsible parties for cleaning up the river — Georgia-Pacific West, NCR Corp and the paper company Appleton Papers Inc. — have taken the primary roles in preparing for the PCB removal treatment and storage.

The dredging, subcontracted to J.F. Brennan Co., will involve a hydraulic system that uses one 12-inch and two 8-inch dredges to burrow into the river bottom. Pipes, some of which extend for 10 miles, will pump the sediment to the dewatering facility. That's where it will be processed and prepared for the landfill. Paper companies discharged polychlorinated biphenyls into the river as a waste byproduct in the making of carbonless copy paper until the federal government banned them in 1977 because it was known to cause cancer in wildlife and suspected to be a human carcinogen.



Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Graphics by Joe Helle-Press-Gazette.