RESPONSE ACTION CONTRACT
FOR REMEDIAL RESPONSE, ENFORCEMENT OVERSIGHT, AND NON-TIME CRITICAL REMOVAL ACTIVITIES AT SITES OF RELEASE OR THREATENED RELEASE OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES IN EPA REGION VIII

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Community Involvement Plan
Barker-Hughesville Mining District Site
Cascade and Judith Counties, Montana

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ATSDR.....Agency for Toxic Substances Disease Registry
CDM .....CDM Federal Programs Corporation
CERCLA.....Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CERCLIS ..... CERCLA Information System
CFR .....Code of Federal Regulations
CIC..... community involvement coordinator
CIP ..... community involvement plan
DEQ ..... Montana Department of Environmental Quality
DNRC..... Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation
DPHHS..... Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services
EPA ..... U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EE/CA..... Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis
FS..... feasibility study
HRS.....Hazard Ranking System
MACA ..... Monarch Area Community Association
NCP .....National Contingency Plan
NPL.....National Priorities List
OSC.....on-scene coordinator
PRP .....potentially responsible party
RI ..... remedial investigation
RI/FS ..... remedial investigation/feasibility study
ROD ..... record of decision
RPM ..... remedial project manager
RSE..... removal site evaluation
SARA ..... Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
USFS .....U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service

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Section 1 Introduction

The community involvement plan (CIP) provides up-to-date information that will be useful in planning, executing, and assessing the best ways to communicate with the public about activities at the Barker-Hughesville Mining Area Superfund Site in Cascade and Judith Counties, Montana. The CIP is written primarily for the use of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) community involvement coordinator (CIC) and remedial project manager (RPM); State of Montana personnel; and contractors. However, it can also be a useful tool for other stakeholders, such as interested members of the general public.

1.1 The Community Involvement Plan

This CIP has been prepared in accordance with the Superfund Community Involvement Handbook (EPA, 2002). The handbook outlines the community involvement requirements stipulated in the National Contingency Plan (NCP), the regulations that govern Superfund.

The CIP is used by EPA in conducting community involvement activities as part of the Superfund process. The NCP requires a CIP for all removal actions lasting longer than 120 days and for all sites listed on the National Priorities List (NPL). The CIP serves as a basis for identifying community concerns and planning two-way communication, so that the community gets the information it wants in a format that best fits its needs. Community involvement staff strives to anticipate, identify, and acknowledge areas of conflict so that decisions can be made with full understanding of community views.

EPA conducts community interviews and prepares a CIP that includes a description of the site background, history of community involvement at the site (including major community concerns), and community relations objectives. The community interviews are the foundation for developing a plan that keeps abreast of community concerns. The CIP often presents opinions of residents and other interviewees that are obtained in interviews. No effort is made to determine if those opinions are factually precise.

EPA is committed to fully involving community members in site activities and decisions. These activities and opportunities for community involvement are explained in the pages that follow. EPA will be responsible for implementing the community involvement program outlined in this CIP.

The CIP includes:

- **Section 1 - Introduction**. Describes the purpose and structure of the CIP and provides EPA's model for public involvement.

- **Section 2- Site Background.** Identifies the site location, climate, environmental setting, mining operations, regulatory history, and community involvement activities conducted to date.

- **Section 3 - Community Profile, Interviews, and Results**. Describes the community located within the site boundaries and documents their concerns.

- **Section 4 - Objectives of the Community Involvement Program**. Provides the basis for, and clarifies the goals of, the community involvement program.

- **Section 5 - Community Involvement Activities.** Describes activities tailored to promote effective community involvement, based on the community's needs.

- **Section 6 - References**. Contains a list of references used in the CIP.

1.2 EPA Public Involvement

EPA's mission is to protect human health and the environment. To achieve that mission, EPA needs to continue to integrate the knowledge and opinions of others into its decision-making processes. Effective public involvement can improve the content of the Agency's decisions and enhance the deliberative process. Public involvement also promotes democracy and civic engagement, and builds public trust in government.

EPA is committed to public involvement. The fundamental premise of EPA's Public Involvement Policy (EPA, 2003) is that EPA should provide meaningful public involvement in all its programs, and consistently look for new ways to enhance public input. EPA staff and managers should seek input reflecting all points of view and should carefully consider this input when making decisions. They also should work to ensure that decision-making processes are open and accessible to all interested groups, including those with limited financial and technical resources, English proficiency, and/or past experience participating in environmental decision-making. Such openness to the public increases EPA's credibility and improves the decision-making processes. At the same time, EPA should not accept recommendations or proposals without careful review.

The Public Involvement Policy supplements, but does not amend, existing EPA regulations that prescribe specific public participation requirements applicable to EPA's activities under specific statutes, such as those found at 40 CFR Part 300 National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan (EPA 2004). The regulations specify the minimum required level of public participation. Whenever feasible, agency officials should strive to provide increased opportunities for public involvement above and beyond the minimum regulatory requirements.

1.2.1 Superfund Community Involvement

Superfund is the nation's program to clean up uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites. The Superfund law, officially known as the Comprehensive Environmental

Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), was passed by Congress in 1980 and amended in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). The Federal regulation that guides the Superfund program is the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, which was revised in 1990.

Superfund has three primary functions:

- It gives EPA the authority to stop releases or potential releases of hazardous substances.
- It enables EPA to compel those responsible for site contamination to pay for cleanup or perform the cleanup.
- It provides funding for cleanup when money from responsible parties is not available.

CERCLA requires EPA, or the State at state-lead sites, to develop and manage community involvement programs at both fund-lead and enforcement-lead sites. At fund-lead sites, cleanup is paid for with Superfund money; at enforcement-lead sites, a potentially responsible party (PRP) pays for or performs cleanup. At either type of site, community involvement remains the responsibility of the EPA.

The CERCLA community involvement effort promotes two-way communication between members of the public and the lead government agency responsible for remedial actions. The overall objectives of CERCLA community involvement are:

- Provide the public the opportunity to express comments on and provide input to technical decisions.
- Inform the public of planned and ongoing actions.
- Identify and resolve conflicts if possible.
- Where applicable, EPA's community involvement activities also address environmental justice issues.

1.3 Groups and Programs Involved

This section contains an overview of EPA and other programs and groups associated with the Barker-Hughesville NPL Site. They include:

- EPA Superfund Program
- Other EPA groups
- Other government groups
- Non-governmental groups

1.3.1 Superfund Program

Under the Superfund program, EPA investigates hazardous waste sites and is authorized to conduct two types of response actions:

- **Removal Actions.** Short-term actions designed to stabilize or clean up incidents involving hazardous substances that present a sufficient threat to human health or the environment. Removal actions can last no longer than 12 months or cost no more than $2 million, although exemptions may be granted if warranted.

- **Remedial Actions**. Long-term actions that significantly and permanently reduce dangers due to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances that are serious but not immediately life threatening. Remedial responses are referred to EPA's remedial program and are conducted only at sites on the NPL.

Removal actions are managed by an EPA on-scene coordinator (OSC), in coordination with the entire site team, who evaluates the situation, and determines if a removal action needs to be taken. The EPA, under Superfund authority, may implement an action to clean up the site or EPA may direct a responsible party to take the action. If those responsible for the release cannot, or will not, conduct the cleanup, and if state or local agencies are unable to respond, EPA will determine whether or not to take an action. Other government agencies may be called upon to assist when necessary, depending upon the nature and extent of the release.

PRPs may include those who created the release in the past; present owners or operators; and generators, transporters, storers, or disposers of hazardous substances. When Superfund money is used, EPA may take action to force those responsible to reimburse the federal government for cleanup costs.

In addition to short term actions that are of an emergency or time critical nature, other actions can be longer-term, which are referred to as non-time critical removals. Non-time-critical removals occur when there is a planning period of at least six months before onsite activities must begin and the need is less immediate. Non-time critical removal actions include four major components: (1) site evaluation, (2) engineering evaluation/cost analysis (EE/CA) including a public comment period, (3) removal action, and (4) closeout. (For emergency and time critical removals, an EE/CA is not required.

All removals require a removal site evaluation (RSE) [40 CFR 300.410(b)]. The RSE includes a removal preliminary assessment and if warranted, a removal site inspection. The EE/CA process involves development of the EE/CA, conducting community relations activities, and documentation of the removal action decision in an action memorandum. The EE/CA is comparable to the remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) in a remedial action, but it is less comprehensive. The NCP requires that an EE/CA is prepared for all non-time critical removals (40 CFR 300.415(b)(4)(i)). The EE/CA identifies the objectives of the removal action and analyzes the removal action alternatives in terms of cost, effectiveness, and implementability. Pursuant to 40 CFR

300.415(m)(4) and 300.820(a), the site team must conduct numerous community relations activities for non-time critical removals. These are summarized below.

Before the EE/CA is completed, EPA must conduct interviews with the local community and prepare a formal CIP. Site-wide and program-specific public participation plans developed by EPA at many Sites may provide a foundation for specific CIPs required when a non-time critical removal action is conducted.

Although not required by law or regulation, the OSC can prepare an Action Memorandum to serve as the official documentation of the removal action decision. The Action Memorandum is comparable to the record of decision (ROD) in a remedial response, in that it substantiates the need for a removal action, identifies the proposed action, and explains the rationale for the removal action. However, the action memorandum is less elaborate than a ROD (see refs. 2 and 4). The site team can use the action memorandum to help meet administrative record file and public participation requirements for non-time critical removals.

Before the approval memorandum is signed, the OSC must establish at least one local information repository at or near the location of the non-time critical removal action. The repository must contain a copy of the administrative record file and may contain other information, such as general information about EPA's cleanup program. All repository items must be available for public inspection and copying.

The OSC manages the non-time critical removal action and coordinates activities conducted by responsible parties and other parties, such as other Federal agencies and contractors. Closeout of the non-time critical removal process ensures that all objectives have been met. The site team evaluates the removal action to determine if the objectives have been met and that no further threats to human health, welfare, or the environment that the removal action was designed to resolve, remain. If a threat remains, the site team continues removal activity or examines other options to prevent, abate, or mitigate the threat. After determining that the action is complete, the OSC documents the action in a pollution report that documents completion of cleanup activities. When possible, the site team will also attempt to ensure that any post-removal site control activities needed to assure the ongoing integrity of the removal action are conducted.

Remedial sites are managed by a RPM and generally include those sites on the NPL. All sites are entered into a data base called the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS), which is EPA's computerized inventory of potential hazardous substance release sites. Sites are screened using the Hazard Ranking System to determine if they will be placed on the NPL.

If a site is placed on the NPL, the following activities will occur to determine and implement the appropriate response to threats posed by releases of hazardous substances:

- **RI/FS**. Determines the nature and extent of contamination and evaluates various remedial alternatives for remedy.
- **Proposed plan.** Summarizes cleanup alternatives, identifies EPA's preferred alternative, and seeks public input.
- **ROD.** Explains which cleanup alternatives will be used.
- **Remedial design/remedial action.** Preparation and implementation of plans and specifications for applying site remedies.
- **Construction completion.** Documents completion of cleanup activities.
- **Post-construction completion.** Ensures that Superfund response actions provide for the long-term protection of human health and the environment. Includes long-term response actions, operation and maintenance, institutional controls, five-year reviews, remedy optimization, and NPL deletion.

1.3.2 EPA Groups

EPA administers and enforces the nation's environmental laws. Based in Washington, D.C., it includes 10 regional offices, each of which includes community relations and technical staff involved in Superfund site cleanups. EPA Region 8 encompasses Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana. The EPA Region 8 office in Denver, Colorado includes several offices, branches, and sections related to the Superfund Program. In addition, there is an EPA Region 8 office located in Helena, Montana. Appendix A provides contact information for the appropriate EPA staff and managers.

1.3.2.1 Superfund Community Involvement Branch- Region 8

This branch is part of EPA's Office of Communication and Public Involvement and oversees communication between EPA and all residents, public officials, media representatives, and community groups associated with Superfund sites. The Superfund Community Involvement Program for each site involves the planning, coordination, implementation of activities designed to facilitate communication, enhance community involvement, and provide for public involvement in EPA's decision-making process. Generally, each site has a CIC who works closely with EPA technical staff to keep the local community informed and involved.

1.3.2.2 Office of Ecosystem Protection and Remediation - Region 8

The Office of Ecosystem Protection and Remediation oversees the development and implementation of Superfund remedial and removal program activities.

1.3.2.3 Montana Office - Region 8

The Montana office oversees the development and implementation of most Superfund remedial program activities in Montana. The Montana office is responsible for long-term technical work at Montana Superfund sites, including remedial investigations and feasibility studies, treatability tests, remedial designs and actions, and post construction activities at NPL Sites in Montana. Each NPL site has an RPM, who supervises private contractors and other parties involved in site study and cleanup.

1.3.2.4 Preparedness, Assessment, and Emergency Response Program - Region 8

The Superfund Preparedness, Assessment and Emergency Response Program is part of EPA's Emergency Response Program and manages short-term actions and emergency responses. These actions include responses to accidental releases of hazardous substances, as well as short-term work and action of a non-time critical nature at sites on EPA's NPL. Removal actions are supervised by EPA OSCs.

1.3.2.5 Program Support Group - Region 8

The Program Support Group is an advisory group of scientists available to senior agency managers, OSCs, and RPMs for consultation on technical and scientific matters pertaining to toxicology, ecology, human or veterinary medicine, chemistry, hydrogeology, and/or air modeling. Scientists and/or physicians within the group are sometimes consulted to develop or review environmental sampling and analysis plans, or to develop or interpret environmental, epidemiological, medical or toxicological data. The Program Support Group provides 24-hour emergency response capacity to assist with scientific support and coordination during environmental emergencies. Most individuals within the Program Support Group actively pursue environmental research, education, and/or clinical practice at the regional or national levels and maintain professional standings in their scientific disciplines. Many Program Support Group members are board certified in their respective fields of expertise.

1.3.3 Other Government Groups

1.3.3.1 Montana Department of Environmental Quality

The Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), as part of its own Montana Superfund Program, generally acts as the support agency during EPA-led study and clean up at federal Superfund sites in Montana. Responsibilities of DEQ's Remediation Division include investigation and cleanup activities at state and federal Superfund sites and reclamation of abandoned mine lands. Other regulatory activities include permitting and licensing underground storage tanks, implementing corrective actions at sites with leaking underground storage tanks, administering the Petroleum Tank Release Cleanup Fund, and overseeing groundwater remediation at sites where agricultural and industrial chemical spills have caused groundwater contamination. These activities help to protect human health and the environment; to prevent exposure

to hazardous substances that have been released to soil, sediment, surface water, or groundwater; and to ensure compliance with applicable regulations.

DEQ's involvement at the Barker-Hughesville NPL Site includes reviewing and commenting on work plans and studies, participating in community involvement activities, and providing technical assistance to EPA. Contact information for DEQ staff is provided in Appendix A.

1.3.3.2 Cascade City-County Health Department and Central Montana Health District

The Cascade County Health Department plays an important role in helping residents achieve and maintain health, safety, and self-sufficiency. Their focus is the prevention of disease, promotion of good health practices and protection of the environment. The health departments also provide basic medical and dental services, especially for those who have limited incomes and/or are under insured. Judith Basin does not have its own health department, but is part of the Central Montana Health District that is based in neighboring Fergus County.

The interest of these two entities in the work being conducted at the Barker-Hughesville site is related to its environmental health services, specifically the potential impact of metals in children living in or visiting the area. In Cascade County, persons interested in having the blood lead levels of their children checked have been and will continue to be encouraged to call the health department for more information.

1.3.3.3 U.S. Forest Service

The U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service (USFS) is a federal agency that manages public lands in national forests and grasslands. The USFS is also the largest forestry research organization in the world, and provides technical and financial assistance to state and private forestry agencies.

Congress established the USFS in 1905 to provide quality water and timber for the nation’s benefit. Over the years, the public has expanded the list of what they want from national forests and grasslands. Congress responded by directing the USFS to manage national forests for additional multiple uses and benefits, and for the sustained yield of renewable resources such as water, forage, wildlife, wood, and recreation. Multiple use means managing resources under the best combination of uses to benefit the American people while ensuring the productivity of the land and protecting the quality of the environment.

The district ranger and her staff may be the public’s first point of contact with the USFS. Many on-the-ground activities occur on the ranger’s district(s), including trail and road construction and maintenance, mine waste removal operation of campgrounds, and management of vegetation and wildlife habitat.

The site is located in the Belt District of the Lewis and Clark National Forest, in which the USFS is a stakeholder. The District's interest in the site is related to the mine waste present at inactive sites on public land and USFS has already placed a responsible party under an enforcement order to conduct a non-time critical removal action to cleanup mine tailings located on forest service lands. They administer a significant amount of land within the site. Because the District Ranger Station is located relatively near the site, it also serves as a document repository and potential public meeting place for the Barker-Hughesville NPL Site.

1.3.3.4 Agency for Toxic Substances Disease Registry

Established by Congress in 1980 under the Superfund law, the Agency for Toxic Substances Disease Registry (ATSDR) conducts public health assessments at each of the sites on the NPL, as well as other sites when petitioned. ATSDR is staffed by more than 400 health professionals including epidemiologists, physicians, toxicologists, engineers and public health educators. The mission of the ATSDR, as an agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, is to serve the public by using the best science, taking responsive public health actions, and providing trusted health information to prevent harmful exposures and disease related to toxic substances.

ATSDR performs specific functions concerning the effect on public health of hazardous substances in the environment. These include public health assessments of waste sites, health consultations concerning specific hazardous substances, health surveillance and registries, response to emergency releases of hazardous substances, research in support of public health assessments, information development and dissemination, and hazardous substance education and training.

The ATSDR released its final public health assessment on the Barker-Hughesville site in April 2004 (ATSDR, 2004). ATSDR concludes the Barker-Hughesville Mining District Site is a public health hazard because of cancer concerns for long-term seasonal residents from exposure to arsenic, and noncancerous health effects for young children (1 to 2 years old) who live in the area for more than 120 days per year and are exposed to lead in surface soils. Cancer was not an issue for recreational users (up to 30 days per year). Older children and adults were not at increased risk for noncancerous health effects nor were persons who occasionally eat local fish (up to one fish meal per day for 30 days per year).

ATSDR recommended that signs be posted along contaminated site boundaries to warn people against trespassing on site property and that sampling be conducted on a limited basis off-site to determine if wastes have moved via run-off or wind dispersion or if residents have taken mine materials off-site to use as yard or building materials.

1.3.3.5 Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services

The Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services (DPHHS) includes 10 divisions that cover a wide variety of service areas such as: Medicaid, senior care, child

support and enforcement, child and family services, disability, mental health and public health and safety.

The Chief Medical Officer for the State of Montana is located in the Public Health and Safety Division of the DPHHS and is the DPHHS contact for the site. He is interested in tracking the cleanup progress at Barker-Hughesville and other environmental sites in Montana, using a grant from the National Center for Environmental Health. The Chief Medical Officer is acts as a resource to the community and is available to attend public meetings and other events, if requested.

Section 2 Site Background

This section contains a brief description of Barker-Hughesville NPL Site, including location, mining operations, regulatory history, and community involvement activities conducted to date.

2.1 Site Background

The Barker-Hughesville Mining District Site, hereafter referred to as "the site," is located in west-central Montana east of the town of Monarch, within the very western portion of Judith Basin County and the eastern portion of Cascade County (Exhibit 2-1). The area is most renowned for its rich mining legacy that prospered through the later part of the 19th century and early 20th century. During this period, the historic mining camps of Barker and Hughesville were home to more than 500 people, mostly miners that serviced numerous underground mines and ore processing facilities.

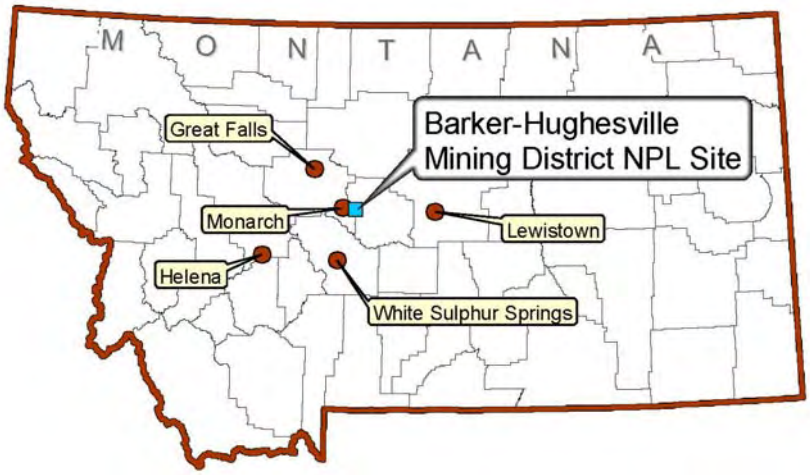

Exhibit 2-1. Location of the Barker-Hughesville Site

Large scale mining in the area ended in 1943 when all operations ceased. Following World War II, several attempts were made to reopen the mines, but were relatively unsuccessful. There has been minimal exploration or mining activity in the district since the 1980s. Mines in the area are abandoned, inactive, and in various states of disrepair, with dilapidated buildings, open adits, and large volumes of unreclaimed mining related-wastes. Environmental data collected primarily by state agencies and the USFS since the 1970s indicate that arsenic and heavy metals leaching from waste rock dumps and tailings within the district have severely degraded surface water and groundwater quality.

2.1.1 Land Use and Ownership

The primary land uses in the area are currently timber harvesting, livestock grazing, and recreation. Private land available for residences is limited. Based upon October 2004 cadastral data generated by the Montana Department of Administration and obtained from Cascade and Judith Basin Counties, 78 percent of the land area (~7,570 acres) within the site is public land administered by the Lewis and Clark National Forest, 2.4 percent (~230 acres) is public land administered by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, and 19 percent (~1,850 acres) is private land (Exhibit 2-2).

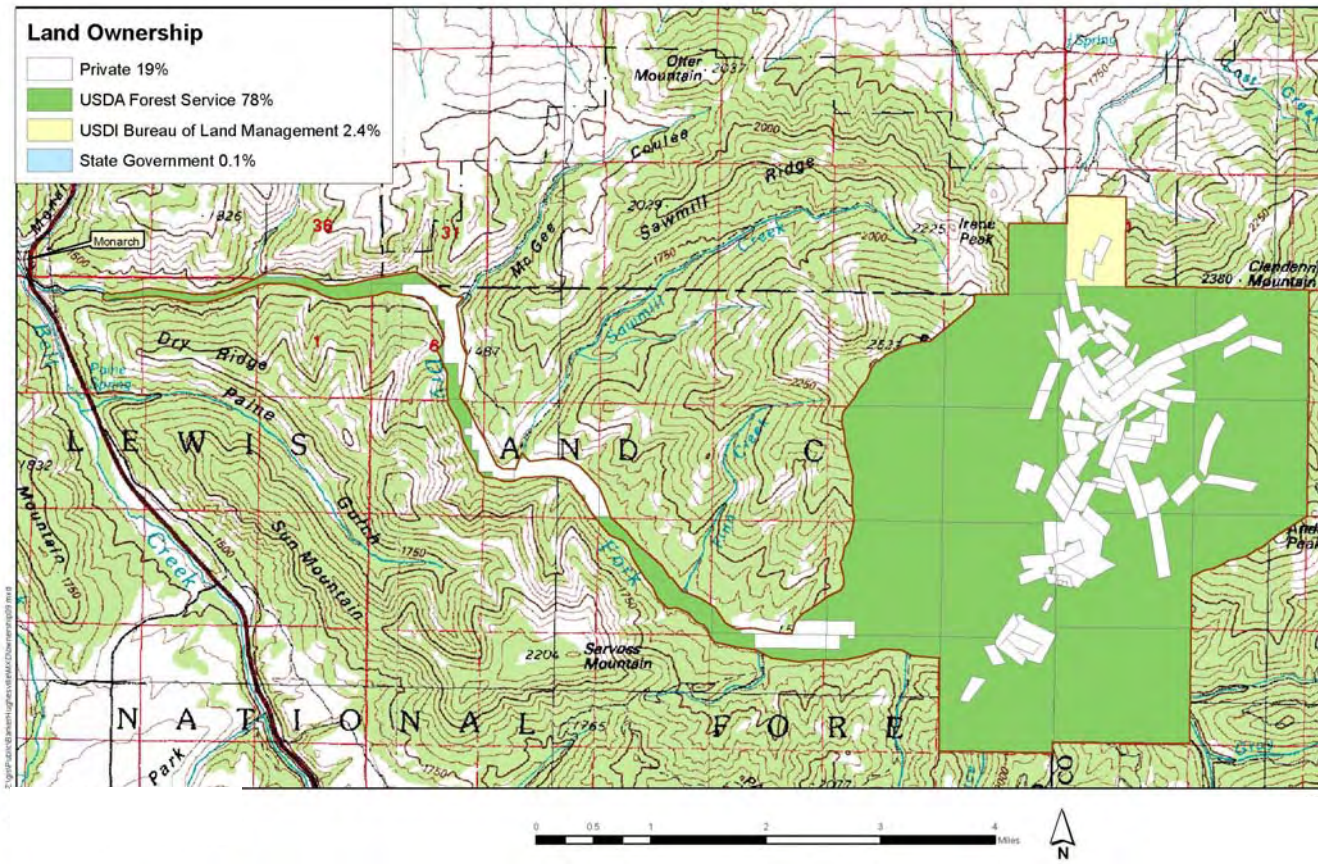

Exhibit 2-2. Land Ownership on Barker-Hughesville Site.

Private land consists predominantly of patented mining claims whose surface mineral rights are privately owned. There are several seasonal residences and a few dozen log and frame structures along Galena Creek, mostly concentrated in the town of Barker. There are currently no full-time residents living within the boundaries of the site although recreational use in the area is moderate (camping, hiking, horseback riding, all-terrain vehicles).

Based on the data obtained from Montana Natural Resource Information System, ownership for approximately 1 percent of the land area within the site boundary is unknown or uncertain.

2.1.2 Regulatory Involvement

State and Federal regulatory involvement at the site began in the early 1970s. The State of Montana conducted several significant studies between the early 1970s and mid 1990s. The most significant of those were conducted by the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation (DNRC) in the 1970s and the Montana Department of State Lands/Montana Abandoned Mines and Reclamation Bureau in the 1990s. Due to the impacts of historic mining activities, area soils, surface water, stream sediment, and groundwater are now contaminated with heavy metals and arsenic. Because of the contamination and risks to public health and the environment, EPA proposed the site for the NPL in December 2000. On September 13, 2001, the site was listed as a Final NPL Site in the Federal Register.

The USFS and EPA signed an Action Memorandum in 2002 for one portion of the mining district called the Block P Tailings Site (EPA 2002). The Action Memorandum requires the potentially responsible party (PRP), Doe Run to investigate environmental conditions associated with the Block P Mill Tailings. Doe Run completed an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) in 2001 to identify and evaluate removal action alternatives for the Block P Mill Tailings. In 2004, consolidation and capping of the Block P Tailings was initiated.

The data collected were reviewed and summarized, and the remaining data gaps were identified in a 2005 technical memorandum. In January 2009, EPA directed CDM Federal Programs Corporation to perform a RI to fill the data gaps associated with the mine waste piles, residential soils, roadways, and streams.

2.1.3 Site Setting

The site is located in the Little Belt Mountains mostly within the Dry Fork Belt Creek Watershed. Covering approximately 15 square miles of mostly forested land within the Lewis and Clark National Forest, the site encompasses the floodplain of Dry Fork Belt Creek, four tributary drainages (Galena Creek, McKay Gulch Creek, Spruce Creek, and Smoke-in- Hole Creek), and the upper portion of the Otter Creek drainage. Otter Creek flows toward the north and does not report to the Dry Fork Belt Creek.

Of greatest concern are 45 known abandoned mine sites and associated waste rock dumps, discharging mine adits, streamside tailings deposits, and tailing impoundments related to the Barker-Hughesville Mining District. Abandoned mine sites are mostly located within the Galena Creek drainage, centered about the historic town sites of Barker and Hughesville. Other ancillary mine sites are located in the McKay Gulch Creek, Otter Creek, and Spruce Creek drainages.

Altogether, there is an estimated 600,000 cubic yards of mining-related waste material that remain unreclaimed within the Barker-Hughesville Mining District. This does not

include a substantial volume of streamside tailings located along Daisy Creek, Galena Creek, and Lower Dry Fork Belt Creek. The total volume of streamside tailings at the site has not been quantified. Arsenic and metal contaminants released from mining wastes within the historic mining district have significantly degraded surface water and groundwater quality within the site.

In addition, there are 16 mine adits that discharge water during all or portions of the year. Water quality data are available for nine of the 15 discharging adits and, with the exception of the adits at the Carter and NESES7 mine sites, water quality in mine discharge is very poor. Fisheries in Galena Creek are decimated and impacts from mining are evident in Dry Fork Belt Creek downstream of its confluence with Galena Creek.

2.2 Community Involvement Activities

EPA has conducted the following community involvement activities at the site:

- Conducted community interviews
- Established information repositories
- Developed a mailing list

A description of each of these activities follows. Future planned Community Involvement Activities are presented in Section 5.

2.2.1 Conducted Community Interviews

In April and May 2009 and later in December 2009, EPA conducted community interviews with people who own property within the site boundaries or who have another interest in the area. The objective of the interviews was to find out some general information about the properties and information on the property owner's concerns and issues with the site and how to best communicate with the public. Access and land use information was also gathered during those interviews. Local government officials and other stakeholders were also interviewed.

2.2.2 Established Information Repositories

EPA established an administrative record and two site information repositories (see Section 5.1.3) for the site shortly after it was designated as an NPL site, as required by law (40 CFR, Part 300.415(n)(4)(I)). The administrative record is housed at the EPA Superfund Records Center in Helena, Montana. The information repositories contain a subset of documents from the administrative record.

Each repository contains basic site information, documents on site activities, technical site documents, and general information about the Superfund program for public review. This CIP will also be available at the repositories. EPA will place a notice in local newspapers of general circulation that notifies the public of the availability of the

administrative record file and identifies the various information repository locations and the hours of availability. In addition, EPA lists this information on each fact sheet, so that the general public is aware of the existence and location of the site documents. The administrative record and information repository will continue to be updated as necessary. Documents will also be made available on the EPA Superfund website that contains a link to the site: (www.epa.gov/region8/superfund/mt/barker/index.html).

2.2.3 Developed a Site Mailing List

EPA has developed a mailing list of people who own property within the site. In addition, the mailing list also contains the names of local, county, and state elected officials, regulators, and media contacts associated with the site.

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Section 3 Community Profile, Interviews, and Results

This section contains a description of the area in the vicinity of the Barker-Hughesville NPL Site. It also describes the community interview process used by EPA to prepare this CIP and summarizes the concerns and suggestions of the community.

3.1 Community Profile

The site is located in both eastern Cascade and western Judith Basin counties. There are no documented, full-time inhabitants of the site, and the former town sites of Barker and Hughesville are virtually deserted, with the exception of a few seasonally used recreational cabins. Monarch, Montana is the closest viable community (17 miles to the west) and Neihart is located 12 miles south of Monarch.

Monarch is too small to have census data associated with it. The State of Montana's home page has the following information about Monarch:

> *"Monarch is a mountain village located in the Little Belt Mountains of Central Montana. It is completely surrounded by the Lewis and Clark National Forest. U.S. 89, the Park-to-Park Highway, which connects Glacier National Park and Yellowstone National Park, goes through Monarch. Monarch was founded in 1889 to service the lead/zinc/silver mines at Barker/Hughesville and at Neihart. It was a railroad junction with branch lines going to both mining districts. After mining ceased, population in the town dwindled to the point where the town disincorporated itself and Monarch could properly be described as a village. Some residents commute to Great Falls. Many Great Falls residents have summer homes in the area."*

According to the U.S. Census Bureau's 2000 census (CEIC, 2003), Neihart has a population of 91 people (66 percent of whom are men). Residents are primarily Caucasian (93 percent) and over 96 percent were born in the United States (43% in Montana). The median age is almost 54 years and there are 16 children under the age of 18. The average size of a Neihart household is two people. There are 164 housing units in Neihart and 44 are occupied (mostly by their owners). Of the remaining units, 35 are listed as being used seasonally. Housing is generally detached structures built before 1960. Just over 70 percent of the townspeople are married. The median household income in 1999 was $21,458, and 20 percent of the households had incomes below the poverty level.

3.1.1 Community Government and Local Services

There are no community or government services at the Barker-Hughesville site. Local, state, and federal government contacts relevant to the site are provided in Appendix B.

Monarch is classified as a village and has no local government. The Monarch Area Community Association (MACA) was formed to represent the interests of the

community. Businesses in Monarch are limited to a motel/bar/restaurant (The Cub's Den). Neihart is an incorporated Town with a Town Council and mayor. Its businesses are limited to a combination motel/restaurant/laundromat/gas station (Bob's Bar and Restaurant), general store (the Inconvenience Store), and an antiques store. Neihart also has a U.S. Post Office.

3.1.2 Local News Media Outlets

There are no local media outlets that originate on or near the site. Local residents have access to media outlets from Great Falls (newspapers, radio, and television). Contacts are provided in Appendix C.

- **Newspapers**. The newspaper closest to the site is the Great Falls Tribune.
- **Radio**. The closest radio stations to the site originate in Great Falls and Lewistown. There is no radio reception at the site.
- **Television**. There are no local stations or cable access in the area of the site. A satellite dish is necessary to receive a television signal. Because of this, it is difficult to access stations originating "locally."

EPA has issued press releases and placed advertisements to notify the public of activities related to the Barker-Hughesville site and the nearby Carpenter-Snow Creek site. In addition, the Great Falls Tribune has written several informative features on Barker-Hughesville, the Block P Mine, and the Carpenter-Snow Creek site in recent years. The use of the newspaper as the main media outlet used for the site is likely to continue as radio and television would be ineffective communication tools for property owners at the site. Other outreach tools that will be used include: fact sheet mailings, local meetings with community members, briefings with local government officials, and email updates (as requested by local government officials) and are discussed in Section 5.

3.1.3 Education

There are no schools on the site or in the nearby towns of Monarch or Neihart. The closest elementary and high schools are in Belt, Montana.

3.1.4 Community and Other Organizations

There are no community organizations or other organizations on or in the immediate vicinity of the site. The closest local venue for distributing information about the site is the Community Center in Neihart that hosts events for senior citizens and others. The MACA in Monarch might also be a possibility for information distribution, if needed.

3.2 Community Interview Process

To develop a CIP that reflects community interests and concerns, EPA depends heavily upon information obtained during community interviews. In April and May 2009 and later in December 2010, EPA conducted interviews for the site with property owners and

community members in the area. In addition, several elected officials and stakeholders were also interviewed.

The interviews were conducted by phone and/or conference calls. Interviews were conducted with about a dozen people, which is within the typical range of number of interviews for a CIP, especially given the small population of the area. Each interview lasted about 15 to 30 minutes. EPA read the interview questions to the interviewee and took notes throughout the interview to capture the information provided. Only one person contacted declined the interview. Additional face-to-face interviews are planned for Spring 2010.

It was explained to people participating in the interviews that the interviews were being conducted so EPA could get feedback to determine community interests and to find out which information sources work best for locals. The information gathered would be used to develop outreach methods that would best fit the needs and wishes of the community.

Depending on the interviewee, the most appropriate questions were asked in order to gain the most relevant information. Interview questions were as follows:

- Are you the owner of the property? If so, how long have you owned it?
- How large is your property?
- What are the general features and manmade features of the property?
- Do you know of any mining activity on your property?
- Do you know of any imported fill material or mine waste on the property?
- How do you use the property?
- Do you have a well? If not, what do you use for drinking water?
- Do you fish on the property?
- Do you know what EPA/DEQ are doing? Are you interested in knowing more?
- What do you think is the best way for us to get information to you about the site and how often would you like to be contacted?
- Has your agency received any complaints, violations, or other incidents related to the site cleanup? Are there routine communications conducted by your office?
- Are you aware of the history and cleanup efforts concerning the Barker/Hughesville Superfund site?
- Do you have any concerns or issues with the cleanup efforts that have been conducted so far? Do you feel the site puts you at risk?
- Do you use a well or groundwater for drinking? Are you aware of any recreational activities in the area?
- Can you think of anyone else we should speak with?

- Do you know how to contact the EPA if you have any questions/concerns with the site cleanup?

3.3 Community Interview Results

Responses from the community interviews are summarized and grouped according to similar themes. EPA has made every effort to summarize all the responses from the interviews and has not tried to determine if the statements were factual. Some responses indicate that follow up may be necessary.

3.3.1 Property Ownership and Use

The people interviewed who lived in the area seasonally or in surrounding communities were owners of the property in question. Most of the properties had been in the family for over 40 years and had been inherited by the current owner. One resident's family has owned a claim on their land since 1916. One of the people interviewed owned his mining properties with a group of other investors.

None of the interviewees were full-time residents of the site, although the person who did not wish to be interviewed may be a full-time resident. One person reported that he lives on the site during the summer.

The majority of the people used the property occasionally for recreational purposes (e.g., camping, hiking, hunting, etc.), if they used it at all. Several people said that they brought their children with them on these visits. The frequency of these visits was not clear and would have to be investigated further in the risk assessment process. Most people interviewed intended their property to remain as a recreational property. Two people indicated that they would like to build vacation homes on the property in the future, and one person was interested in possibly logging timber.

None of the people interviewed had water wells on their property, and all but one reported that they hauled water from other locations when they visited. One person who camped on his property with his children also reported drinking out of the creek during some visits. The interviewee who lives on the property during summers said that his grandfather had built an underground water system that delivers water right to the property (presumably from the creek). He reported that the system feeds eight buildings throughout the summer.

Only three of the people interviewed fished in the area. Dry Fork Creek was the most popular creek. Sawmill Creek was also named but is not on the site. Most people interviewed felt that the site does not put them in danger of any health risks.

3.3.2 Property Characteristics

Most of the interviewees indicated that their properties were hilly and heavily-wooded. Several reported the presence of small streams running through the properties. And one stream was reported to have a small dam on it. At least one property had recently been logged because of pine beetle infestation. One property owner reported that DNRC had reclassified the land from forest land to grazing land.

Most of the properties were relatively undeveloped. Many have dirt roads and most are unfenced. Several interviewees said there are structures (e.g., shacks or an uninhabitable change house) on the property. One person reported having a number of habitable buildings.

Several of the interviewees reported that there had been mining activity on their property at some time in the past. This included mine waste piles, holes, mine shafts, and adits. None of the mining activity was reported to be recent, and some was conducted by relatives or neighbors more than 50 years ago.

Two of the people interviewed reported that there had been minimal amounts (about 10 cubic yards) of fill material imported in order to build stream crossings or access roads. Mine waste was reported to be present on the Danny T and Marcelline mines (tailings) and in a few other limited areas. One long-time property owner said that he saw a lot of mine waste as a little boy. He said that the creek used to be "more orange than orange soda," and that he "used to get blisters if he stuck his hand" in it as a kid, but, in the last 50 years, the creek has gotten much cleaner and now animals drink out of it.

3.3.3 Knowledge of or Interest in Work Being Done

When asked if they had any knowledge of the work being done on the site by EPA or DEQ, several people indicated they had some knowledge. There was a sense of satisfaction with the work already completed at the site. The local historian referred to the cleanup at the Block P site as a "beautiful job." Although, she voiced that the site should maintain the same official site name for historical records and tracking.

Most people said that they were interested mainly in information that was directly relevant to their property. Commissioners of Judith Basin and Cascade Counties expressed that had not received any complaints or questions from concerned community members regarding the cleanup. Up to now, there has been some communication with the local government and EPA, mostly with Scott Brown and Judith Basin and Cascade Counties. They are interested in having a briefing at the courthouse in Stanford, Montana before the general public meeting in the evening.

All of the people interviewed agreed that the best way to get information to residents or property owners was by direct mail. Property owners lived in a variety of other communities (Great Falls, Butte, Billings, and out of state), so it was difficult to identify a newspaper that would provide them with information. Although, one resident suggested the Great Falls Tribune, she also mentioned she could just call Scott Brown at the EPA office in Montana if she had a question. It doesn't seem like email would be useful for most of the local residents or residents of surrounding areas, but email would be best for contacting local officials. Public meetings were thought to be ineffective by all but one person, given that most people lived elsewhere. Two people did not want any additional information. The majority of the people said that they would like to be contacted quarterly about the work being done. One person had no interest in being contacted and one wanted to be contacted at major milestones in the process.

The name of Mrs. Donna Wahlberg was mentioned by several people interviewed. Mrs. Wahlberg is a long-time property owner and seasonal resident of the area who is also a local historian. Mrs. Wahlberg has authored two publications about the history of the area (Wahlberg, 1989 and 2003; See Section 6 References) and would thus be an excellent source of local information, including advice on how best to provide updates to interested stakeholders.

Section 4 Objectives of the Community Involvement Program

Based upon interviews with local community members and other interested parties, EPA has developed the following objectives for community involvement and communication for the Barker-Hughesville NPL Site:

- Use a proactive approach to provide information to the public so they will have an increased awareness of the work being conducted at the site and will be better able to provide input throughout the process.
- Define and communicate roles so that the community understands how the various parties involved at the site work together.
- Formally involve local officials and other community representatives so that all community leaders have a chance to provide their input into the decision-making process.
- Comply with CERCLA/SARA requirements.

A discussion of each of these objectives and the strategies EPA will use for implementation follows.

4.1 Use a Proactive Approach

EPA's objective is to use a proactive approach in sharing information with the public. Thus, EPA strives to listen to the concerns of the public and answer questions whenever possible. EPA will provide information to the public at appropriate times in the process with the goal of notifying the public of upcoming milestones and encouraging participation in the process wherever possible. EPA aims to provide information in a timely fashion to as many people as possible. This communication exchange, including, but not limited to: fact sheets, emails, and public meetings to ensure that the decisions are made by EPA with a thorough knowledge of what is important to the community.

To achieve this objective, EPA will ensure that public health and safety issues as well as opportunities for public participation in site decisions are well publicized. EPA will provide information on the Superfund process that is relevant to decisions at the site. EPA will assure that easy-to-read information regarding the status of site activities is provided to property owners and any other interested citizens, including elected local government officials and participating stakeholders. This information will enable stakeholders to keep up-to-date and be well-informed about site activities. The specifics of how this information will be made available to the public are provided in Section 5.2.

4.2 Define and Communicate Roles

EPA's objective is to clearly define and communicate plans, schedules, responsibilities, costs, and its relationship with state and local governments. There are a number of stakeholders involved in the site, and it is important that EPA explain the role and authority of each and how their activities are coordinated, especially concerning DEQ and USFS , which are EPA's primary governmental agency partners.

Team members and their roles and responsibilities are as follows:

- **EPA**. EPA is the federal agency responsible for implementing and enforcing environmental laws and regulations aimed at protecting public health and the environment. EPA will be the lead agency responsible for the sampling and cleanup activities related to the site. EPA staff on the site team includes: CICs, OSCs, RPMs, and other technical support as needed.

- **State of Montana - DEQ**. DEQ is the state agency responsible for ensuring protection of the environment. DEQ's role at the site is as the support agency and EPA's partner. EPA will ensure that the DEQ project officer is included in substantive meetings about the site and will provide copies of all documents prepared for the public. DEQ will provide input to EPA on investigation and cleanup activities. DEQ staff on the team includes: hazardous waste and site cleanup project officer and a communications officer.

- **Cascade County Health Department and Central Montana Health District.** The health department and health district are responsible for addressing county local public health and environmental issues. EPA will engage both contacts for both entities and provide information, including; results of sampling, anticipated cleanup activities and any other public health concerns which may arise within the community. EPA will also partner with the elected officials of each county to provide cleanup updates so they can inform their constituents.

- **USFS - Belt Ranger District**. The USFS is responsible for the public land they administer. Within the site, a substantial portion of the total acreage is USFS-administered property. The District Ranger for the Belt District will be apprised of site activities so that the USFS can participate in cleanup decisions.

- **ATSDR**. The ATSDR will conduct a health assessment of the site, as per CERCLA/SARA requirements. In addition, EPA will provide updates to ATSDR, as needed, and will notify them of public meetings and other events; and will include them on the list for press releases.

- **State of Montana - DPHHS.** The Chief Medical Officer at the DPHHS serves as a resource for public health issues and also tracks the progress of environmental sites in Montana under a grant from the National Center for Environmental Health. Like the ATSDR, DPHHS has no direct role in the Superfund work being conducted at the site. EPA will provide updates to DPHHS, as needed; will

notify them of public meetings and other events; and will include them on the list for press releases.

4.3 Formally Involve Local Officials and Other Community Representatives

EPA's objective is to formally involve local officials (including county commissioners, mayors, and others) and other community representatives in the Superfund process and maintain ongoing, two-way communication with the community. Community leaders have expressed an interest in EPA communicating regularly with them, informing them in advance of major decisions or events, and formally inviting them to public meetings and other public activities.

To accomplish this objective, EPA will make an effort to formalize communication of EPA site activities. The local officials, elected representatives, and community representatives (identified in Appendix A and B) have been added to the mailing list. A copy of this mailing list is available from EPA upon request. EPA will continue to offer the community opportunities to participate actively in meetings.

4.4 Comply with CERCLA/SARA Requirements

EPA's objective is to comply with the CERCLA/SARA requirements. In addition to the above activities, others will be planned specifically to meet the community relations requirements under CERCLA/SARA. A detailed description of these activities is found in Section 5.0 of this CIP.

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Section 5 Community Involvement Activities

This section describes specific community involvement activities that EPA plans to conduct during the remainder of the project. These activities are designed to provide information to community members and provide opportunities for them to be involved in the decision making process. The EPA is currently the lead government agency in the remediation of the Barker-Hughesville site. As such, EPA will provide opportunities for full public participation in the Superfund cleanup process.

Many of the activities listed below have been implemented prior to the publication of this CIP. These activities include those required by CERCLA/SARA. In addition, other site-specific support activities are important tools for keeping the community informed and involved. These site-specific activities will be implemented in response to community input and requests.

5.1 Activities Required By CERCLA/SARA

The EPA has performed the following community involvement activities at the site as required by CERCLA/SARA:

- Designate a spokesperson
- Notify affected citizens
- Establish the administrative record file and information repositories
- Conduct community interviews
- Prepare and revise the community involvement plan
- Implement proposed plan and EE/CA community involvement requirements

A discussion of each of these activities follows.

5.1.1 Designate a Spokesperson

In the time since the Barker-Hughesville site was designated as an NPL site, EPA and DEQ have each maintained one or more designated spokespersons to inform the community of actions taken, respond to inquiries, and provide information concerning the release of hazardous substances.

At present, the primary contacts for information at the site are:

- Scott Brown, EPA, RPM
- Roger Hoogerheide, RPM

- Steve Way, EPA, OSC
- Karen Edson, EPA, CIC
- Keith Large, DEQ, Project Officer
- Beth Ihle, USFS, OSC

Mailing addresses, telephone numbers, and email addresses for these individuals are provided in Appendix A.

5.1.2 Notify Affected Citizens

The spokespersons designated by EPA and DEQ will notify the citizens immediately affected by activities at the site, as well as appropriate state and local officials.

5.1.3 Establish Administrative Record File and Information Repositories

EPA has established an administrative record file and two site information repositories. The administrative record is housed at the EPA office in Helena, Montana. The information repositories are a subset of documents from the Administrative Record and are located at the Cascade County Health Department in Great Falls, Montana and the Belt Ranger District Headquarters just north of Neihart. Addresses, contact information, and hours of operation are provided in Appendix D.

The repositories contain basic site information for public review, documents on site activities, technical site documents, this CIP, and general information about the Superfund program. EPA will place a notice in the Great Falls Tribune that notifies the public of the availability of the administrative record file and identifies the various information repository locations and the hours of availability. The administrative record file and information repositories will continue to be updated as necessary.

5.1.4 Conduct Community Interviews

EPA is required to interview local officials, community residents, public interest groups and other interested parties to identify the community's specific information needs and concerns, how best to communicate with residents and interested parties, and to determine the ways in which residents would like to become involved in the Superfund process. EPA conducted the interviews in April and May 2009 and later in December 2009. The results are presented in Section 3.3.

5.1.5 Prepare and Revise Community Involvement Plan

EPA is required to prepare a CIP for all actions lasting longer than 120 days. EPA uses information obtained in the community interviews to develop the plan and to guide community involvement activities until the plan is complete. The community involvement plan is used by EPA in conducting community involvement activities as part of the Superfund process. This document is the CIP for the upcoming EE/CA and

non-time critical removal action at the Block P Mining Complex as well as all upcoming activities that EPA will be conducting at the site. It will be updated and revised following the ROD and as site conditions warrant.

5.2 Site-Specific Support Activities

In addition to the community involvement activities described above, EPA considers the following community involvement activities important in helping the public provide meaningful input to the ongoing site activities.

- Prepare a fact sheet(s) on the EE/CA and other topics as needed
- Issue press releases and public notices, as required and/or needed
- Coordinate a public meeting to receive comments on the EE/CA and as needed
- Brief local officials
- Maintain and broaden the mailing list and email list
- Serve as an information resource for the community

The full extent of these site-specific support activities will depend on resources available. A brief discussion of each of these activities follows.

5.2.1 Prepare a Fact Sheet

EPA plans to produce a fact sheet on the EE/CA for publication and distribution to local residents and properties owners. Additional fact sheets will address other topics related to clean up activities at the site. The fact sheets will be distributed to those on the mailing list and will also be available to the general public through the information repositories and at other locations, such as Bob's Bar and Restaurant in Neihart and the Cub's Den in Monarch. EPA will provide the fact sheet so that community members have the opportunity to familiarize themselves with a variety of topics related to the site. If people are more familiar with the issues, they are better able and more likely to provide relevant input into the decision-making process.

5.2.2 Issue Press Releases and Public Notices

EPA will issue press releases and public notices to make official statements at milestones in the investigation and cleanup and as required by CERCLA/SARA. These will be sent to the local media and wire service outlets (Great Falls Tribune, Helena Independent Record, Bozeman Chronicle, and the Montana office of the Associated Press).

EPA will send all press releases related to the site to those individuals listed as site contacts (Appendix A) at the same time they are released to the media. Press releases will also be sent to the Governor, Montana's U.S. Congressional Delegates, Montana Congressional delegates from the area, and any other elected officials listed in Appendix B. Notification will generally be made by faxing or emailing the press release to the

individual contact. Anyone whose name is mentioned to the press about any issue will be notified immediately.

5.2.3 Coordinate Public and Individual Meetings

EPA plans to have public meetings in 2010 to present the final EE/CA and discuss the removal action alternatives prior to implementing the non-time critical removal action at the Block P Mining Complex. Also, a public comment period on the EE/CA will be held in early 2010, followed by a formal Response to Comments document. Since a ROD for the site is not anticipated until 2011, no additional public meetings are anticipated until that time. When the work at the site reaches the proposed plan stage, another meeting will be held locally or in Great Falls to provide a forum for presentation and exchange of important information and to provide site updates.

An effort will be made to present materials in a non-technical format and to provide opportunities for interaction with meeting attendees to ensure that the information is understood. They may include slide shows or videotape presentations.

5.2.4 Brief Local Officials

Formal notification of key events and activities, and advance information on decisions and events are generally important to local officials. EPA will continue to inform local officials of these events. At the site, these local officials are primarily the county representatives listed in Appendix A. Where possible, EPA will attempt to provide a two-week notice to local officials before events occur that might interest them. The notice will be sent either by phone, fax, letter, or email, depending on the available lead time. EPA may meet with local officials in small meetings throughout the cleanup process to brief them of site activities.

5.2.5 Maintain and Broaden the Site Mailing and Email List

EPA has developed a mailing list of people who own property in Barker-Hughesville NPL Site. Because of the rural nature of the site and general lack of local residents, EPA has had difficulty in locating addresses for property owners (and even in defining property boundaries). EPA has relied heavily on Montana tax records and on property ownership data from various Montana government sources. The mailing list has been augmented with additional names of those who have indicated that they would like to receive information about the site. The list also contains the names of local, county, and state elected officials and of regulators associated with the site.

EPA will continue to maintain and broaden this mailing list in order to provide these individuals with timely information on the site. EPA will also strive to broaden the email list by soliciting additional names and emails in the fact sheets and at future public meetings. Finally, EPA will attempt to identify alternate methods for contacting property owners and other stakeholders at the site.

5.2.6 Serve as an Information Resource for the Community

EPA's RPM for the site, Scott Brown, will continue to serve as an information resource for citizens who have questions or concerns about the work being conducted or planned for the future at the site. EPA's secondary RPM for the site is Roger Hoogerheide. Karen Edson is EPA's CIC for the site. All are available during normal business hours and can be contacted by phone, email, or letter. Contact information is provided in Appendix A.

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Section 6 References

ATSDR, 2004, Final Public Health Assessment Barker-Hughesville Mining District Site in Cascade and Judith Basin counties

CEIC, 2003. Montana Department of Commerce, Census and Economic Information Center, 2000 U.S. Census information on local demographics, ceic.commerce.state.mt.us

EPA, 2002, Office of Emergency and Remedial Response, US EPA, Superfund Community Involvement Handbook December 2002

EPA, 2003, Office of Policy, Economics and Innovation, EPA's Public Involvement Policy, U.S. EPA, May 2003

EPA, 2004, EPA activities under 40 CFR Part 300 as they relate to the 1990 revision of the Federal regulation that guides Superfund (National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan) www.epa.gov/publicinvolvement/pdf/part25.pdf

Wahlberg, Donna, 2003. *Gone But Not Forgotten - Barker, Geer, Goodman, Kibbey, Monarch, & Neihart - Cascade County Cemeteries*, 71 pages

_____, 1989, *So be it - a history of the Barker Mining District, Hughesville and Barker, Montana,* 198 pages

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Appendix A: Federal, State, and County Stakeholder Contact Information

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Contact Category	Program or Office	Contact Name/ Contact Title	Mailing Address	Phone*/ Fax.	Email Address
U.S. EPA	Superfund Remedial Response Program	Julie Dalsoglio, Director, MT Operations	USEPA Region 8 (8MO), MT Operations Office 10 West 15th St, St. 3200 Helena, MT 59626	457-5025/ 457-5055	dalsoglio.julie@epa.gov
		Joe Vranka, Chief Superfund Branch		457-5033/ 457-5056	vranka.joe@epa.gov
		Scott Brown Remedial Project Mgr		457-5035/ 457-5056	brown.scott@epa.gov
		Roger Hoogerheide Remedial Project Mgr		457-5031/ 457-5056	hoogerheide.roger@epa.gov
U.S EPA	Superfund Removal Program	Steve Way On Scene Coordinator	1595 Wynkoop Street Denver, CO 80202 Mailcode EPR-SA	303-312-6723	way.steven@epa.gov
U.S. EPA	Office of Communic.	Karen Edson Community Involvement Coordinator	1595 Wynkoop Street Denver, CO 80202 Mailcode 8OC	303-312-6136	edson.karen@epa.gov
MT DEQ	Haz. Waste & Site Cleanup Bureau	Keith Large Project Officer	P.O. Box 200901 Helena, MT 59620	841-5039	klarge@mt.gov
	Director's Office	Tom Ellerhoff Admin. Officer	Metcalf Building Office P.O. Box 200901 Helena, MT 59620	444-6780/ 444-4386	tellerhoff@state.mt.us
		Lisa Peterson Communications		444-2929/ 444-4386	lpeterson@state.mt.us
Cascade County	Health Dept	Alicia M Thompson Exec. Director/Health Officer Carol Keaster, Public Health Nurse Sandy Johnson, Env. Health Services Mgr	City-County Health Dept, 115 4th St S. Great Falls, MT	454-6950/ 454-6959	athompson@co.cascade.mt.us keaster@co.cascade.mt.us sanitarians@co.cascade.mt.us
Judith Basin County	Central MT Health Dist	Jan Leishman-Donahue Health Officer	712 W Main Lewistown, MT 59457	538-8892/ 538-7466	btprepare@co.fergus.mt.us *Served by a multi-county health dept in Fergus County.*
ATSDR	Montana Office	Dan Strausbaugh ATSDR Montana representative	10 West 15th St, St. 3200 Helena, MT 59626	457-5007 457-5055	strausbaugh.dan@epa.gov
MT DPHHS	Division of Public Safety and Health	Steve Helgerson Chief Medical Officer	Cogswell Bldg P.O. Box 202951 Helena, MT 59620	444-1286 444-0272	mspence@state.mt.us
U.S. Forest Service	Belt Creek Ranger Station	Tina Lanier District Ranger	4234 U.S. Hwy 89 N, Neihart, MT 59465	236-5511 236-5507	tclanier@fs.fed.us
	Townsend Ranger Station	Beth Ihle On Scene Coordinator	415 S. Front St., Townsend, MT 59644	266-3425 495-3863	bihle@fs.fed.us

*Area Code 406

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Appendix B: Contact Information for Elected Officials

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Contact Category	Association or Dept	Contact Name Contact Title	Mailing Address	Phone/ Fax (area code 406)	Email Address
Federal Gov.	U.S. Congress	Jon Tester, U.S. Senator	Capital One Center 208 N Montana Avenue, Suite 202 Helena, MT 59601	449-5401/ 449-5462	Andrea_helling@tester.senate.gov press secretary, Andrea Helling
	U.S. Congress	Max Baucus U.S. Senator	Empire Block 30 West 14th Street Suite 206 Helena, MT 59601	449-5480	max@baucus.senate.gov
	U.S. Congress	Dennis Rehberg U.S. Representative	Helena District Office 950 North Montana Ave Helena, MT 59601	443-7878/ 443-8890	larry.anderson@mail.house.gov press secretary, Larry Anderson
State Gov.	Governor	Brian Schweitzer Governor	Office of the Governor MT State Capitol Bldg. P.O. Box 200801 Helena MT 59620-0801	444-3111/ 444-5529	selliott@mt.gov press secretary, Sara Elliott
	Senate	Bradley Maxon Hamlett Dist 10/Cascade Co	P.O. Box 49 Cascade, MT 59421	799-5885	wranglergallery@hotmail.com
	House	Mike Milburn Dist 19/Cascade Co.	276 Chestnut Valley Rd Cascade, MT 59621	468-9241	mmilburn@mcn.net
	Senate	Jim Peterson District 15/ Judith Basin County	RR 1 Box 2 Buffalo, MT 59418	374-2277	jpranch@mtintouch.net
	House	Edward Butcher District 29 / Judith Basin County	P.O. Box 89 Winifred, MT 59489	462-5627	senatorbutcher@3riversdbs.net
County Gov.	Cascade Co. Comm.	Joe Briggs / Dist. 1 Bill Salina / Dist. 2 Peggy Beltrone/ Dist. 3	325 2nd Ave North, Room 111, County Annex Building	454-6815 454-6816 454-6814	jbriggs@co.cascade.mt.us bsalina@co.cascade.mt.us pbeltrone@co.cascade.mt.us
	Judith Basin Co. Comm.	Tucker Hughes Cody McDonald Bill Annala	31 1st Avenue P.O. Box 427 Stanford, MT 59479	566-2277 ext. 107 ext. 108 ext. 106	thughes@co.judith-basin.mt.us cmcdonald@mtintouch.net

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Appendix C: Media Contact Information

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Publication Name/ Website	Mailing Address	Contact Name/ Contact Title	Phone Number (area code 406)	Email Address
Great Falls Tribune www.greatfallstribune.com	205 River Drive South Great Falls, MT 59405	Dan Hollow Managing Editor Karl Puckett Reporter Max Smith Retail Advertising Manager	791-1444 791-1431 fax 791-1444 791-1431 fax 791-1453	tribcity@greatfallstribune.com
Montana Standard www.mtstandard.com	25 W Granite St Butte, MT 59701	Gerry Obrien Editor	496-5500	http://www.mtstandard.com/contactus/
Associated Press Montana www.ap.org/montana/	825 Great Northern Blvd. Suite 203 Helena, MT 59601	News Department	(800) 221-0094 442-5162 fax	APMontana@ap.org
KFBB Television www.kfbb.com/	PO Box 1139 Great Falls, MT 59403	News Department	(800) 854-7720 727-9703 *fax*	newsroom@kfbb.com
KRTV Television www.krtv.com/	P.O. Box 2989 Great Falls, MT 59403	Julie Klesh News Director	791-5400 791-5479 fax	julie@krtv.com
Helena Independent Record www.helenair.com	P.O. Box 4249 Helena, MT 59604	John Doran Editor	447-4000	irstaff@helenair.com

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Appendix D: Information Repository Contact Information

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Information Repository Name	Street Address	Contact Name	Phone Number (area code 406)	Hours of Operation
U.S. Forest Service Belt Ranger Station	4234 U.S. Hwy 89 N, Neihart, MT 59465	Tina Lanier	236-5511	Monday - Friday 8:30 am - 4:30 pm
EPA Records Center (Administrative Record)	EPA MT Operations 10 West 15th St, St. 3200 Helena, MT 59626	Lori Hallauer	457-5046	Monday - Friday 8:00 am - 4:30 pm
Cascade County Health Department	115 4th St South Great Falls, MT 59401	Sandy Johnson	454-6950	Monday - Friday 8:00 am – 5:00 pm