U.S. EPA – Region 8 – MT Office Event Plan

Activity	Doug Benevento, Region 8 Administrator (RA) visit with Butte Community Members Silver Bow Creek/Butte Area Superfund Site (SBCBA) in Coordination with Restore our Creek Coalition (ROCC)	
Date/Time	Wed. Nov. 1, 2017 @ 1:30 – 2:30	
Venue	Butte Chamber of Commerce Visitor's Center @ 1000 George St., Butte MT	
EPA Team	RA, Suzanne Bohen, Assistant Region 8 Administrator for Enforcement, Compliance and Environmental Justice; Andrew Mutter R8 OCPI Director (720.520.3047); Joe Vranka, MT Superfund Sup. (406.439.6142); Robert Moler, CIC, 406.594.0588	
invites	Northey Tretheway	Main POC, ROCC spokesperson, former mining engineer 406.495.3274
	Jocelyn Dodge	ROCC outreach coordinator, USFS Recreational Forester
	Sister Mary Joe	ROCC member and Local church and community leader,
	David McCumber	ROCC member and Editor of MT Standard Newspaper
	Evan Barrett,	ROCC member and former MT Governor staff
	Joel Shoemaker	ROCC member
	Ed Simonich	ROCC member
	Larry Curran	ROCC member
	Mary Cay Craig	ROCC member, member of Citizens for Labor and Env. Justice (CLEJ), EPA EJ grant applicant
	Joe Griffin	ROCC member and community leader and former MT DEQ project manager for SBCBA
	Don Peoples	ROCC member
	Dave Williams	CTEC President, BLM Geologist (CTEC is recipient of EPA Technical Assistance Grant)
	Bill McGregor	CTEC Vice President, Former MT Tech college professor
	Elizabeth Ericksen	WET project leader in SBCBA
	Fritz Daily	Longtime community Superfund activist/critic, former MT legislator
	Dr. John Ray	CTEC & CLEJ Board member, UM Tech Professor, Superfund activist/critic
	Julia Crain	City and County of Butte-Silver Bow (BSB) Planning Dept. Mgr.
	Eric Hassler	BSB Health Dept. Mgr. Residential Metals Abatement (RMAP) and former BRES

EPA Objectives:

- RA will have met key leaders and representatives of the Butte Community
- Butte community members will have had an opportunity to meet the RA, introduce themselves, raise concerns, and ask questions
- EPA will identify key community concerns and public engagement preferences

Community Meeting Agenda:

1:15 – 1:30 (Prior to RA arrival)	• Set productive tone, review agenda	Northey, Robert
1:30 – 1:35 (5 minutes)	• Welcome from Butte • Initial greetings and handshakes	Northey Robert
1:35 – 1:40 (3 – 5 minutes)	• Intro to meeting, intent/goals; intro EPA team	Andrew, Doug & Suzanne
1:40 – 2:10 (30 minutes)	• Roundtable introductions & concerns	Butte community members
2:10 – 2:25 (15 minutes)	• Q&A	All
2:25 – 2:30 (5 minutes)	• RA final remarks & EPA follow up	Doug, Andrew
2:30 – 3:00 (30 minutes)	• Debrief and next steps	Northey, Robert

Capstone Talking Points:

- R8 visit to Montana and Butte is sign of EPA's recognition of the priority issues here.
- EPA is committed to move faster and smarter to implement Superfund. EPA partners with DEQ to oversee cleanup.
- Before any final decisions are made with the SBCBA site, EPA will first reach out to the public and collect and consider all public comments and feedback. (BPSOU and WWS)
- EPA can be more informed, move faster, and implement better remedies when we have community involvement.
- What are your main concerns/recommendations? What do you feel is working/not working about the remedy? How do you see EPA cooperation with the public? Have you seen any improvements?

Q&A:

RA General

What is the RA's approach/philosophy to environmental remediation and restoration? How will his approach add value to the Superfund cleanup in Butte?

- RA to provide
- *listen and work with people/stakeholders; collect the data; science based; follow the law*

How can the Butte Community engage in the Superfund Process? How can we know that our comments are considered?

- EPA relies on multiple methods to inform the Butte community and engage their voice in the Superfund process: Website, meetings, public comment periods (see list of community involvement activities for Butte), work with news media.
- Before any key decisions are made, EPA will provide draft documents for review and invite public comments. EPA will all public comments before making a final decision.
- EPA will continue to work ROCC and incorporate your vision into decision making. EPA will encourage involvement of other community members and groups.
- Community involvement has been essential in the Superfund remedy in Butte. Examples:
    - RMAP requires citizen awareness of the program and voluntary participation *note: This program was expanded to include attic testing and remediation because a citizen reported interior contamination.
    - MT Tech helping with cap stability using native plants
    - CTEC has TAG grant to support a technical advisor for the site. CTEC is involved in ground and surface water and UAO technical discussions
    - Community focus on historical preservation influenced the remedy cleanup.
- Upcoming actions: ongoing partnership with ROCC, CTEC, CLEJ, and other community groups. Public comment period and meetings for potential decision actions, update of public information materials: webpage, fact sheets, Q&A, posters, etc. Ongoing work with the MT Standard newspaper and local media outlets.

Butte Priority Soils Operable Unit (BPSOU)

Is EPA committed to removing tailings and supporting a restored upper silver bow creek?

- EPA supports ROCC's plan for the restoration of upper Silver Bow Creek and will work within its authority, and with other key partners, to incorporate the vision into the design of the remedy as additional cleanup such are considered.
- EPA supports the State's efforts to remove the Parrot Tailings under the restoration program and is working with the State to coordinate the project with the Superfund remedy. To support the effort, EPA approved the release of $16.5 million in excess funds from the Streamside Tailings project.
- EPA is evaluating the Northside Tailings and Diggings East areas for storm water management actions, such as detention/retention or sedimentation basins. These actions may involve waste removal and capping of these areas. EPA is also evaluating removal of the wastes along Blacktail Creek as part of the remedy removal requirements for in-stream sediment, stream banks, and adjacent floodplains.
- EPA will continue to work ROCC and share its vision in the CD negotiations so that everyone is aware of the ROCC proposal. EPA will discuss how, and to what extent, ROCC's vision can be integrated into the remedy.

How can EPA make consent Decree negotiations more transparent?

- CD negotiations is the drafting phase of the plan to implement the remaining portions of the 1996 ROD. Before any final decision is made, EPA will provide the public with the draft plan and encourage the public to submit comments and feedback. EPA will consider all comments before making a final decision.
- *(Optional) In accordance with the EPA Administrator's direction to move more quickly in Superfund remedy implementation enforcement actions, EPA has taken steps to accelerate the enforcement negotiations for implementation of the Butte Priority Soils Operable Unit Record of Decision. EPA's enforcement actions are covered by a judicial order from the federal district court which prohibits the release of any further detail about*

our enforcement actions. EPA will provide for full public input and engagement before final decisions about further cleanup actions in Butte are made as part of this process.

What are the next steps?

EPA is working with the State of Montana, and the Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) including Butte-Silver Bow County (BSB), and Atlantic Richfield Company (AR), to ensure additional remedy components are implemented and will be effective and protective of the Butte community over the long term. Remaining elements to be implemented include:

- Further capping of sites/source areas on the Butte Hill and maintenance of existing caps through the BRES program administered by BSB.
- Additional storm water basins, similar to those successfully used in Missoula Gulch, and other significant best management practices for storm water control.
- Further work to remove contaminated sediments, streambanks, and adjacent floodplain wastes along Blacktail and Silver Bow Creeks. This work is anticipated where Lexington Avenue crosses Blacktail Creek and ends just west of the Slag Wall Canyon.
- Continuation of the RMAP, administered by BSB, and other institutional control improvements
- Continuation of remedy operation and maintenance (O&M), including ground water capture, storm water features, and BRES sites.
- Further investigations will be conducted in such areas as the Butte Reduction Works Smelter Area.

<u>Butte Mine Flooding Operable Unit – Berkeley Pit</u>

What are the ongoing threats of the Berkeley pit?

- The Berkeley Pit is contaminated with acidic water and metals. We've seen some improvement in water quality in recent years with pH rising from 2.6 to 3.4 along with decreases in iron and arsenic. Copper (60,000 ppb) and Zn (600,000 ppb) and other metals are similar to historic levels.

Will the pit overflow?

- The Berkeley Pit will not overflow. Under the remedy, the water will be pumped and treated to keep the water well below the lowest point of the pit's rim (roughly 100 ft) and 50 ft below the point where pit water could flow into the aquifer.

What is the threat to drinking water?

- Butte residents' drinking water is not affected by the Berkeley Pit water. Butte does not get it's drinking water from the local groundwater aquifer but from reservoirs in the surrounding watersheds. There is a groundwater management area to ensure no new wells are used for drinking.

What happens when the Berkeley Pit water hits the critical water level?

- The critical water level (5410 ft) would be better characterized as the secure water level because it is set 50 ft below the level where it could flow into the aquifer. An adequacy review and other activities are ongoing to ensure there is capacity to pump and treat the water at or below that secure level (currently estimated 2023)

Will EPA consider alternative cleanup technologies for the Berkeley Pit?

- For the large volume of water that needs to be treated from the Berkeley Pit, lime treatment is the most effective and reliable way to treat the water.
    - Newer innovative or "alternative" technologies have not been implemented at the large scale required for water treatment at the Berkeley Pit.
    - Alternative treatment technologies are often applicable at smaller volumes and flow rates.
    - However, if an alternative technology can be shown to be equally effective, reliable, safe, and cost-competitive at the treatment volumes required, EPA would consider those technologies.

What is being done to protect migratory birds (2016 mortality of 3 – 4,000 snow geese)?

- EPA is involved in an interagency technical committee to update the Waterfowl Protection Plan that is in place to prevent birds from landing in the Pit and prevent another event like the 2016 goose landing mortality.
    - The committee is made up of representatives of PRPs: Montana Resources and AR; and stakeholders: BSB, DEQ, FWP, MT Tech, National Wildlife Heath Center, USFWS, and the EPA.

- The committee recommended interim pilot measures that are now in place to deter birds. These have been demonstrated and field tested with initial success. Methods include: multi-bang rotating propane canons, lasers laser system, aerial and boat drones; Goose decoys and attraction calls away from the Pit, strobe lights, radar systems, and the Vorex Ring Avian Deterrent (blast of air).

West Side Soils (WSS) Operable Unit

Why has it taken so long to address WSS?

- WSS includes the mining impacted areas in and around the City of Butte that are not included in the BPSOU
- The area of WSS has been sampled in the past as part of the initial effort to characterize environmental contamination as a result of historic mining activities. Initial data did not indicate any immediate human health concerns in this area.
- EPA chose to prioritize areas ("priority soils") to implement a remedy in light of data that indicated areas where the greatest potential threats to human health existed.

What are the next steps?

- EPA is in the process of compiling/reviewing existing data and is scheduled to begin further RI for WSS June 2018.
- A draft RI workplan will be finalized prior to the RI and will likely cover soil, groundwater, and surface water sampling.
- EPA will work with local agencies and the community for access agreements to get the sampling finished as soon as possible.
- The RI timeline can change depending on what is found on site in the initial data collection efforts. For example, further sampling may be required in some areas if significant contamination is found.
- Superfund site boundaries are based on the presence of contamination and the RI will identify the nature and extent of contamination that may be on site and will shape the WSS boundaries.
- Expanding RMAP, including into the WSS operable unit, is an option EPA and Superfund stakeholders are currently evaluating.
- EPA will develop and distribute further updates about the WSS when more information is available.

Who will be the EPA project manager?

- Nikia Greene, EPA RPM in Helena is being considered as the EPA project manager for the West Side Soils Operable Unit (WSS). An RPM for WSS will be established before the Remedial Investigation (RI) begins.

Montana Pole and Treating Plant Superfund Site (MPTP)

What is taking so long? Will EPA take more of a proactive role?

- MT DEQ is the lead agency for MPTP and EPA works closely to support and oversee the cleanup work. We'll defer many of your questions to Dave Bowers, DEQ lead project manager for the site.
- EPA and DEQ both maintain a webpage for the site http: www.epa.gov/superfund/montana-pole//deq.mt.gov/Land/fedsuperfund/mtpole
- A Five-Year Review (5YR) was conducted and a final report released this past summer.
- Past remedy actions have addressed soil and groundwater soil contamination including bioremediation and groundwater treatment.

Dioxins remain on site, how will that be addressed?

- Further work is needed to address doixin in the soils and EPA and DEQ are discussing about what additional remedial actions may needed to address this contamination, e.g., alternative bio-remediation, capping, etc

After remedy completion, will the site be ready reused for industrial uses?

- Currently, the ROD states residential land use will be effectively prohibited and that soil cleanup levels will be protective for anticipated industrial and recreation uses.

Dioxins remain on site, how will that be addressed?

- We may need to look at a more aggressive remediation to change the time frame estimate to address groundwater to ensure the remedy and can fully implemented using currently available resources.

The site has finite funds for cleanup, what happens if the money runs out before cleanup is complete?

- If current resources that support the cleanup expire before full cleanup implementation, EPA will work with DEQ and project stakeholders to secure further resources and ensure the site is protective of human health and the environment. Unsure of what that looks like at this time.

Anaconda Smelter Superfund Site

Why is the cleanup in Anaconda use lower action levels than SBCBA?

- Anaconda action levels are different from other sites because they are based on site specific conditions such as potential exposure pathways, bioavailability, etc

Is there contamination in Butte as a result of the historic Anaconda smelter?

- EPA has not seen data to indicate contamination from the Anaconda Smelter impacted Butte.

Why has the cleanup there been inadequate especially as it relates to soil and attic dust cleanup (round 1 arsenic and round 2 lead) and addressing potential risks at schools and parks?

- AR, under EPA order, has implemented sampling and abatement of residential areas for arsenic and is now implementing further sampling of residential yards and attics for lead.
    - The goal is to sample and clean up all yards over 5 years. There is a schedule and residents can also request. Homes with children are prioritized.
    - Although schools were not tested previously for arsenic, all schools are included in the current cleanup plan for lead. The first schools are scheduled to be sampled this fall.
    - EPA will investigate immediately if any information should come to light that suggests that people are potentially exposed in schools to harmful contamination as a result of historic smelting activities.
    - EPA will also investigate any specific areas of public concern in schools during the next Five Year Review scheduled for 2020.

Additional Briefing and Background

Restore Our Creek – is a coalition of community groups and citizens who support a comprehensive clean-up and restoration of the historic upper Silver Bow Creek in Butte including the removal of the Parrot Tailings, Northside Tailings and Diggings East Tailings. The goal of ROCC is to clean the Silver Bow Creek corridor to restore Silver Bow Creek and create a greenway for public enjoyment. In ROCC's view, this requires the removal of the mining wastes at the Parrot Tailings, Northside Tailings and Diggings East. In their view, removing the tailings and restoring the creek will safeguard protection of superfund cleanup actions downstream to Missoula and Columbia River Basin.

The group started in 2014 as Project Green, a 501C (3) group, invited interested groups and individuals to join in one voice for cleanup and restoration in Butte. The group evolved into the Restore Our Creek Coalition, whose members include Project Green, The Montana Standard, Butte Chamber of Commerce, Butte Local Development Corporation, Butte Natural Resource Council, Butte CTEC (Citizens Technical Environmental Committee), Silver Bow Creek Coalition, Citizens for Labor and Environmental Justice, George Grant Chapter of Trout Unlimited, Indian Peoples Action, Skyline Sportsmen, Southwestern Montana Labor Council, Butte America Foundation, and many other concerned individuals/groups.

ROCC has conducted significant community outreach to develop a conceptual plan with drawings that identify opportunities for restoration of the upper Silver Bow Creek Corridor from Texas Avenue to Montana Street. The vision is a greenway/public-use area with a meandering stream and ponds/wetlands and will likely integrate trails and other recreational features as well as historic/educational interpretation and small business integration.

EPA staff have been attending regular meetings, supported local events, and facilitated meetings with prior RA 6/2016 & 11/2016.

In 2016, ROCC hired a consultant to prepare a report summarizing public involvement efforts and community comments and prepare a draft conceptual plan and design graphics representing the community vision for the reclamation of Silver

Bow Creek corridor. Information from ROCC and other resources were available during the development of the design: Butte-Silver Bow Growth Plan; Butte-Silver Bow Transportation Plan; Butte-Silver Bow Parks and Recreation Master Plan; Butte area Census/Demographics; Butte Area Final Restoration Plan; Butte-Silver Bow Montana Street Bridge Plan; Silver Bow Creek Restoration Plan; Greenway Plan; Regional Historic Preservation Plan—Anaconda-Butte Heritage Corridor

MT Tech's Native Plants Program

EPA is collaborating with Dr. Pal from Montana Tech's Native Plant Program. The goal of this project is to increase native plant diversity, to sustainable "native plant dispersal islands" on the Butte Hill. EPA partners with the program and DEQ, BSB, and CTEC to utilize more native plants to help improve vegetation and enhance diversity on soil caps with the goal to help the long-term survival of the plants and protection of the Superfund remedy in Butte.

Environmental Justice

EPA is committed to addressing Environmental Justice concerns in Butte and is working with local groups to implement a broad and equitable strategy to reach and engage low-income and underserved communities about Superfund issues.

RMAP

EPA considers the RMAP to be the leading remedial component of the residential cleanup in Butte. EPA and DEQ work with the BSB Health Department and project personnel on a weekly basis overseeing the remedial activities conducted by the RMAP. The RMAP targets low-income communities, reaching out to neighborhoods and utilizing the WIC program for blood lead testing.

Partnering with Dr. John Ray and CLEJ, EPA and DEQ supported the development and distribution of "Be Contaminant Smart" brochure that provided information about the contamination and remedy in Butte and how people can be aware of and protect themselves from potentially harmful exposure.

More About Butte

The Silver Bow Creek Butte Area Superfund (SBCBA) site is located in the upper Clark Fork River Basin, Silver Bow and Deer Lodge Counties, Montana. The site includes approximately 26 miles of stream and streamside habitat, the urban centers of Butte and Walkerville, rural areas outside of Butte, the Berkeley Pit and the underground mine workings of the historic Butte Mining District, the former Rocker Timber Framing and Treatment Plant and the treatment/settling lagoons at the Warm Springs Ponds.

The site is currently divided into seven active operable units (OU). EPA has completed four five-year reviews of the site's remedy to ensure that the remedies put in place for each OU are protective of public health and the environment and function as intended by site decision documents.

- **Streamside Tailings OU1** – includes the 26-mile, mine-waste impacted Silver Bow Creek floodplain. Continued protectiveness of the OU1 remedy requires completing implementation of the selected remedy; filling in data gaps; implementing enforceable institutional controls; and updating and implementing the monitoring and maintenance plan.
- **Butte Mine Flooding OU3** – includes contaminated groundwater in the flooded underground mine workings below the city of Butte along with contaminated water in the Berkeley Pit. The West Camp/Travona Mine OU6 was previously part of this OU, but treatment of the West Camp groundwater was transferred to OU8 with the BPSOU ROD. Continued protectiveness of the OU3 remedy requires resolving treated effluent water quality issues before discharge to Silver Bow Creek becomes necessary.
- **Rocker Timber Framing and Treating OU7** – includes soils and groundwater contaminated with arsenic from a former timber treating facility. Continued protectiveness of the OU7 remedy requires ongoing monitoring; continued implementation of institutional controls, site access controls, updated conceptual site model; and operation and maintenance activities.

- **Warm Springs Ponds (WSP) Active Area OU4** – includes the portion of the 2,600-acre WSP that actively treat the entire flow of Silver Bow Creek prior to its confluence with Warm Springs Creek, forming the start of the Clark Fork River. It also includes the reconstructed Mill-Willow Bypass. Continued protectiveness of the OU4 remedy requires remedy implementation progress at other upstream OUs.
- **Butte Priority Soils OU8 (BPSOU)** – includes impacted soils, mine wastes, and contaminated attic dust located within portions of the city of Butte, along with mining-impacted alluvial groundwater and surface water associated with the historic and current Silver Bow Creek floodplain within the city of Butte. To ensure protectiveness, remedy implementation must be completed and municipal storm water contributions to Silver Bow Creek must be addressed.
- **Warm Springs Ponds Inactive Area OU12** – includes the portion of the 2,600-acre WSP that are not part of the active treatment of Silver Bow Creek water. Continued protectiveness of the OU12 remedy requires remedy implementation progress at other upstream OUs.
- **West Side Soils OU13** – includes the mining-impacted areas in and around the city of Butte that are not included in the BPSOU or the permitted active mining area. This OU was not included in the last five-year review.

Contaminants of Concern in Butte

Contaminant	Solid Media	Ground Water	Surface Water
Aluminum			X
Arsenic	X	X	X
Cadmium		X	X
Copper		X	X
Iron			X
Lead	X	X	X
Mercury	X	X	X
Silver			X
Zinc		X	X

A variety of actions have taken place to address the contamination in Butte, including:

- Assessments of risk have been conducted to quantify actual and potential human health risks in tailings, waste rock, yard soils, indoor dust, attic dust, mercury vapor, surface water, and ground water
- Removal of tailings, contaminated soils, and sediment, and placement of these materials in a managed repository, especially along streams, and the establishment of vegetation in the areas affected by removals
- Construction of water treatment plants and treatment of contaminated water
- Capping of contaminated waste dumps and railroad beds
- Revegetation and the establishment of vegetation that meets performance standards in the Butte Reclamation Evaluation System (BRES),
- Installation of stormwater controls
- Capture and treatment of groundwater
- Alternative water supply systems and controlled groundwater areas for the community
- Institutional controls and a residential metals abatement program (RMAP) that provides a comprehensive cleanup of residential yards and attics
- Extensive operation and maintenance
- Education and engagement

The final SBCBA remedies are not complete, and further work to implement the remedies is ongoing. Only one operable unit (OU), Mine Flooding, has a completed treatment plant, and further actions are required under the Mine Flooding consent decree to upgrade and improve that plant. The Streamside Tailings OU remedy is nearly complete. The other OUs still have work to implement under the Records of Decision (RODs).

The protectiveness statements in the FYR are based on data that show that the many of the risk pathways associated with the contamination in Butte have been or will be controlled. Other pathways will be addressed with future actions. The data addressing human health risks in Butte and Walkerville can be found in numerous reports such as the 2015 Construction Completion Report Butte-Silver Bow Health Department Residential Metals Program report, dated February 2016 and the Butte Priority Soils Operable Unit (BPSOU) Public Health Study Phase 1, dated July 2, 2014.

More About Anaconda

The site consists of multiple areas, referred to by EPA as operable units (OUs).

- OU15, Mill Creek: The remedy selected in 1987, included permanently relocating all Mill Creek residents, removing demolition debris and contaminated soils for later disposal, regrading and replanting areas disturbed by relocation/demolition activities, monitoring and maintaining the vegetation, and controlling access to the area. Construction of the remedy finished in late 1988. Operation and maintenance activities are ongoing.
- OU11, Flue Dust: The remedy selected in 1991, included stabilization of about 316,500 cubic yards of flue dust, placement of the treated materials in an engineered repository, long-term maintenance and monitoring, and institutional controls. The remedy required that the repository include a liner, leak detection and collection system, groundwater monitoring wells, and a cap. Construction of the remedy finished in September 1996. Operation and maintenance activities are ongoing.
- OU7, Old Works/East Anaconda Development Area: The remedy selected in 1994, included placement of engineered covers over waste, treatment of soils, surface water controls, upgrades or repairs to streambank levees, replacement or repairs to bridges, institutional controls, long-term monitoring and preservation of historic features. OU7 consists of six subareas. Construction is complete at five of the six areas. Construction at the sixth area, the Industrial Area, is nearly complete.
- OU16, Community Soils: The remedy for residential soils, selected in 1996 and modified in 2013, included removal of arsenic-contaminated soils and replacement with clean soil. This remedy also called for the cleanup of future residential soils through institutional controls. The remedy for commercial/industrial areas and the active railroad area included placement of engineered covers. Construction of the remedy was finished in 2010. Operation and maintenance activities are ongoing.
- The 2013 modification to the Community Soils remedy, included cleanup of lead-contaminated residential soil, expanding the institutional controls program and development of an interior dust abatement program. Implementation of this remedy began in 2015 and is ongoing.
- OU4, Anaconda Regional Water, Waste and Soil: The remedy selected in 1998 and modified in 2011 included consolidation of miscellaneous waste materials, placement of engineered covers over waste management areas, treatment of contaminated soils, storm water controls and institutional controls, including the monitoring and regulation of domestic wells in groundwater areas. A Technical Impracticality Waiver for arsenic in groundwater has been applied to large areas of the site. The OU consists of 15 subareas. Remedial action is ongoing at most of the subareas. Over 10,000 acres have been remediated to date. Construction is expected to be completed over the next 10 years.

Cleanup has been ongoing since late 1980's; over $350 million has been spent on cleanup to date.

- Nearly 1000 residential and commercial properties have been cleaned up to date, with another 1000 to be completed in the next three+ years.
- All domestic wells and/or water supplies have either been tested and/or remediated (treatment units) within the site. Wells will be continued to be sampled/treated.
- Over 3 million cubic yards of waste have been removed from the community and consolidated onto AR property.
- Over 5000 acers of the former smelter facility and disposal areas have been capped and revegetated.
- Nearly 1000 acers of new wetlands have been constructed and another 5000 acers protected.
- Over 12,000 acers of adjacent contaminated soils have been reclaimed and now support wildlife and provide for grazing lands.

- 140,000 feet of stormwater controls have been placed to reduce contaminated sediments from impacting streams, and
- 30,000 feet of stream have been restored providing for a high-quality fishery.
- EPA recently released an ESD for the community soils remedy and a proposed plan for the Anaconda Regional Water, Waste and Soils (ARWWS) 2017. EPA is considering public comments before making a final decision.
- Cleanup work was coordinated with local development partners for current reuse:
  Jack Nicklaus Golf Course; Regional Prison Facility; Peak Power Generating Plant; Campus complex; residential and commercial developments; Reuse of slag materials as a commercial product. A processing facility is currently being constructed to turn slag into proppant and pig iron.

Recent/ongoing Community Involvement

- Website updates and posted monthly progress reports, fact sheets, and technical documents related to the site
- Meetings with community groups e.g., Citizens' Technical Environmental Committee (CTEC); Restore our Creek; Citizen's for Labor and Environmental Justice.
- TAG grant to CTEC and involving them in technical and AOC technical meetings and groundwater discussions.
- Congressional updates to Senator Daines and Tester's office during regular monthly briefings.
- Interviews: 1) local news media 2) with community members and groups
- Community engagement by EPA senior leadership: 2 RA visits in June and Nov 2016; 2017 R8 OCPI Director visit
- Interagency technical committee meetings with scientific stakeholders, and PRPs to update waterfowl protection measures
- Environmental Justice outreach plan for Butte; developed and distributed "Be Contaminant Smart" brochure
- 2016 Five Year Review; developed and distributed final report, summary fact sheet, and Q&A; held multiple public meeting and public availability sessions.
- Public availability sessions to schools and community groups e.g., MT Tech, Butte High School, and Clark Fork Watershed Education Program, Butte Kiwanis, etc.
- Public showings of "Worth the Wait" video documentary of the Butte Area Superfund cleanup

3-day Timeline: RA, ARA MT Visit

Date/time	Event	Location	resources
Sun. 10/29 pm	RA, ARA arrive Helena		
Mon. 10/30 8:30 9:00 – 10:00 10:00 – COB 12:30 – 1:30 2:30 – 3:30	RA, ARA visit MT - Helena Meet with Joe and Carson Meet MT office employees RA ARA schedule RA, ARA Gov Bullock; RA, ARA meeting with AG Fox;	 Joe's office MT Office Wardell room On & off site 1301 East 6th Avenue MT office 215 N. Sanders Street	MT office room & connection Doughnuts Q's & TPs about potential issues MT DEQ, BOG, AG
Tue. 10/31 8:30 – 10:30 10:30 – TBD 10:30 – 2 2 - COB 6:00	RA, ARA in MT - Helena O&G meeting MTBOG; DEQ RA, ARA, JV meet with DEQ brief Butte? 20 mins + E. Helena visit? DEQ meeting RA, ARA Halloween options	 MT Office Wardell room DEQ State Office MT office / E. Helena TBD	Q's & TPs about potential issues TBD
Wed. 11/01 8:00 – 9:30 9:30 – 11:30	RA, ARA travel to Butte RA, ARA, JV, touch base with DEQ and travel to Butte RA, ARA, JV, + DEQ Director Tom Livers, Jenny Chambers meet with Dave Palmer, CEO BSB and John Sesso, BSB Planning Chief	 DEQ State Office 8:00 depart at 8:15 155 W. Granite St. Room 106	Vehicle Q's & TPs about potential issues

11:30 – 12:30	Lunch RA, ARA, AM, JV, Invite Bill Everett, CEO Anaconda-Deer Lodge County	Taco Del Sol? 146 W Park St,	Q's & TPs about potential issues
12:30 – 1:00	RA, ARA, AM meet with MT Standard Newspaper – Editor David McCumber; Susan Dunlap	MT Standard Office - 25 W. Granite St, Butte	Q's & TPs about potential issues
1:00 – 1:30	RA, ARA, AM, JV, NK quick tour – Berkeley Pit; USBC	Berkeley Pit viewing John Wardell Memorial Bridge	Photo op for social media TP, Social media messages TBD Rendezvous with TV crew?
1:30 – 2:30	RA, ARA, JV, RM meet with Butte community members **RA, ARA, AM 2:30 departure for Bozeman**	Butte Chamber of Commerce visitor's center, 1000 George St., Butte MT	Agenda, sign in sheet, flip chart Q&TPs about potential issues Water, juice, coffee, cups, snack
2:30 – 3:00	ROCC, RM, JV, finish meeting with ROCC		ID follow up tasks
3:00	JV, RM depart home		Silver Explorer reserved
5:30	RA, ARA, AM departure for Denver		

Tasks

Task	Lead	Method	Deadline	status
Prep event plan; Q&A	Robert	Word documents	10/30 @ Start of Business	drafted
Coordinate with ROCC: Id and invite guests; secure venue	Robert	Email, phone	10/30	10/25 Venue secured 10/27 guest list final
FYI to DEQ (1 page event plan overview)	Robert	Email	10/30	Delivered 10/30 am
Draft and deliver invitations	Northey Nikia	Email Outlook calendar invite	10/30 @ 9:30 after meeting with RA	Delivered 10/30 am
Assemble meeting packet	Robert	agenda sign in sheet Q&A	10/31 COB	Printed 10/31

Measures/Metrics

- #of community members reached
- # & diversity of groups represented
- If news media, # of key talking points accurately conveyed in # of articles
- Participants feel good faith in EPA community involvement and perceive genuine commitment from the RA
- Key concerns and follow up tasks are identified and addressed.