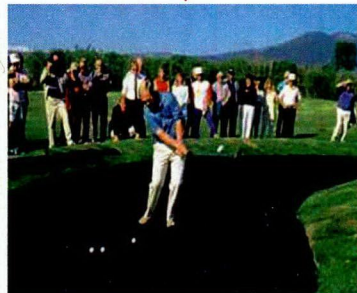
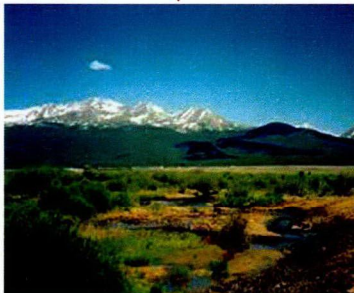


SUPERFUND AND BROWNFIELDS

AT WORK IN

MONTANA

2009



REGION 8



Montana

Table of Contents

Section	Page
Introduction	
Executive Summary	1
Congressional District Map	3
1. Remedial Program	
Anaconda Smelter Company	5
Barker Hughesville	9
Basin Mining Area	11
Carpenter Snow Creek	13
East Helena Smelter	15
Flat Creek / Iron Mountain Mine	17
Libby Asbestos Site	19
Lockwood Solvents Groundwater Plume	21
Milltown Reservoir/Clark Fork River Site	23
Silver Bow Creek/Butte Area	25
Upper Tenmile Creek Mining Area	29
2. Removal Program	
Billings PCE	31
Keller Transport Oil Spill	33
3. Brownfields Program	
Bear Paw Development Corporation	35
Berg Lumbermill Site	37
Big Sky Development Authority	39
City of Kalispell	41
City of Shelby	43
Great Falls Revolving Loan Fund	45
Great Northern Development Corporation	47
Kenco Refinery	49
Lewis and Clark County	51
Missoula	53
Northern Rocky Mountain Resource Conservation and Development Area	55
Powell County	57
Salish and Kootenai Tribes	59

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Years ago people were far less aware of how the mismanagement of industrial chemicals and hazardous wastes could affect public health and the environment. On thousands of properties across the nation the result was abandoned waste sites that poisoned land, water and natural environments, and threatened the health of the inhabitants. Since 1980, when Congress and the President created the Superfund program, EPA has cleaned up over one thousand of the worst contaminated sites across the country. These cleanups have helped to make communities safer for millions of Americans. EPA Region 8 has had a substantial role in this successful effort.

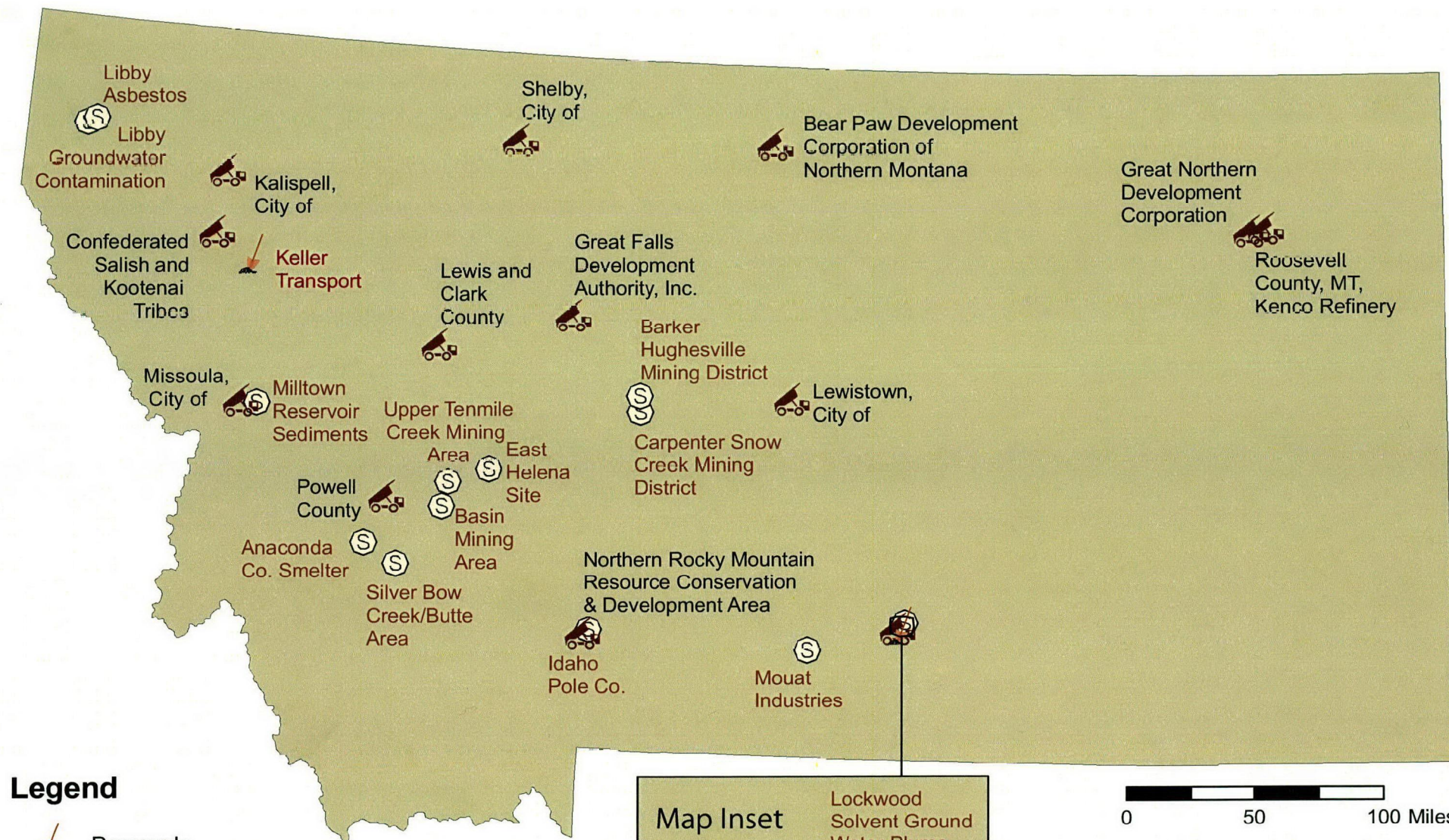
Many Region 8 communities were left to deal with the consequences of decades of environmental neglect, but Superfund cleanups are changing that. Since 1980, 63 sites in the Region have been placed on the National Priority List (NPL) which contains the sites that present the greatest risk to human health, public welfare and the environment. By the end of 2008, the EPA had completed cleanup at 33 of these sites.

Along with the progress on the NPL sites, hundred of hazardous waste sites in Region 8 have been cleaned up by the Superfund Removal program. The removal program has reduced risks to the public and the environment from abandoned drums, derailed train cars leaking chlorine gas, mine wastes left in towns and sensitive ecosystems, and many other similar hazards.

In recent years Region 8's Superfund program has increased its emphasis on the reuse and redevelopment of contaminated sites. Cleaning up these properties and promoting reuse can help reinvigorate communities, preserve green space, and protect public health and the environment. In addition, we've begun incorporating new "Green Remediation" technologies into our cleanups. Examples include the use of wind, water and solar power to provide clean, renewable energy to power treatment systems.

The job of cleaning up hazardous waste sites continues to be a formidable challenge. We at EPA are blessed with an exceptionally talented and experienced workforce of environmental professionals including engineers, scientists, community involvement specialists, attorneys, and support personnel. All are dedicated to cleaning up and restoring contaminated sites to beneficial use. But as talented as the EPA workforce is, we would not be able to carry out our mission without the support and commitment of our partners in state and local government, community groups, and the general public. Together we can continue to move forward in making the communities and ecosystems of this region, safer and healthier places to live, work and play.

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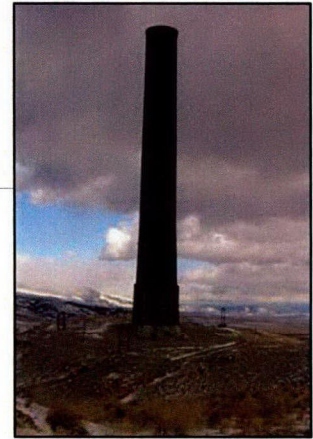


Montana Superfund, Removal and Brownfield Sites



ANACONDA SMELTER COMPANY

ANACONDA, MONTANA
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—AT LARGE



About the Site

The Anaconda Smelter Company site is located at the southern end of the Deer Lodge Valley. The site includes the former Anaconda Copper Mining Company's ore processing facilities. These and other facilities were developed to remove copper from ore mined in Butte from 1884 through 1980. In 1977, the Atlantic Richfield Company (ARCO) purchased the assets of Anaconda Copper. Four years later, ARCO ceased smelting activities in Anaconda.

The Anaconda Smelter Company Site covers about 300 square miles and includes the Old Works; Arbiter Plant;

Smelter Hill; numerous piles, waste ponds, and demolition dumps. Extensive acreage contaminated by aerial deposition of smelter stack emissions resulted in elevated concentrations of metals and low pH in the upper few inches of the soil. This harmed vegetation and limited seed germination, leaving a sparsely-vegetated, easily eroded landscape.

Smelter wastes contain elevated levels of arsenic and metals (copper, cadmium, lead, and zinc) posing potential risks to human

health, wildlife, and aquatic organisms. An assessment of the problems associated with the site led EPA to include it on the National Priorities List (NPL) of Superfund sites in 1983. As owner, ARCO is the potentially responsible party.

The Anaconda Smelter site is divided into smaller areas to make design and cleanup more manageable. First the site is categorized into five Operable Units (OUs). Two of the OUs are further divided into sub-areas.

Recent Accomplishments

Old Works / East Anaconda OU

Work on the Arbiter commercial area has been progressing in phases over the past few years. To date, 30 acres of the 45 acre parcel have been remediated.

Anaconda Regional Waste, Water & Soils OU

Opportunity Ponds

The cells (A-D) are engineered disposal cells within the Opportunity Tailings Ponds that are used for the disposal of contaminated material (soil, sediment, debris, etc.) from the cleanup of mining waste.

Construction was completed at the A-Cells. Streamside tailings material continued to be placed in the B-Cells including treatment with lime. Treatment and seeding continues on the C-Cells as engineered covers are placed. 1.5

million cubic yards of sediment from Milltown were placed in the D-Cells. Engineered covers were placed on 500 of the 3,500 acres of tailings. All exposed tailings surfaces have been sprayed with a polymer surfactant to seal the surface and minimize dust during windstorms.

Mill Creek Road and Uplands

This was a high priority in 2008 because of the dust generated during high wind conditions. Windblown tailings originally emanating from the Anaconda Ponds were stripped off of 150 acres.

Nearly 1,000 acres of upland area were cleaned up in 2008. Exposed soils in both the Mill Creek area and the Uplands were treated with lime and organic matter, and seeded with native grasses.

Community Soils

Residential Yard Cleanups slowed slightly in 2008 with soil replaced in 30 yards. To date, 380 yards have been cleaned up. EPA sampled approximately 160 yards with 1,700 having been sampled to date. Interior dust was sampled in 15 homes.

Twelve acres of historic railroad beds were cleaned up in 2008. The 40,000 cubic yards of waste material was hauled to Opportunity Ponds and clean backfill placed.

Three acres of rail yard east of Anaconda was graded to promote storm water runoff and received a six-inch thick industrial cover over waste materials to protect workers from contact with the waste. A 5,700 foot stretch along the active railroad line through Anaconda was also cleaned up.

Site Background

The following Operable Units comprise the Anaconda Smelter Site.

The site is divided into five primary Operable Units:

- Mill Creek—completed
- Flue Dust—completed
- Old Works/East Anaconda Development Area;
- Anaconda Regional Waste, Water and Soils (ARWW&S); and
- Community Soils.

Mill Creek OU—Completed

The former community of Mill Creek is located 1.5 miles east of Anaconda and adjacent to the Smelter complex. Approximately 37 families were relocated in a 1988 remedial action as a result of a Consent Decree with Atlantic Richfield. The area was heavily contaminated from uncontrolled releases from the Smelter. EPA consolidated the remaining area of Mill Creek into the Old Works/East Anaconda Development Area OU as the Mill Creek Addition.

Flue Dust OU—Completed

Flue dust is a by-product of copper smelting. This remedial cleanup required treatment and disposal of all flue dust from nine locations on Smelter Hill. In 1991, EPA stabilized the flue dust with cement and lime, and then placed treated materials in a repository on Smelter Hill. Treatment of over 500,000 cubic yards of flue dust was finished in December 1993. Closure of the repository was completed in November 1994. Long-term maintenance and monitoring and limited site access continues to be required.

Cleanup Approach

REMOVAL ACTIONS

Anaconda Smelter Demolition and Initial Stabilization -Time Critical

From 1983-1986, EPA oversaw smelter demolition and initial stabilization efforts.

Mill Creek -Time Critical

In May 1986, EPA temporarily relocated families with small children. In 1987-1988, all Mill Creek residents were permanently relocated as part of the remedial action. The area was cleaned up, graded and replanted in 1999.

Anaconda Yards -Time Critical

From 1991-1992, under an emergency removal action, arsenic contaminated soils were cleaned up in three Anaconda neighborhoods: Teresa Ann Terrace, Elkhorn Apartments and Cedar Park Homes.

Old Works Stabilization - Time Critical

In 1992, EPA and ARCO began to address immediate concerns about

contaminants released into Warm Springs Creek by stabilizing the Red Sands adjacent to the Creek, repairing breaks in the levees and installing fencing to limit access.

Arbiter - Non -Time Critical

In 1994, approximately 275,000 cubic yards of waste material (including arsenic, cadmium, lead and zinc) from the Arbiter Plant were dug up, and moved to a repository on Smelter Hill.

Beryllium - Non-Time Critical

In 1994, excavation and disposal of previously disposed wastes and contaminated materials from a former beryllium flake metal pilot plant and a beryllium oxide pilot plant was completed. The wastes were sent to the Smelter Hill repository.

REMEDIAL ACTIONS

Old Works/East Anaconda Development Area OU - Ongoing

EPA selected a remedy in 1994 for this Operable Unit which was divided into six remedial design

units:

1. Golf Course (construction completed in 1996, golf course opened to the public in 1997).
2. Red Sands (construction completed in 1998).
3. East Anaconda Yards and Aspen Hills (construction completed in 1998).
4. Mill Creek (construction completed in 1999).
5. Drag Strip (construction completed in 1999).
6. Industrial Area (initiated in 2003).

Most of the remedial actions in this OU were completed in the 1990's.

The remaining work at the Industrial Area and Arbiter Complex includes construction of a cap and stormwater controls for the Arbiter Complex. Other Industrial Area soils will be removed below the arsenic action level (250 mg/kg for residential, 500 mg/kg for commercial industrial).

(Continued on page 3)

Cleanup Approach Continued

The Arrowhead Foundation formed in 1994 to receive a \$50,000 Technical Assistance Grant from EPA to facilitate the community's involvement in the reuse of the Old Works site through design and construction of a world class golf course. In coordination with ADLC, and several community groups, the golf course was finished in 1997. The TAG group continues to reach out to the community members who may want to be more involved in the Superfund cleanup and reuse of properties.

Community Soils OU - Ongoing

This OU addresses residential and commercial soils throughout the entire Anaconda Smelter Site, including soils within the city limits of Anaconda and the community of Opportunity. Residential soils in surrounding rural areas such as Crackerville, Aspen Hills, West Galen, and Antelope Springs are also being addressed through this OU. Other water and soil issues in the rural areas are being cleaned up under the ARWW&S OU. Railroad beds within Anaconda are also included in the Community Soils Record of Decision (ROD).

To date, since 2002, Atlantic Richfield Company has sampled

more than 1,500 yards, cleaned up over 300 yards in Anaconda and 50 in the nearby communities. Other soils within southern Deer Lodge County that may have been impacted by smelter emissions and mining wastes will be addressed through the ICs Program.

Capping of the active railroad line through Anaconda was completed in 2008. Cleanup of commercial areas adjacent to active and abandoned railroads is expected to be completed in 2009.

Anaconda Regional Waste, Water and Soils (ARWW&S) OU - Ongoing

This OU addresses all remaining contamination and impacted areas (surface water, groundwater, waste source areas, and non-residential soils) not cleaned up under other response actions.

EPA subdivided this large area into 15 Remedial Design Units (RDUs).

Uplands are primarily contaminated by smelter emissions. They often have steep sloped areas, areas of impacted vegetation, and multiple landowners. Waste Management Areas are set aside for management

of slag, tailings, or processing wastes.

RDU 1—Stucky Ridge Uplands—ongoing

RDU 2—Lost Creek Uplands

RDU 3—Smelter Hill Uplands

RDU 4—Anaconda Ponds WMA—completed

RDU 5—Active Railroad/Blue Lagoons—ongoing

RDU 6—South Opportunity Ponds Uplands—ongoing

RDU 7—North Opportunity Uplands—ongoing

RDU 8—Atlantic Richfield Land Management Area (formerly Opportunity Ponds WMA)—ongoing

RDU 9—Fluvial Tailings

RDU 10—Warm Springs Creek

RDU 11—Cashman Concentrate—completed

RDU 12—Slag—ongoing

RDU 13—Old Works WMA

RDU 14—Smelter Hill Facility Area WMA—ongoing

RDU 15—Mount Haggin Uplands

EPA expects to enter into final settlement negotiations with the Atlantic Richfield Company and the

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BARKER HUGHESVILLE

MONARCH, MT
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT - AT LARGE



About the Site

Recent Accomplishments:

- U.S. Forest Service and EPA signed an Action Memorandum for one portion of the site, called the Block P Mill Tailings deposit. The Action Memorandum requires the Doe Run Co. of St. Joseph, Missouri, to consolidate and cap the tailings. Extensive work was completed by the Doe Run Co. in 2004 and 2005, with oversight by the U.S. Forest Service.
- EPA recently completed a site-wide characterization. A two-volume report (February 2005) prioritizes the sources and pathways of contamination and provides specific information about each of 47 separate mines and waste piles scattered throughout the watershed.

The Barker Hughesville Superfund site is located in Judith Basin and Cascade counties, near the community of Monarch. The site is nearly entirely comprised of Lewis and Clark National Forest land, with scattered strips of patented mining claims, within the Little Belt Mountains of central Montana.

The site is a historic min-

ing district. Due to the impacts of a century of intermittent mining activities, soils, surface water, stream sediments, and groundwater are contaminated with heavy metals, arsenic and acid-producing sulfides in widely scattered waste piles and fluviially-dispersed tailings. Several open mine tunnels and shafts discharge toxic water to surface water.

Because of the contamination and risks to the environment, EPA proposed the site for the National Priorities List (NPL) for Superfund cleanup in December 2000. On September 13, 2001, the site was listed as a Final NPL Site in the Federal Register.

Site Background

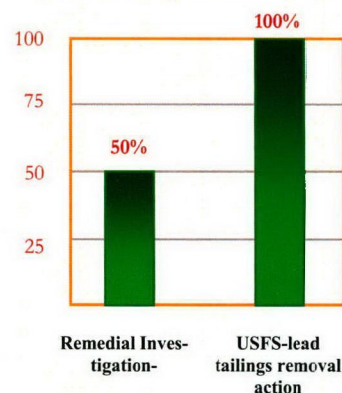
Rich silver and lead ores were discovered in the Barker Hughesville Mining District in 1879. Mining activity occurred until around 1893. Intermittently, mines produced ores again in the 1920s, 1940s, and 1970s, mainly in response to U.S. War Department demands for zinc, lead and other metals needed during the two world wars. Today, the mines are inactive or abandoned, although most mining claim or patented land owners speak optimistically of the return of active mining here. The mines and

waste piles, and their associated contamination, are dispersed throughout this 6,000-acre watershed.

Contamination of soils, groundwater, and surface water have been documented in several studies conducted at the site since 1990. Ten discharging mine openings have been identified. Galena Creek is the major affected stream. There are no aquatic insects or fish living in any portion of Galena Creek. An impacted fishery is found in the slightly larger receiving stream, Dry Fork of Belt Creek.

Percent of Construction Complete

Overall site cleanup approximately 10% complete.



Site Background Continued

Deep underground shafts and lateral tunnels extend for miles into the earth, and their interconnections—mostly flooded—create a maze of

untraceable sources of contamination to deep groundwater. This water, usually toxic, finds its way to shallower groundwater or to surface wa-

ter sometimes many miles downgradient.

Cleanup Approach

Cleanup of visible, surface sources of contamination began in 2004 at the massive Block P tailings deposit, situated alongside Galena Creek. That effort will be completed in late 2005. However, there are at least 15 other separate waste piles or mines within the watershed that contribute to the overall contamination, and each is equal to or

greater than the contribution of the Block P tailings.

EPA, U.S. Forest Service and Montana Department of Environmental Quality, cooperating with local governments, evaluated approaches to further cleanup efforts. The EPA Removal Program (generally short-term) is working

with the Doe Run Company to investigate the nature and extent of contamination associated with the Block P mine and tailings. The longer-term Remedial Program plans to begin the Remedial Investigation sampling to determine the nature and extent of contamination at orphan mines site-wide.

Points of Interest

The ecological impacts of contamination following a century of mining are severe and widespread throughout the Barker Hughesville site. The volumes are massive in scale. However, there are no year-

round residents living in close proximity to the contamination. Recreationists, including campers, hunters, hikers, bikers, ATV operators, and rock hounds, frequently visit the site. However, their exposures to the con-

taminated piles are likely limited by the remoteness of the sources and the extreme safety hazards present, which deter direct contact.

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BASIN MINING AREA

NEAR BASIN, MONTANA
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—AT LARGE

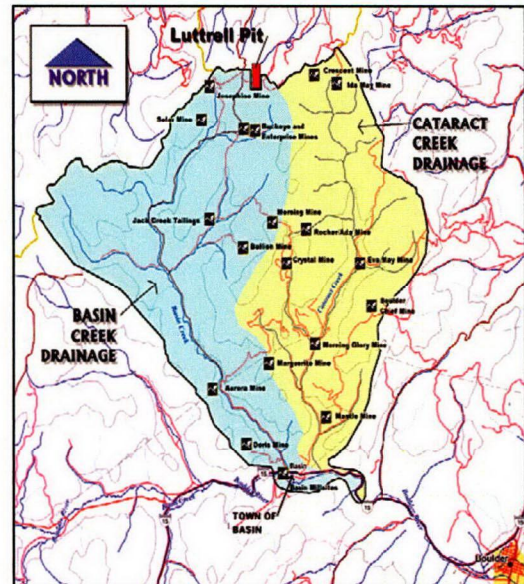
Recent Accomplishments:

Town of Basin OU

- 2004 - EPA completed removal of the remaining source areas and completed the reclamation activities for sites cleaned up in 2003. The work included mine wastes around the Basin wastewater treatment lagoons. EPA disposed an additional 34,000 cubic yards of material to the Luttrell Repository.
- **Cleanup of the town of Basin Operable Unit is now complete.** The work was accomplished in cooperation with the community, the US Forest Service, the US Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, Jefferson County, and the state of Montana.

Basin Watershed OU

- 2004/2005 - The state of Montana initially requested the lead responsibility for the Basin Mining Area National Priorities List (NPL) site, Watershed Operable Unit 2. The state did not accept the lead, and EPA is currently preparing an Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis (EE/CA) for the Crystal and Bullion mine sites to address Acid Mine Drainage.
- After the EE/CA is done, EPA will develop a proposed plan and record of decision for the rest of the Basin watershed.



About the Site

EPA listed the Basin Mining Area to the Superfund National Priorities List (NPL) on October 22, 1999, due to mining waste problems in the watershed and mining waste in the town of Basin. The

mining area includes the watersheds of Basin and Cataract Creek and portions of the Boulder River below the confluence with these heavily impacted streams.

Site Background

Mine wastes impact Basin and Cataract Creeks and the soils within the town of Basin. Contaminants include arsenic, cadmium, copper, lead and other metals. Listing the site on the NPL allows EPA to look at the watersheds in a comprehensive way in cooperation with other agencies and community groups. The site is divided into two Operable Units (OUs): the town of Basin and the Basin Watershed. Continued releases of arsenic, cadmium,

lead, zinc, silver, and copper to residential soil and surface water pose a risk to human health and aquatic resources.

Town of Basin OU:

In 1998, EPA conducted a removal in the town of Basin OU near residential properties. This action removed some of the mining waste sources located in the community of Basin.

Site Background Continued

In 2000, EPA completed a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study as well as a human health risk assessment.

In 2001, EPA released a Proposed Cleanup Plan for public comment in January 2001 and issued the Record of Decision (ROD) for the site in March of 2001 (estimated cost of \$3.9 million). The ROD specified removal of contaminated mine waste and soil from 26 residential properties, the Basin School yard, and 15 mine waste source areas.

In 2002, EPA began the residential component of the remedy in September 2002. Phase 1 was completed in November 2002. During this time, 28 residential properties and source areas, including the Basin School and Basin Street Tailings, were cleaned up. A total of 4,700 cubic yards of material was excavated.

In 2003, EPA cleaned up the additional residential properties identified in 2002 and the nine source areas. The source areas included the Jib Tailings, stream side tailings, and the Basin Street Tailings. Approximately 50,000 cubic yards of contaminated mine wastes were removed in 2003, despite the short construction season of May-October. Wastes excavated in 2002 and 2003 were trucked to Luttrell Repository for disposal.

Basin Watershed OU:

In 2001 and 2002, and in partnership with the US Forest Service, EPA conducted cleanup of the mining wastes at the Buckeye/Enterprise, Crystal and Bullion Mines located in the Basin Creek and Cataract Watersheds. Approximately 40,000 cubic yards of waste were disposed of in the Luttrell Repository. EPA began the Site Remedial Investigation and Fea-

sibility Study.

In 2003, EPA completed the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study for the Basin Watershed OU which includes Cataract Creek, Basin Creek, and a portion of the Boulder River below the confluence of these two streams.

In 2009, EPA will prepare an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) for the Crystal and Bullion mine sites. These two sites contribute the most to water quality degradation in the Basin Watershed. The EE/CA will result in selection of a plan for mitigation of acid mine drainage from these two sites. EPA will then seek funding to implement a non-time critical removal action for the Crystal and Bullion mine sites. The NTCRA will be an interim step toward preparation of a Record of Decision for the 77-acre watershed.

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CARPENTER SNOW CREEK

CASCADE COUNTY, MONTANA
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—AT LARGE

Recent Accomplishments:

- In late summer 2004, a time-critical removal action was initiated by EPA's Emergency Response Team. Two large areas of Neihart were cleaned up. All soils exceeding about 2,600 mg/kg of lead were removed and transported to a large, pre-existing tailings pile outside of town. Excavated areas were backfilled with clean soil and hydroseeded. A steep, highly contaminated slope situated above several cabins and homes was cleaned up, recontoured, capped and hydroseeded. The pre-existing tailings pile, which grew in size by about 5,500 cubic yards by this action, was also recontoured, capped, and revegetated.
- Some remaining areas of Neihart not involved in the 2004 removal action are known to have soil lead concentrations within the range of 800 to 2,400 mg/kg and greater. These areas were the subjects of a human health risk assessment and feasibility study. Recommendations regarding remedial actions for these remaining portions of Neihart were issued in a proposed plan in October 2006, which was followed by a revised proposed plan for cleanup on December 2008. A Record of Decision was signed in April 2009.
- Remedial Design and Remedial Action planning has begun.

About the Site

The Carpenter and Snow Creeks watersheds drain portions of the Little Belt Mountains of central Montana, southeast of Great Falls. The Carpenter-Snow Creek Mining District (CSC District) NPL site includes the town of Neihart, with a population of approximately 40 year-round residents. Another 40 to 50 individuals own or lease cabins and recreational homes for winter skiing, snowmobiling and summer vacations. Within the Carpenter and Snow Creeks drainages, very few

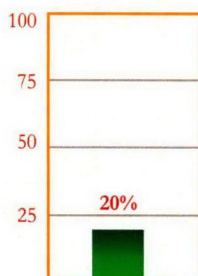
residences are present; however, the area is used regularly for recreation year-round. The two watersheds and town of Neihart are within a historic mining district with numerous scattered open mines and large waste piles. Surface water and groundwater, as well as stream sediments and soils, were severely impacted by a century of mining. Heavy metals, arsenic and acid-producing sulfide residues pose risks to human health and the environment.

Site Background

Based on concerns expressed by the state of Montana, EPA proposed the site for the National Priorities List (NPL) for Superfund

cleanup in December 2000. On September 13, 2001, the site was listed on the NPL in the Federal Register.

Percent of Construction Complete



Cleanup Approach

In 2003 and 2004, EPA collected samples and gathered pre-existing data for soils, sediments, surface water and groundwater, with attention focused on Neihart, where several ore-processing mills and concentrates handling facilities operated for decades. Concentrations of lead in soils near residences were found within the range of 4,000 to 12,000 mg/kg. A maximum lead-in-soil concentration of 44,000 mg/kg was found in a yard near an abandoned mill.

Concentrations of heavy metals and arsenic did not exceed MCLs or

aquatic life criteria in the surface water of Belt Creek, which flows through Neihart. Carpenter and Snow Creeks drain into Belt Creek about two miles below Neihart. Below that confluence, impacts to aquatic life may be observed in future environmental characterization efforts. A thorough characterization of the Carpenter and Snow Creeks watersheds, including the dozens of abandoned mines and scattered waste piles known to exist, and known to be impacting the watersheds, has not yet been conducted. EPA Region 8 will seek funds for these and related studies in 2009.

Results from limited domestic well sampling in and near Neihart indicated that none of the heavy metals or arsenic was present at levels above MCLs. However, because mine discharges and runoff from scattered waste piles are readily observable throughout the site, EPA is coordinating with Cascade County health officials to include this potential hazard in a future, more thorough, characterization of the site. Residents in the area currently get their drinking water from the community water system.

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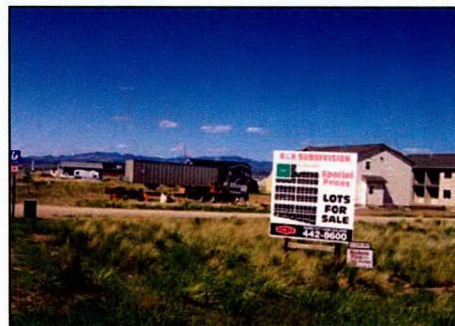
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EAST HELENA SMELTER

EAST HELENA, MONTANA
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT - AT LARGE



About the Site

Recent Accomplishments:

More than 95% of all properties that exceeded health-based cleanup levels have been cleaned up under a non-time-critical soil removal action that began in 1991. Remaining eligible properties, excluding undeveloped agricultural lands, will be cleaned up by the end of 2009.

The East Helena Superfund site includes a former lead smelter, the town of East Helena, several residential subdivisions, and surrounding rural agricultural lands. The soils, surface water, and groundwater in and around the smelter were contaminated with lead, other heavy metals and arsenic. About 2,000 people live within a radius of two miles from the smelter complex. Virtually all residential properties, unpaved streets and alleys, and agricultural lands within that area once exhibited elevated soil lead concentrations.

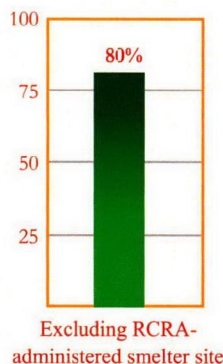
The majority of residential, commercial and public (parks, school playgrounds, alleys and roads) properties located within the community or near to it have been characterized. Agricultural lands that are proposed for residential or commercial development undergo a screening step, and soil sampling is necessary before development is permitted by the county.

Some groundwater beneath East Helena was impacted by smelter operations. However, city residents receive their water from surface and groundwater sources that were not im-

pacted. A very few domestic wells predate Superfund designation and owners of these wells have chosen to keep them for lawn watering only.

Health advisories were issued in 1988 to area residents advising caution regarding disturbances of soil, dust in houses and their attics, and unwashed home-grown garden vegetables. Advisories continue to be issued regularly by the Lewis and Clark County-Administered Lead Education and Abatement Program.

Percent of Construction Complete



Site Background

For more than 100 years, lead and zinc smelting operations deposited lead, arsenic, copper, zinc, cadmium, and some 15 other hazardous substances into the soil, surface water and groundwater in and around East Helena. Asarco Inc. shut the plant down in 2001. Public access

to the former smelter is restricted. The site was proposed for addition to EPA's Superfund National Priorities List in September 1983; listing became final in 1984. In that same year, EPA and Asarco entered into an agreement in which the company performed a preliminary in-

vestigation into site contamination. EPA, the state and Asarco signed an agreement in 1988 to conduct additional investigations. In 1991, EPA and Asarco signed a third agreement for the residential soils removal action.

Cleanup Approach

Both Asarco and EPA conducted preliminary studies addressing soil and contamination in locally raised livestock, garden vegetables and crops in 1987 and 1989. These studies formed a basis for cleanup actions for residential soils and Wilson Irrigation Ditch.

In 1989, EPA selected a remedy intended to reduce groundwater pollution from the process ponds on the smelter grounds. The remedy included isolating the process waters from the groundwater by constructing steel storage tanks and replacing

leaking equipment. The soils and pond sediments, contaminated by decades of seepage, were dug up and disposed of in an on-site landfill. Contaminated process water was treated by on-site co-precipitation technology. The remedy was completed in the fall of 1996. EPA's RCRA Program continues to investigate groundwater that remains contaminated with arsenic and selenium. The Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and EPA RCRA Programs also oversee demolition on the former smelter site, and on-site disposal of hazardous waste.

Asarco began a non-time critical removal action in 1991 to remove and replace contaminated soils from residential areas, parks, playgrounds, streets and alleys. The removal action continues, as needed, to this day. A Record of Decision for residential soils and undeveloped lands is pending. However, all residential and commercial properties that qualify for cleanup under a removal action are expected to be cleaned up by the end of 2009.

Points of Interest

Asarco funds a county-administered health education and lead abatement program, with health professionals stationed within the community. In 1999, EPA, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, the county, DEQ,

and Asarco reviewed the program's effectiveness using door to door surveys and other evaluation methods. A final report is available from the program office. The program received high grades for its performance. Since 2000, 97 percent of chil-

dren screened for lead are at 4 *ugldl* or below, and only two children of several hundreds tested exceeded 10 *ugldl*.

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FLAT CREEK/IRON MOUNTAIN MINE

MINERAL COUNTY, MONTANA
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—AT LARGE



Seep at head of tailings pile in Hall Gulch at Iron Mountain Mine and Mill

Recent Accomplishments:

- April 9, 2009 - EPA proposes site for National Priorities List.
- 2008-2009 - EPA holds series of meetings with local officials and residents regarding possible listing.
- 2007- EPA conducts Preliminary Assessment and concludes that public health and environmental risks remain.
- 2001-2002 - EPA's Removal Program found areas with heavy metal contamination and cleaned up several areas in town.

About the Site

With support from the local community (the town of Superior and Mineral County) and the state of Montana, EPA proposed the Flat Creek/Iron Mountain Mine (Flat Creek/IMM) Site for the Superfund National Priorities List (NPL). The site is located in and around the town of Superior in western Montana.

The proposed listing was published in the Federal Register on April 9, 2009. This began a 60-public comment period.

Placement on this list makes funds available to clean up contaminated areas and protect public health and the environment in Mineral County, Montana.

EPA met with local officials and mem-

bers of the public before the Site was proposed and explained the Superfund listing process. In addition, a public notice and news release was sent to local newspapers announcing that it has been proposed and can be found in the Federal Register.

There is a 60-day comment period for the public to review documents used in the decision making process and comment on the proposed action.

After the public comment period, EPA will consider the comments. If there are no significant comments opposing listing, then the Flat Creek/IMM Site could be officially added to the NPL in the fall of 2009.

Site Background

The site contains multiple mine waste tailings piles outside of town found to have levels of arsenic, antimony, lead, and manganese that could pose long-term risks to public health and the environment. The full extent of contamination has not been determined yet, and many of the tailings were directly deposited into and near Flat Creek. Some of the tailings were transported further from flooding after a forest fire in 2000. Water

draining from the mine was also found to contain highly elevated levels of arsenic, lead, and antimony above the drinking water standards.

In the past, the town of Superior used a drinking water well two miles downstream from the Iron Mountain Mine and Mill. That well is no longer in use because sampling showed levels of antimony above the drinking water standard. The water that is provided to residents is safe

and is regularly sampled to ensure it is within drinking water standards. A private well in the area also was found to contain elevated levels of antimony.

Mine tailings were brought into town and used as fill, road base and driveway material over 40 years ago. In town, contaminants of concern primarily consist of lead and arsenic.

Site Background

In 1993, the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) conducted an abandoned mine investigation of the Iron Mountain Mine and Mill area. The investigation found elevated levels of lead, arsenic, copper, mercury, zinc, cadmium, manganese, and antimony. In 2004 DEQ added the Iron Mountain Mine and Mill Site to the Montana Comprehensive Environmental Cleanup and Responsibility Act (CECRA), the state Superfund law. Site boundaries have not yet been determined.

In 1998, the town of Superior became concerned about the potential public health effects from the Iron Mountain Mine and Mill after a water sample from the town's well two miles downstream of the mine tested above the maximum contaminant levels for antimony.

In 2001, because of state and local concerns DEQ asked EPA to as-



sess the Iron Mountain Mine and Mill, Flat Creek, and Superior areas. EPA sampled soil in October 2001 at the Iron Mountain Mine and Mill, along Flat Creek, and at three sites in Superior where tailings from the Mill had been used.

Based on sampling results, EPA conducted a time-critical removal of mine tailings used as fill in town because of possible short-term health risks from heavy metal contamination of lead and arsenic. The remediated areas included the high school track, portions of the county fairgrounds, and a few private driveways and roads in Superior. In 2003, US Forestry Service sampling along Flat

Creek found high metal levels.

In 2007, in responding to state and local concerns, EPA conducted a reassessment of the Iron Mountain Mine and Mill, Flat Creek, and Superior areas to determine if residual contamination could pose long-term risks to public health and the environment.

From this study, EPA determined that elevated levels of contaminants exist in the following areas:

- mine tailings and waste piles at the Iron Mountain Mine/Mill;
- along Flat Creek; and
- mine tailings used as fill in several areas in Superior.

EPA proposed the Flat Creek/ IMM Site for the National Priorities List on April 9, 2009.

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LIBBY ASBESTOS SITE

LIBBY, MONTANA
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—AT LARGE

Recent Accomplishments:

- In 2002 EPA established a program to inspect all properties in Libby. Approximately 3,500 properties were inspected in 2002 and 2003. Over 12,000 soil samples were collected and analyzed.
- Two former vermiculite processing plants in Libby and other public areas have been cleaned up. Cleanups have also been completed at a total of 1,103 residential and commercial properties. EPA expects to complete at least 100 cleanups in 2009.
- Based on current information, EPA estimates that 1,200-1,400 residential and business properties will need some type of cleanup. The total number depends upon the final cleanup standards set by EPA. EPA intends to propose these standards in late 2010.

About the Site

The major cause of asbestos exposure is believed to have been from past W. R. Grace vermiculite mining operations, which adversely impacted workers and their families. EPA investigations show that exposures are still occurring in the town of Libby. Investigation into the level at which they are occurring, the risk posed by such exposures, and cleanup strategies that may be appropriate are ongoing. Obtain-

ing answers to these questions has led to the re-examination of the Agency's asbestos regulations, policy and the methods used by EPA for analyzing asbestos and conducting risk assessments.

The site takes on national significance because vermiculite-containing asbestos from the Libby Mine has been sent for processing to 270 plants across the nation. This vermiculite has been

used in potting soils, fertilizers, and insulation in millions of homes. The Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA), the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), and the Consumer Product Safety Commission are also taking part in investigations and analysis of current policies.

Site Background

In November 1999, an article in a Seattle newspaper indicated that nearly 200 people had died from, and 400 more people were sick with, asbestosis (a lung disease caused by asbestos) or mesothelioma (a fatal form of lung cancer caused by asbestos) in the small community of Libby, Montana. EPA Region 8 sent an Emergency Response Team to Libby in late November 1999.

In December 1999, EPA began collecting samples - from air, soil, dust and insu-

lation at homes and businesses in Libby to assess the risk to public health from asbestos-contaminated vermiculite. EPA moved immediately to locate areas that were likely to have high levels of contamination such as two former vermiculite processing facilities. EPA also looked at general exposure to asbestos in the community and health effects seen in people with little or no association with the vermiculite mine in Libby.

Investigations showed that disturbance of vermicu-

lite results in localized exposure to amphibole asbestos. Working closely with local, state and federal agencies, EPA began to understand how people might come into contact with asbestos-contaminated vermiculite and what can be done to prevent future exposures — in Libby and elsewhere.

Libby was added to EPA's National Priorities List, commonly referred to as the list of Superfund sites, in October 2002.

Cleanup Approach

EPA is sponsoring several scientific investigations in order to quantify risk from exposure to tremolite asbestos. On the ground, EPA is transitioning from removal activity

to a remedial response in anticipation of moving toward Records of Decision (ROD's) at selected OUs. An Environmental Resource Specialist program is being piloted to handle

the Operations and Maintenance of the remedies once EPA's work in the area has been completed.

Points of Interest

MEDICAL SCREENING

EPA assisted the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) in funding and conducting a massive health-effects study, involving over 8,000 individuals and costing approximately \$9 million. The testing, conducted over two years, was to evaluate the current health status of those people who lived in Libby during the period of highest exposure to asbestos. Results from this study show a high percentage (up to 30%) of abnormalities.

ENFORCEMENT

In August 2003, in the largest judgment after trial in the history of the federal Superfund law, the Dis-

trict Court of Montana ordered W.R. Grace & Co. to pay over \$54.5 million to reimburse the federal government for the costs of investigation and cleanup of asbestos contamination in Libby.

In the spring of 2008, EPA was awarded a \$250,000,000 civil settlement from Grace to be applied to future clean up costs at the site. This is the largest Superfund civil settlement in the history of the Agency.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

EPA Region 8 has an Information Center in Libby that is open five days a week that has been very well received by the community. EPA facilitated formation of a diverse Community Advisory Group (CAG)

in January 2000 which continues to meet monthly. EPA also provides a \$50,000 Superfund Technical Assistance Grant to the community and works closely with that group. In addition to meeting regularly with these and several other community groups, EPA provides site-related information to the community through Town Hall meetings, display ads in three Libby/Lincoln County papers, a local radio station, printed fact sheets and a detailed web site.

EPA has sponsored several innovative conferences, trainings, and workshops in the community focusing on asbestos and its health effects, economic development, EPA's sampling and cleanup program and risk communication.

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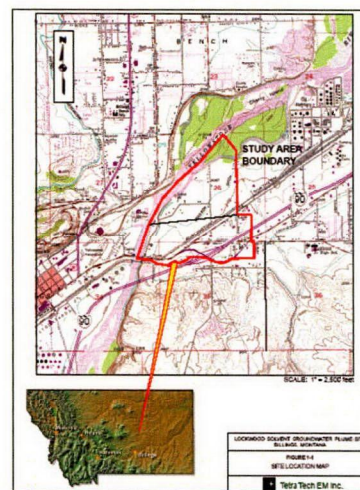


LOCKWOOD SOLVENTS GROUNDWATER PLUME

BILLINGS, MONTANA
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—AT LARGE

Recent Accomplishments:

- In August 2005, the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and EPA released the Record of Decision for the Lockwood Solvent Groundwater Plume Superfund site. The remedy includes excavation and thermal treatment, soil vapor extraction, in-situ chemical oxidation of contaminated soils, and containment and treatment of contaminated groundwater with enhanced bioremediation and a treatment barrier.
- Consent Decree negotiations between the Potentially Responsible Parties and EPA have begun.



About the Site

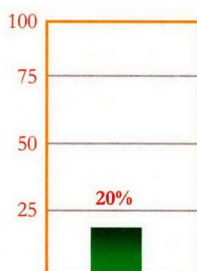
The Lockwood Solvent Groundwater Plume Site (LSGPS) is located on the outskirts of Billings, Montana and consists of chlorinated solvent contamination in soils and groundwater. The groundwater contamination underlies approximately 580 acres. The primary contaminants of concern are the volatile organic compounds tetrachloroethene, trichloroethene, dichloroethene, vinyl chloride, and carbon tetrachloride. Based on current data, the contaminated groundwater plume is estimated to extend from the Beall Trailers of Montana property on the south and Brickyard Road and Klenck Lane on the east, to the Yellowstone River on the north and west. The LSGPS was proposed for placement on the National Priorities

List (NPL), commonly known as the list of Superfund Sites, in May 2000. The public comment period ended July 11, 2000, and final listing occurred on December 1, 2000.

Lockwood is a mixture of residential and light industrial facilities. Currently, there are a limited number of residential wells still using groundwater from the area. These wells are being monitored to ensure protection of the residents.

Contaminated groundwater continues to pose a potential threat to residential areas through the vapor intrusion pathway. Contaminated soil serves as a continuing source of groundwater contamination.

Percent of
Construction Complete



Site Background

In the late 1980s and early 1990s, leaking underground storage tank investigations identified chlorinated solvents in groundwater in the area at concentrations below EPA's maximum contaminant levels (MCLs). Subsequent investigations identified the 580-acre groundwater plume of chlorinated solvents that presents significant threats to human health and the environment though impacted groundwater, surface water, soil, soil vapor, and indoor air.

In June 1998, DEQ performed an Integrated Assessment of the LSGPS. DEQ provided bottled water to residents whose wells contained groundwater contaminants

exceeding or approaching MCLs. During the summer of 2000, EPA's Emergency Response Program extended the Lockwood Water and Sewer District public water supply line to the Lomond Lane area and 14 residences with contaminated wells were connected by August 2000. EPA also conducted indoor air sampling, provided mitigation for indoor air contamination, and continued groundwater monitoring. DEQ continued indoor air sampling on a quarterly basis through February 2002. These investigations identified two source areas where elevated concentrations of contaminants are found in soil and associated groundwater: the Soco, Inc. (Soco) and Beall Trailers

Inc. (Beall) properties.

DEQ began the remedial investigation in 2002. The remedial investigation included surface and subsurface soil sampling, monitoring well construction and groundwater sampling, aquifer testing, and surface water and sediment sampling. Groundwater sampling continues on a semi-annual basis. DEQ released the Final Remedial Investigation Report in June 2003 and completed the feasibility study in July 2004. The Proposed Plan, identifying the preferred alternative for remediation, was released for public comment in November 2004 with the public comment period ending January 2005.

Cleanup Approach

Through a Cooperative Agreement with EPA, DEQ is the technical lead agency for the site. EPA retains enforcement authority.

No remedial actions have occurred at the LSGPS. EPA's Emergency Response Program provided a public water supply to those homes impacted by contaminated groundwater above federal and state drinking water regulations.

The remedy at the LSGPS is a combination of technologies to clean up the source areas, prevent migration of contaminated groundwater from the source areas, and accelerate

cleanup of the contaminated groundwater that has already migrated downgradient of the source areas. The contaminated unsaturated soil in the source areas will be remediated with a combination of technologies: excavation and thermal treatment in the northwest source area at Soco and soil vapor extraction in the tank farm area of Soco and at Beall. The contaminated saturated soil in the source areas will be remediated with *in-situ* chemical oxidation using permanganate at Soco and enhanced bioremediation with a hydrogen release compound at Beall. Migration of contaminated ground-

water from the source areas will be prevented through containment and treatment with a permeable reactive barrier at Soco and enhanced bioremediation at Beall. Remediation of contaminated groundwater that has already migrated to areas downgradient of the source areas and is present site-wide will be accomplished by enhanced bioremediation followed by monitored natural attenuation.

Negotiations with the potentially responsible parties to determine how the Record of Decision will be implemented has begun.

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MILLTOWN RESERVOIR/CLARK FORK RIVER SITE

MILLTOWN, MONTANA
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—AT LARGE

About the Site

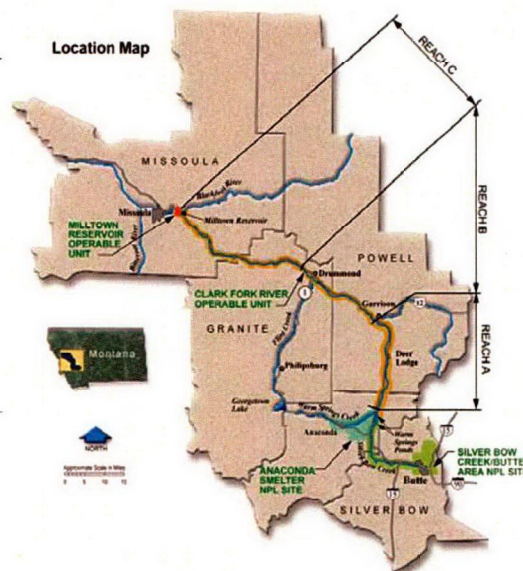
The Milltown Dam, built at the confluence of the Clark Fork and Blackfoot Rivers in 1907, acts as a repository for sediment and mining wastes. Sediment from upstream mining activities accumulated in the reservoir and caused the formation of a groundwater arsenic plume that impacted Milltown's drinking water supply. EPA added the site to the National Priorities List (NPL) in 1983. The site is being addressed by state and federal agencies and the potentially responsible parties, the Atlantic Richfield Company (ARCO) and Northwestern Energy Corporation.

The Milltown Reservoir/Clark Fork River Superfund Site is divided into three Operable Units: 1) Milltown Water Supply; 2) Milltown Reservoir; and 3) Clark Fork River.

OU1 Milltown Water Supply - Milltown residents now have a clean, alternative drinking water supply; the Milltown groundwater should be cleaned up 10 years after the Milltown Reservoir cleanup is complete.

OU2 Milltown Reservoir Sediments - EPA-lead; 2004 Record of Decision (ROD) calls for removing the Milltown Dam and 2.2 million cubic yards of contaminated sediments to restore the drinking water supply, fishery, and Clark Fork and Blackfoot Rivers to a free-flowing state.

OU3 Clark Fork River - State lead cleanup with EPA oversight. The ROD requires a combination of removal and in-place treatment of tailings and contaminated soil followed by re-vegetation.



Recent Accomplishments:

- 2009 - March 27: Stage 3 of the Milltown Cleanup began with the breaching of the spillway coffer dam; river level dropped the final two feet; combined flow of the Clark Fork and Blackfoot Rivers was re-directed into a new channel near the base of the Milltown Bluff.
- 2009 - February: Milestone accomplished excavating, loading and hauling by rail of 2,000,000 tons of contaminated sediments off-site for disposal.
- 2009 - January: With removal of the Milltown Dam Spillway the Milltown Dam is completely removed from the confluence of the Rivers.
- 2008 - March: Diversion of the Clark Fork River into the Temporary Bypass Channel; stage 2 of the Milltown Cleanup begins with the breaching of the Milltown Dam; river level at the site lowered 17 feet.
- 2007 - October: Loading and rail-hauling of contaminated sediments begins; 45 train cars/day loaded with approximately 100 tons of sediments are sent to the Anaconda Smelter Superfund Site for disposal.
- 2006 - June: Stage 1 of the Milltown Cleanup begins with first permanent drawdown of the Milltown Reservoir; water level drops 12 feet.

Site Background

Placer mining for gold began in the mid-to-late 1800s in the Butte-Silver Bow Creek area. These early activities contaminated local areas, but initially did not contribute extensive tailings to the Clark Fork River. As mining activities increased, underground mining began for gold, silver, copper, and other metals.

The mining and milling of deeper copper sulfide ores in Butte and Anaconda began during the 1880s and contributed much of the mining wastes now found in the Clark Fork River. In early 1908, the largest flood on record for the river occurred, resulting in flooding down the entire Clark Fork River drainage. During this

flood, enormous quantities of waste, contaminated soils, and contaminated sediments were deposited all the way down to the Milltown Reservoir and Dam just upstream from Missoula. This Superfund site is approximately 120 miles long and is being cleaned up in two separate cleanup actions.

Cleanup Approach

MILLTOWN RESERVOIR SEDIMENTS OPERABLE UNIT(OU2)

The cleanup at OU2 is an excellent example of how remediation (cleanup) can be successfully integrated with restoration and redevelopment - known as the "3Rs."



Artist's View of Restored Rivers

EPA, in consultation with the state of Montana, has the lead for the cleanup. Remedial Action is underway and expected to be complete in 2010 and then the state of Montana's Restoration Program will assume the lead for the site. While contaminated sediment is excavated and hauled off-site for disposal, restoration and redevelopment activities are already underway. The state's Natural Resource Damages Program (NRDP) is developing restoration plans for the site. A new river channel is planned.

Redevelopment efforts are led by the community-based Milltown Redevelopment Working Group. The Working Group is working closely with EPA, Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, and Missoula City and County to turn this Superfund site into a Montana State Park.



CLARK FORK RIVER OPERABLE UNIT (OU3)

1995 - Investigation into the nature and extent of contamination of the Clark Fork River began.

1998 - Human Health Risk Assessment completed, concluding that risks to human health were minimal.

2001 - Human Health Risk Assess-

ment Addendum and Ecological Risk Assessment were completed.

2002 - The Feasibility Study was completed; EPA released a Proposed (cleanup) Plan for public comment.

2004 - EPA issued the Record of Decision. The ROD calls for a combination of removal and in-place treatment of tailings and contaminated soil followed by re-vegetation. Stream bank stabilization, weed control and land owner involvement are important parts of the remedy.

2005 - Consent Decree negotiations with the Responsible Party begin.

2006-2007 - RipES (Riparian Evaluation System) evaluation performed by EPA to prepare for remedy implementation.

2008 - Consent Decree signed and lodged; State takes over lead on cleanup with EPA oversight.

2009 - Anticipated start of several remedial projects, including some work on East Side Road properties and the Trestle area in Deer Lodge.

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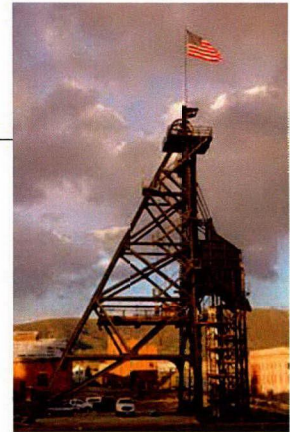
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SILVER BOW CREEK/ BUTTE AREA

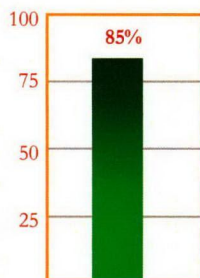
MONTANA
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT - AT LARGE



Recent Accomplishments:

- *Butte Priority Soils: The Record of Decision for cleanup of the Butte Priority Soils Operable Unit was signed in September 2006. This was the final ROD for remaining environmental and human health issues associated with all media including solid media, groundwater and surface water.*
- *The Granite Mountain Memorial Area, including the Memorial, the Mountain Con Mine Yard, and surrounding historic mining areas, will be a part of Montana's Copperway Regional Heritage Park. The design plans were complete in 2009.*
- *Consent Decree negotiations are underway with the Potentially Responsible Parties.*

Percent of Construction Complete



About the Site

Groundwater, surface water and soils are contaminated with arsenic and other heavy metals, including copper, zinc, cadmium and lead. Silver Bow Creek and the Clark Fork River contain metals from the cities of Butte to Milltown. The tailings, dispersed along the creek and river, severely limit aquatic life forms and have caused fish kills in the river.

Potential health threats include direct contact with and ingestion of

contaminated soil, surface water and/or groundwater.

Numerous removal and remedial actions at the Silver Bow Creek/Butte Area Site have reduced human exposure to metals and other health threats. High concentrations of metal in soils and drainage from the mining facilities still pose risks that will be addressed in future cleanup actions.

Site Background

The Silver Bow Creek/Butte Area site begins above Butte, near the Continental Divide, and extends westward along Silver Bow Creek to and including the Warm Springs Ponds (a treatment area). The site covers about 26 miles of stream and stream-side habitat. Silver Bow Creek was used as a conduit for mining, smelting, industrial and municipal wastes for more than a hundred years. Vast mine tailings deposits are found along the creek. These deposits contain elevated levels of metals and have been dis-

persed over the entire flood plain. The site also includes the cities of Butte and Walkerville as well as the Berkeley Pit and the interconnected mine workings.

The Silver Bow Creek/Butte Area Site is one of four contaminated areas jointly known as the Clark Fork Basin Sites. Others are the Milltown Reservoir Sediments, Anaconda Smelter, and Montana Pole & Treating site. All are on the Environmental Protection Agency National Priorities List.

Cleanup Approach

EPA has completed several removal and remedial actions and is now focusing on the final remedial cleanup of the site - Butte Priority Soils Operable Unit.

REMOVAL ACTIONS

2000/2001 - Walkerville Residential Area: This action addressed 46 residential properties throughout Walkerville, Montana.

1999 - Railroad: Removal of contaminated soil on numerous railroad beds and rail yards throughout the Butte hills. This action was completed in 2003.

1996 - Storm water: Construction of cement channels and sedimentation ponds throughout the Butte Hill to address storm water contamination.

1994 - Residential/Source Areas: Residential yards and waste rock dumps located throughout Butte and Walkerville have been/are being addressed.

1994 - Walkerville: Several waste dumps were removed or capped.

1992 - Anselmo Mine Yard/Late Acquisition Silver Hill: contaminated soils were removed.

1991 - Colorado Smelter: Approximately 40,000 cubic yards were moved to an on-site disposal area.

1990-1991 - Priority Soils: Waste dumps containing approximately 100,000 cubic yards of soil were either capped or removed. A railroad bed and seven residential yards were also reclaimed.

1990-1991 - Mill-Willow Bypass Tailings Removal Action: 480,000 cubic yards of acidic tailings were removed from two tributaries of the Clark Fork River. A new channel was constructed; today trout spawn there.

1989 - Timber Butte: Approximately 40,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil were moved to an on-site repository in 1989. Two residential yards were cleaned up.

1988 - Walkerville (north of Butte): Stabilization of 300,000 cubic yards of lead-contaminated soil from mine waste dumps. Earthen basements (6) and residential yards (23) were cleaned up.

REMEDIAL ACTIONS

Butte Priority Soils: The Butte Priority Soils Operable Unit was divided into two phases. Phase I, Expedited Response Actions, addresses source areas by removing waste dumps, railroad beds, or other related mine wastes. Response actions that are part of Phase I continue. Phase II is the final remedial process to address the remaining environmental and human health issues associated with all the media including soil, groundwater, and surface water. Phase II culminated in a Record of Decision in September of 2006.

Berkeley Pit: EPA and the state are concerned that rising contaminated mine water in the pit may eventually migrate into the shallow aquifer and Silver Bow Creek. Cleanup includes: 1) Construction of a state of the art treatment facility for surface and pit water (completed in 2003); 2) permanent control of surface inflow into the Pit; 3) maintenance of the water level in the Berkeley Pit system; 4) continued control of the West Camp/Travona System; 5) an extensive compliance monitoring program; and 6) institutional controls.

Lower Area One: EPA conducted an Expedited Response Action for this area. In 1992, EPA removed manganese stockpiles, and from 1993 to 1997 removed 1.2 million cubic yards of mine tailings (Colorado and

Butte Reduction). A groundwater collection and treatment system was installed. Studies are underway to see if additional cleanup is necessary. Final capture and treatment of contaminated groundwater is planned and the final cleanup decision is part of the Priority Soils Record of Decision.

Streamside Tailings: In November 1995, EPA and the Montana Department of Environmental Quality selected a remedy for the Streamside Tailings area. An Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) adjusted the remedy to some extent. The remedy removes much of the waste along the creek and treats other waste in place. Construction began in the fall of 1999 and is progressing well.

Rocker Timber Framing and Treating Plant: In 1995, EPA, working with MDEQ, selected the remedy to address human health risks from potential exposure to contaminated soils and groundwater. The remedy involved the excavation of source materials and *in-situ* groundwater treatment. Cleanup occurred in 1997.

Warm Springs Ponds: The three man-made Warm Springs Ponds cover 2,500 acres at the confluence of Silver Bow, Mill, Willow, and Warm Springs Creeks. Tailings and contaminated soils were excavated and consolidated in Pond 3. Cleanup was completed in 1995.

EPA's Five Year Reviews (2000, 2005) of the remedy found that it continues to protect human health and the environment. Water quality and biological monitoring over the past ten years show a significant improvement in the pond system's ability to treat the toxic water of Silver Bow Creek as shown by the rich habitat for trout, sculpins, and abundant aquatic insect life.

Cleanup Approach Continued

West Camp/Travona Shaft Area: In 1989, rising mine waters were addressed by a pumping and piping system, sending the waters to the

Metro Plant and preventing basement flooding and discharges of contaminated groundwater to the alluvial aquifer and Silver Bow

Creek. These mine waters are now being treated at the Lower Area One treatment facility.

Points of Interest

The Residential Metals Abatement Program - was included in the 2006 Record of Decision signed by the EPA and Montana Department of Environmental Quality. EPA committed to periodic reviews of the program's effectiveness. The 2008 program review showed some progress in sampling, cleanup and blood lead testing. When the Record of Decision was signed, 1,000 properties had already been sampled. The Record of Decision required the remaining 3,400 residential properties be assessed by September 2014.

EPA will review the program and associated data again in September 2009.

Sampling and Cleanup - Since the Record of Decision was signed, sampling of approximately 300 additional properties has shown 20 with elevated levels of lead and/or arsenic in yard soils, indoor dust, or basement soils. A schedule to clean up these properties is part of the normal process within the Butte Silver Bow Residential Metals Abatement Program.

From January 2008 to November 2008, Butte/Silver Bow (BSB) cleaned up 37 properties: 14 soil abatement projects, 15 attic dust abatement projects, 1 interior dust abatement project, 3 cap protection/lead paint projects, and 4 storm water

sites.

Attic Dust - An additional 54 properties had elevated levels of lead and/or arsenic only in attic dust. As stated in the ROD, if it is determined that the attic dust is entering the living space or if the property owner will be remodeling the attic area, the attic dust will be removed.

Blood Lead Sampling - BSB continues to collect blood lead data. Of the 656 children participating in the blood lead screening in 2008, no children had elevated blood leads, i.e., above 9.9µg/dl.

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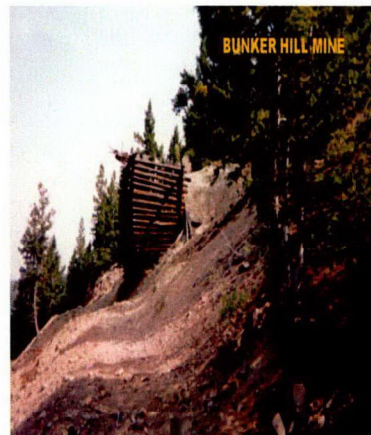


UPPER TENMILE CREEK MINING AREA

NEAR HELENA, MONTANA
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—AT LARGE

Recent Accomplishments:

- 2009 - \$5M - \$10M in Recovery Act Funds to accelerate cleanup, boost economy, create jobs, and protect human health at the Upper Tenmile Mining Area Superfund Site.
- 2008 - Additional residential properties were remediated in the Landmark Subdivision in the northern portion of this Superfund Site.
- 2008 - EPA issued an amendment to the 2002 Record of Decision (ROD). This ROD amendment addresses cleanup costs, drinking water, wastewater, and yard cleanups.
- 2007 - Cleanup of residential yards in Rimini, including re-vegetation; also, remediation of Lee Mountain Mine staging area; improvements to the Luttrell Repository; and placement of a temporary cap on contaminants in Rimini Road.
- 2007 - EPA issues a Proposed Plan for amending the 2002 Record of Decision and receives public comment.
- 2006 - Cleanup of contaminated soils in Rimini begins.



About the Site

EPA added the Upper Tenmile Creek Mining Area to the Superfund National Priorities List on October 22, 1999, due to mining waste problems in the 53 square mile watershed. The small, historic mining community of Rimini is located within the Superfund site boundaries. Contaminants of concern are heavy metals, primarily lead, copper and zinc, as well as arsenic. These contaminants pose potential risks to public health and the environment.

Site Background

The Upper Tenmile Creek Mining Area site is located in the Rimini Mining District, southwest of Helena, Montana, and consists of numerous abandoned and inactive hard rock mine sites that produced gold, lead, zinc, and copper. Mining began in the Rimini Mining District before 1870 and continued through the 1920s. Little mining has been performed in the Rimini Mining District since the early 1930s. The site boundary includes the drainage basin of Tenmile Creek upstream of the Helena Water Treatment Plant and includes tributaries

that supply water to the plant's five intake pipelines. EPA identified 150 individual mine sites within the watershed boundary, of which 70 have been prioritized for cleanup. Many of these mine features are above the five city of Helena drinking water intakes which supply over 70 percent of the city's water.

In 1999, residents and others met with EPA to request cleanup of mining wastes. EPA listed the site on the Superfund National Priorities List and removal began of high priority areas.

In 2000/2001, EPA completed the cleanup the high priority areas (Red Mountain, Bunker Hill, Susie Peerless/Jenney/King and part of the Upper Valley Forge Mine sites). EPA began the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study. Results showed high levels of arsenic and/or lead pose a risk to human health in most residential yards in Rimini and several properties in the Landmark subdivision. Most well water in Rimini is contaminated. EPA provides a point-of-use water system or bottled water to affected residents.

Site Background Continued

In 2002 EPA and the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) signed a Record of Decision (ROD) specifying that cleanup would include removal of the contaminated soils and mine waste and disposal in the Luttrell Repository. Cleanup would also include construction of new water and waste

water systems for Rimini. EPA and the Forest Service continued mine waste removals. In 2008, EPA issued a ROD Amendment addressing: 1) Cost differences between the 2002 ROD and actual costs/engineering estimates; 2) Risk-based decision process for selecting a drinking water supply for Rimini residents and halt-

ing construction of a community wastewater system; and 3) Residential yard cleanups and maintenance of remediated properties. The Rimini Sewer and Water Board is now working with EPA to identify a preferred community potable water system.

Cleanup Approach

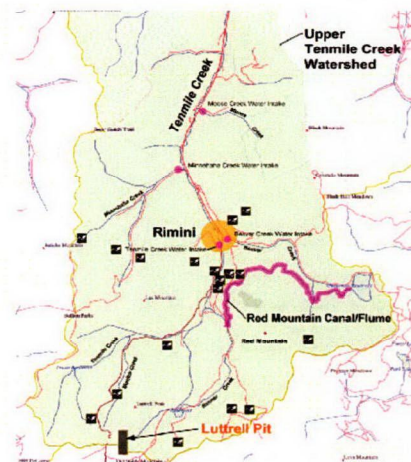
The Upper Tenmile site is being cleaned up using a collaborative, watershed approach. To date, EPA has been unable to identify a potentially responsible party so the cleanup is being paid for with federal funds. Cooperating agencies have combined resources to expedite a watershed cleanup. The U.S. Forest Service has taken the lead role in cleaning up wastes on its property within the Superfund site boundary (Beatrice, Justice and Armstrong Mines). Where individual mines involve both federal and private lands (Upper Valley Forge Mine), cleanup expenses are shared by EPA and the Forest Service. EPA and the

Forest Service also share construction and maintenance costs of a joint mine waste repository. Throughout the cleanup, EPA continues to work closely with the Forest Service, state and local communities.

EPA staff are coordinating with other state and federal agencies by addressing Clean Water Act problems related to mining wastes in the watershed that have been identified by the state. Tenmile Creek is a priority for the state's Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) allocation.

In addition to periodic meetings, site fact sheets, and other activities, EPA participates in monthly meet-

ings of the Upper Tenmile Watershed Group to inform the affected communities and the partner agencies of EPA's progress.



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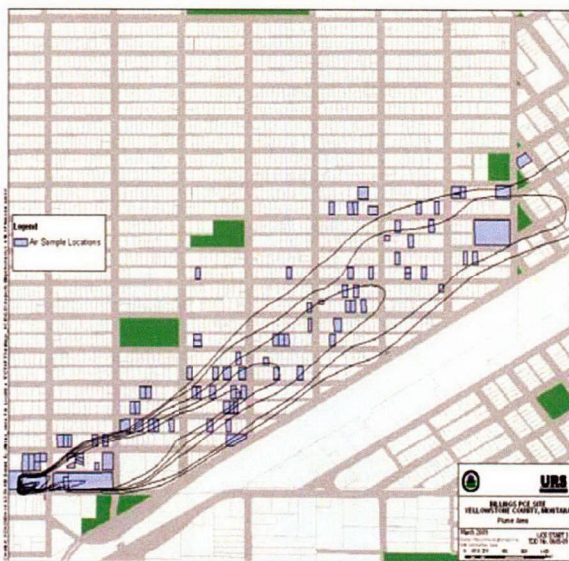


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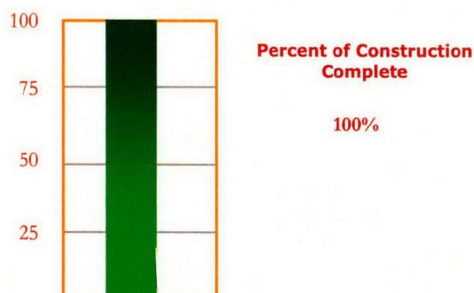
BILLINGS, MONTANA
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT - AT LARGE

Recent Accomplishments:

In the summer of 2008, EPA conducted an aggressive remediation of PCE source area soils through excavation, isolation (containment) and chemical oxidation. Approximately 2,500 cubic yards of contaminated soils were treated on-site and 450 cubic yards sent off-site for incineration. Three of six planned residential radon units have been installed.



Billings PCE Plume



About the Site

The EPA removal program began investigation of the site in July 2006 upon request of the state of Montana Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ). EPA's removal assessment revealed a significant groundwater plume extending from 715 Central Avenue (source area) northeast 1.5 miles through a residential neighborhood and eventually into downtown Billings, covering approximately 140 acres. EPA determined the source of the groundwater plume to be the result of historic releases of perchloroethene (PCE) from a dry cleaning operation at 715 Central Ave. There are 300 residential and 180 commercial properties overlying the groundwater plume that are impacted by vapor intrusion. Approximately 90 residences have accepted EPA testing, six of which have PCE levels requiring mitigation systems.

Cleanup Approach

The EPA removed all source area soils above the water table next to the laundry facility and physically isolated a significant source area below the water table along Central Avenue with a sheet pile containment cell. This removal was intended to address release and migration of PCE from the source area.

Effective remediation of the source areas will provide permanent and long term protectiveness to the impacted community. Based on groundwater modeling by EPA, the removal actions to minimize future migration of PCE from source areas will result in significant reduction in the plume and concentration (plume attenuation) over a 15 to 20 year period.

EPA will attempt to identify remaining residential properties having PCE in their indoor air above our level of concern by offering an additional opportunity for residents to have their homes tested during the fall of 2009. All residents having levels above EPA's level of concern will be offered radon mitigation units which effectively also mitigate PCE vapor.

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KELLER TRANSPORT OIL SPILL

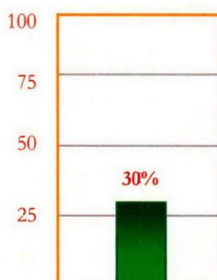
POLSON, MONTANA
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT - 00



Recent Accomplishments:

- The water treatment system and related discharge are currently operating under a NPDES permit issued by the Montana Department of Environmental Quality.
- As of April 2009 three of the five vacated homes are now habitable.

Percent of Construction Complete



About the Site

In April 2008, a tanker truck accident spilled 6,000 gallons of gasoline 500 feet up-gradient of Flathead Lake near Polson, Montana. The gasoline immediately sank into the ground and traveled through cracks and fissures toward the lake. Several homes located between the spill and the lake were impacted by gasoline vapors, endangering residents health and causing the risk of explosion. The movement of gasoline through groundwater could potentially impact drinking water wells and eventually reach Flathead Lake. Five homes were evacuated and deemed temporarily uninhabitable until indoor gas vapors were mitigated. EPA is overseeing the cleanup being conducted by the trucking company.

Cleanup Approach

A temporary groundwater recovery and treatment system was installed immediately after the spill. Soil removal was performed immediately at the spill site along the highway. Later, an additional 500 cubic yards of soil were removed near the lake after gasoline had migrated through the bedrock to the lake shore sediment. A more extensive recovery trench system is being installed with a permanent water treatment plant. Indoor air ventilation systems were installed in five homes to clear the air of hydrocarbon vapor from the gasoline that flowed in the bedrock under the homes.

Points of Interest

- Four of the five displaced homeowners have lawsuits pending against Keller Transport, the company responsible for the spill.
- Keller Transport has very limited insurance funds to cover the costs of the cleanup and any associated penalties.

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SECTION 3



BEAR PAW DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

BEAR PAW DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF
NORTHERN MONTANA
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—AT-LARGE

AWARD DATE: 2009
AWARD AMOUNT: \$400,000 (RECOVERY
ACT FUNDING)

Background

Located in north-central Montana along the Canadian border, the Bear Paw Development Corporation serves Blaine, Chouteau, Hill, Phillips, and Liberty Counties (combined population 34,116), and the Chippewa Cree Tribe Indian Reservation. The area's strongest industry, agriculture, has

declined steadily over the last 30 years and many of the region's brownfields are the result of a legacy of traditional farming. As agriculture and its supporting businesses declined, vacant and potentially contaminated properties were left behind. State and Tribal agencies re-

port numerous abandoned mines, methamphetamine laboratories, and 275 leaking underground storage tanks in the Bear Paw area. Many towns in the region have boarded up blighted properties, including several at prominent intersections.

Project Highlights

To address this problem, the Bear Paw Development Corporation will conduct environmental assessments to evaluate the condition and cleanup options of priority Brownfields properties in its area. Conducting an environmental assessment is a critical first

step in the redevelopment process to determine what, if any, contamination exists. To this end, in 2009, the Bear Paw Development Corporation of Northern Montana was selected to receive two Brownfields assessment grants - \$200,000 for hazardous sub-

stance assessments and \$200,000 for petroleum assessments. Both grants are part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009.

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BERG LUMBERMILL SITE

LEWISTOWN, MONTANA
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—AT LARGE

AWARD DATE: 2009
AWARD AMOUNT: \$200,000



The Berg Lumber Property
Source: Montana Department of Environmental Quality

Background

While the state of Montana has been experiencing population growth, the city of Lewistown (population 5,945) has been losing residents. The decreasing size of the community has had a negative impact on the city, whose residents have below average incomes and a high unemployment rate. In an effort to address this issue, the city of Lewistown is attempting to clean up its Brownfields sites and return them to productive use. The Berg Lumber Mill property is a

priority cleanup and redevelopment project for the city. It is contaminated with hazardous substances at concentrations that pose a risk to human health and the environment. Cleanup of the target site will help reduce these threats and is expected to allow the city to sell portions of the property for redevelopment. The city is planning to create an access route to Big Spring Creek and parkland on the remaining portion of the property.

Project Highlights

EPA has selected the city of Lewistown for a \$200,000 Brownfields Grant to clean up the Berg Lumber site on Joyland Road. The currently vacant site was used as a lumber yard, including a saw mill and post and pole treating operations, from the 1970s

to 1994. Site soil is contaminated with pentachlorophenol and dioxin. Grant funds will be used to excavate and dispose of contaminated soil, install bottom and top liners, and conduct sampling.

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BIG SKY DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

BIG SKY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—AT LARGE

AWARD DATE: 2008
AWARD AMOUNT: \$400,000

Background

In the spring of 2008, the Big Sky Economic Development Authority (EDA) was selected to receive two brownfields assessment grants. The Authority serves the city of Billings and Yellowstone County (total population 138,213) and will focus its Brownfields efforts on the East Downtown Urban Renewal District (population 3,624), a community east of downtown Billings. In this neighborhood, 31.5 percent of residents live below the poverty level, and the median family income is \$28,147. The area has been home to a meat-packing plant and other industrial and commercial operations that have likely used or generated hazardous substances. Of the 276 properties in the area, 65 are vacant or abandoned. They also include a former oil and gas company, car dealerships,

and at least 10 service stations. Assessment of brownfields in the target area will provide information about environmental contamination and is expected to be the Authority's first step toward implementing its Urban Renewal Plan for economic growth.

Hazardous substances grant funds will be used to conduct at least 12 Phase I and up to five Phase II environmental site assessments. Petroleum grant funds will be used to perform the same tasks at sites with potential petroleum contamination. Grant funds also will be used to support community outreach activities.

Project Accomplishments:

- *Public outreach efforts have begun.*
- *Big Sky EDA plans to conduct up to 12 environmental assessments in the coming year.*

Project Highlights

Big Sky EDA has selected an environmental consultant to assist with community outreach and environmental assessments in the project area. The first public outreach meeting was held in March 2008, and Big Sky EDA anticipates completing 12 Phase I environmental assessments in the coming year.

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CITY OF KALISPELL

KALISPELL, MONTANA
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—AT
LARGE

AWARD DATE: 2009
AWARD AMOUNT: \$200,000 FOR HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES
\$200,000 FOR PETROLEUM

Background

Located in northwestern Montana, the city of Kalispell (population 20,298) prospered along the historic railroad tracks that were once home to the Galloping Goose, a train that brought goods to market across the state. Many of the properties along the rail lines that once housed local industries now lay vacant or underused, and environmental contamina-

tion is suspected. To address the uncertainties of the contamination, the city applied for and received two EPA Brownfields assessment grants, totaling \$400,000. The city has identified forty-seven underused properties in the target area, the Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) Revitalization Project area. They include gas stations, warehouses, and

grain elevators. In addition, the state has identified 17 known underground storage tank releases in the area. Commercial and residential properties in the BNSF area are adjacent to one another, raising concerns about exposure to contaminants typically found along railroad corridors.

Project Highlights

The city of Kalispell will use its community-wide assessment grant funds to conduct up to 20 Phase I and 8 Phase II site assessments for hazardous substances and petroleum contamination.

Grant funds also will be used to conduct cleanup planning and support community outreach activities. The city will focus assessments on sites in the BNSF Revitalization Project area. Assess-

ment of area brownfields is expected to facilitate site cleanup and help leverage public and private funds for redevelopment, and return these sites to productive use.

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CITY OF SHELBY

CITY OF SHELBY, MONTANA
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—AT LARGE

AWARD DATE: 2007
AWARD AMOUNT: \$199,700

Background

In 2007, the city of Shelby was selected to receive a Brownfields Cleanup Grant. Shelby (population 3,327) is a rural community that relies heavily on agriculture and oil and gas production for economic viability. Recently, land values have declined, crops have dried up, and oil and gas activity has plummeted. As a result, many residents have had to take lower-paying jobs and, in many cases, second jobs. More than 40 percent of city residents are considered low-to-moderate income. Cleanup of the Shelby Refinery will remove the threat to human health posed by petroleum wastes. A

private concrete, sand, and gravel business hopes to relocate there once the site is clean. This facility will provide job opportunities, and generate construction and operation revenues.

Grant funds will be used to remove and dispose of petroleum wastes at the abandoned Shelby Refinery site. The site was built in 1940 to process crude oil into gasoline. Funds also will be used to monitor and oversee the cleanup process, and conduct community outreach activities.

Project Accomplishments:

- *Developed and submitted a voluntary cleanup plan to the state.*
- *Conducting final sampling activities to support cleanup plan.*
- *Final cleanup approval is targeted for 2010.*

Project Highlights

Since receiving its Brownfields Cleanup Grant, the city of Shelby has developed and submitted a voluntary cleanup plan to the state of Montana. The state required the city to conduct soil gas sampling at the site which is being completed. The city also submitted a cultural resources survey and EPA received con-

currence from the State Historic Preservation Office that the cleanup plans will not adversely affect cultural resources at the site. The city anticipates cleanup activities at the site will be completed in Fiscal Year 2010.

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GREAT FALLS REVOLVING LOAN

GREAT FALLS DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
GREAT FALLS, MONTANA
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—AT LARGE

AWARD DATE: 2005
AWARD AMOUNT: \$1 MILLION

Project Accomplishments:

- *Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) Program Guidelines in place.*
- *Model loan documents established.*
- *Extensive outreach and marketing of RLF in the community.*



A portion of Great Falls' cleanup and redevelopment priority area along the Missouri River.

Background

In 2005, the Great Falls Development Authority (GFDA) received a \$1,000,000 EPA Brownfields Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) grant to make low interest loans and subgrants for cleanup activities at brownfields properties. While GFDA is open to lending for cleanup projects throughout its area, the riverfront redevelopment properties along the Missouri River are a key priority. This area includes 14 separate sites with a range of contami-

nants such as pesticides, metals, asbestos, petroleum, and solvents. Cleanup and redevelopment of the properties in the area will reduce the threats to the health and welfare of the disadvantaged populations in surrounding neighborhoods. Redevelopment also will greatly improve the visual aesthetics of the neighborhood and create jobs close to where residents live. The area is considered a key location for office parks and medical service facilities, since it

combines river frontage and parkland with access and proximity to two of Great Falls' primary business districts.

Great Falls, Montana (population 56,690), is a regional center in north central Montana. It accounts for 71 percent of the population of Cascade County. Two-thirds of the county's private sector jobs are weighted toward low-paying retail and service jobs. Wages in the county are 68 percent of the national average.

Project Highlights

Since the RLF grant award in 2005, the Great Falls Development Authority has successfully established its RLF program by developing model loan documents, conduct-

ing outreach and marketing about low-interest loans and subgrants, and by developing program guidelines and learning about the complex aspects of this Brownfields grant.

GFDA has made extensive efforts to finance projects in the target area, and overall has demonstrated a strong commitment to a successful RLF Program.

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GREAT NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

GREAT NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION,
MONTANA
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—AT LARGE

AWARD DATE: 2005 AND 2007
AWARD AMOUNT: \$300,000

Background

The Great Northern Development Corporation, Inc. (GNDC) was selected to receive a second Brownfields Assessment Grant in 2007. The GNDC's Brownfields efforts will target six rural counties in northeast Montana: Daniels, Garfield, McCone, Roosevelt, Sheridan, and Valley (combined population 26,031). These counties include a federally designated Enterprise Community and the entire Fort Peck Sioux and Assiniboiné Indian Reservation. More than 25 percent of the area's residents are Native Americans, and 19.3 percent of residents live below the poverty level. The closing and downsizing of several large employers has resulted in a reduced tax base, fewer job opportunities, and a legacy of potentially contaminated Brownfields.

There are 735 abandoned mine sites, and hundreds of leaking underground storage tanks within the six counties. Brownfields assessment will help to remove the largest roadblock to redevelopment, which is unknown environmental contamination. Brownfields redevelopment will increase and diversify the tax base, provide jobs, and improve the economic stability of the region.

Hazardous substances grant funds will be used to conduct at least six Phase I and at least two Phase II environmental site assessments in six rural counties in the state. Funds also will be used for community outreach activities.

Project Accomplishments:

- Completed assessments of five properties.
- Assessment of the former Wolf Point Roundhouse will allow development to proceed on the Montana Cowboy Hall of Fame, leveraged by a \$500,000 grant from the state of Montana.

Project Highlights

Using the EPA Brownfields Assessment Grant, GNDC has so far assessed three sites. One site is a former railroad roundhouse in Wolf Point, Montana on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation. This site has been designated as the future location of a western heritage center and the Montana Cowboy Hall of Fame. In addition to the Brownfields Assessment Grant

funding, the state has provided \$500,000 to prepare the architectural and engineering plans for this project. The second site assessed by GNDC is the former McCone County Hospital. The former hospital will be renovated by a private developer and used for commercial space in the small community of Circle, Montana.

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FORMER KENCO REFINERY

BROWNFIELDS

ROOSEVELT COUNTY, MONTANA
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—AT LARGE

AWARD DATE: 2007, 2008
AWARD AMOUNT: \$150,000

Background

EPA's Targeted Brownfields Assessment (TBA) program is designed to help minimize the uncertainties of contamination often associated with Brownfields – especially for those entities without EPA Brownfields Assessment grants. The TBA program is not a grant program, but a service provided through an EPA contract in which EPA directs a contractor to conduct environmental assessment activities to address the requestor's needs. Unlike grants, EPA does not provide funding directly to the entity requesting the services.

Roosevelt County requested that a Targeted Brownfield Assessment be conducted at the former Kenco petroleum refinery site located near Wolf Point, Montana. The site was being considered for the development of an ethanol or biodiesel plant.

Project Accomplishments:

- Based on the results of the TBA, the county has a clearer understanding of the extent of contamination at the site and the potential cost of cleanup.
- The county can use the assessment results and the remediation cost estimate to assist potential developers as they consider the overall costs of developing the site.

Project Highlights

The Kenco property occupies approximately 45 acres between Highway 2 and the east/west railroad main line near Wolf Point, Montana. The refinery produced jet fuel, diesel and fuel oil between 1965 and 1985. The site has been abandoned since the refinery closed. In 2005, EPA completed a Phase I investigation, a historic investigation of the property use and a prelimi-

nary site inspection. Based on the findings of the Phase I investigation, the county requested a Phase II investigation, a more in-depth environmental site assessment, including sampling activities to identify the types and concentrations of contaminants and the areas requiring cleanup. Phase II was completed in 2008. This report provided decision makers with information on the

scope of contamination at the site which includes soils and groundwater containing petroleum and other contaminants. The assessment verified that contaminated groundwater is not migrating off-site. EPA also developed a detailed estimate for the county of the potential cost of cleaning up the contamination under three potential cleanup alternatives.

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LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY

LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY, MONTANA
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—AT LARGE

AWARD DATE: 2006
AWARD AMOUNT: \$200,000

Background

Lewis and Clark County was selected to receive a Brownfields Assessment Grant in 2006. Lewis and Clark County (population 55,716) includes the Helena Valley, which is the primary population center and economic hub of Lewis and Clark, Jefferson, and Broadwater Counties. Mining and manufacturing operations in Helena and East Helena have significantly decreased over the past several years, leaving behind contaminated soil and groundwater. Since 2000, key employers have closed or relocated, resulting in an estimated loss of more than 800 jobs and \$25 million in annual earnings in the region. The per capita income in the county is 86.2 percent of the national average, and 13 percent of residents live below the poverty level. Growth in the region is largely occurring outside Helena and East Helena, placing increasing demands on the county to provide

services to unincorporated areas. Brownfields in the county include mine and mill sites, former dumps, sawmills, and at least 17 known methamphetamine labs. When Brownfields are revitalized, they will be used as sites for affordable housing and mixed-use development. Brownfields redevelopment will create jobs, increase the tax base, remove blight and sources of contamination, limit sprawl, and improve the quality of life for residents.

The county's hazardous substances grant funds are to be used to inventory and prioritize Brownfield sites, conduct at least six Phase I and at least two Phase II environmental site assessments, develop cleanup plans, and perform community outreach activities. The target area is the Helena Valley, which includes the cities of Helena and East Helena.

Project Accomplishments:

- Completed environmental assessments of five properties.
- Assisted the Helena Indian Alliance to obtain assistance from the state to cleanup a mercury spill identified during a Brownfields assessment.

Project Highlights

Using the EPA Brownfields Assessment Grant, Lewis and Clark County has completed assessments of five properties including a former grocery store building that is being considered as the possible site for a new County cooperative health center and a former Army Reserve Headquarters that was transferred to the Helena Indian Alliance. A

spill of mercury was identified at the Helena Indian Alliance site and the county helped the Alliance obtain assistance from Montana Department of Environmental Quality to clean up the spill using the state's response program grant. The county is currently assessing the sixth and final site, a former foundry where a local nonprofit that hopes to build affordable

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MISSOULA, MONTANA

BROWNFIELDS CLEANUP AND REVOLVING LOAN FUND

THE CITY OF MISSOULA, MONTANA
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—AT
LARGE

AWARD DATES: CLEANUP GRANT, 2004;
REVOLVING LOAN FUND GRANT, 2004
AWARD AMOUNT: CLEANUP GRANT, \$200,000; REVOLVING
LOAN FUND GRANT, \$1.4 MILLION



An EPA Brownfields Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) financed the cleanup of the Sawmill Property in Missoula (left) and an EPA Brownfields Cleanup grant was used to cleanup the White Pine Sash property (right).

Recent Accomplishments:

- Cleanup complete on White Pine Sash property (16.6 acres), paving the way for park redevelopment.
- Cleanup almost complete at the 46 acre Sawmill Site, and park redevelopment already has begun.
- City of Missoula has developed an exemplary Revolving Loan Fund program for small-mid-sized communities across the nation. City also has a qualified and committed RLF team.

Background

Nestled in a valley along Montana's Clark Fork River is the community of Missoula. Throughout its industrial past of lumber mills and mining, the town suffered environmental degradation in numerous locations. Today, the city has made significant strides to restore the heart of its community. With the help of an EPA Brownfields Cleanup and Revolving Loan Fund grant and the involvement of concerned citizens,

Missoula has moved towards cleaning up two former abandoned lots while developing a plan to provide affordable housing for residents.

Historically, Missoula's economy relied heavily on timber and local mining operations, which the community thrived on until the 1960s. The decline of the timber industry resulted in massive job relocation and abandonment of the city's timber processing facilities,

including the White Pine Sash property, located in the city's north side, and the Missoula Sawmill property, which is adjacent to the downtown area. With assistance from an EPA Brownfields Cleanup Grant and a Revolving Loan Fund grant, the city of Missoula has been able to clean up both these sites and move forward in returning them to productive use.

Project Highlights

Sawmill Site

In 2005, the city of Missoula, Montana made an EPA Brownfields Revolving Loan Fund loan to the Millsite Revitalization Project, LLC for \$1,000,000 to finance environmental cleanup at the former Champion Sawmill property in the heart of Missoula. In 2007, the loan amount was increased to \$1,125,000 to cover actual cleanup costs. The 46-acre property operated as a lumberyard and lumber mill from the early 1900s until 1992 when all milling operations ceased. Since 1992, the property remained vacant, continuing to dete-

riorate. Contaminants on site include glues, metals, primers, solvents, fuels and other petroleum hydrocarbon based lubricants (such as saw oils, motor oils and greases). Cleanup activities are ongoing at the site to address site contaminants. The city of Missoula and the developers are working closely with the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (MTDEQ) to assure the property cleanup is protective of human health and the environment. The project is moving forward with the participation from the Millsite Revitalization

Project Highlights Continued

Project, LLC, the city of Missoula, the Missoula Redevelopment Agency, the Missoula Area Economic Development Corporation, and the MTDEQ. The former Champion Sawmill site will soon be transformed into a mixed-use community of 950 residential units (rentals, townhomes, and condos), more than 140,000 square feet of commercial space, and open space on more than 40 percent of the site, including a 15-acre city park along the Clark Fork River.

White Pine Sash

For nearly sixty years, the Missoula White Pine Sash Facility surface-treated window sashes with a mixture of pentachlorophenol (PCP) and diesel or mineral spirits. The mill anchored the Missoula Northside neighborhood, shaping the community and providing good paying jobs. In the late 1980s, contaminated soil was discovered below an underground storage tank, triggering several investigations aimed at determining the extent and severity of contamination. Mill operations

resulted in surface soil contamination on the city-owned property with dioxins/furans (dioxins) and pentachlorophenol.

In 2004, the city of Missoula received an EPA Brownfields Cleanup grant for \$200,000 to cleanup the city-owned portion of the site. Cleanup was determined complete by the Montana Department of Environmental Quality in 2009. The city intends to develop the eastern three acres of the city-owned land into a soccer field large enough for official use by 10 to 12 year olds and a small play area. The remainder of the city-owned land to the west will be developed commercially to house city services, including the Street Maintenance Division, and possibly the Parks and Recreation Department. Remediation of the site will allow these proposed uses to become a reality.

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NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT AREA, INC.

BOZEMAN, MONTANA
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—AT LARGE

AWARD DATE: 2009
AWARD AMOUNT: \$1.6 MILLION

Background

A major component of EPA's Brownfields Program is the award of cooperative agreements to states, political subdivisions, and tribes to capitalize Brownfields Revolving Loan Funds (RLFs). These entities use RLF funds to make low interest loans for cleanup activities at brownfields properties. In 2009, the Northern Rocky Mountain Resource

Conservation and Development Area, Inc., was selected to receive a \$1.6 million Brownfields RLF to finance cleanup projects in Central Montana. The grantee applied with two coalition partners including the Snowy Mountain Development Corporation and the Montana Business Assistance Connection. The area targeted by the RLF grant in-

cludes 11 counties in central Montana (combined population 184,654). This area contains hundreds of abandoned mines, underground storage tanks, and other potential brownfields. The counties are some of the most economically disadvantaged counties in the state and the brownfields present risks to human health and the environment.

Project Highlights

The Northern Rocky Mountain Resource Conservation and Development Area, Inc. and its partners have several brownfields sites that are ready for cleanup. For example, the Paris Cleaners property in Lewistown is a former dry cleaner operation with con-

tamination concerns. The city would like to demolish the building and cleanup the site, enabling the redevelopment of the property into a park and attractive greenway. Another possible project is the redevelopment of the Montana Milling Company in Bozeman. The

developer has a mixed use plan for the property that includes renovating an old grain elevator and incorporating aspects of the historic mill structures into a revitalized commercial and residential development.

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POWELL COUNTY

POWELL COUNTY, MONTANA
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—AT LARGE

AWARD DATE: 2006
AWARD AMOUNT: \$200,000

Background

Powell County was selected to receive a brownfields cleanup grant in 2006. Located in western Montana, Powell County (population 7,076) historically depended on its railroad and natural resource industries, but has been severely affected by the loss of jobs in these industries. The decline of the timber, railroad, and natural resources industries has left behind vacant properties and more than 50 brownfields sites throughout the region that have reduced the tax base, stalled economic development, and become a detriment to human health. Powell County's per capita income is \$13,816, which is significantly less than state and national averages. The county's unemployment rate is 8.1 percent.

Hazardous substances grant funds will be used to clean up the Deer Lodge Roundhouse site, which is contaminated with hazardous substances co-mingled with petroleum, includ-

ing heavy petroleum fuels, diesel fuel, and solvents. The 14.5-acre site has been unused since 1980, and is contaminated from former rail maintenance, refueling, and locomotive repair operations and is a high priority State Superfund site. Grant funds will be used to remove fuel oil tanks, excavate and dispose of contaminated soil, and conduct community outreach activities.

The county plans to redevelop the Deer Lodge Roundhouse property for commercial use and possibly a regional job training facility. After redevelopment, the site also is expected to become an integral part of the River Trail System, which follows the Clark Fork River and provides pedestrian access to Deer Lodge's business and commercial areas. Brownfields redevelopment is expected to create more than 100 jobs and increase the local tax base.

Project Accomplishments:

- Submitted a draft voluntary cleanup plan to the state.
- County is working with the state and EPA to focus the cleanup effort on the highest priority areas of the site for redevelopment.
- Cleanup will also help address Comprehensive Environmental Cleanup and Responsibility Act (CECRA) issues at the site.

Project Highlights

Using a combination of the \$200,000 EPA Brownfields Cleanup Grant and a grant from the state of Montana Department of Natural Resources, Powell County intends to clean up contaminated soils, allowing

redevelopment to proceed. The county is working with Montana Department of Environmental Quality and EPA to complete environmental assessments at the site in preparation for beginning the cleanup work in

2009. EPA is assisting the county by conducting a targeted brownfields assessment to provide additional information needed to satisfy the requirements of the state's voluntary cleanup program.

Contacts

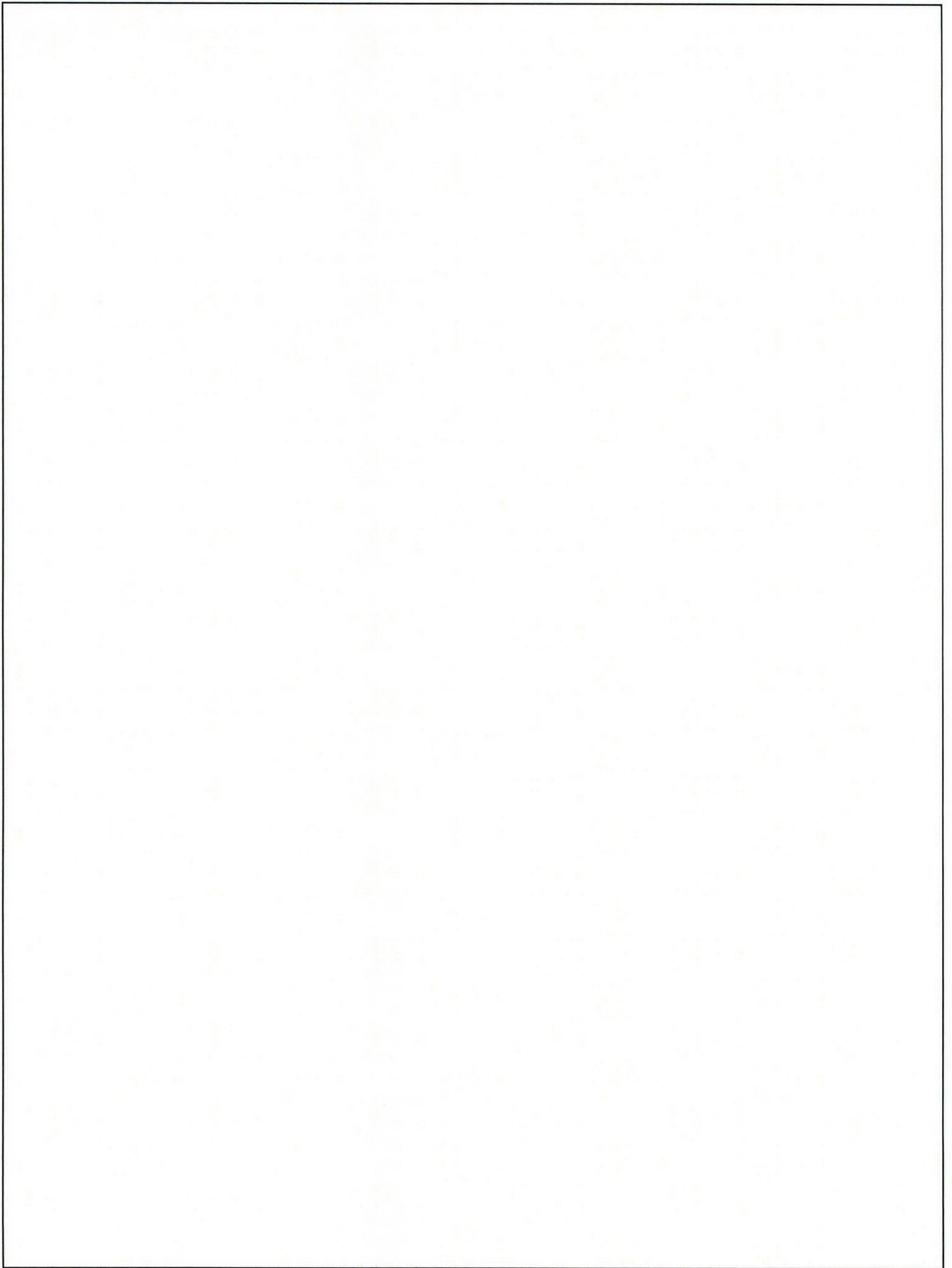


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Salish and Kootenai Tribes

CONFEDERATED SALISH AND KOOTENAI TRIBES
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—AT LARGE

AWARD DATE: 2007
AWARD AMOUNT: \$188,750

Background

The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation were selected to receive a Brownfields Cleanup Grant in 2007. About 4,500 of the 6,999 members of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes (CSKT) reside on the rural Flathead Indian Reservation in northwest Montana. With the recent decline of the timber industry, the tribe has diversified and now owns five independent enterprises. While tribal members fill about 73 percent of jobs in these companies, unemployment on the reservation still exceeds 40 percent. The poverty rate is 37 percent. CSKT has identified 122 brownfields on the reservation, including abandoned mine and mill sites.

Grant funds will be used to clean up the Elmo Cash Store in the community of Elmo, located on the shore of Flathead Lake. Having been used as a gas station and general store since the 1920s, the site is now contaminated with co-mingled petroleum and heavy metals. Contamination at the Elmo Cash Store, which is vacant and blighted, has reduced developer interest and prevented the construction of much-needed tribal housing and businesses. Cleanup of the Elmo Cash Store will reduce exposure from hazardous substances and remove barriers to transforming the property into a tribal asset. Grant funds also will be used for public outreach activities.

Project Accomplishments:

- *Assessment work funded under the Tribe's Tribal Response Program grant has been completed.*
- *The RFP for a cleanup contract has been published and cleanup is expected to occur in 2010.*

Project Highlights

The Environmental Department and Housing Authority of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes are working together to clean up the Elmo Cash Store site. Cleanup will likely require demolition of the building to access contaminated soils and groundwater and remediation of the site for potential residential and commercial uses. The Tribe is soliciting cleanup contractors and expects to produce an analysis of cleanup alternatives for public review and comment in 2009.

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