

## PUBLIC COMMENTS HELD BEFORE THE CASCADE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

PUBLIC MEETING ON REVISED PROPOSED PLAN FOR NEIHART SOIL CLEAN UP,

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

FEB 0 2 2009

TRANSCRIPT OF PUBLIC COMMENTS

MONTANA OFFICE

Great Falls, Montana Tuesday, January 2nd, 2009 10:38 - 11:20 A.M.

## APPEARANCES:

Commissioner Joe Briggs Commissioner Peggy Beltrone Commissioner Bill Salina Scott Brown, EPA Remedial Project Manager Robert Rennick, EPA Michelle Marcu, Attorney at Law, EPA



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MR. RENNICK: Scott, can I say something? that wherever we choose this disposal location, we call it MR. BROWN: Yes, please. 2 a repository, but it's really where are we going to dispose 2 MR. RENNICK: One of the reasons we initially or 3 3 of these waste materials. All of that has to be worked preliminary chose the Carpenter Creek tailings was if 4 4 out. And that is an important part of costing all of this. 5 The reason why these costs are so great is because we will anyone who has gone up Carpenter Creek and driven past have to improve roads. That is not a cost that Cascade them, it's obvious that they're an environmental problem. 6 Every time it rains, snow melts, any kind of snow event 7 County should be expected to bear. However, we would want washes those tailings right into Carpenter Creek, right 8 to work with you to be sure that it meets your specifications and we're not overlooking something that into Belt Creek. So the thinking was we can kill two birds 9 with one stone. If we can create a repository close to 10 we're simply not aware of. So does that answer your 10 11 that location, get that material out of its current 11 question? 12 MR. SUTTON: Pretty much, yeah. As an 12 position in a safe location above Carpenter Creek, then we would have -- we'll make an improvement there, as well as individual, though, I was looking at the repository itself, 13 13 finding a location for material that will come out of whether it's located here or whether you're going to end up 14 14 15 containerizing this stuff and hauling it to Utah or some 15 MR. BROWN: I was too close to the photo. This 16 other repository somewhere else, because of the quantity. 16 is Snow Creek drains into Carpenter Creek. And so MR. BROWN: No, it's not in the cards to haul it 17 17 18 off. So we have to find a repository for it, a safe place, 18 somewhere in this location is where we would expect to locate a repository. 19 19 out of the flood plain and where the property owners, the Let's turn the lights back on now and move into 20 20 landowners are all agreeable and where the county itself. 21 And I believe that it will be outside of the town of 21 questions and answers and public comments. But let's not take too literally the statement that EPA is killing two 22 22 Neihart. 23 birds with one stone. Sir. 23 In the meantime, in order to get this thing 24 moving, we will work with the county and the city, the town 24 MR. CARROLL: My name is Pat Carroll. Have you 25 council, to perhaps find a temporary place to put the soils secured funding for the work you want to do in '09? 6 8 MR. BROWN: Partial funding, yes. We have the for a month or two to stage, sort of a staging area while funding to do the design work. That is going to cost us 2 2 we're finding another location. Did you have a close-up of 3 roughly a half million dollars. We've secured that. And 3 it? 4 MR. RENNICK: Yeah, I do have. 4 over the years, over the past two or three years, since we MR. BROWN: Let's turn the lights out for just a 5 committed almost three-fourths of a million dollars to the 5 initial cleanup that was done in 2004, that was Super Fund moment. This may interest most of you who live up in that 6 6 funding, that came out of the EPA's national Super Fund 7 neck of the woods. I think you recognize this is Carpenter account. There's been a commitment, because of this being 8 8 Creek, just off of the Belt Creek turnoff, a little less a public health issue, not strictly an environmental or than a mile. So from Neihart to this lower tailings deposit on Carpenter Creek is roughly three miles. This is 10 ecological issue, that there would be a commitment to 10 11 the Silver Dike complex, and these are the two large 11 conduct cleanup. Whether we can get all of that funding in two or 12 12 tailing deposits that I know you're all familiar with. 13 three years remains to be seen. But I'm reasonably 13 If we can work with the current property owners 14 confident that we will find the funding for this in the 14 to bring the wastes from the Neihart cleanup and the Belt next couple of years. So we'll transition smoothly from 15 15 Creek tailings deposit into one location, we would like to remedial design into what we call remedial action or the 16 be able to do that. I think that's part of your concern, 16 actual cleanup by late 2009, 2010, and possibly into 2011. 17 Mr. Sutton. Get them out of the flood plain. So inasmuch 17 as we can, we may wish to consolidate the wastes from these Any of our congressional delegates good friends of yours? 18 18 That always helps too. We have a very supportive 19 areas and from Neihart and Belt Creek tailings. If that's 20 not possible and if we can't do that here in 2009, then we 20 congressional delegation. COMMISSIONER BELTRONE: Scott. 21 may have to develop more than one repository. But the 21 MR BROWN: Yes commissioner. 22 22 locations that Bob just spoke about are generally on

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COMMISSIONER BELTRONE: I'm wondering if there

are additional plans for the Queen of the Hill, which seems

to be a culprit in terms of where some of these deposits

with landowners and the forest service.

national forest land, and we examined approximately a dozen

of them. We've got some work to do in terms of working

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MS. PONCELET: Yes, we have. And we covered our area with topsoil and planted it. And it seems to be doing quite well. But I have had some thoughts about how to clean up the area above our cabin, you know, where all of the really yellow stuff comes into Carpenter Creek. I don't know how feasible it would be, but it seems if you were to make some type of a filtration system. And my idea was something like this, and it may not be feasible, but this is what I thought: If you took something like the glory hole and add a layer of some type of rock material, and then burned a bunch of trees in there to have a charcoal layer, and then put your tailings in, another probably gravel area, another charcoal area, another gravel area, and then topsoil and then seeds, and off of that third gravel area have piping come out of there, by the time any type of waters come out of the pit itself, once it's filled, it should be sweet enough to be able to enter into an area without any problem for aquatic life or any type of plant life. I was thinking that may work.

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And until that yellow area is completely

decontaminated, Carpenter Creek will be contaminated, because when it rains and we're sitting there, that creek turns yellow until the rains stop. And then probably an hour later, it's clear again. So that's the main source of contamination. I think, for the entire area.

MR. BROWN: Thank you for that suggestion. And that suggestion is, as simple as it sounds and as inexpensive as that can be, that, in conjunction with wetlands, is often what is used at some of these mining sites. The glory hole itself in the Silver Dike Mine in the two large tailings deposits that you've seen on Carpenter Creek are really, shall we say, phase two or phase three. We want -- they're the reason this is a Super Fund site. But for now, that's an environmental threat that we will address after we can finish the Neihart cleanup. But you're right, they're not disconnected. They're all part of one system, and we just have to deal with them in phases.

MS. PONCELET: I was thinking of that, because transportation is so extremely expensive, any time you're dealing with any type of tailings anywhere, if you transport it to a temporary site and then later have to get funding to transport it to say the glory hole, you are transporting it twice. So if it were possible to come up with something so that the initial move is the permanent move, perhaps that would save quite a bit of money. MR. BROWN: You're absolutely correct. So

22 23 whenever we can, we prefer to pick it up and move it once. And that's what we will strive to do. But we may find that we have to have a staging area. I've been involved in

several other cleanups, where we are using small equipment, because it's only small equipment that you can use in an individual yard, because of the closeness of the properties and fences and trees and things like that. So you take it to one area, stage it, and then it goes to larger trucks after you clean up eight or ten or so. All of those details are the subject of this design work that we're going to be conducting over the next few months.

But I thank you for the comments. That's a very good suggestion, both good suggestions. Are we going to have any public comments?

MS. WALBERG: I have a question. I'm Donna Walberg, and I own a property in Hughesville. Are you going to seal your waste like they did the tailings ponds in Hughesville?

MR. BROWN: Actually the waste that would be -now, you're referring to what was done near Barker Hughesville in the Block P tailings; correct?

MS. WALBERG: St. Joe tailings.

MR. BROWN: Yes. You call them the St. Joe.

MS. WALBERG: And they'll run, moved it all out, and it started to slide, and then they had to reinforce it. And then they sealed it, it looked like a heavy plastic.

MR. BROWN: Yes. Actually there's no under layer there. The old, the old tailings that had slipped off were

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put back up, and then there's a cap over it. Yes, that was well done. We think it's pretty secure. But the repositories of the disposal locations that we choose here will actually have an underlayment beneath them and have leak detection devices. And even that example that you brought out is still a little -- it was not a good location in the first place. I think you know that. Could it slip again? We hope not, but it could. We would like to find something that doesn't have such slope for the waste and material that we're bringing out of Neihart, the Belt Creek tailings, and eventually the Carpenter Creek tailings. So we think it will be an improvement on that design.

I know you have something to say.

COMMISSIONER BELTRONE: I want to wait for anybody else though.

MR. BROWN: Bill.

MR. LEWIS: I'll say a few words. My name is Bill Lewis. I'm the mayor of Neihart. And I speak for the town and the town council and many of the citizens. And we're anxious for you to start this cleanup project and get her done, and hopefully it won't take three years. But you never can tell on these things.

One thing that the town of Neihart has been working on for over two years is to clean up the lead out of our waterline, our old waterline, 120 years old. And it 17

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regarding this new concept that has been added at this late was put in there for the mines, and now it's come back to stage. So we'll continue to move ahead with the need for a 2 bite us, because of the lead joints. soil cleanup, but all I can do for now is to commit to you 3 3 And the other thing that wasn't mentioned at the that I will continue to gather information. And hopefully first hearing was that the waterline is very shallow. And 4 4 we have to let our water plant run 24 hours a day. We have you'll be able to add to our understanding of why EPA 5 should consider that proposal as well. Is that to let it run all the time in the winter so that it won't 6 satisfactory? That's all I can do for now. 7 freeze. It's an expense for the town that we would like to MR. LEWIS: Yes. 8 get rid of. We have put in for grants in various state 8 MR. BROWN: May I ask you a question? We departments, and we have about half of the money for those 9 grants. Out of about 600 some thousand, 612,000, we've got broached this subject a little bit last week up at Neihart, 10 and have you had any new information regarding grant funds, about half of it committed. And we're waiting for the last 11 or is there anything new that you have heard since then? 12 12 piece of the puzzle. We've put in for those funds twice. MR. LEWIS: No, there isn't. I tried to call the But the government didn't give Montana enough money the 13 13 director of the Department of Commerce twice, and he's 14 14 last go around, so we didn't get our money. always in a meeting or at the legislature. And I wanted 15 15 The project is surveyed and ready to go into this information for myself also, because I want to update design stage, which won't take very long. But as long as 16 16 Mike Milburn, our representative in that area, of what's 17 we're cleaning up the lead in the town, we would like to 17 going on. He's very interested in this and has been from clean up all of the lead and include that waterline in 18 18 the get-go. So I wanted to update it, but I haven't had a 19 19 there and be done with it once and for all. I don't know return call from Mr. Predette, I think it is. 20 if this can be done. But if there is a way, we would like 20 MR. BROWN: So you're still gathering information 21 21 to explore it and get other agencies possibly, I don't know 22 too? 22 who that would be, other than some government department MR. LEWIS: Yes. 23 that's got a lot of money. And I think we're going to 23 MR. BROWN: Commissioner. 24 24 hopefully one of those departments will do something for COMMISSIONER BELTRONE: I just wanted to go on 25 25 us. I don't know. It's a long, hard struggle to get grant 20 18 record, since we are being recorded here, that since the 1 1 funds. And I thought it would be a lot easier, but I'm public hearing and the town council discussion, the board 2 2 finding it's really hard. of health also met, and they met last Wednesday. And we 3 3 So if we can include the removal of the lead briefed the board of health what had happened at the public joints in pipeline in this cleanup once and for all, it 4 would make everybody happy. And any of the council members hearing in Neihart. 5 And the public health, the board of health is 6 that want to add to that? very interested, as the town of Neihart and the county 7 MR. BROWN: Well, thank you for that comment, commission, in having a coordianted cleanup that really Mayor. And, as I mentioned earlier, we did hear some 8 8 comments by the town council and by two of the meets the public health goals of the community. And so we 9 do not want to jeopardize the cleanup, but we would like to 10 10 commissioners last week. And I agreed to do whatever formulate, before the comment period concludes, a document research that I could do. Michelle has been doing some 11 11 that we would submit on behalf of the board of health, the 12 research as well. And we really are still in that 12 board of commissioners, and the town council, that outlines 13 13 gathering information mode. And the question, as I perceive it, is that the a response to a cleanup or ideas for cleanup that bring in 14 14 the coordination that we think has been lacking. 15 15 water system related to those aspects of, on a Super Fund And the Super Fund division at EPA we understand 16 project, are they related to why EPA and the state, well, 16 is a very large bureaucracy and covers a very specific 17 17 the EPA in response to the state's request designated this 18 area. But on the ground in Neihart, we have people from 18 a national Super Fund site, and it turns out it's a more.

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EPA Super Fund dealing with us at the same time that EPA

water enforcement is giving out violations. So from the

coordination from within EPA and from within the CDBG

program, the department of commerce. Take a look at the

issues that are facing this community, the complex issues,

which we do believe have roots in the mining operations and

ground level, it looks like there needs to be some

complicated question and answer than we can just come to

information and work with you as much as we can, encourage,

you, Mr. Mayor, and other city council members, to continue

to seek grants for this water system. And if we can assist

in any way, we'll help find those ways. But as it turns out, we're still in this information gathering mode

you today and answer. So we will continue to gather

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that we might be missing some of the nuances of why we're cleaning up the town or what some of the remedies are and what they would be if we didn't have this water system. And the fact that we have the agency saying you're in violation, the water system needs improving; but on the other hand, the Super Fund part of the agency is sort of assuming that that water system is there as a remedy. And we need to explore further the ramifications of that action. Is it something that we can bring together these efforts and do them simultaneously, so that the costs of the whole goes down? Is it something that we can expect to have funding from Super Fund to do, or do we need to ask for an acceleration of the CDBG funds, so that we capture the economy of scale of doing it once? These are some of the things that we're going to be hoping to have some answers for for the end of the month, and then submit what we hope will be viewed as a very clear document to EPA, unified with these three agencies, and we hope that will have impact and will be able to guide the agency in its decision.

So we appreciate you coming. You appreciate Michelle coming from Denver. We will be caucusing after this public hearing, the council and commission and EPA staff and the health department, to see what avenues we might explore. So I just wanted to be on record that we

are convinced there needs to be a unified response to have the public health issues in Neihart captured.

And then secondarily, are there other things that should be done at this time in the community when there will be this disruption and this public investment, and we want to have a chance to take a look at that and have a discussion as well

MR. BROWN: Thank you for those comments. The disruption is an important concern to us too. And the Cascade County health department has been very helpful. So if there's more that we can do, you just let us know. But I think we do agree that we keep in frequent enough communication that we're getting on top of that pretty well. And I think our joint involvement through design and through the actual cleanup will be even better than it has been, so.

And we encourage, we encourage a united comment from the commission, the town council, and the board of health. That would be very helpful. Sir.

MR. GESSAMAN: Ron Gessaman. I'm not directly involved in the Neihart community. I guess I have a couple of concerns that were mentioned here.

A few years ago there was a cleanup in Helena. A few years after the initial cleanup, people had to come up and clean up again. There was a second cleanup. They

hadn't done an adequate job the first time and also some contaminants from the facilities. I would hope that that sort of thing doesn't happen here where we get some cleanup, and then you have to come back later and find new spots.

Second, with regard to this, talking about the water system, you're also stating earlier that you want to control the movement of dirt. Well, if at some future date the city of Neihart has to install a new water system, obviously that's going to involve a lot of dirt movement, and that would negate maybe a lot of your activities with respect to controlling the movement of the dirt, dirt that would be completely contaminated.

Thirdly, it was rather common, years and years ago, to use, not only lead jointed pipe, but totally lead service pipe. In fact, there are service spots in Great Falls where there are still lead service water pipes. So I think that needs to be identified very clearly, because if you do replacements and replacing pipe that you think is only jointed and it's actually pure lead, that needs to be removed ASAP.

Fourthly, overseas in a number of locations where they clean up overseas, they place the waste materials back in the mines using some kind of vitrification agent to stabilize the wastes. And I think that's not very common

here in the US. But from an engineering standpoint, I just don't see why you couldn't do that, especially if you're using some kind of an epoxy cement to stabilize and prevent leaching. And I would like to comment about doing that.

MR. BROWN: Thank you for those four comments. We have considered all of them, and we take your comments to heart. I'll be anxious to see -- did you get those, Joanie?

THE COURT REPORTER: Yes, I did.

MR. BROWN: With respect to reinjecting the mine wastes back into mines, there's limited success using that technology. We've had much greater success -- and your first concern was not having to go back and redo something. Now, we have not thrown that idea of putting waste back into mines. But where we've had as much water as we have moving through all of those shafts and laterals, we're really trying to reduce the amount of waste that water comes in to contact with. And quite a large percent of these mines are discharging very acidic water, if not year round, at least in the spring when the snow melts and the rain is permeating those hillsides. They're ant hills. Those shafts and laterals are everywhere.

So reinjecting wastes into mines has had limited

So reinjecting wastes into mines has had limited success. Doesn't mean that we won't consider that, and there may be some instances where that would be the right

solution. But we've had our best success by finding a dry	1	and the commission. And I do appreciate that relationship
area out of a flood plain and creating something about the		that we have developed. Thank you.
size of a football field, and providing an underlayment,	3	COMMISSIONER SALINA: Thank you.
	4	MR. BROWN: Thank you again for your time.
	5	January 30th, if you have comments in support or in
		opposition, as we've heard today, suggestions for things
certainly take them into more serious consideration as we		that we should be aware of, that's exactly what we need.
		So thank you again.
		(Whereupon, the hearing was concluded at
		11:20 A.M.)
they do? In other words how long have you been doing this		
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because Super Fund has only been in existence for 30 years		
now So unfortunately we are in a learning curve the		
first sounds of decades and some might say wa're still in		
first couple of decades, and some might say we're still in		
slippage many, many years ago. That was before there was		
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Are you aware of situations where they have	1	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
failed?		OT LITE OF MONTANIA
MR. GESSAMAN: This is outside of my area of	3	STATE OF MONTANA ) ) ss.
expertise. Thank you.	4	County of Cascade )
MR. BROWN: Well, thank you for those comments.		I, Joan P. Agamenoni, Court Reporter and Notary
Any other comments? Well, I thank you for coming. And,	6	Public for the State of Montana, residing in Great Falls,
again, I would	7	Montana, do hereby certify:
COMMISSIONER SALINA: Just one general comment.		That I was duly authorized to and did report the
I would like to thank you on behalf of Cascade County and		public hearing in the above-entitled cause; That the foregoing pages of this transcript
Neihart for your demeanor and cooperation on a personal		constitute a true and accurate transcription of my
level. And I think that this is, as Peggy mentioned, many		stenotype notes of said hearing.
times government agencies of this size and scope of the EPA	13	I further certify that I am not an attorney nor
	14	counsel of any of the parties, nor a relative or employee
	15	of any attorney or counsel connected with the action, nor
is unique to Neihart, both the water system and the ground	16	financially interested in the action.
contamination, will offer EPA, hopefully, the ability to		IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand
display an innovative approach to a community that is very		and seal on this the 28th day of January, 2009.
much in need of a total environmental solution. We hope		
	20	/s/
	21	Joan P. Agamenoni
	2150%	Court Reporter
를 다듬어 다음이 하면 하면 이 없는 아니라 아이를 하면 하는 아이를 하는데 하는데 아이를 하는데	22	Notary Public, State of Montana
		Residing in Great Falls, Montana.
COMMISSIONER SALINA: Thank you.  MR. BROWN: But mostly I will continue to work	23 24	My Commission expires: 5/24/2012.
	failed?  MR. GESSAMAN: This is outside of my area of expertise. Thank you.  MR. BROWN: Well, thank you for those comments.  Any other comments? Well, I thank you for coming. And, again, I would	size of a football field, and providing an underlayment, leak protection devices and a cap that you can grow vegetation on.  But thank you for those comments, and we'll certainly take them into more serious consideration as we receive more comments and at the end of our comment period.  Did you want to add something?  MR. GESSAMAN: I wanted to ask, when you did the repositories, do you have a long-term history of how well they do? In other words, how long have you been doing this and what are the results historically as far as leaching?  MR. BROWN: Well, repositories, or disposal areas for Super Fund wastes, really have a limited history, because Super Fund has only been in existence for 30 years now. So, unfortunately, we are in a learning curve the first couple of decades, and some might say we're still in a learning curve. But those repositories that I have personally dealt with, after as many as 20 years, there has not been any movement downward or failures. The failure that she was referring to, that was because there was a slippage many, many years ago. That was before there was Super Fund, and that was just a poor location in the first place.  Are you aware of situations where they have failed?  MR. GESSAMAN: This is outside of my area of expertise. Thank you.  MR. BROWN: Well, thank you for those comments.  Any other comments? Well, I thank you for those comments.  Any other comments? Well, I thank you for dose comments.  I would like to thank you on behalf of Cascade County and Neihart for your demeanor and cooperation on a personal level. And I think that this is, as Peggy mentioned, many times government agencies of this size and scope of the EPA are viewed by citizens as being very ridged and myopic to their approach in problem solving. This situation, which is unique to Neihart, both the water system and the ground contamination, will offer EPA, hopefully, the ability to display an innovative approach to a community that is very much in need of a total environmental solution. We hope that concern i