

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

STANDARD MINE SITE

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Section 1 Introduction

1.1 Overview of Community Involvement Plan

This Community Involvement Plan (CIP) has been developed to facilitate the remediation of the Standard Mine Superfund Site and document interaction between the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) and the communities near the Standard Mine. It has been written in accordance with the Superfund Community Involvement Handbook, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, March 2001. The Handbook outlines the community involvement requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), and as stipulated in the regulations that interpret the Superfund legislation: the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP).

The CIP is based on information gathered from community interviews. It is intended to reflect citizen's concerns and expectations and contains background information about the Standard Mine, the site's history, ongoing environmental cleanup efforts, specific projects and the communities and parties involved. The plan outlines the composition of the communities and describes the history of the public involvement effort. A summary of the information gathered from one-on-one interviews conducted during 2005 with various community members is provided.

The periodic updating of the CIP will ensure the document reflects the progress of site remediation and the concerns of the communities. The CIP will further support U.S. EPA's community involvement mission to inform, encourage dialogue and receive input from stakeholders and the general public about Standard Mine.

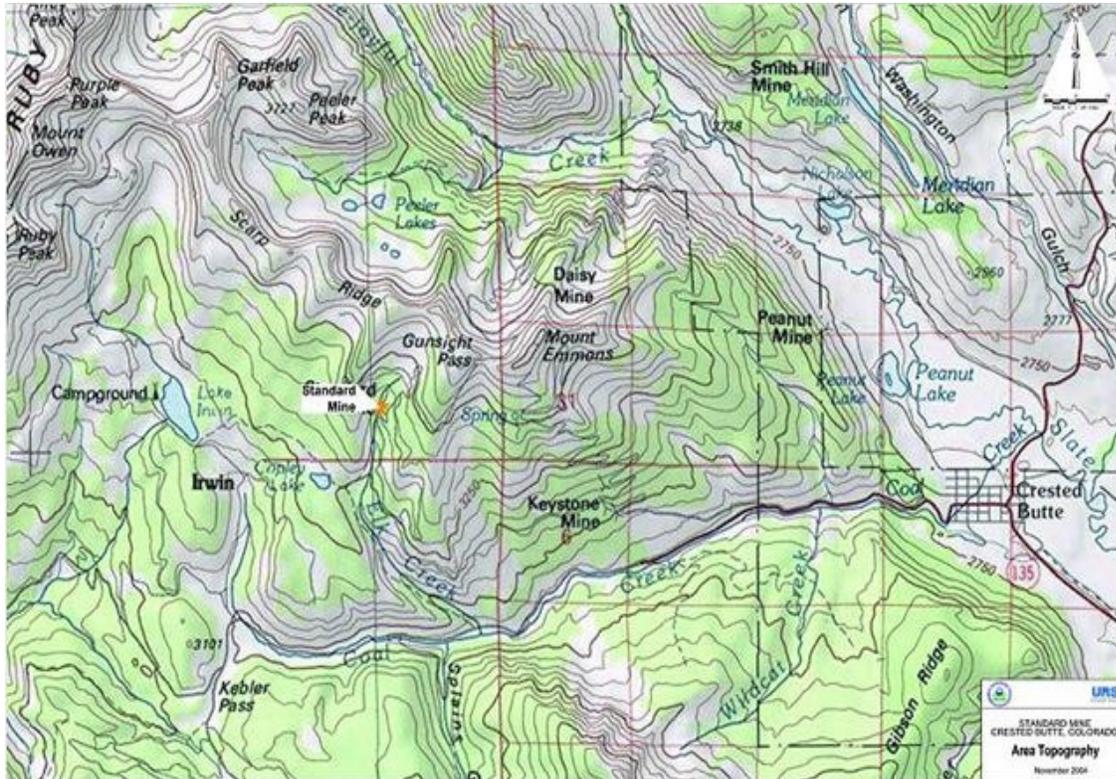
The community involvement effort promotes two-way communication between members of the public and the lead government agency responsible for remedial actions. The overall objectives are as follows:

- 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.

CERCLA requires the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (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, potentially responsible parties (PRPs) pay for cleanup. At either type of site, community involvement ultimately remains the responsibility of the EPA.

Section 2: Site Description

The Standard Mine is located in the Ruby Mining District in the Rocky Mountains of central Colorado approximately 25 miles north of Gunnison and approximately 10 miles west of Crested Butte. The site location is on the south flank of Scarp Ridge and the surface water drainage flows into Coal Creek via Elk Creek. Coal Creek joins the Slate River northeast of Crested Butte. Coal Creek originates in the area east of the Irwin Township and Kebler pass and drains approximately eleven square miles of the mining district. Coal Creek is the source of drinking water for the Town of Crested Butte.



The Standard Mine is located on a combination of private land and US Forest Service land. The private land consists of six mining claims: Micawber, Polar Star, Little Gertie, Clara E, Clinton, and Belmont. Mining activity began in the area in 1874 when the land was still a part of the Ute Indian reservation. There was a modest amount of activity and production at the Standard Mine, known then as the Micawber mine, beginning in the 1880s through the early 1900s. It wasn't until the 1940s and 1950s that significant development and production at the Standard Mine took place. Although it operated steadily from 1931 to 1966, the main years of operation were from 1951-1966. The quantities of ore mined were reported as follows: over 1 million pounds zinc and lead; more than 100,000 pounds silver; 1,000 ounces gold; and between 100,000 to 1 million pounds copper ore. The mine, which was one of the three largest producing mines in the Ruby Mining District, has been closed since the late 1960's.

2.1 Physical and Ecological Characteristics

The terrain is mountainous and is marked by stream valleys and steep slopes. Vegetation ranges from lush willow shrubs and scrub brush undergrowth in stream bottoms through aspen, fir, and spruce forests to treeless alpine tundra vegetation on the ridgelines 12,800 above sea level. The area is classified as semi-arid with most of the annual precipitation falling as snow. The mean annual precipitation is 11.7 inches.

There is no extensive aquifer system associated with the Ruby Mining District. Groundwater location and movement is controlled by fracture systems in the igneous and fine grained sedimentary rocks. Small to medium sized isolated groundwater aquifers are presumed to be present but there is no record of any wells. It is possible that groundwater is discharged into Coal Creek and its tributaries through unidentified springs or seeps. There are several abandoned mine shafts and adits discharging groundwater from underground workings.

Federally listed endangered southwestern willow flycatcher and the American peregrine falcon inhabit the area. Other species include the federally listed threatened bald eagle and other candidates for federal listing such as the Boreal toad and the lynx. Other species listed by the state are the wolverine as threatened and the northern leopard frog and Colorado cutthroat trout as species of special concern.

2.2 Standard Mine

The mine site is located at 11,000 ft. elevation in a remote and isolated location on the southern flank of Scarp Ridge. It is only accessible in the summer by four-wheel drive vehicles via a gated Forest Service road or by foot or bicycle. Since the area has no access restrictions and is close to hiking trails, there is a



potential for public exposure to site hazards. The contaminants of concern are primarily heavy metals including: arsenic, lead, zinc, cadmium, copper, and chromium.

Water contaminated with heavy metals flows through the 10 acre abandoned mine site and into Elk Creek that joins Coal Creek 3 miles below the surface impoundment, or pond. Water collected within the impoundment intermittently overflows down the toe of the impoundment into Elk Creek. Recent flow measurements indicate that approximately 100-200 gallons per minute (gpm) is discharged thru the main adit during the early summer or high flow. During the late September or low flow period 5 gpm flows thru the main adit. Elk Creek is devoid of fish.

The Standard Mine has been called the most environmentally degraded in the Ruby Mining District by the Colorado Geological Survey.

There is evidence that a mill used for crushing, grinding, and separation of ore was located at the site. A railroad trestle still exists which was used to transport ore to the mill and transport tailings to the tailings impoundment. Several large waste rock piles and open, unmarked adits and shafts have the following characteristics:

- Access to 8400 feet of drifts on six levels
- 53,560 cubic yards of waste rock
- 29,340 cubic yards of mill tailings
- non-engineered and unlined surface impoundment, or pond, 300 feet in diameter and 15 feet deep constructed of highly mineralized waste rock
- dilapidated buildings and rail structures

Most of the waste rock piles and tailings have been left on the surface and have been slow to revegetate. Mineralized waste rock exposed to air and water causes acidic conditions that leach metals from the waste rock and release them to the environment. These heavy metals are transported by Elk Creek into Coal Creek which is the drinking water supply for the Town of Crested Butte. Additionally, there is the potential for failure of the tailings impoundment by weakening of the structure by overtopping of the water contained in the impoundment year after year.

2.3 Status of Work being Performed

The site is in the preliminary stages of the Superfund cleanup process. This first stage is for the collection of data to characterize the site in its existing condition and to determine the nature and extent of contamination at the site. This data will also be used to develop a site conceptual model and to determine what, if any, risks to human health or ecological health the contamination at the site poses. This investigation phase of the cleanup is called the Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study (RI/FS) phase. Data collected during this phase will be analyzed to determine relevant and appropriate cleanup options and assess the feasibility of these options.

During the spring and fall of 2005, two sampling events occurred to obtain information on the type and concentrations of heavy metals in surface water and sediment during high flow and low flow conditions along Elk Creek as well as Coal Creek and its tributaries. Macroinvertebrate (bug) samples were collected in the fall for identification.

During the fall, waste rock samples were collected to characterize waste rock piles located at the Standard Mine site. Volume estimates for waste rock and tailings were also calculated. Leachability tests were conducted on waste rock samples to determine the leachability of the individual samples.

Locations for potential mine waste repositories were also assessed during the fall. Several potential locations were initially characterized and additional repository sites are being located for characterization during the summer of 2006.

2.4 Next Steps

The next stage in the cleanup process is to conduct a preliminary risk assessment to determine if the information obtained from these two sampling events will be sufficient to conduct a baseline risk assessment for both human health and ecological risks. The risk assessment purpose is to determine if the contaminants from the Standard Mine pose a threat to human health and the environment. Results from the risk assessment will also help determine appropriate cleanup goals that will ensure that the final remedy is protective of human health and the environment.

In the near term, an evaluation of the site is being conducted by EPA's Emergency Response Program (i.e. Removal Program). The Removal program will be doing investigative work which will provide data that will be included in the final RI/FS. The Removal Program will also be doing initial cleanup work at the site which will enhance site stability and facilitate implementation of the final remedy once the final remedy has been chosen. A Conceptual Project Plan outlining these initial cleanup actions was distributed to community established Standard Mine Advisory Group (SMAG) in the spring of 2006 for their approval. Actions from the Conceptual Project Plan will be implemented during the 2006 and 2007 summer season. A copy of the Conceptual Project Plan has included in the information repository located at the Old Rock Community Library, Crested Butte.

An RI/FS will be prepared using data collected during the summer 2006 and summer 2007 field seasons. Once this document is finalized a Proposed Plan describing the feasible cleanup options and the remedy preferred by EPA, CDPHE, and USFS will be issued to the public for their comment. After public comment, a Record of Decision will be prepared identifying the best cleanup alternative.

Section 3 Community Background

3.1 History

Gunnison County, located on Colorado's western slope, boasts spectacular mountain peaks and valleys with more than two million acres of public lands. The Gunnison National Forest was established in 1905 by proclamation of President Theodore Roosevelt. The area has nearly 20,000 acres of public fishable waters including the largest lake in Colorado – The Blue Mesa Reservoir – 20 miles long with 9,000 acres of fishable water. There are three road corridors designated as State and National Scenic and Historic Byways with significant natural beauty and cultural and historic value. The Kebler Pass aspen forest is one of the largest contiguous stands of aspen in the world. It is considered to be the largest living organism since the trees are clones growing from a common root base.

The East River Valley is home to Crested Butte and was once used as a summer residence by Ute Native Americans. However, they were quickly displaced when white explorers first entered the area. The first Caucasians to explore the valley were beaver trappers, followed by surveyors and then miners. Captain John Gunnison, for whom Gunnison County is named, was one of the early explorers in the area looking for a feasible railroad route across the Continental Divide. In the 1860s and 1870s coal and silver mines began to open in the surrounding area and many little

mining towns formed. However, when silver mining hit on hard times, many of these towns failed. Crested Butte was in a better position to survive due to the abundant deposits of anthracite coal and the railway line which brought supplies to town and served the surrounding area.

The other industry supporting Crested Butte was ranching. When the coal mines closed, the population of the town began to shrink, and eventually the local high school was closed. Students had to travel to Gunnison to go to high school. The town did not revive until a ski area was built on Crested Butte Mountain in the 1960s. In 1993, the Crested Butte Academy opened in Crested Butte, bringing a private high school into town. In 1997, the Crested Butte Community School was opened giving the town a public high school again. Today, the area is recognized and appreciated as a premier tourist attraction and recreational area.

3.2 Socio-Economic Profiles

Community Setting

The Town of Crested Butte is located in Gunnison County, 25 miles north of the City of Gunnison and 231 miles southwest of Denver at an elevation of 8,885 feet. The Town was incorporated in 1880 and is designated a National Historic District. The Gunnison National Forest surrounds the town providing an array of outdoor recreational opportunities such as skiing, hiking, mountain biking and much more. The Town is home to the Mountain Bike Hall of Fame and in 1990 was designated the Wildflower Capital of Colorado by the State Legislature.

Population and Growth

Gunnison County is comprised of five cities, Crested Butte, Gunnison, Marble, Mt. Crested Butte and Pitkin. The 2001 county population stood at 14,012, up from 13,956 in 2000. Gunnison's population is the largest with 5,312, followed by Crested Butte with 1,533 and Mt. Crested Butte with 750. The population in unincorporated county areas totals 6,192. The median age in Gunnison County is 30.4 years; 6.9 percent of the population is 65 years old and over. Those of a race other than white comprise 5% of the population.

Crested Butte is filled with many of the original buildings dating from the mining era back in the late 1880's. It is a premier resort town, a ski destination and one of Colorado's largest National Historic Districts. Among its Victorian storefronts, Crested Butte offers art galleries, dance, theater and restaurants. The Gunnison-Crested Butte regional airport is a major hub for the Western slope of Colorado and the only airport in the U.S. above 7,500 feet with the facilities and runway length to accommodate 757 aircraft. Serviced year-round by United Airlines from Denver, the airport is accessible from anywhere in the country.

The strongest economic bases to Gunnison County are tourism, education and ranching. The latest figures available show public administration as the county's largest employer, followed by retail, construction and mining. The annual revenue provided by mining is approximately double all other job sectors. Additional job sectors are real estate, financial and insurance,

manufacturing, transportation and warehousing, other services, educational services and forestry and fishing.

Education

According to the 2000 census, nearly 50% of Gunnison County's population 25 years of age and over possesses degrees beyond high school diplomas. More than 1,000 individuals, or 12.1% of the county's population, possess graduate or professional degrees. Nearly 2,700 individuals, or 31.5% of the population, possess bachelor's degrees. And 336 individuals, or 4% of the population, possess associate degrees. Nearly 2,500 individuals or 28.8% possess some college but no degree, while fully 94.1% of the county's population is a high school graduate or higher.

Occupations, Employment and Business

The employment statistics in both Crested Butte and Gunnison County are based on those who are 16 years and over. According to the 2000 census, Crested Butte had 85.1% of its labor force employed, with just 2.1% unemployed and 12.8% of the population over 16 not in the labor force. Mount Crested Butte had 79.7% of its labor force employed, with 4.6% unemployed and 15.7% of its residents not in the labor force. Gunnison had 61.7% of its labor force employed, with 6.2% unemployed and 32% of its residents not in the labor force. Gunnison County had 69.5% of its labor force employed, with 3.9% unemployed and 26.6% of its residents not in the labor force.

Key occupational areas in the county according to the U.S. Census Bureau are management, professional and related occupations, comprising 32% of the workforce; sales and office occupations, comprising 24.6%; service occupations, comprising 21.1%; and construction, extraction and maintenance operations, comprising 14.9%.

Income

According to the 2000 census, the median family income in Gunnison County was \$36,916, and the median family income for the town of Crested Butte was \$41,250. Both were less than the median family income for the City and County of Denver, \$48,195, for the State of Colorado, \$55,883, and for the United States, \$50,046. However, median family income for Mount Crested Butte, at \$64,167, exceeded them all. According to the Colorado Department of Labor & Employment, wages paid in Gunnison County for the work sectors providing the majority of jobs there are \$31,239 for public administration, which represents 82% of the state average paid for that type of work; \$18,439 for retail positions, which is 76.2% of the state average; \$52,510 for mining jobs, which is 81% of the state average; and \$26,524 for construction jobs, which is 67.6% of the state average.

3.3 Chronology of Community Involvement Activities

- ❖ September 2004, Standard Mine Fact Sheet. First fact sheet providing facts about the Superfund process and the Standard Mine site.

- ❖ September 30, 2004, Site Tour. Tour of Standard Mine site for local elected officials, government officials and stakeholders.
- ❖ October 20, 2004, Public Meeting. General meeting and panel discussion to present cleanup options to the community and to explain the National Priorities List (NPL) process for Superfund.
- ❖ June 16, 2005, Public meeting post-listing. This meeting was to provide current information about the status of listing the Standard Mine on the NPL, next steps for a Superfund cleanup and information on Citizen Advisory Groups and Technical Assistance Grants.
- ❖ June 23, 2005, Informal presentation for High Country Citizen's Alliance (HCCA) event. Invited to make a presentation about Standard Mine for local environmental group.
- ❖ August 24, 2005, Meeting and Site Tour. High level meeting with senior EPA, CDPHE, USDA Forest Service managers and staff and key stakeholders to exchange information about concerns and issues with the cleanup of the Standard Mine.
- ❖ September 14, 2005, organization of Standard Mine Advisory Group (SMAG). First meeting of the SMAG was to discuss organizational issues and obtain comment on spring water sampling plans.
- ❖ December 8, 2005, Second SMAG meeting. Purpose was to provide results of the fall water sampling event and to provide information about the Emergency Response program.
- ❖ February 28, 2006, Third SMAG meeting. Purpose was to provide an update on potential removal actions at the site, gage public comment interest on the removal actions, and provide results from EPA's initial screening level Risk Assessment.
- ❖ March 29, 2006, Fourth SMAG meeting. Purpose was to discuss water monitoring at the Standard Mine site and when it may be more appropriate to monitor at the site and to provide a proposal identifying work that may take place at the Standard Mine site this summer as well as the summer of 2007.
- ❖ April 26, 2006, Fifth SMAG meeting. Purpose was to provide EPA's response to comment received on the proposed actions that may take place at the Standard Mine site this summer as well as during the summer of 2007, monitoring plans, and EPA's interest in gathering information about the community's recreational use around the Standard Mine site.
- ❖ May 26, 2006, Sixth SMAG meeting. Purpose was to continue to discuss the draft Project Plan and the draft Sampling and Analysis Plans for sampling activities to be conducted at the mine during the summer of 2006.

Section 4: Summary of Community Concerns

The interview process is designed to encourage a two-way dialogue between the regulatory agencies and the community. It serves to educate and inform all parties about the facts of the site as well as the concerns and issues arising as a result of the Superfund designation and the cleanup process. About 25 interviews were conducted over a three-day period in July, 2005, by two teams representing both the EPA and CDPHE. All interviewees responded to a set of sixteen questions covering issues and concerns to more general information on frequency and techniques for informing the public. (See appendix C for list of interview questions.)

A broad spectrum of the community was identified for the interviews ranging from local government officials to business owners, environmental groups, and individual residents. The majority of the interviewees have resided in Crested Butte for an average of 20 years but as few as two years and to as many as 40 years. Nearly all of these residents with a few exceptions relocated to Crested Butte as adults.

The following is a summary of responses on site awareness, concerns and issues (question nos. 2, 3, and 4) identified during the interviews:

Awareness of the Standard Mine Site

The interviewees identified a wide variety of ways of discovering the site from hiking, biking, skiing to more formal information from the High Country Citizens Alliance; EPA and CDPHE; and the Crested Butte Newspaper. Nearly all of the interviewees were aware that the Standard Mine site had been an issue for a long time but had different views of the actual site characteristics. A very small minority had limited awareness and thought that the Standard mine was the Keystone mine site and concerned the issue of potential molybdenum mining.

Generally, the majority of the interviewees identified the site as being an abandoned mine where lead and silver were mined periodically beginning in the late 1880's through about the 1960's. There was a consensus among those who have seen the site that it smells bad, is dangerous, and as stated by one interviewee "It is an ugly and nasty site abandoned recklessly with eroding waste rock". Furthermore, the site is discharging polluted water; there are stained rocks; and it is the largest point source of contamination in the Coal Creek watershed.

The impact to Elk Creek and the absence of aquatic life was often cited as the most significant impact from the release of heavy metals into the water. The effect on Coal Creek and the potential for drinking water impacts was mentioned to a lesser extent as compared to the instability of the surface impoundment or problems from a safety perspective.

The majority of interviewees had limited awareness of site ownership, although a few interviewees knew there were multiple owners and believed it would jeopardize funding for site cleanup. However, nearly all interviewees stated that without remediation it won't go away; the cleanup shouldn't be too difficult to accomplish; and the community is generally supportive of cleanup. As one interviewee stated "the contaminated mine site doesn't belong in the forest".

Concerns about Site Cleanup

Multiple concerns were identified by the interviewees about the cleanup of the site, but three major concerns were repeated often by the majority as follows: clean up the site quickly; keep trucks out of town; and secure the road to the site and close it after site cleanup. The remainder of the responses can be categorized under the following headings: water issues; site issues; access issues; and general issues

Water Issues Responses

- To what extent is there a human health risk from the impact to drinking water? It appears there is a minimal drinking water problem but err on the side of caution by cleaning up water contamination. One interviewee said “There are two important things, the safety of the town and the water we drink”.
- Elk Creek and Coal Creek need to be safe and clean for fish, dogs, habitat, flora and fauna. Need to stabilize not only for ecosystem but to protect human health and drinking water.
- Emphasis on the standards that will be used for cleanup goals for aquatic life especially – cold water criteria for zinc. Ensure that neither water supply nor Elk Creek will get contaminated during a cleanup.

Site Issues Responses

- Make site more natural than what exists but as one interviewee said "Make sure cleanup is not worse than the problem". Ensure a successful or permanent cleanup remedy that will prevent any leaching of the minerals after the cleanup is complete.
- Concern about the safety and stability of the surface impoundment in terms of impact to downstream water uses, habitat and aquatic resources. Want to know more about whether the dam can be improved since it has lasted for a long time.
- Preserve historic artifacts like the railroad trestle. However, make the site safe by sealing mining holes and installing warning signs for tourists and locals who may hike into the area.
- The site must not be cleaned up nor be available for a present or future owner to build a “trophy home” or any other development.

Access Issues Responses

- Nearly all of the interviewees had concerns about access to the site. These concerns ranged from the construction and size of a road to whether it would remain after the cleanup is complete. Need to prevent any construction of roads thru private property. Road reclamation to a natural state was the overwhelming preference. Additionally, the

use of signs or barriers to prevent tourists or locals from using motorized vehicles on the road both during and after cleanup is necessary. Allowing and maintaining access by existing routes to skiers/bikers/hikers.

- Related issues concerned the Kebler Road or West Elk Scenic Byway. The concern was as stated by one interviewee that “the cleanup must consider the noise factor and visual and scenic preservation of West Elk Scenic Byway and related natural esthetic values”.
- Restricted access to the site through the town of Crested Butte was of paramount importance. The majority of interviewees do not want trucks transporting waste through the town. In the vicinity of the site, the use of haul truckloads must consider the impact of dust on the environment.

General Issues Responses

- The cost of cleanup and the length of time needed to complete the work as related to the federal cleanup process and potential budget issues. As stated by one interviewee “the cleanup should not be like a visiting friend who won’t leave”.
- There is trust from the Crested Butte Town Council that EPA/CDPHE are doing a good job so far. However, the cleanup needs local input and must not get out of the community’s control.
- Crested Butte must not become identified with the Standard Mine “Superfund” site especially with the tourist economy. EPA must be sensitive to negative publicity from the label that comes with a Superfund cleanup.
- EPA/CDPHE need to emphasize strong community relations; good communication; and on-going education.
- There is concern about the high incidence of breast cancer and multiple sclerosis in women in Crested Butte.
- There should be no more mining allowed until problematic old mines are cleaned up.

Concerns/Issues to Address

The responses to this question overlap to some extent with the previous section on issues related to water quality, site controls, and access. Once again, the overwhelming consensus was to restore the fish habitat to Elk Creek, to physically clean up the site, and minimize the risk to public health and safety.

Several interviewees commented on the removal of contaminated soil, tailings, waste rock and other debris. The majority would like a repository to be established on or near to the site rather than transporting this material to a repository significantly off-site. This concern is related to the need to minimize any disruption to Crested Butte during the cleanup.

Other clean-up requests included significant revegetation of the area and leaving Elk Creek in its natural location. Additional issues to address include removing the surface impoundment, eliminating toxicity, and improving water quality.

Some other individual concerns were: US Energy's role with the cleanup; impact of the human health risk assessment on site cleanup; and awareness of cancer incidence among women.

While the majority clearly stated to restore the site to a pristine condition, a few felt that it doesn't have to be in the same condition as pre-1880. Some of the words used by the interviewees were as follows: "return to a meadow"; "ideally to a natural state"; "return to a beautiful area" and "things seem to be going well...so keep up the good work!".

Section 5: Community Relations Activities

The purpose of the Standard Mine community involvement program is to promote two-way communication between citizens, the regulatory agencies and other stakeholders. Additionally, it is intended to provide opportunities for meaningful and active involvement in the environmental remediation process. It also identifies methods for providing timely and appropriate information that responds to citizens' questions and concerns. The following matrix of activities is based on the results of the community interviews described earlier, and it addresses the objectives and activities of importance to the community.

Overall the goals of the activities are to: ensure the public has timely access to relevant decision documents and opportunities to provide comment; ensure that a response is provided to all comments and inquiries; ensure opportunities to interact with decision-makers are available through public meetings; provide support for the Standard Mine Advisory Group; ensure that on-going communication occurs with local elected officials and the media; and develop information that explains EPA/CDPHE actions in a clear, concise and understandable format.

The following activities are not listed in order of significance.

1. ACTIVITY: Maintain Information Repository and Administrative Record	
<i>Objective:</i>	Make available to the public documents relating to the cleanup process and decisions and other documents available for public comment.
<i>Method:</i>	The information repositories are located at the Old Rock Community Library 300 Maroon Ave. Crested Butte, Colorado. In addition, administrative records are located at the EPA Superfund Records Center, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 8, 999 18th St., Suite 300, Denver, CO 80202 and the CDPHE Records Center, Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment, Hazardous Materials & Waste Management Division, 4300 Cherry Creek Drive South, Room B-215, Denver, CO 80246-1530. EPA's office hours are Monday – Friday 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. CDPHE's office hours are Monday – Friday 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
<i>Timing:</i>	The information repositories were established in 2005. The

	information repository will be maintained and updated as needed throughout the cleanup process.
2. ACTIVITY: Respond promptly to inquiries from local residents, public officials, community groups, community leaders and the media	
<i>Objective:</i>	Maintain two-way communication between the community, SMAG stakeholders and the CDPHE, EPA, and the USDA/FS.
<i>Method:</i>	Prompt responses to issues or concerns will be provided in writing or in person; via public and/or advisory board meetings; access to Standard Mine information repository and administrative record; and EPA's Superfund Records Center. SMAG meeting notes are posted to web site and will be included in the information repository. Documents are provided in advance of SMAG meetings for review and comment.
<i>Timing:</i>	Responses to inquiries are provided in a timely manner and in advance of meetings.
3. ACTIVITY: Publish public notices and public comment period	
<i>Objective:</i>	Give the community an opportunity to review and comment on various technical and design documents including documents covering those actions that may be of more immediate concern to address at the site.
<i>Method:</i>	Public notices are printed in the Crested Butte News. The public notices announce the availability of the document, duration of the public comment period (minimum of 30 days with an extension upon request, for more immediate actions at the site 2 weeks), contain information about the project or issue, where to find more information and a point of contact for comments. This information also is posted on the EPA and CDPHE web sites.
<i>Timing:</i>	Notice is given in advance of public meetings. Comment periods will be announced as appropriate.
4. ACTIVITY: Conduct public meetings	
<i>Objective:</i>	Inform community about cleanup-related issues and receive public input that can be used by the regulatory agencies in the decision-making process
<i>Method:</i>	To ensure public meetings are convenient for residents to attend, they are held in the evenings in Crested Butte. The SMAG meetings will be held during the day, unless the SMAG and EPA determine another time may be more appropriate or other members of the community express an interest in having the SMAG meetings held in the evening for convenience purposes.
<i>Timing:</i>	As needed
5. ACTIVITY: Support the Standard Mine Advisory Group	
<i>Objective:</i>	Continue to support the Standard Mine Advisory Group (SMAG) in its role as an advisory board and conduit to the community. Receive input from the group about clean-up designs, design changes and clean-up progress.
<i>Method:</i>	Provide assistance to SMAG by advertising meetings, facilitating meetings, and identifying any follow up actions as necessary. Provide documents in advance for review and discussion.

<i>Timing:</i>	As needed.
6. ACTIVITY: Support the Technical Assistance Group	
<i>Objective:</i>	Support the Technical Assistance Group (TAG) for the Standard Mine in its role as a technical advisory board and conduit to the community. Receive input from the group about technical reports, site conditions, EPA's cleanup proposals and clean-up progress.
<i>Method:</i>	Provide assistance to TAG by answering any questions pertaining to the EPA's grant process, conditions of the grant, and follow up with actions as necessary. Provide documents in advance for review and discussion by the TAG.
<i>Timing:</i>	As needed.
7. ACTIVITY: Develop Facts Sheets	
<i>Objective:</i>	Provide information to the community about current cleanup projects and site and project status.
<i>Method:</i>	Write and distribute fact sheets and provide opportunity for local stakeholders to review and give comment. Fact sheets will be included in the information repository.
<i>Timing:</i>	Ongoing
8. ACTIVITY: Provide timely and appropriate information to the local community about upcoming site activities, clean-up projects and public events	
<i>Objective:</i>	Provide opportunities for meaningful and active community involvement by providing current information to stakeholders.
<i>Method:</i>	Provide information through fact sheets; the EPA and CDPHE web sites; annual newsletter; hosting and attending community meetings; and presentations to local community groups. Periodic briefings for local, state and federal elected officials
<i>Timing:</i>	Ongoing
9. ACTIVITY: Provide timely and appropriate information to local media of upcoming issues and site milestones on a regular basis	
<i>Objective:</i>	Provide the media with current and accurate information that can be disseminated to the community.
<i>Method:</i>	Send media news releases; invite the media to meetings, to site tours and continue to develop productive relationships with the media to ensure accurate coverage of site information.
<i>Timing:</i>	Ongoing
10. ACTIVITY: Revise the Community Involvement Plan	
<i>Objective:</i>	Identify and address community needs, issues and/or concerns regarding the site cleanup not currently addressed in this CIP.
<i>Method:</i>	The CIP is based on community interviews and other comments received at public meetings or through letter, phone or email.
<i>Timing:</i>	The CIP will be revised after the ROD and every three years or as needed until the cleanup is completed.
11. ACTIVITY: Prepare Responsiveness Summaries	
<i>Objective:</i>	Summarize comments received during comment periods or public meetings to document how the agencies considered those comments, and to provide responses to comments.

<i>Method:</i>	A responsiveness summary is a detailed document containing a summary of comments and EPA/CDPHE responses.
<i>Timing:</i>	The responsiveness summary is finalized as soon as possible after the public comment period has closed.
12. ACTIVITY: Maintain EPA and CDPHE web sites	
<i>Objective:</i>	Provide the public with electronic information about Standard Mine.
<i>Method:</i>	The web sites contain public outreach information such as the fact sheets, key contacts, events or public meetings and how to become involved. The web site includes historical, current cleanup and site status information.
<i>Timing:</i>	Ongoing
13. ACTIVITY: Five Year Review Public Involvement	
<i>Objective:</i>	Provide the public with the opportunity to comment on the cleanup over the past five years.
<i>Method:</i>	The five-year review process will not begin until five years after construction completion of the cleanup remedy. The public will be made aware of the review through public notices and announcements. Fact sheets, public meetings or community interviews may be initiated at appropriate stages of the review. At the conclusion of the five-year review, the public will be notified and a copy of the report made available.
<i>Timing:</i>	To Be Determined

Appendix A Contacts

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Washington, D.C. 20510

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<http://salazar.senate.gov/>

U.S. Senator Wayne Allard
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Washington D.C. 20510
202-224-5941

<http://allard.senate.gov/public/>

U.S. House of Representatives John T. Salazar
1531 Longworth House Office Bldg.
Washington DC 20515-0603
202-225-4761

<http://www.house.gov/salazar/>

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Crested Butte Chamber of Commerce

Dawna Moody, Director
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Crested Butte, Colorado 81224
800-545-4505
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Media

Newspapers:

Gunnison Country Times
218 N. Wisconsin • Gunnison • 970-641-1414 •

Gunnison Country Shopper
307 N. Main • Gunnison • 970-641-3148

Hometown Happenings
112 Floresta • Gunnison • 970-641-4164

Crested Butte News
432 Elk Ave. • Crested Butte • 970-349-0500

Crested Butte Weekly
408 3rd St. • Crested Butte • 970-349-1710

Radio Stations:

KBUT FM
Crested Butte, CO 81224 • 970-349-7444

KEJJ /FM 98.3 FM - "The Edge"
234 N. Main • Gunnison, CO 81230 • 970-641-4000

KWSB FM Western State College
Gunnison, CO 81231 • 970-943-3033

KVLE FM "The Storm" 102.3 FM
P.O. Box 832 • Gunnison, CO 81230 • 970-641-3600

KPKE 1490 AM "The Peak"
P.O. Box 1288, Gunnison, CO 81230 • 970-641-4000

KKXX 94.1 FM "94Kix"
Montrose • 970-249-4546

Television – The Gunnison Valley receives broadcasts via local receiving stations from:

ABC, Denver

NBC, Colorado Springs

CBS, Denver

Independent - Denver

Southwest Colorado Cablevision Inc.

Appendix B

Repository and List of Documents

1. Hazardous Ranking System Documentation Record (March, 2005)
2. Standard Mine 2005 Spring Sampling Data
3. Standard Mine 2005 Fall Sampling Data
4. Analytical Results Report for Expanded Site Inspection, Ruby Mining District – South Gunnison County, CO (June 30, 2000)
5. Standard Mine Fact Sheet (September, 2004)
6. Standard Mine Site Photos
7. Superfund Today – Focus on Risk Assessment: Involving the Community (April, 1999)
8. Superfund Today – Focus on Property Issues (September, 2000)
9. Follow the Path to Cleanup – The CERCLA Process
10. Superfund Process Sheet
11. Superfund Fact Flash – The Superfund Cleanup Program
12. Public Involvement in the Superfund Program (Fall, 1987)
13. Region VIII Superfund Fact Sheet – National Priority List (NPL) Process/Listing Sites (March, 1994)
14. Standard Mine Advisory Group meeting minutes (September, 2005, December, 2005, February through May, 2006)
15. Draft Conceptual Project Plan and Summary (March, 2006)
16. Draft Community Involvement Plan and Summary (March, 2006)

Appendix C

Standard Mine Community Interview Questions

Questions:

1. How long have you lived in the area?
2. What do you know about the Standard Mine? When did you first become aware of the site?
3. Do you have any concerns or comments about the cleanup of the Standard Mine?
4. What issues or concerns would you like to see addressed at the site?
5. When you want information about the Standard Mine, who(m) do you contact?
6. What kinds of information do you want to receive from EPA and CDPHE?
fact sheets, _____
web site, _____
newsletter _____
email, _____
fax _____
other _____
7. What is the best way to get information to you? For instance local radio station, newspaper?
8. How often would you like to receive information?
9. When you get information, whom do you share it with? Whom do you trust for advice and information?
10. Who are the local community leaders? Gunnison County leaders?
11. How much do you want to be involved in activities concerning the Standard Mine?
12. Are you aware of ways to be involved with the site cleanup activities, including advisory boards, volunteering, and public meetings?
13. Have you attended any public meetings regarding the Standard Mine? If you have, would you change anything about them?
14. Now that you're aware of the Standard Mine, are there other people that we should contact for an interview? Would you recommend any public or civic groups for us to contact with information about the site?

15. Are you aware of the EPA Standard Mine website?
16. Is there anything else you would like to add or do you have any questions?