

**Coeur d'Alene River
Basin, Idaho
Remedial Investigation/
Feasibility Study**

**COMMUNITY
INVOLVEMENT
PLAN**

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Introduction

This Community Involvement Plan outlines a program to promote meaningful community involvement during the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) investigation of mining-related contamination in the Coeur d'Alene River Basin (Basin) in northern Idaho. EPA's work in the Basin is governed by applicable laws, including the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), also known as Superfund, and the Clean Water Act, including the development of Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) in the Basin. EPA's efforts will also be coordinated with the Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) process and ongoing cleanup efforts led by the State of Idaho.

This plan was prepared with input from the State of Idaho, the Panhandle Health District, the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, the federal Natural Resource Trustees, the Silver Valley Natural Resource Trustees, the State of Washington, local elected officials and citizens in the Basin, and other interested parties.

In order to more completely understand public questions and concerns about the study in the Basin, EPA, in coordination with federal, tribal, State, and local government entities, conducted five public meetings in the Coeur d'Alene Basin in June and July 1998. More than 400 people attended the meetings. EPA representatives also conducted numerous interviews with individuals and small groups throughout the Basin during the spring and summer of 1998. Information from these meetings and interviews was used to guide the activities outlined in this plan. (See Appendix E for a summary of meetings and interviews.)

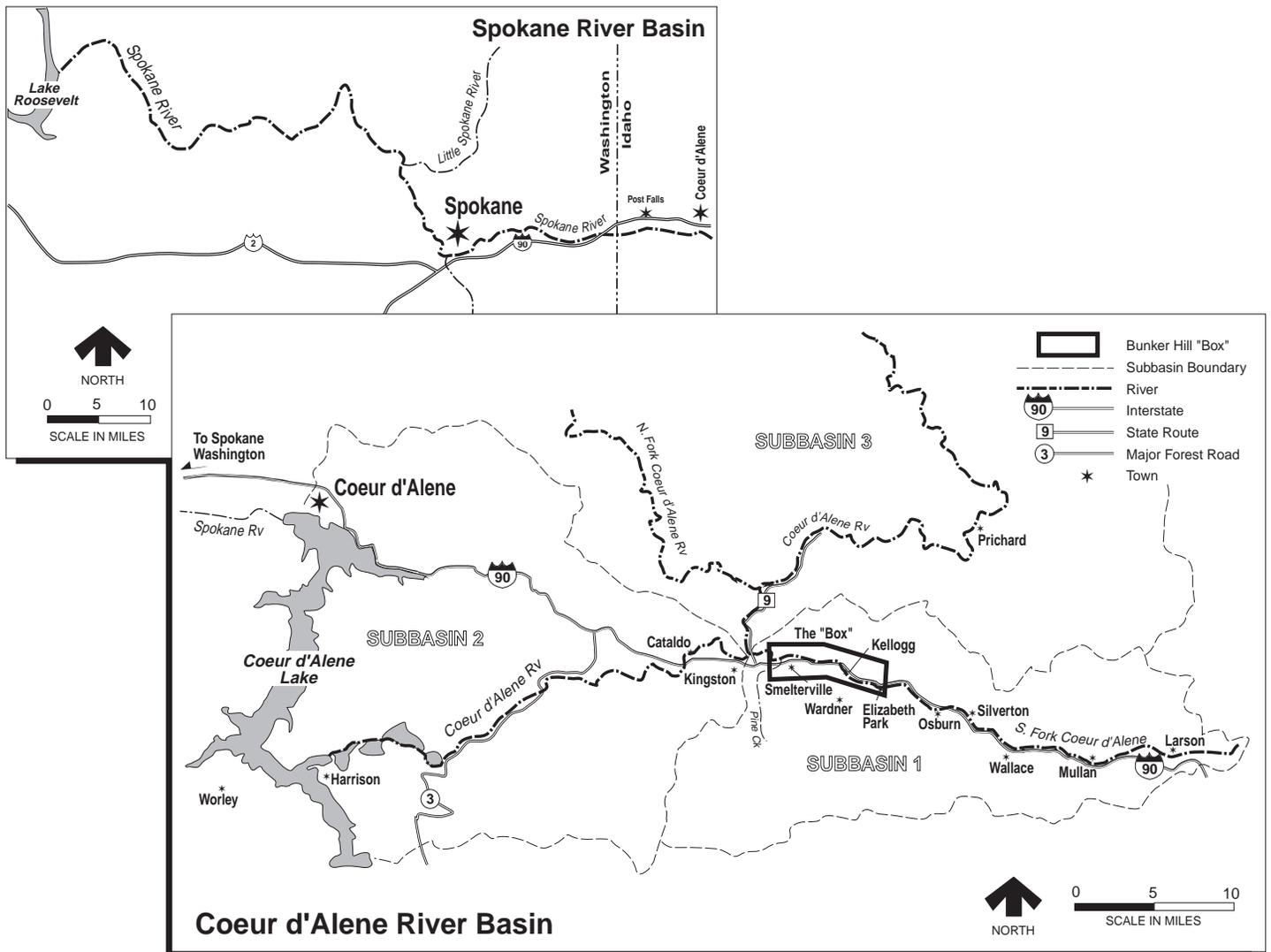
This plan summarizes current issues of public concern presented to the EPA regarding EPA's study of contamination in the Basin. The plan also describes community involvement activities to address those concerns. These activities will be conducted by EPA in coordination with federal, tribal, State, and local governments and other parties as appropriate. These community involvement activities will occur throughout the environmental investigation and cleanup process and are intended to foster open, two-way communication between the agencies involved and the public that will lead to decisions which are not only scientifically sound, but are also responsive to the concerns of the affected communities.

The Basin is a large geographic area that includes unique communities with diverse interests and points of view (see Figure 1). For example, it was clear during public meetings and individual interviews that the questions and concerns of people in the upper Basin areas, near the Bunker Hill "Box," were quite different from those of people in the lower Basin, closer to Lake Coeur d'Alene. Further, the State of Washington is affected by activities in the Basin and has concerns different from those of the State of Idaho. Given these differences, EPA, in both its technical and community involvement processes, will as much as possible attempt to be responsive to community-specific issues and to tailor its efforts to meet the needs of individual communities.

Readers of this plan should note that community concerns and questions are quite diverse and will likely change over the course of this project. This plan and EPA's community involvement activities will need to adapt accordingly. Thus, this Community Involvement Plan should be viewed as a "living" document that is flexible and can be amended to meet the diverse and changing needs of the communities in the Basin. EPA welcomes feedback and suggestions about its community involvement efforts at any time during this project.

Questions about this plan or about EPA's community involvement program should be directed to Marianne Deppman, EPA's Community Involvement Coordinator, at 1-800-424-4EPA or at (206) 553-1237, or Dick Martindale, EPA's Community Liaison, in the EPA Coeur d'Alene field office, (208) 664-4588.

Figure 1
Coeur d'Alene and Spokane River Basin





Mining Site

Site Background

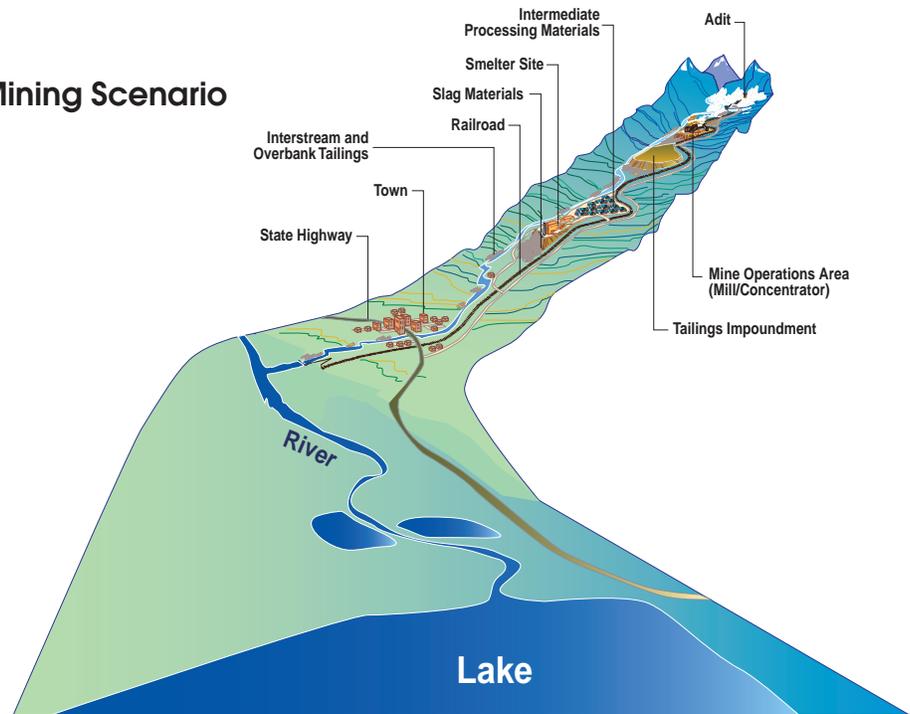
Mining began in northern Idaho's Coeur d'Alene basin in the late 1800s and continues today. While mining provided important raw materials and a vital economic foundation for many areas of the country, including the Silver Valley, the industry also left behind contamination resulting from the mining wastes. Mining-related contamination, particularly heavy metals, may pose a significant threat to human health and to the health of the environment.

Shortly after the Superfund law (CERCLA) was enacted in 1980, EPA began focusing on the former Bunker Hill Mine and Smelter in Kellogg, Idaho. EPA began an intensive program of scientific studies within a 21-square-mile area known to contain very high levels of lead, zinc, arsenic, and cadmium in soil (including residential properties), surface water, and river sediments. Concentrations of lead in the area were high enough that area children were found to have elevated levels of lead in their blood and some experienced health effects from exposure to lead. Today, after more than 15 years of work in the 21-square-mile Bunker Hill area, commonly referred to as "the Box," cleanup has made significant progress. Soil from hundreds of residential yards has been removed and replaced, and approximately two million cubic yards of contaminated soil have been consolidated and capped. Cleanup efforts inside the Box have resulted in dramatically reduced blood lead levels in area children. More information specific to the Bunker Hill Box cleanup is available in the information repositories (listed in Appendix D). EPA also has a CD-ROM that describes the history of the Bunker Hill cleanup. (Call Marianne Deppman, EPA Community Involvement Coordinator at the number listed on page 4.)

EPA chose to focus its early efforts within the Box because that area posed the greatest and most immediate threat both to people and the environment. However, mining-related contamination in the Coeur d'Alene Basin is not confined to the 21-square-mile area around the old Bunker Hill Mine and Smelter. Due to the large number of mines and mills that operated in the area and the practice of disposing of mine wastes directly into rivers and streams, mine waste contamination is widespread throughout the Basin. Contamination is prevalent particularly in areas prone to flooding deposition and near historic mine sites (see Figure 2).

In 1992, the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, Idaho Division of Environmental Quality, and EPA entered into a memorandum of agreement to coordinate efforts within the Coeur d'Alene Basin to restore and protect the quality of the environment. This agreement led to the formation of the Coeur d'Alene Basin Restoration Project (CBRP). The CBRP also formed a Citizens Advisory Committee to provide oversight and input on CBRP projects.

Figure 2
Typical Mining Scenario



Sampling

The Study and Cleanup Approach

Under the Superfund law, EPA is charged with determining the nature and extent of contaminated areas, evaluating the risks to both human health and the environment posed by the contamination and, if those risks are unacceptably high, determining appropriate cleanup measures. Given this mandate, EPA recently began a comprehensive study of mining-related contamination in the Basin outside the Box. This study, known as a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS), will determine where contamination exists, in what concentrations, and whether the contamination presents threats to either human health or the environment. The study will identify areas in the Basin that will not require cleanup actions and will evaluate cleanup options for areas where cleanup is needed.

The RI/FS will be conducted in accordance with CERCLA, the Superfund law. However, in response to public concerns, EPA has been working with the States of Idaho and Washington, the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, the Spokane Tribe, the Colville Confederated Tribes, the Natural Resource Damage Trustees, the mining companies, the Coeur d'Alene River Basin Commission, the Silver Valley Natural Resource Trustees (SVNRT), environmental groups, and community members to determine the best approach to the RI/FS in the Basin. EPA's objectives for the RI/FS process include the following:

- ❑ Consider the interests of all those concerned within a framework that is legally feasible and consistent with our legal authorities
- ❑ Complete the RI/FS as quickly as possible by attempting to incorporate, wherever possible, information from studies already performed, release information and data as quickly as possible, and make early

determinations about areas that do not pose a risk to human health when possible and to conduct early actions where appropriate.

- ❑ Integrate activities conducted under CERCLA (Superfund) with the Clean Water Act and Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) so that final cleanup decisions inclusively address all environmental and human health concerns in the Basin, a watershed that encompasses recreational, environmental, commercial, forestry, agricultural, and mining interests

How We Get There From Here — Steps Toward Cleanup

The RI/FS in the Basin will include both a Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment. These scientific studies will lead to a comprehensive evaluation of the risks to both human health and the environment posed by the contamination in the Basin and will identify which areas will require cleanup and which areas will not.

While much information about contamination in the Basin already exists, additional data is needed to be sure we have a complete picture of where contamination is present and in what amounts and how this contamination may affect people's health or the environment. During the spring and summer of 1998, EPA circulated a Draft Technical Work Plan for public review. Sampling began in the upper Basin in areas where contamination in residential areas could pose an immediate risk to people's health in order to select areas where early cleanup actions are needed.

A second phase of sampling, in both the upper and lower Basin, targeted public areas such as parks, beaches, and school yards. This sampling event was also intended to evaluate possible threats to public health.

EPA is also conducting sampling aimed at determining possible ecological risks posed by the contamination. Summarized information from both the human health and ecological sampling programs is being made public as soon as it is available.

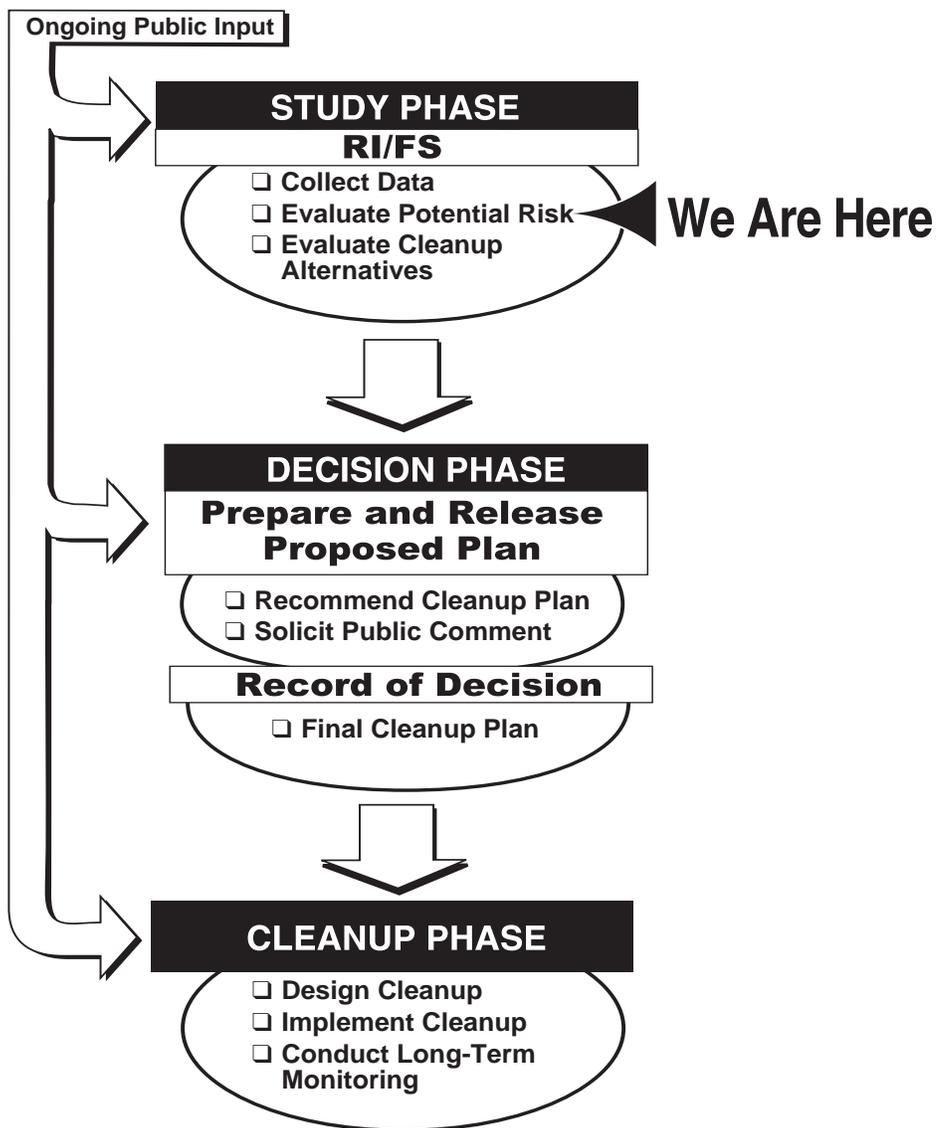
In areas where early cleanup action is needed, EPA can conduct "removal" actions which are short-term solutions to reduce immediate risks to human health and environment. EPA has been and will continue to conduct these short-term cleanup actions in places such as schoolyards and residential areas throughout the RI/FS process as needed.

Additional sampling will also occur during the spring and summer of 1999 to fill in any remaining "data gaps." EPA will continue to seek input from the communities and agencies in the Basin to help determine where additional sampling may be needed and what additional data may be needed.

The Superfund process calls for the community to be informed and involved throughout the investigation and cleanup and particularly at each of the key milestones and decision points. When the RI/FS and Risk Assessments are complete, EPA will begin the process of proposing final “remedies” or clean-ups for those areas that need it. These proposed final remedies will be described in draft form in a document called a Proposed Plan. After considering public comments on the Proposed Plan, EPA, in consultation with the States, Tribes, and natural resource trustees, will prepare its Record of Decision for the Basin. Each of the above steps (the RI/FS, Risk Assessments, Proposed Plan, and Record of Decision) are prescribed by the Superfund process.

Figure 3 illustrates the steps in the Superfund process for the Basin. Please see Appendix A for definitions of some frequently used technical terms and acronyms.

Figure 3
How We Get
There From
Here—Steps
Toward
Cleanup



A Word About Water Quality and TMDLs

An important part of the environmental assessment and restoration work under way in the Coeur d'Alene Basin is EPA's and the Idaho Division of Environmental Quality's (DEQ) work to establish Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for water bodies (lakes, rivers, streams, etc.) in the Basin affected by metals. The Coeur d'Alene Tribe is currently seeking treatment as a state to develop TMDLs for Tribal water bodies. Through the TMDL process, water quality problems and pollution sources are assessed and limits are set on the amount of pollutants allowed in each water body, so that water quality standards can be attained. As part of its RI/FS approach in the Basin, EPA is working to coordinate the TMDL efforts with EPA's Superfund responsibilities. A coordinated approach makes sense because the TMDLs, or water quality goals, may be used as cleanup levels for metals in the rivers and streams in the Basin. In turn, the RI/FS may evaluate what actions are needed to achieve these cleanup levels, thus assisting in implementing the TMDLs and meeting water quality standards. (Appendix B contains a fact sheet summarizing TMDLs.)

Washington state is developing TMDLs for the Spokane River. The Spokane River TMDLs are affected by TMDLs in the Coeur d'Alene Basin.

Community Concerns and Issues

The following is a summary of issues and concerns expressed by individuals and groups during one-on-one and small-group interviews (see Appendix E) at the five public meetings held in June and July 1998. Also summarized is how EPA hopes to address each concern. This is not intended to be an exhaustive list of all possible issues and concerns, but more a summary of major types of concerns and specific concerns that EPA has heard most frequently. Communication with the affected communities in the Basin will be ongoing throughout EPA's investigation and cleanup activities. The list of concerns and issues may change over time.

- a. Public Confidence/Trust
- b. Health and Environmental Effects
- c. Economic Impacts
- d. Project Schedule/Timing
- e. Communication/Access to Information
- f. Oversight/Local Control
- g. Tribal Involvement
- h. State of Washington Involvement
- i. Preventing Recontamination

a. Public Confidence/Trust

Some citizens of the Basin expressed a lack of confidence and trust in the federal government in general and the EPA specifically. Some people feel that EPA's efforts in the Bunker Hill Box have not been successful, have taken too long, and have cost too much. Further, people in the lower Basin indicated that they feel distrustful because they were told that Superfund investigation and cleanup activities would be limited to the 21-square-mile area around the Bunker Hill site. Others were concerned that EPA began the RI/FS outside the Box only to support the Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) litigation. However, some people did support EPA's current and past involvement in cleanup efforts.

A primary goal of EPA's community involvement effort in the Basin is to forge better relationships among EPA and the local communities. EPA employees are committed to providing the public with accurate and timely information and encouraging active participation in the decision-making process. EPA employees are also committed to working with local organizations and state, tribal, and local governments throughout the RI/FS process. EPA has one project manager, Earl Liverman, based in Coeur d'Alene to provide a direct link between EPA and community members. In addition, EPA has hired a community liaison in the Basin. Dick Martindale's primary duties include answering questions, gathering information for citizens, providing feedback to the EPA, and attending meetings of local organizations. By providing this direct link to EPA, information flow between EPA and the communities in the Basin will be improved.

Under the Superfund law, EPA must determine where hazardous substances are located, whether the substances pose risks to human health or the environment, and what actions need to be taken. EPA chose to undertake the RI/FS outside the Bunker Hill Box for several reasons including the following:

- ❑ Evidence shows that the extent of contamination in the Basin and the human health and environmental risks posed by the contamination were greater than previously thought;
- ❑ The RI/FS process allows for all interested parties to be involved in the decision-making processes; and
- ❑ The RI/FS process may allow for Superfund trust fund monies to be available for investigation efforts in the Basin, if complete funding is not available from responsible parties.

b. Public Health and Environmental Health Effects

Questions and concerns related to human health and environmental risks in the Basin were varied. Citizens in the upper Basin areas, near the Box, generally were more concerned about human health risks posed by mining contamination than people living in the lower Basin areas near the City of Coeur d'Alene. In the lower Basin, some people wondered whether an expanded study is necessary when there is no apparent threat to public health in the Coeur d'Alene area, and specifically no perceived problems in Lake Coeur d'Alene. Some people voiced concern about threats to fish and wildlife. Concerns were also raised about metals-contaminated sediments in Lake Coeur d'Alene and whether they pose a threat to users of the lake. People in Spokane were particularly concerned about metals contamination entering the Spokane River.

The intent of the RI/FS is to characterize as completely as possible both the human health and environmental threats posed by mining contamination in the Basin. With the data from the RI and the information from the Risk Assessments, EPA will be able to more definitively answer questions about the risks in the Basin. One of EPA's first priorities is to identify areas of high risk in the upper Basin. We identified areas near Lake Coeur d'Alene where no health threat exists and notified the public as soon as that information was available. The RI will examine sediments in Lake Coeur d'Alene as well as downstream effects on the Spokane River. Information from the RI/FS and Risk Assessments will be available in the local information repositories and will continue to be presented in informational meetings. If at any time contamination is found to pose an imminent and substantial threat to people, the community will be notified and action will be taken as soon as possible to reduce the risks. Furthermore, it is possible that contamination in certain areas that does not pose a human health risk may nonetheless pose risks to the environment that need to be investigated and addressed.

c. Economic Impacts/Real Estate Issues**Economic Impacts**

Both in the upper and lower Basin communities, people expressed concerns about possible effects of an expanded Superfund process on the local economy. In the upper Basin, people were concerned that an expanded study would force the closure of the remaining mines in the area, resulting in a loss of jobs. In the lower Basin, people feared that expanding the study throughout the Basin would stigmatize the area and create the perception that Lake Coeur d'Alene and other areas in the

Basin are not safe for recreation. Such a negative association could damage the growing tourism industry, particularly in the city of Coeur d'Alene, which has in recent years become a foundation of the area's economy. Some also expressed concern that local taxes would be raised in order to help pay for the expanded study and eventual cleanup.

EPA shares a concern for the local economy in the Basin. One primary focus of the study in the Basin is to identify areas that are not considered a problem and that will not require cleanup. EPA welcomes the opportunity to work with local economic development organizations such as chambers of commerce to help address economic concerns by disseminating information about EPA's investigation and cleanup and the Superfund process in general. And we hope that the end result of the RI/FS—a thorough understanding of contamination in the Basin and cleanup of problem areas—will have a positive effect on the area.

Real Estate Issues

People throughout the Basin expressed concern about the effects of EPA's work on real estate transactions. Following are some of the questions and concerns we heard:

“Will the value of my property go down as a result of the RI/FS in the Basin?”

“I've heard that banks won't loan money on homes with contaminated property.”

“What if I don't want to have my yard cleaned up?”

“Am I liable for contamination on my property?”

“Will I be able to sell my home if contamination is found on my property?”

“What about the 'disclosure' requirements?”

Real estate concerns are common in areas where contamination is found on private properties. Rather than attempting to answer each of the questions here, EPA has provided a fact sheet (see Appendix B) that may answer some of these questions. EPA can also provide information about

specific concerns in the Basin. If there is significant interest in the community, EPA may also host workshops to help inform people about real estate issues related to contaminated properties and to promote communication among real estate professionals, bankers, local governments, and property owners.

d. Timeline

A large number of people expressed interest in how long the RI/FS will take. Many were concerned that the study and cleanup in the Basin would take up to 10 years—as long as the cleanup of the Box has taken.

EPA shares the community's concerns about the length of time Superfund cleanups have taken in the past. EPA is committed to a streamlined and efficient approach in the Basin. Specifically, we expect the RI/FS to move quickly in the Basin because we will use existing data and we are expediting our own field sampling and laboratory times. While we are committed to completing the RI/FS as quickly as possible, we are also committed to thoroughly investigating the contamination and developing a comprehensive cleanup plan for the Basin. Because the Basin is a large geographic area and contamination has been present for more than 100 years, the RI/FS is a very complex undertaking. Once final remedies are selected, actual cleanup could take many years, and in some cases become integrated with local land use planning.

e. Communication and Access to Information

Access to accurate information and getting information in a timely manner were concerns for many people. Some felt they did not have access to the information they needed or did not get a timely response to requests for information; others felt they were not informed of important project milestones until after the fact. Others expressed concern that it is very difficult to track the different agencies' and organizations' roles and responsibilities in the Basin—in other words, “who's doing what?”

A goal of the Community Involvement Plan is to foster a more consistent and coordinated process of communication in the Basin. By using tools like regular newsletters, fact sheets, information repositories, briefings, community meetings, and establishing a Community Advisory Group and a community liaison, EPA can keep people well informed about its work and possibly the work of other agencies and organizations as well (see page 23). Further, it is EPA's intent to make sure that people in the community are informed in advance of key activities and milestones,

particularly at key decision points in the process, so that community concerns can be factored into its final decisions (see page 23).

f. Oversight/State Involvement

People expressed concern about who would lead the RI/FS and cleanup—EPA or the State of Idaho. Particularly in Coeur d'Alene, people felt that the State of Idaho should be in charge and could better represent the needs of the local communities than could EPA. Others felt that the State of Idaho did not have adequate resources to conduct the study properly. People in Spokane supported EPA as the lead on the RI/FS. Still others saw the need for a more coordinated, comprehensive approach and called for more cooperation among all agencies and organizations.

Under the federal Superfund law, EPA has a responsibility to investigate contaminated sites, assess their risks to human health and the environment, and determine an appropriate course of action. In addition, under the law, EPA is required to work closely with federal, tribal, state, and local governments throughout the course of an investigation and cleanup. In the Basin, EPA has and will continue to work to involve the States of Idaho and Washington, the Tribes, local elected officials, and local community members to ensure that local interests and priorities are factored into decisions. We recognize that without the cooperation and involvement of local organizations and individuals, a successful study and cleanup is more difficult to achieve. We also recognize the diverse and sometimes conflicting interests and concerns in the Basin and the difficulty in reconciling these.

EPA recognizes that the State of Idaho is a trustee of natural resources, a major land owner in the Basin, and a regulator through a number of state agencies. Over the long term, the State will be responsible for management, operations, and maintenance of environmental fixes. EPA recognizes the State's public policy obligations regarding public health, private property activities, and public participation in decision-making processes. A cooperative agreement will be negotiated with the State of Idaho that will better define its role and responsibility. This agreement will allow the State of Idaho to take a lead role in Human Health Risk Assessment studies.

Community Advisory Group

One way to improve communication among EPA, other agencies, local governments, and community members is to convene a Community Advisory Group in the Basin. Such a group could serve these functions:

- ❑ Provide a mechanism for all affected and interested parties to have a voice and actively participate in the RI/FS process;

- ❑ Provide for information exchange and regular and continuing communication among the affected and interested parties;
- ❑ Assist in coordinating the activities of various agencies and jurisdictions; and
- ❑ Provide a public forum for representatives of diverse community interests to present and discuss their needs and concerns related to the RI/FS process with the appropriate governmental agencies.

To facilitate this information sharing process, an existing group, the Basin Restoration Project Citizen's Advisory Committee, has formed a larger Task Force, which is open to all citizens. (See page 17 for a description of the CAC.)

g. Tribal Involvement

Various concerns were expressed about the role of tribal governments in the RI/FS process. Some people indicated they felt that EPA is too closely aligned with the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, particularly because of the Natural Resource Damage Assessment litigation. Tribal representatives, on the other hand, felt that they have been excluded from environmental decision-making processes in the Basin. Others believed it essential to have tribal involvement since they initiated the NRDA to seek a solution to Basin-wide contamination, and they are a major landowner.

The federal government has a trust responsibility to federally recognized Native American tribes that arises from the U.S. Constitution, treaties, statutes, executive orders, and the historical relations between the United States and Native American Tribes. The general component of the trust responsibility relates to the United States' unique legal and political relationship with federally recognized Tribes. The trust responsibility informs federal policy and provides that the federal government consult with and consider the interests of Tribes when taking actions that may affect Tribes, their land or resources. President Clinton, in a 1994 memorandum, directed all federal agencies to assess the impacts of their plans, projects, programs, and activities on tribal trust resources, assure that tribal rights and concerns are considered in decision making, and to the extent practicable and permitted by law, consult with tribal governments before taking actions that affect them.

In the case of Superfund, Congress specifically instructed EPA to afford a Tribe substantially the same treatment as a state with respect to a number of provisions in the law, including consultation regarding remedial actions. When EPA promulgated a revised National Contingency Plan (NCP) in 1990, it specifically included a provision for Native American Tribe involvement in remedial and enforcement responses. The responsibilities of EPA

to consult with Native American tribal governments while undertaking response actions is separate from and in addition to the authorities that Congress provided Native American Tribes as natural resource trustees.

EPA is working with the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, the Spokane Tribe, and the Colville Confederated Tribes. A Cooperative Agreement, outlining their unique roles and responsibilities, has been negotiated with the Coeur d'Alene Tribe.

h. State of Washington Involvement

Several citizens and Washington State officials indicated concern that while the major emphasis of EPA's work has been in Idaho, the State of Washington is being affected by the contamination in the Coeur d'Alene Basin and therefore must be kept informed and involved in the RI/FS process. Washington residents felt strongly that contamination in Idaho should not be allowed to continue to contaminate the Spokane River.

The EPA recognizes the interests and concerns residents of Washington have about its work in the Coeur d'Alene Basin. We are keenly aware that environmental issues do not respect political boundaries and we are committed to including Washington State officials and citizens in both our technical and public involvement processes. In July 1998, one of five public meetings in the Basin was held in Spokane specifically to hear from people in Washington. Future community involvement efforts will also include opportunities specifically for Spokane-area residents. A Cooperative Agreement is now in place with Washington State.

i. Preventing Recontamination

People expressed concern that given the widespread contamination in the upper Basin, potential recontamination of "clean" areas is a problem that needs to be addressed during the RI/FS and cleanup process. In addition, people in the lower Basin wanted highly contaminated areas upstream cleaned up first, before making decisions about areas downstream. In other words, prioritize controlling the major sources of pollution first. Also, several people in the upper Basin were concerned about dust and debris from some localized cleanups contaminating clean areas.

For the RI/FS, EPA is placing a high priority on evaluating areas in the upper Basin that are continuing sources of contamination to downstream areas. When cleanup plans are developed, upstream source areas will be a priority for cleanup also. However, EPA must also evaluate downstream

areas where metals contamination is present and determine if that existing contamination needs to be addressed. During the entire RI/FS process, areas that have been identified as being immediate threats to public health may be addressed using EPA's time critical removal authority under Superfund.

Community Involvement Tools and Activities

The following pages outline EPA's proposed community involvement program for the RI/FS in the Basin. The overall focus of our efforts is to be in touch with people in the Basin regularly, using a variety of mechanisms. Our hope is that through these efforts, people will know how they can participate in the RI/FS process, understand where to get answers to their questions, and ultimately feel that their concerns are heard and addressed.



The tables on page 23 summarize the communication activities outlined below.

Citizen Advisory Groups, Committees and Task Forces

Community Advisory Groups, Citizens Advisory Committees and/or Citizen Taskforces can be important tools for involving the public in a substantive way in Superfund-related activities. In the October 1998 draft Community Involvement Plan, EPA asked for input from the community about whether a Community Advisory Group would be useful for the RI/FS in the Basin. Several respondents to the draft CIP suggested that because many groups already exist in the Basin, forming another group may lead to confusion on an already complex project. However, respondents did recognize the need for a citizen-based group which would serve as a sounding board for RI/FS activities and as a mechanism for regular and on-going citizen involvement and input.

The Coeur d'Alene Basin Restoration Project's Citizen Advisory Committee (CAC) offered to serve as the starting point for a citizens group focused on providing input on the RI/FS. The CAC recognized the need to expand its membership in order to be fully representative of the diverse interests in the Basin as well as the broad geographic area the Basin covers. The CAC agreed to form an RI/FS Task Force that would be open to all interested citizens. EPA is working with the CAC to ensure that the group is open to and inclusive of all interested and affected citizens who would like to participate. If you would like more information about this group, please call Dick Martindale, EPA's Community Liaison at (208) 664-4588.

The EPA has also received written requests from the Spokane County Commissioners, the City of Spokane, the Spokane Regional Health District, the Spokane Area Chamber of Commerce, the Washington Department of Ecology, and the Lands Council expressing the desire to have representation from Washington State on any citizens committee or task force formed to discuss RI/FS issues. Verbal requests have also been received regarding better

representation from citizens in the upper basin (near the Silver Valley). The EPA has been assured that the soon-to-be formed RI/FS Task Force will be open to any and all interested parties, including citizens from Washington State and the Silver Valley.

Alternatively, it is possible that, given the large geographic area of focus for the RI/FS, and the diverse range of interests, more than one citizen group may be needed to ensure full participation and involvement by all that are interested.

How Will Input From Citizen Groups Be Used?

By law, EPA is responsible to make the final decisions related to Superfund investigations and cleanups; however, by providing the perspective of the diverse interests of the community, citizen groups can assist EPA in making better decisions. A citizen's group that is broadly representative of the affected community offers EPA a unique opportunity to hear—and seriously consider—community preferences during all phases of the process.

It is important to note that citizen committees are important tools for citizen involvement in Superfund-related activities. However, even with the existence of one or more citizens committee, EPA must continue its other community involvement activities such as public meetings, briefings, fact sheets, newsletters and newspaper advertising aimed at informing and involving the broad general public. Descriptions of these activities follow.

Outreach



Community Liaison: EPA has hired Dick Martindale as the community liaison in the Basin. Dick is a full-time employee hired for a 2-year term (this could be extended for 2 more years if needed). He is based in the Basin and his primary duties include answering questions, assisting with gathering information for citizens, implementing the CIP, providing feedback to EPA, and attending meetings of local organizations. It is our hope that by providing this direct link to EPA, information flow to and from communities in the Basin will be enhanced.

Basin Newsletter: EPA will produce a newsletter periodically during the course of the RI/FS. The newsletter would announce upcoming events and summarize recent RI/FS-related activities in the Basin. This newsletter could also include information from all parties who are working on investigation and cleanup activities in the Basin.

Attend Local Events and Meetings of Local Groups: One important way that EPA staff can share information about RI/FS-related activities will be to attend local events, such as county fairs or summer festivals, in the Basin and participate in meetings of local organizations. Any group who would like a presentation or an update on Basin activities is encouraged to call Marianne Deppman at (206) 553-1237 or 1-800-424-4372, or Dick Martindale at (208) 664-4588.

Community Interviews: EPA conducted a series of interviews with individuals and groups (including local elected officials) in the Basin in mid-1998 through early 1999. Community interviews may be conducted again during the RI/FS process in order to evaluate whether people are getting the information they need and to assess what questions people have as the study proceeds. If you did not have the opportunity to participate in the interviews and would like to share your concerns and/or ideas with EPA, please contact Marianne Deppman or Dick Martindale at the numbers above.

Newspaper Advertisements: Display advertisements will be placed in the daily and weekly newspapers in the Basin to announce public comment periods, public meetings, information exchange sessions, education workshops, and major project milestones.

News Releases: Periodic news releases will be sent to state and local newspapers for use in providing information to a broad audience.

Fact Sheets: Brief fact sheets will be prepared periodically to inform the community about specific aspects of the RI/FS such as sampling events, Risk Assessments, and real estate issues. Fact sheets will also be prepared whenever new information is available and at significant RI/FS milestones. Fact sheets will be distributed to everyone on the Basin mailing list and will be made available to the public at public meetings and in the information repositories.

Open Houses/Information Exchange Sessions (Briefings): Open Houses and Information Exchange Sessions are informal events intended to provide a forum for community members to discuss RI/FS-related activities with key project staff. These briefings may be conducted anytime during the RI/FS process, but a primary purpose for these sessions is to give the community access to information following the release of draft documents so that they can use that information to provide input on the documents.

Public Involvement

Public Review Opportunity: Throughout the RI/FS process, EPA will be providing draft documents and information for public review. Unlike a formal Public Comment Period, review opportunities provide citizens with the chance to make suggestions and provide input as the investigation information becomes available and as draft documents are generated. Generally, public review opportunities will be conducted for milestones such as the Risk Assessments, the RI/FS, and sampling plans. EPA is also open to having review opportunities for other documents or at other points in the process. Please let us know if you have suggestions for additional review opportunities.

Public Comment Period: A formal, 30-day, public comment period will be conducted upon the release of the Proposed Plan. During this process, written and oral comments will be accepted. These comments on the Proposed Plan will be documented and addressed in a responsiveness summary.

The comments will also be included in the Record of Decision and will be kept on file in the Administrative Record.

Community Meetings: Although community meetings are less formal than public meetings, a community information meeting may also be conducted in a structured, facilitated format. Community meetings usually include presentations by project staff and include a question-and-answer session. Community meetings are held weekday evenings. The goals of community meetings are to present information to the public, answer questions and provide an opportunity for the public to provide input on the information being presented. Follow-up contact will occur as appropriate after each meeting. Currently, community meetings are planned throughout the RI/FS process, including when data from sampling is available, when the risk assessments are complete, and when the RI/FS is complete. Community meetings can be scheduled as needed, either when information needs to be released to the public or upon request from community members. A community meeting linked with a formal public meeting will be held to present the Proposed Plan.

Public Meeting: This is a formal meeting at which the results of the RI/FS, Proposed Plan, and preferred cleanup alternative are presented and public comments are recorded by a court reporter.

Information Repositories and Administrative Record: Five information repositories have been established for the Basin RI/FS Project: the North Idaho College Library, the Spokane Public Library, Harrison City Hall, the Wallace Public Library and at EPA's Coeur d'Alene field office (see Appendix D for addresses). These locations have current information and technical reports related to the RI/FS in the Basin available to the public. Administrative Record files have been established at EPA's office in Seattle and at the North Idaho College Library for the Basin RI/FS Project. An Administrative Record file is a specialized file containing documents that form the basis for determining appropriate cleanup actions at a site.

Technical Outreach Services for Communities (TOSC): EPA's Office of Research and Development has awarded grants to five Hazardous Substance Research Centers across the country to administer the TOSC Program. The Western Region Hazardous Substance Research Center at Oregon State University (OSU) in Corvallis leads this effort for sites within EPA Region 10. The purpose of this program is to provide technical assistance to communities affected by hazardous waste sites. For more information, call OSU at 1-800-653-6110.

Regional Superfund Ombudsman Program: The Regional Superfund Ombudsman is a high-level employee of the EPA who has the ability to independently look into citizens' concerns and facilitate communication that can lead to a solution. The primary role of the Ombudsman is to help get Superfund-related problems resolved. The Regional Superfund Ombudsman

in Region 10 is Lauri Hennessey. Lauri can be reached at 1-800-424-4372 or at (206) 553-6638. You may also contact the National Superfund Ombudsman, Bob Martin, at (202) 260-9361.

Education



Workshops: Workshops with an emphasis on education will be conducted at various times during the Basin RI/FS project. Many aspects of this project are very technical and complex. The goal of the workshops will be to help educate the community about certain aspects of an upcoming document or process. Education workshops not only will help increase the public's understanding of technical information but also will allow EPA to directly hear community concerns.

Workshops may be scheduled at any time during the RI/FS process as the need arises. All workshops would be coordinated with the appropriate local organizations. At this time, EPA is considering educational workshops on the following: risk assessments, real estate and property transactions, lead exposure, and institutional controls.

Coordinating With Tribal, State, and Local Governments

EPA is committed to working closely with Tribal, state, and local governments throughout the RI/FS process. The following are some of the ways we are making sure government entities are informed of our activities:



- Attending Tribal Council meetings upon request.
- Holding regular briefings with individual city councils, county commissions, legislators, and members of Congress.
- Attending Coeur d'Alene River Basin Commission meetings.
- Using cooperative agreements with the State of Idaho, the State of Washington, and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe. A cooperative agreement is a mechanism by which EPA can provide funding that allows for enhanced involvement by state and local governments in EPA's decision-making process.

Note: In the lower Basin, we heard that people prefer to have larger meetings where all the local officials and other interested parties can receive the same information at the same time. We will be working with local organizations to coordinate regular meetings in the lower Basin. In the upper Basin, we heard that local officials preferred to receive information at city council meetings rather than at larger public meetings.

Stewardship Programs

As part of its work in the Basin, EPA is willing to assist local organizations with environmental stewardship programs such as encouraging participation in institutional control programs, or health-related intervention programs.



Other Tools

Mailing List: EPA maintains a list of individuals interested in receiving fact sheets and other information about the Basin RI/FS by mail. If you would like to be included on the mailing list, call Marianne Deppman at (206) 553-1237 or at 1-800-424-4EPA. See Appendix C for a list of agency contacts.

Field Trips: The EPA will arrange site tours as needed for organizations or groups requesting them. Contact Dick Martindale or Marianne Deppman for details.

School/Classroom Presentations: Staff is available to make presentations to classrooms or schools. Contact Dick Martindale or Marianne Deppman for details.

Goal: Two-Way Communication – EPA and Communities

EPA Providing Information to the Community	How	When	Who to Contact or How to Participate
	<p>Citizen Group Meetings Purpose: regular opportunity to get project updates and provide feedback to agencies</p>		Approximately monthly
<p>Fact Sheets Purpose: announce upcoming events and provide project updates</p>		Approximately quarterly or as needed	Call 1-800-424-4372, ext. 1237 to get on the project mailing list
<p>Repositories Purpose: a place where you can review project documents</p>		Anytime	See listing in Appendix D
<p>Community Liaison Purpose: answer citizen questions</p>		Anytime	Call Dick Martindale in Coeur d'Alene (208) 664-4588
<p>EPA Presentations to Local Groups Purpose: ensure community groups have the information they need about the RI/FS</p>		On request	Contact Dick Martindale
<p>Community Meetings Purpose: to share information and get input</p>		Approximately quarterly or as needed when information becomes available	Call 1-800-424-4372, ext. 1237 to get on the project mailing list
<p>Educational Workshops/ Open Houses Purpose: an opportunity to discuss a specific issue (e.g. risk assessments) in detail and in an informal setting</p>		As needed or as requested by the communities	Call 1-800-424-4372, ext. 1237 to get on the project mailing list
<p>Local Government and Tribal Government Briefings Purpose: to inform elected officials of upcoming activities and current project status</p>		Approximately quarterly or whenever information needs to be shared (usually will precede community meetings)	Contact your local elected officials

Community Giving Feedback to EPA	How	When	Who to Contact or How to Participate
	<p>Citizen Group Meetings Purpose: regular opportunity to get project updates and provide feedback to agencies</p>		Approximately monthly
<p>Community Meetings Purpose: to share information and get input</p>		Approximately quarterly or as needed when data or other information becomes available (for example, when the Record of Decision is complete)	1-800-424-4372, ext. 1237 to get on the project mailing list; check local newspapers for announcements
<p>Public Review Opportunities Purpose: allow the community an informal opportunity to review project documents as they become available and provide input</p>		Throughout the RI/FS as documents are produced	Attend citizen group meetings, community meetings and go to repositories listed in appendix D to learn about project documents as they are produced
<p>Comment Period Purpose: a formal opportunity for the public to comment on the Proposed Plan and the RI/FS documents *</p>		Will be conducted for the Proposed Plan (which includes the RI/FS and Risk Assessment documents) -- Estimated for Fall 2000	Get on the project mailing list; check local newspapers for announcements
<p>Public Meeting Purpose: a formal meeting at which the results of the RI/FS, Proposed Plan and preferred cleanup alternative are presented and public comments are recorded by a court reporter *</p>		Will be conducted for the Proposed Plan (est. Fall 2000) ,	Get on the project mailing list; check local newspapers for announcements

* comments taken during the comment period and at the public meeting on the Proposed Plan will be responded to in writing in the responsiveness summary section of the Record of Decision.

Appendix A

Glossary

Words outlined in bold type within definitions are defined elsewhere in this glossary.

Administrative Record:

A file maintained by and containing all information used by the lead agencies to make decisions on the selection of response actions under the **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)**. This file is available for public review and a copy is maintained at or near the site, usually at the **information repository**. The Administrative Record file is located at EPA's regional office in Seattle. A duplicate Administrative Record file is located at North Idaho College.

Aquifer:

An underground rock formation composed of materials, such as sand, soil, or gravel, that can supply **groundwater** to wells and springs.

Cleanup:

Actions taken to deal with a release or threatened release of **hazardous substances** that could affect public health or the environment. The term often is used broadly to describe various response actions or phases of remedial responses, such as the **Remedial Investigation (RI)/Feasibility Study (FS)**.

Comment Period:

A time period for the public to review and comment on various documents and agency decisions. For example, a minimum 30-day comment period is scheduled to allow community members to review and comment on a draft **Proposed Plan (PP)**.

Community Involvement (CI) or Community Relations (CR):

A program to inform and involve the public in the cleanup process and respond to community concerns. These two terms can be used interchangeably.

Community Involvement Plan (CIP) or Community Relations Plan (CRP):

A plan for **community involvement** activities. The CIP is designed to ensure residents' opportunities for public involvement, to determine activities that will provide for such involvement, and to allow residents the opportunity to learn about issues impacting the areas of concern. These two terms can be used interchangeably.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act: A federal law passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)**. The act created a special tax providing revenues for a trust fund, commonly known as **Superfund**, to investigate and clean up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Under the program, EPA can either:

- Pay for site **cleanup** when parties responsible for the contamination cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to perform the work; or
- Take legal action to force parties responsible for site contamination to clean up or repay the federal government for the cost of the cleanup.

Cooperative Agreements:

A mechanism by which EPA can provide funding that allows for enhanced involvement by state and local governments in EPA's decision-making process.

Feasibility Study (FS):

See **RI/FS**.

Groundwater:

Water found beneath the earth's surface that fills pores between materials such as sand, soil, or gravel. In **aquifers**, groundwater occurs in sufficient quantities that it can be used for drinking water, irrigation, and other purposes.

Hazardous Substance:

Any material that poses a threat to public health and/or the environment. Typical hazardous substances are materials that are toxic, corrosive, ignitable, explosive, or chemically reactive.

Hydrology:

The science dealing with the properties, movement, and effects of water found on the earth's surface, in the soil and rocks below, and in the atmosphere.

Information Repository:

A file containing current information, technical reports, and reference documents at a site. The information repository is usually located in a public building that is convenient for local residents, such as a public school, city hall, or library.

Maximum Contaminant Level:

The maximum permissible level of a contaminant delivered in a public water system, as defined by the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Monitoring Wells:

Special wells drilled at specific locations on or off a hazardous waste site where **groundwater** can be sampled at selected depths and studied to determine the direction of **groundwater** flow and the types of contaminants present.

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution**Contingency Plan (NCP):**

The federal regulation that guides the **Superfund** program. The NCP was revised in February 1990.

National Priorities List (NPL):

EPA's list of the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term remedial action under **Superfund**. A site must be on the NPL to receive money from the Trust Fund for remedial action. The list is based primarily on the score a site receives in EPA's Hazard Ranking System (HRS).

Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA):

Natural Resource Damage Assessments can be conducted under CERCLA to determine the extent of damage (or harm) to natural resources due to a release of hazardous substances into the environment. Once injuries are assessed, a monetary value (damages) is determined in order to seek reimbursement from responsible parties to pay for restoration of environmental damages.

Proposed Plan (PP):

A public participation requirement of **CERCLA** in which EPA summarizes for the public the preferred cleanup strategy, rationale for the preference, alternatives presented in the detailed analysis of the **RI/FS**, and waivers to cleanup standards that may be proposed. This may be prepared either as a Fact Sheet or a separate document. In either case, EPA must actively solicit public review and comment on all alternatives under consideration.

Record of Decision (ROD):

A public document that explains which cleanup alternative will be used to clean up a site. The ROD is based on information and technical analysis generated during the **RI/FS** and consideration of public comments and community concerns.

Remedial Action (RA):

The actual construction and implementation phase that follows the **remedial design (RD)** of the selected cleanup alternative at a site.

Remedial Design (RD):

An engineering phase that follows the **ROD** when technical drawings and specifications are developed for the subsequent **RA** at a site.

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS):

Investigative and analytical studies usually performed at the same time in an interactive, iterative process, and together referred to as the *RI/FS*. They are intended to:

- Gather the data necessary to determine the type and extent of contamination at a site;
- Establish criteria for cleaning up the site;
- Identify and screen **cleanup** alternatives for **RA**; and
- Analyze in detail the technology and costs of the alternatives.

Removal Action:

Typically an early cleanup action taken to address immediate threats to Human Health and the Environment.

Risk Assessment:

A risk assessment is a comprehensive study which evaluates contaminants, their location and concentration and the ways in which either people or the environment may be exposed to them. When evaluating risks to human health, a risk assessment would also account for behavior patterns that would influence how individuals are exposed to contaminants.

Superfund:

The common name used for **CERCLA**.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA):

Modifications to **CERCLA** enacted on October 17, 1986.

TMDL (Total Maximum Daily Load):

A written, quantitative assessment of water quality problems and contributing pollution sources. A TMDL sets limits on the amount of key pollutants so that water quality standards are attained and specifies the amount of pollution reduction necessary to meet water quality standards.

Appendix B

Informational Fact Sheets

FACT SHEET

COEUR d'ALENE RIVER BASIN, IDAHO



JUNE 1998

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is working toward developing a cleanup plan for those areas in the Coeur d'Alene River Basin that are adversely impacted by mining-related contamination. Our goal is to develop a cleanup plan in cooperation with the ongoing efforts of the States of Idaho and Washington, the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, the Federal Natural Resources Trustees and local communities. This cleanup plan will manage widespread metals contamination associated with historic mine ore processing and mining waste disposal. Where these metals come to rest, they may negatively affect human health or plant and animal life in the Basin.

EPA and its partners are looking for ways to address contamination, while sustaining the local economy and enhancing the Basin's value. We look forward to working collaboratively with communities and other stakeholders during this process. We have prepared this fact sheet to inform citizens about our work in the Basin and to encourage community participation in this work.

EPA and its partners are also in the process of developing a Community Involvement Plan (CIP) to actively solicit participation of local communities, interested groups and concerned citizens in the development of the cleanup plan. We need your input on that plan so that it reflects the concerns and needs of the community.

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What's Next	6
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Public Information Meetings

To hear more about the ongoing efforts of the state, federal and tribal governments, environmental groups, and citizens who have an interest in the Basin, please plan to attend one of the open houses and public meetings scheduled below. During each open house, staff will conduct community interviews to gather input into the Basin Community Relations process.

- MON. June 29 - Wallace, ID**
6 - 7 pm - Open House
7 - 9 pm - Meeting
The Gold Room
Wallace Inn, 100 Front St.
- TUES. June 30 - Harrison, ID**
6 - 7 pm - Open House
7 - 9 pm - Meeting
EMT Building
201 Frederick Ave.
(across from City Hall)
- WED. July 1 - Worley, ID**
6 - 7 pm - Open House
7 - 9 pm - Meeting
Tribal Community Center
1st St. near Lakeside Elementary
Bus Barn
- MON. July 6 - Coeur d'Alene, ID**
6 - 7 pm - Open House
7 - 9 pm - Meeting
Senior Center
1916 Lakewood Dr.
- WED. July 8 - Spokane, WA**
6 - 7 pm - Open House
7 - 9 pm - Meeting
Public Health Center
1101 West College Ave.

The Study Area

EPA has a responsibility under the law to investigate areas that are potentially contaminated, to determine if there is an unacceptable risk to human health and the environment, and to identify ways to minimize the risk. To accomplish this, we are conducting a detailed study, called a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to identify the types and extent of contamination and to evaluate possible cleanup alternatives. The RI/FS is authorized under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), better known as the Superfund law. EPA also plans to use its tools under the Clean Water Act to focus on water quality improvement, in conjunction with state-wide water programs. The RI/FS is an open, public process and all information gathered from the study will be made available to the public at the Information Repositories listed at the end of this fact sheet.

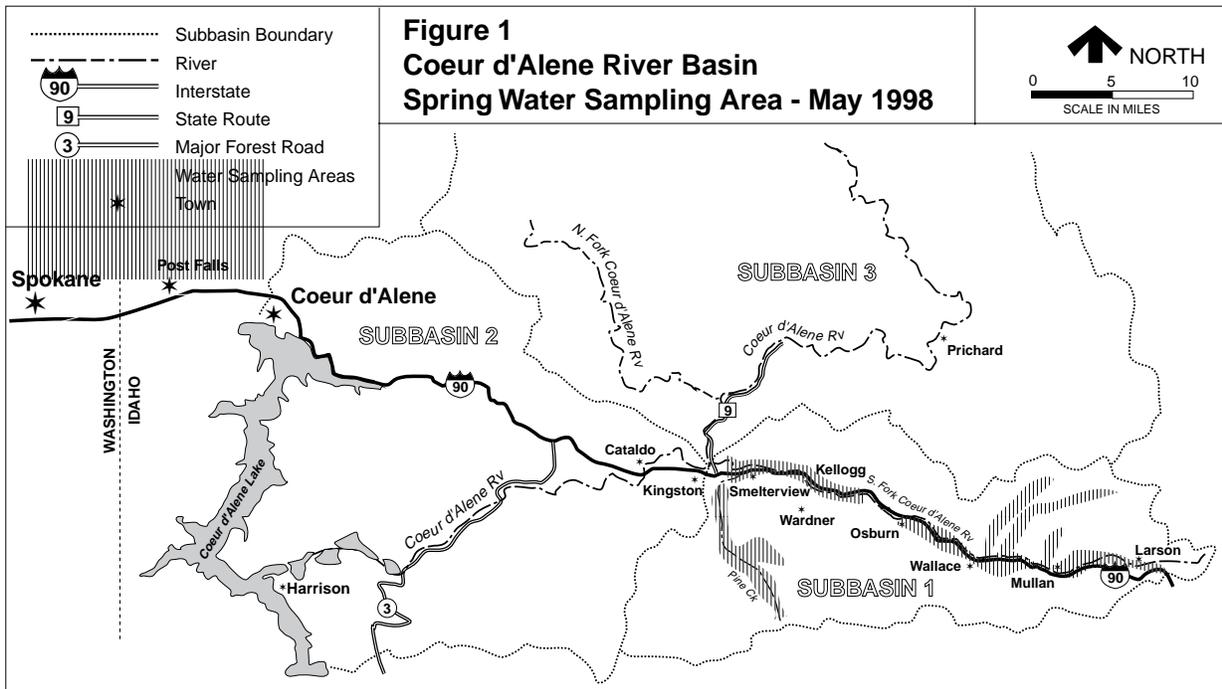
Whenever possible, EPA and others will use existing data and studies to save time and money while conducting the RI/FS. We will use information gathered from a variety of sources and will build upon the cleanup activities of private and public parties such as the State of

Idaho Silver Valley Natural Resource Trustees, the Idaho Division of Environmental Quality, EPA, the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, the Coeur d'Alene Basin Restoration Project, and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe (Tribe).

Additional environmental information will be needed to develop a comprehensive understanding of where contaminants are located and what cleanup alternatives might be appropriate. Sampling of water, soil, and sediments will continue in the Coeur d'Alene River system, Coeur d'Alene Lake and the Spokane River. Because we are investigating predominantly waterborne contamination from mine tailings and erosion sediments, our initial study activities will focus on the floodplain of the Coeur d'Alene River system and adjoining areas. (See Figure 1 for Sample Areas). In May, EPA's contractors collected samples from water, and in June and July, EPA will be sampling soil and sediments in public areas and along river banks.

Our goal is to use the RI/FS to bring together diverse interests and stakeholders in the creation of a comprehensive community-based cleanup plan.

(Continued on Page 3)



The Study Area *(Continued from Page 2)*

To support that goal, EPA, the mining companies, the States of Washington and Idaho, the Tribe, and other federal agencies are using a professional mediator to identify ways we can work together to reach our goals in the Basin.

The mediator, Richard Dana of the Judicial Arbitrator Group in Denver, Colorado, was selected by the above-mentioned parties. EPA hopes that the mediation will help us all work together in the long term for a more unified cleanup in the Basin.

The Challenges...

Mining activities in the Silver Valley, which is located in northern Idaho, began in the late 1800s and continue today. In the past it was common for mine owners to dispose of mine wastes directly into the river, resulting in widespread contamination of the floodplain. These floodplain areas are a part of the Coeur d'Alene River Basin, an area that includes Lake Coeur d'Alene, the North, South and main stem forks of the Coeur d'Alene River, the Spokane River, and various tributaries.

Impacts from mine areas to the environment include the presence of heavy metals (lead, cadmium and zinc) in the Basin's lakes, rivers and sediments. For example, lead is particularly harmful to humans and can cause (through the air or through ingestion) such

adverse health effects as brain and nervous system damage in children, birth defects, and chronic kidney damage. Zinc is harmful to fish and other aquatic organisms, and animals ingesting heavy metals can die or can threaten the health of people who eat them.

Today, federal and state laws regulate the release of mine tailings to prevent similar problems from occurring. But despite these recent regulatory and technological changes, we face a number of challenges as we work together to find ways to resolve the difficult issues of mine-waste-related cleanup and restoration of the environment while being sensitive to regional economies.

On-Going Cleanup Efforts

For several years now, local citizens, state and local governments, area-wide environmental groups, federal agencies and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe have been working to come up with solutions to environmental problems associated with historic mining in the Coeur d'Alene Basin. EPA's cleanup effort is just one of many that are taking place throughout the area.

The following are just a few examples of on-going successful cleanup efforts in the Basin:

- ✓ In addition to jointly managing the cleanup of the Bunker Hill Superfund Site, the State of Idaho and EPA are working to implement Clean Water Act requirements that help protect water quality so that fish and other aquatic life can live in a healthy ecosystem.
- ✓ For several years, the Coeur d'Alene Basin Restoration Project's Citizen's Advisory Committee has worked diligently to inform

and represent communities in the Basin. They have worked on such efforts as the development of the Lake Coeur d'Alene Management Plan to encourage local stewardship of natural resources.

- ✓ The Silver Valley Natural Resources Trustees have helped to reduce metals contamination by removing some mine tailings that are leaching heavy metals into streams and wetland habitats.
- ✓ The US Forest Service, Department of Interior and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe have coordinated efforts to study and document natural resource damages, and have conducted some tailings removals.
- ✓ EPA has provided funds to local institutions to support citizen's technical advisory groups and economic redevelopment.

Questions About EPA's Upcoming Efforts in the Coeur d'Alene Basin

The following are some answers to questions that may be important to you. If you have other questions or concerns not addressed in this fact sheet, please call one of the EPA staff numbers listed at the end of this fact sheet.

1. Will the Basin be a Superfund Site?

EPA listed the Bunker Hill Facility on the National Priorities List (list of the nation's most hazardous releases) in 1983. The law establishes that the Bunker Hill Facility is the area where contamination from mining-related activities has come to be located. Superfund is a "tool" that Congress has provided us to use to clean up the environment. Superfund response will only apply where there is contamination that poses a substantial threat to human health or the environment. The entire Basin will not be designated a "superfund site" because the entire Basin is not contaminated with mining wastes.

2. After all the studies and cleanup at the Bunker Hill Superfund site, is more cleanup in the Basin really necessary?

Cleanup inside the 21-square mile area known as the Bunker Hill Superfund Site, "the box," has been progressing well and we expect the project to conclude over the next couple of years. Cleanup in the box has focused on protecting human health in the communities of Pinehurst, Smelterville, Kellogg, Wardner, and Elizabeth Park.

Cleanup of other areas in the Basin is necessary because mining waste still contaminates water bodies and soil up-stream and downstream of the box. EPA first concentrated cleanup in the box because it posed the highest threat to humans and is the largest source of metals

loading to the Coeur d'Alene River. Even though EPA and the State are completing cleanup inside the box, we are still responsible for cleaning areas in the Basin that have adverse levels of lead, zinc and other mining wastes. We chose to use the Superfund process in the Basin because it provides a cohesive framework for identifying problems, analyzing alternatives, making decisions, and taking action--with all phases conducted openly to allow continual involvement of all public and private stakeholders.

3. Can I be held responsible for pollution on my property?

Under EPA's Policy Towards Owners of Residential Property, EPA will not take actions against a homeowner if the homeowner was not responsible for contamination found on a person's property. EPA has no intention of bringing residential property owners and communities into litigation.

4. Can I still sell my home or conduct real estate transactions?

Yes, you can sell your home and conduct real estate transactions just like you usually do. EPA is very concerned about the confusion associated with Superfund cleanups and we will work aggressively with communities and local leaders to facilitate local commerce transactions. To do that, EPA makes a wide variety of information available to potential buyers and lenders and, in commercial transacting, can provide a "covenant not to sue." Based on our experience inside the box and around the nation, property values may actually increase after contamination is removed.

5. How can I learn more about what types of data are available or what sampling activities are taking place in the Basin?

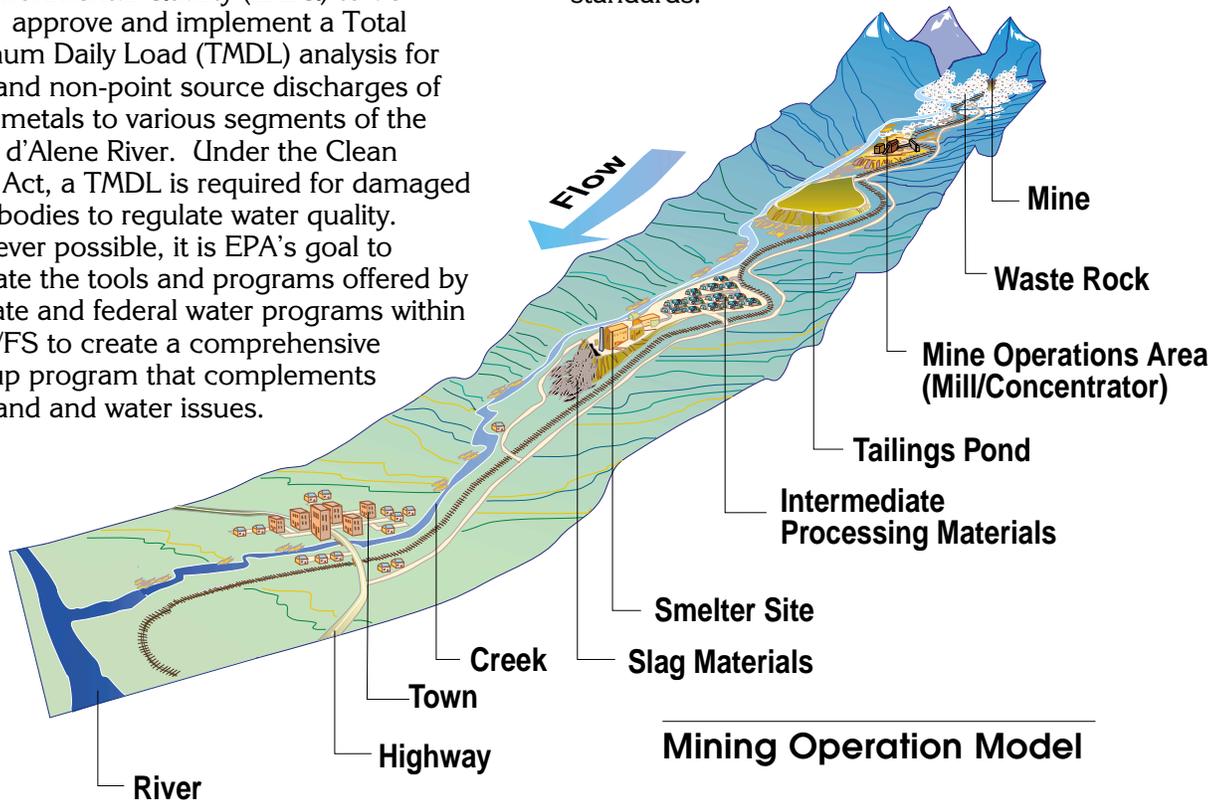
If you would like a copy of the sampling plan or need data or sampling results, please visit the Information Repositories listed at the end of this fact sheet or call Nancy Wilson, EPA Community Relations Coordinator at 1-800-424-4EPA. As we gather information, we will do our best to make it available to the community through fact sheets and other public documents. If you are not on our mailing list, please fill out and mail us the form on the back of this fact sheet.

6. How will EPA's Superfund process affect water quality issues and water regulations?

The Superfund RI/FS process will be coordinated with other on-going cleanup activities in the Coeur d'Alene Basin. This includes efforts by EPA and Idaho's Division of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) to develop, approve and implement a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) analysis for point and non-point source discharges of heavy metals to various segments of the Coeur d'Alene River. Under the Clean Water Act, a TMDL is required for damaged water bodies to regulate water quality. Whenever possible, it is EPA's goal to integrate the tools and programs offered by the state and federal water programs within the RI/FS to create a comprehensive cleanup program that complements both land and water issues.

7. How is the "Natural Resource Damage Assessment" (NRDA) affected by EPA's RI/FS?

In 1996 the federal government, including EPA, the Department of Interior and the Department of Agriculture, filed a federal law suit to seek payment from area mining companies for cleanup and restoration of the environment in the Basin. The tribe and federal trustees will use the Natural Resource Damage Assessment process to determine the effects of contamination. The RI/FS is a process being conducted in order to determine the best way to address contamination in the Basin. EPA is coordinating technical approaches to cleanup and sharing data with the other agencies involved in the lawsuit, as well as the State of Idaho and other stakeholders. EPA's hope is that the RI/FS will go forward in an open and cooperative manner and perhaps provide a basis for a comprehensive cleanup plan that addresses restoration needs as well as other environmental standards.



How Can You Get Involved?

In conjunction with cleanup activities, we will work closely with the communities to participate in the RI/FS process and to develop a Community Involvement Plan. The plan will provide community members the opportunity to have direct input to the decision-making process. The Community Involvement Plan will help EPA and others respond to some of the concerns of the community. *We want to determine how local communities want to be involved in upcoming cleanup decisions. We recognize that success depends on community involvement.*

- ✓ Sign up to be on the mailing list for future fact sheets by calling Nancy Wilson, EPA Community Relations Coordinator, toll-free at 1-800-424-4EPA or directly at 1-206-553-1237.
- ✓ Volunteer to participate in upcoming community interviews to share your ideas and concerns by calling Nancy Wilson at EPA's toll-free number. Community interviews will also be conducted between 6 - 7pm at the upcoming open houses.
- ✓ Attend upcoming open house/public meetings in June and July. (See page 1.) At these meetings you can ask questions, meet people, and provide your input on the scope of our investigations and how you want to be involved.
- ✓ Review and comment on project documents and the upcoming Community Involvement Plan.
- ✓ Visit one of the Information Repositories listed at the end of this fact sheet to learn more about cleanup efforts and to review project documents.
- ✓ Form and/or get involved in an existing local citizens advisory group to keep active in cleanup activities and represent your community's interests.

What's Next?

The public meetings in late June and early July are being held to answer any questions people may have and to listen to the concerns of the community. EPA will continue to conduct community interviews with local elected officials, local citizens, and other stakeholders to gather information that will be used in the Community Involvement Plan. A draft Plan will be developed and undergo public comment late this summer.

EPA also plans to continue sending out fact sheets and updates about on-going activities and sampling plans. Be sure to send us the mailer on the back or call Nancy Wilson, toll-free at 1-800-424-4EPA if you did not receive this fact sheet in the mail and wish to be on the mailing list for future updates.

Your Right To Know

Where to get Information

Information Repositories:

Information about the study area is available for the public's review at the locations below. Anyone can request this information by calling EPA's toll-free number at 1-800-424-4EPA or by visiting EPA Region 10's Web Site.

- **North Idaho College Library**
1000 West Garden Ave.
Coeur d'Alene, ID
- **Spokane Public Library**
906 West Main St.
Spokane, WA
- **Harrison City Hall**
100 Frederick St.
Harrison, ID
- **Wallace Public Library**
415 River St.
Wallace, ID

Please visit the **Coeur d'Alene Basin Home Page** on EPA Region 10's Web site at:
<http://www.epa.gov/r10earth>.
Click on the Environmental Cleanup Office's icon to begin your search.

If you have any questions regarding this fact sheet, please call:

Marianne Deppman,
EPA Community Relations
Coordinator
1-206-553-1237 or
toll-free at 1-800-424-4EPA.

Earl Liverman
EPA Project Manager in
Coeur d'Alene
1-208-664-4858

Mary Jane Nearman
EPA Project Manager
1-206-553-6642 or
toll free at 1-800-424-4EPA

For those with impaired hearing or speech, please contact EPA's Telecommunications Device for the Deaf (TDD) at 1-206-553-1698. To ensure effective communication with everyone, arrangements for special assistance can be made by calling EPA's toll-free number.



**Would you like to be included on EPA's
mailing list for future information
about this project?**

Contact EPA directly toll-free at 1-800-424-4EPA (4372), or
fill out the information below and return to:
EPA Region 10, 1200 6th Avenue (ECO-081), Seattle, WA 98101

Thank you!

Name: _____

Address: _____

City, State, Zip _____



United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Region 10 (ECO-081)
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101

BULK RATE
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U.S. EPA
Permit No. G-35

CARRIER ROUTE PRESORT

FACT SHEET

COEUR d'ALENE RIVER BASIN, IDAHO

 **EPA** ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

AUGUST 1998

Coeur d' Alene Basin Summer Sampling Update Focus: Human Health

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is conducting a field sampling program aimed at identifying the areas in the Coeur d'Alene River Basin where mine wastes may pose a threat to people's health and where cleanup work may be needed. The sampling program will also identify some areas in the Basin that will not require cleanup actions.

Based on previous sampling efforts, we expect areas of concern to be primarily in the flood plain areas in the lower Basin and in the flood plain areas and where mining activity occurred in the upper Basin.

The sampling effort is one part of EPA's comprehensive study in the Basin. This study, called a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study or RI/FS, is being designed to provide a thorough understanding of where contamination exists in the Basin and whether it poses a current or potential risk to either people or the environment. The RI/FS will include both an assessment of possible human health risks and ecological risks (such as risks to area wildlife).

The focus of this fact sheet is the current sampling effort related to identifying potential human health threats. A future fact sheet will focus on how we are addressing the potential ecological or environmental risks in the Basin.

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Three-Phases of Sampling Planned

For this sampling program, EPA will collect soil and water samples from both private residential properties and public properties including parks, schools, public beaches and recreational areas. The sampling effort will supplement information already collected by the State of Idaho Division of Environmental Quality, the Panhandle Health District and other sources.

Field sampling will assist in identifying areas where immediate cleanup is needed to reduce risks to people's health, areas where cleanup will be needed in the future, and those areas where no cleanup is needed.

Phase One

"Fast-Track Residential Yards"

The first phase of sampling began earlier this summer at homes and residential areas in the upper Basin, primarily east of Kellogg. The purpose of this sampling event was to quickly identify yard soils that may pose a significant health threat to residents. EPA collected soil samples from the yards of approximately 20 homes. These samples are now being analyzed and soil found to pose a significant risk will be removed and replaced this summer. The households targeted for this phase of sampling were those where soil lead levels were known to be above levels considered safe and where young children or pregnant women live. Participation in this sampling program is voluntary.

Phase Two

"Public Areas"

EPA contractors have begun an extensive sampling effort in public areas such as beaches, school

yards, playgrounds, parks and recreational areas both in the upper and lower Basin. The purpose of this round of sampling is to supplement past sampling efforts by the State of Idaho, the Panhandle Health District and EPA, and to evaluate any potential risk from exposure to mine wastes.

This sampling will fill in data gaps from the Panhandle Health District's 1997 study which indicated that the levels of lead at beaches on the north end of Lake Coeur d'Alene did not exceed levels of concern. EPA's sampling will also measure the level of other metals such as arsenic.

Areas to be sampled during this phase include:

- Public recreation areas along Lake Coeur d'Alene and the Spokane River;
- Public and privately owned areas along the Coeur d'Alene River that are easily accessed by boats and other recreational areas along the River;
- School yards and public parks in Silverton and Wallace; and
- Several recreational sites along the South Fork Coeur d'Alene River.

In an effort to determine as quickly as possible that the levels of lead at the beaches in the lower basin are below levels of concern, samples from these beaches will be analyzed soon after they are collected. Beaches below levels of concern will not require cleanup work. Information about the sampling will be made public as soon as it is available.

Phase Three "Comprehensive Residential Lead Sampling"

The third phase of sampling will again be focused in the upper Basin. The purpose of this phase is to gather data for a human health risk assessment. The risk assessment is a study that will evaluate all the significant ways that children and adults could be exposed to lead and determine what the cumulative effects of those exposures might be. For example, some children in the upper Basin could be exposed to lead while playing in their yards,

while playing at school or while playing on the beach of a local stream. To protect children's health, it is important to understand how much total lead and other metals they may be exposed to. This information will be important for both current and future residents of the area. EPA's risk assessment will look at each community individually so that any cleanup work needed can be specifically tailored to those communities.

Voluntary Sampling: Sign-up Now

This residential sampling event is also a voluntary program and is being offered to people living in the following areas: west of Pinehurst in the flood plain of the Coeur d'Alene River, including residents of Harrison and Cataldo; east of Elizabeth Park including residents of Osburn, Wallace, Silverton, and Mullan and areas near historic mining operations.

For each participating residence, samples of the following will be collected: play-area soil, household dust, chipped or peeling household paint, tap water and possibly garden vegetables.

If you would like your home to be included in this sampling event, please call Sean Sheldrake at (208) 553-1220 or toll free at 1-800-424-4EPA by August 24th.

Benefits of Participation

Participating in this sampling program will benefit you and your community.

- With complete information about your property you can make better decisions about protecting your family's health.
- Your community will benefit because, with the information from this sampling, EPA will have a good understanding of how people in each community may be exposed to lead and can take appropriate action in areas where people's health is at risk.

In addition, as long as they did not contribute to the contamination on their property, EPA will not hold residential property owners liable for cleanup. If you have questions or concerns about this sampling program, please call Sean Sheldrake at one of the numbers on page 2.

Community Involvement

EPA would like to thank all those who participated in the public meetings last month. More than 400 local citizens attended the meetings, and we heard a diverse range of questions, concerns and points of view. The meetings gave us important information about how each community wants to be involved in and informed about this project. Transcripts from the meetings are now available at the information repositories listed on the back of this fact sheet.

We are now using the meeting transcripts to summarize community issues and concerns. This summary will be included in the draft Community Involvement Plan for the Basin. This plan will guide the community involvement activities (public meetings, educational workshops, public comment periods, etc.) for our work in the Basin. We will be asking for your comments on the draft Community Involvement Plan later this year.

EPA's Community Involvement Coordinator has changed. Marianne Deppman has replaced Nancy Wilson who has taken an assignment with EPA in Washington DC. Marianne can be reached by calling her direct at (206) 553-12372 or toll free at 1-800-424-4EPA.

FACT SHEET

COEUR d'ALENE RIVER BASIN, IDAHO

 **EPA** ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

OCTOBER 1998

EPA Invites Your Comments on the Community Involvement Plan

With input and ideas from many community members and leaders, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed a Community Involvement Plan (CIP) to provide for citizen input and participation in the Remedial Investigation / Feasibility Study (RI/FS) currently underway in the Coeur d'Alene River Basin (Basin). This plan has now been released in draft form for your review and comments. Please give us your feedback on this draft CIP by November 30, 1998.

This CIP is intended to serve as a guide to help ensure that two-way communication is maintained between EPA and the citizens of the Basin, and that an effective and coordinated community involvement program occurs during EPA's study of contamination in the Basin.

The CIP summarizes the questions and concerns we heard from people during the public meetings and community interviews conducted earlier this year. The plan also lays out a schedule of key RI/FS milestones and the activities proposed to keep you involved and informed throughout the project.

Talk To Us

In order to ensure that EPA is correctly hearing and interpreting your input, we want to hear your thoughts and comments about this CIP. Please provide us with your input about the CIP in general, and send us your comments and answers to the following specific topics and questions:

- Have we accurately characterized community concerns and questions about the RI/FS?

- Are the community involvement activities we have planned over the course of the RI/FS appropriate?
- Can you suggest other mechanisms for communicating with you and for involving other Basin residents in our process?

Comment Period

Your comments are invited through November 30 concerning the draft CIP.

EPA will meet with people in the Basin to discuss the plan and allow for one-on-one feedback. Review copies of the draft CIP are available at the information repositories listed on page 4.

Following the comment period, EPA will make changes as needed based on comments, and finalize the plan. The CIP will be placed in the Information Repositories.

Because concerns and issues will change throughout the RI/FS process in the Basin, the CIP will also change. It is meant to be a flexible, "living" document.

To receive a copy of the CIP or to send your comments, contact:

*Marianne Deppman,
EPA Community Involvement
Coordinator, by phone: 1-206-
553-1237 or toll-free at 1-800-
424-4EPA; fax: 1-206-553-1775;
e-mail: [deppman.marianne@epamail.
epa.gov](mailto:deppman.marianne@epamail.epa.gov); or mail them to:*

*EPA Region 10 (ECO-081)
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101*

Project Status Report

Recent Court Ruling

You may have seen news stories earlier this month about the federal District Court's ruling on Natural Resource Damage Claims. There has been a lot of speculation about what the ruling means.

The ruling does not affect EPA's authority to conduct a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) in the Basin. Work on the RI/FS is proceeding as planned. The purpose of the RI/FS continues to be to evaluate heavy metal contamination in the Basin and to determine where cleanup is needed.

Because work is proceeding, community involvement efforts for the RI/FS will also continue. At this time, we are asking for your input on the best ways to get information out to citizens of the Basin and how to ensure that people are involved in the decision making process.

Sampling Update

This past summer and early fall, EPA collected field samples in both the upper and lower Basin areas. The sampling effort will help us identify areas where further study and/or cleanup is needed and areas where further action is not needed. Data from this sampling effort will be coming back from the laboratory over the next few months. We will have information to share about areas around Lake Coeur d'Alene in November and will have data from sampling in the upper Basin later this winter.

Summary of Citizen Concerns

We have summarized below (and in more detail in the CIP) some of the main citizen concerns and issues as expressed during interviews and the series of five public meetings held earlier this year. The primary concerns were categorized into these nine key areas:

- Public Confidence/Trust
- Economic Impacts
- Communication/Access to Information
- Tribal Involvement
- Preventing Recontamination
- Health and Environmental Effects
- Timeline
- Oversight/Local Control
- Washington State Involvement

Although the CIP does not list all possible issues and concerns, the CIP does summarize the major concerns that were expressed to EPA.

Two-Way Communication

Outlined within the draft CIP is a proposed community involvement program for the RI/FS in the Basin. This program outlines various ways EPA will get information out to citizens in the Basin and also includes ways you can participate in the decision-making process. We want to be sure you have the information you need from us and we want to hear from you throughout the RI/FS process. The CIP is intended to promote two-way communication through a variety of mechanisms. These include:

- Briefings
- Public Meetings
- Newsletters
- Fact Sheets
- Educational Workshops
- Public Comment Periods

Interested in Participating in a Community Work Group?

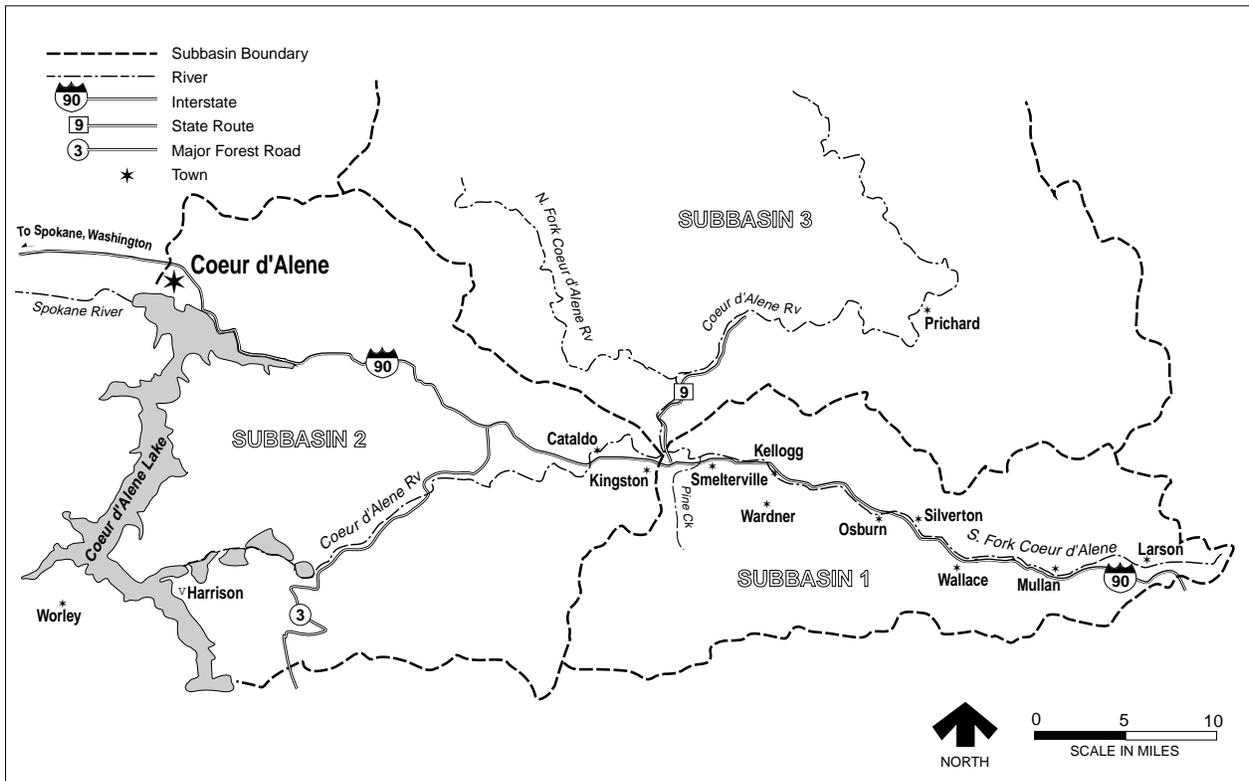
Another way to ensure that citizens in the Basin can participate in the RI/FS process in a meaningful way is to establish a citizen's advisory group representing the diverse interests and stakeholders in the Basin. Such a group would ensure that all interested and affected parties are able to provide input and comments throughout the process and in an effective manner. This group would also serve as a forum for on-going information exchange and dialogue as we move through the process and would allow us to discuss and resolve RI/FS related issues as they arise. The group could also enhance coordination among all those who are involved in or affected by the RI/FS. A group like this could be coordinated

with existing groups in the Basin, such as the Coeur d'Alene Basin Restoration Project Citizens Advisory Group. We are particularly interested in your ideas about how such a group could be most successful.

Tailoring Our Efforts to the Community

During the public meetings and interviews it became clear that the Basin is made up of diverse individuals and communities, each with their own concerns and questions. As much as possible throughout the RI/FS process, we will work with individual communities to address their specific questions and needs for information.

Coeur d'Alene River Basin



FACT SHEET

COEUR d'ALENE RIVER BASIN

 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

NOVEMBER 1999

Coeur d'Alene River Basin Update #6

Keeping You Up to Date

This is the sixth in a series of fact sheets from EPA (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency) about the study and cleanup of mine wastes related to historical mining practices in the the Coeur d'Alene River Basin in northern Idaho. The study we're doing is called an RI/FS (Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study) and it is being done according to the Federal Superfund law that regulates the cleanup of hazardous wastes. EPA is using existing information and input from Federal, State, Tribal and local interested parties to help focus what is being studied during the RI/FS.

By reading these fact sheets, you can stay up to date on the activities related to the study and cleanup. We want you to stay informed so that next year when we finish our studies, you will be able to give us your comments about how the pollution should be cleaned up. Your involvement will help us make good decisions about the areas where you live, work and recreate.

This fact sheet describes work done recently to protect people in the Basin, especially young children, from coming into contact with unsafe levels of mine wastes (such as lead) in soil and water. We have also included updates on important studies we're doing that will help us understand how the land, air and water in the Basin function as a whole system. By understanding how the system works, we can be sure we're making cleanup decisions that will be long lasting and that will also protect the animals and plants in the area.

Cleanup Action Not Just Studies

We've heard from many people who want EPA to take action in areas where we know cleanup is needed, not to just continue with studies.

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Below is a summary of activities EPA is working on to protect residents and communities from levels of metals that may be harmful to their health.

By the end of the 1999 field season, EPA will have:

- ✓ Removed and replaced soil at more than 262 yards in Wallace, Mullan and Osburn
- ✓ Provided 10 homes with a safe source of drinking water
- ✓ Removed and replaced contaminated soil at Wallace City Park and Wallace High School
- ✓ Removed and replaced contaminated soil at Osburn elementary and middle schools
- ✓ Removed contaminated soil, ripped and paved parts of Idaho Fish and Game's recreational sites at Anderson and Thompson Lakes

Also, health advisory signs will soon be installed at many beaches, campgrounds and other recreational areas along the Coeur d'Alene River. These signs were developed by EPA, the State of Idaho, the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, the Panhandle Health District and others. The signs will alert people to

the mine wastes found along the River and explain ways to use these areas safely.

Besides cleanup of high-risk areas, EPA will continue to test residential yards where children and pregnant women reside, as well as daycare centers and schools in the Basin that have not already been tested. Next spring, we will continue

sampling and cleanups at yards and other areas where children may come into contact with unsafe levels of contamination.

Understanding the Basin Environment

Besides looking at how the mine wastes in the Basin may affect people's health (this is called the human health risk assessment), we are also studying how the wastes move in the soils, sediments and water throughout the Basin and how the wastes may be affecting plants and animals (this is called the ecological risk assessment). The USGS (United States Geological Survey) is conducting several studies for the RI/FS under an interagency agreement with EPA. The following is a list of work that has been done for the ecological risk assessment:

Do You Want Your Yard Tested?

We are maintaining a list of people who want to have their yards or other property tested for metals in the future. Our first priority for testing are homes where children seven years old and younger and/or pregnant women live, because these are the people potentially most at risk. If you want to have your yard tested and you live east of Harrison, call 1-800-424-4372 extension 1237, and leave the following information:

- Your name
- The address of the property you want tested
- Your mailing address if different than the property address
- Your phone number
- Whether children seven and under or a pregnant woman lives in the home
- Whether the water you drink comes from a private well or a public drinking water system

Please also contact Panhandle Health District to find out if your property has been tested in the past. Call (208) 783-0707.



- Last spring, during a time when river flows were high, USGS crews observed how a "plume" of sediments from the Coeur d'Alene River moves through Lake Coeur d'Alene and into the Spokane River.
- Concentrations of metals and nutrients (such as phosphorus) were evaluated at 25 locations throughout the Basin.
- USGS studied how metals from the sediments at the bottom of Lake Coeur d'Alene may move back into the lake water.
- During a major snowmelt-runoff event this past spring, USGS measured stream-flow volume and took water-quality samples at 42 locations within the Basin. Samples were collected at the same time at each location. The sample results will give us a "snapshot" of the river conditions and help us understand how much water and pollution move through the river during high-flow events.
- The USGS is studying how the water table (groundwater) and rivers and lakes (surface water) in the Basin are connected and how metals move between the two.

- In coordination with the State of Washington, USGS is also studying metals and PCBs (poly-chlorinated biphenyls) in fish in Lake Coeur d'Alene and Long Lake.

Results from many of these studies should be available in early 2000.

Is the Basin a Superfund Site?

EPA's legal opinion continues to be that the Bunker Hill Superfund facility does extend wherever mine waste contamination "has come to be located" in the Basin. However, last fall, a federal district court judge ruled that the Bunker Hill facility is limited to the 21-square-mile area around Kellogg. The judge's decision has been appealed. A decision will not likely be made on this matter until after the first of next year.

While these issues are being resolved, EPA is continuing the RI/FS in the Basin and is using some limited funds for the immediate cleanup needs described above. Over the long term, in order for EPA to use monies from the Superfund Trust Fund for cleanup in the Basin, a site must be designated on the National Priorities List (NPL).

What About the State of Idaho's Plan?

EPA is working with State, Tribal and local governments as well as local communities to determine the best way to approach cleanup in the Basin. We support the State of Idaho in its efforts to identify alternatives to an additional Superfund listing in the Basin and we are working on a funding agreement to provide resources.

EPA's goal is to get cleanup done where it's needed, using whatever reliable means are available. We have not eliminated any options, including Superfund, as potential tools to get the job done.

Learn More

- ☞ Read these fact sheets.
- ☞ Attend meetings of these citizen groups:
 - Coeur d'Alene Basin Restoration Project Citizens Advisory Committee
 - RI/FS Task Force
 - Contact: Buddy Paul, Chairman, (208) 667-7990
 - Washington Citizens Advisory Committee
 - Contact: Michelle Nanni, (509) 838-4912
- ☞ Go to the library and look at technical documents on the Basin project:
 - North Idaho College Library (Administrative Record Site) 1000 West Garden Avenue Coeur d'Alene, ID
 - Spokane Public Library 906 West Main Street Spokane, WA
 - Harrison City Hall 100 Frederick Street Harrison, ID
 - Wallace Public Library 415 River Street Wallace, ID
 - EPA's Coeur d'Alene Field Office 1910 NW Blvd., Suite 2082 Coeur d'Alene, ID
- ☞ Call the community liaison, Dick Martindale, in Coeur d'Alene at (208) 664-4588.

Appendix C Contacts

CITY CONTACTS

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Appendix D

Information Repositories and Administrative Record

The locations listed below are EPA Information Repositories which contain information and documents concerning the Basin RI/FS.

The North Idaho College Library in Coeur d'Alene will also house larger, technical documents; however, you can request this information by calling EPA's toll-free number at 1-800-424-4EPA.

*North Idaho College Library
1000 West Garden Avenue
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho
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Wallace Public Library
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Harrison City Hall
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*Contains Administrative Record Files

Appendix E

Coeur d'Alene Basin Community Contacts History and Publications Log

The following table provides a summary of the citizen/agency face-to-face interviews conducted by the EPA from February 1997 to April 1999. It is not an all-inclusive summary of all contact, but does give a good accounting of many of the briefings and public meetings conducted to date. The notations represent meetings, not telephone contacts.

DATE	CONTACT
April 12, 1999	General public @ EPA Field Office
April 7, 1999	CBRP Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC)
April 1, 1999	Public Meeting: Canyon School (Cataldo) and Wallace Inn
March 31, 1999	Public Meeting: Canyon School (Cataldo) and Wallace Inn
March 30, 31, 1999	Briefings: Mayor of Wallace and City Council, Shoshone County Commission. School District 393, CLEAN, Basin Commission, Mayor of Osburn
March 17, 1999	CBIG
March 15, 1999	General Public @ EPA Field Office
March 10, 1999	CAC Task Force
March 3, 1999	CAC at Rose Lake
February 25, 1999	CLEAN
February 24, 1999	Basin Commission
February 16, 1999	Department of Ecology
February 11, 1999	Division of Environmental Quality, CAC, Governor's office
December 1, 1998	Public Meeting Series: CDA
November 30, 1998	Briefings: Basin Commission & CLEAN, Mayor of Harrison
October 28, 1998	Briefings: Shoshone County Commission, Mayor of Harrison, Kootenai County Commissioners, Mayor of Wallace, Basin Commission, CLEAN, Mayor of Mullan, Syd Frederickson
September 28, 1998	Briefings: CLEAN
August 27, 1998	Briefings: Basin Commission Meeting, CLEAN, Mayor of CDA, Bunker Hill Task Force
August 26, 1998	Briefings: Mayor of Wallace, Shoshone County Commissioners, Mayor of Mullan, PAC Office, Kootenai County Commissioners, Mayor of Post Falls
August 11, 1998	Briefing: Marla Marvin (Sen. Murray staff), Michelle Nanni, Judy Olson, Tony Grover, Dan Kirscher, Kim Thornburn, Laura Scare

DATE	CONTACT
June 29, 30, July 1, 6, 8 1998	Public Meeting Series: Harrison, Worley, Wallace, Coeur d'Alene, Spokane
April 29, 1998	Silver Valley Economic Development Council, Margi Todd, Dale Brown
April 17, 1998	Washington Water Power
April 16, 1998	Kootenai Environmental Alliance, Lands Council, Tribe, Mary Lou Reed and Ed Javorka, Post Falls Chamber of Commerce, Keri Thorsen, Tim Hertzog, Jackie McAvoy, Mayor Steve Judy, CDA
April 15, 1998	Mayor Gus Johnson, Post Falls
April 14, 1998	Harrison: Rich Lodge, Chet Blessing, Dave Cope, Pat McGaughey, Sandy Emerson, Osburn City Council Meeting, Mullan Mayor Dunnigan
April 13, 1998	Wallace: Mayor Garitone, Dorman Hinman, Hollis Anderson, Susan Hansen, Joseph Grismer, Jennifer Carrico, Rep. Larry Watson, Commissioners Compton, Rankin, Panabaker
April 20, 1998	Mayor Ron Garitone
March 23, 1998	Ian VonLindern, Jerry Cobb, Dick Schultz, Dick Panabaker, Marti Calabretta, Goeff Harvey
March 24, 1998	Basin Work Group
March 1998	Mike Sachell, US News and World Report, Ray Givens, Tribe, Henry Sijohn, Tribe, Sandy Patano, St. Director for Sen. Larry Craig, Kootenai County Commission, CDA CofC, Mayor Steve Judy, Dick Compton, Dick Panabaker, Ron Rankin, Mike Armon, and Mike McLean (CDA Press) Susan Drumheller (Idaho Spokesman Review)
Feb. 24, 1998	Sen. Craig (Sandy Patano, Sen. Kempthorne (Rachael Riggs), Congresswoman Chenoweth (Linda Mullin), Congressman Crapo (Ken Flanz & Nils Johnson) plus phone-in from Rep. Pischner, Larry Watson and Sen. Jack Riggs., Benewah County Commissioner Jack Buell Susan Drumhellar (Spokesman Review)
Feb. 27, 1998	Mayor Gus Johnson, Post Falls
Feb. 25, 1998	Basin Work Group
Feb. 25, 1998	Dick Compton, Dick Panabaker
Feb. 26, 1998	Mayor Ron Garitone, Wallace
Feb. 26, 1998	Mayor Steve Judy, CDA
Feb. 26, 1998	Mayor Dave Lepard, Harrison
Feb. 2, 1998	Kootenai County Commissioners
Dec. 16, 1997	31 representatives/agency/mines/federal/state/tribe
Nov. 1997	Meeting with Washington State representatives
Oct. 1997	Meeting with State of Idaho representatives. Meeting with mining company representatives.

DATE	CONTACT
Feb. 24, 1997	Ken Flanz, Nils Johnson, Congressman Crapo's office
Feb. 24, 1997	Rep. Watson, Jack Riggs

EPA Publications Log

May 1998 - July 1999

Date	Publication
June 1999	Community Involvement Plan
April 1999	Final Draft: Community Involvement Plan
March 1999	Briefing Sheet: Public Area Sampling Results; Early Action Areas
March 1999	Fact Sheet: RI/FS
November 1998	Briefing Sheet: Lake Coeur d'Alene Beach Data
October 1998	Draft Community Involvement Plan
October 1998	Fact Sheet: CIP Comments Requested
September 1998	Briefing Sheet: Comprehensive Residential Sampling
August 1998	Fact Sheet: Human Health
June 1998	Fact Sheet: Public Information Meetings
May 1998	Fact Sheet: Sampling Effort