
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

Eureka Mills Site

Eureka, Utah

September 2007



**U. S. Environmental
Protection Agency
Region VIII**



**Utah Department of
Environmental Quality**

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Overview of the Community Involvement Plan

The purpose of the Superfund Community Involvement Program (CIP) is to ensure two way communications between citizens and the regulatory agencies. The activities described in the CIP for the Eureka Mills Superfund Site located in Eureka, Utah are designed to inform and educate the public about the nature of the environmental issues at the site. We strive to involve the public in the decision-making process. This includes the cleanup alternatives under consideration to address the contamination and the progress being made to implement the remedy.

The federal and state agencies that have primary responsibility for the Eureka Mills site are EPA and the Utah Department of Environmental Quality (UDEQ). Other related government agencies include the Utah Department of Health (UDOH) and the Central Utah Public Health Department. The work being conducted is under the authority of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA Public Law 96-510) commonly referred to as Superfund. This law addresses actual or threatened releases of hazardous substances or contaminants and whether cleanup is necessary. The investigation and any cleanup actions taken must be based on guidance contained in the National Contingency Plan.

The development of the CIP is further guided by the EPA “Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook” dated April 2005. The CIP must be periodically updated to ensure that government officials maintain an awareness of the issues and concerns of the community. EPA conducted interviews with eleven members of the Eureka community representing a broad range of private citizens, local government officials, and community groups. The CIP will be implemented by EPA and the UDEQ.

The CIP is tailored to the specific needs and concerns of the residents of Eureka and identifies the most effective ways to keep the public informed of the work taking place in the area. Active public involvement is crucial to the success of the work being conducted at the site. The major elements of the plan are as follows:

- A description of the lead and arsenic contamination in residential soil and mining areas.
- A geographic, social, and economic background about the community.
- A summary of the comments received during interviews with residents.
- Our plan for keeping the community aware and involved.

Site Description

Geography

The town of Eureka, Juab County is located in central Utah and can be reached by traveling south from Salt Lake City to Santaquin on I-15 and then west on Hwy 6, a total distance of approximately 84 miles (see Figure 1). The town is situated in a small valley at the head of the drainage basin for Eureka Creek, an ephemeral stream that flows into Tanner Creek in the Tintic valley. Several historic floods have occurred as a result of torrential rains flowing along Main St. or Eureka Gulch. The area is classified as a middle latitude continental desert and steppe climate with cold winters and hot summers. The average maximum temperature is 59.2 F and the minimum is 33.7 F. Annual rainfall is 17.02 inches and snowfall is 121.2 inches per year. Soils are light gray to grayish brown abundant with calcium carbonate. Vegetation in the area is dominated by low shrubs, sagebrush and grasses, pinyon-juniper and cedar woodland.

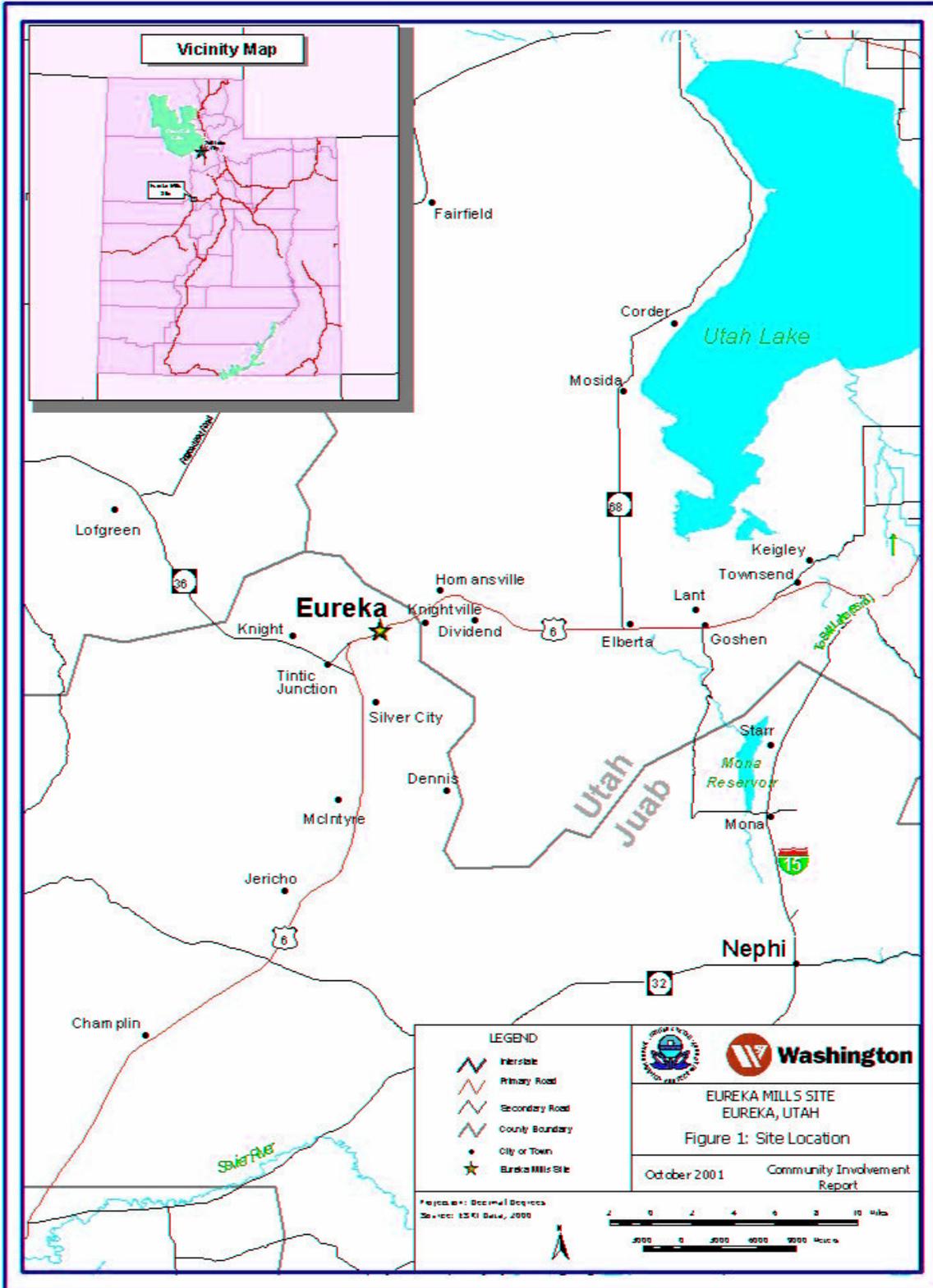
Located in the East Tintic Mountains, Eureka Peak has an elevation of 7,916 ft above sea level and the elevation of the town ranges from 6,350 to 6,580 feet at the eastern summit divide. The East Tintic Mountains are composed of Paleozoic sedimentary rocks and Tertiary igneous rocks. The ores consist of native silver, gold with sulfides and carbonates of lead, copper, iron, zinc, cadmium, and bismuth.

History

The area in and around Eureka is known as the Tintic Mining District and includes other areas of mining activity to the south and east. The name Tintic comes from the Ute tribe whose Chief was named Tintic. In 1856, war erupted between the tribe and local cattlemen resulting in a victory for the settlers in the area. Over 10 years later in 1869, the Tintic mining district was organized with the discovery of ore in the Sunbeam claim registered by a group of Mormon cowboys. A year later, in February of 1870 the first mining claim in Eureka called Eureka Hill would be discovered by settlers looking for firewood.

The Eureka Hill claim was soon followed by the Bullion Beck, the Gemini, and Centennial Eureka mines. Pitching tents in the Eureka Gulch, early settlers from Ireland, Wales and Germany had the spirit and mining skills brought from overseas to bring the precious metals from below the ground. The time period from 1869 to 1890, called the "Rainbow Era," were the formative years of mining development. It was made possible not only by the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869 but primarily by the resiliency and optimism of the miners themselves.

Beginning in 1890 two significant developments assured Eureka's place in history as a population center for the Tintic mining district. A railroad spur was built, and acquisition of a water supply complete with a pump and pipeline enabled Eureka to grow and prosper. The town



incorporated in 1892 and by 1899 had a population of 3500 residents who required the support of the ninety plus commercial and business enterprises located in the town. Chief Consolidated Mining Co. made its appearance in 1909. Walter Fitch, owner of shares in the Little Chief Mining Co., organized the Eureka City Mining Co. and later consolidated the two companies with the intent to mine under the Eureka town. Owners of an acre of ground would receive 1000 shares of stock for mineral rights to the property. By 1922, Chief had become the largest producer of silver in the United States.

Eureka, like many of the other mining regions, suffered from the boom and bust cycles inherent in the mining economy due to the rise and fall of prices for silver and gold. As mining of high grade gold, silver, lead and zinc continued, a number of economic factors, especially high transportation costs, made the development of mills a necessity to process lower grade ore. Although there were many attempts to mill the ore in Eureka, both lower transportation costs and the difficulty in extracting minerals from more complex ores made milling uneconomic.

Throughout the early 1900s up until 1933 the production of ore from the Tintic mining district increased with a peak value in 1925 of \$16,187,583. The low was reached during the depression years of only \$1,881,637 in 1933. The combination of unstable mineral prices, the influence of depression, and the impact of WW II in the country as a whole led to the economic decline of Eureka. The approximate production of precious metals from the Tintic district was 16,654,377 tons in 1976, which was estimated to be worth \$568,620,003. Overall, this district was equal in production of ore to the Park City District and second in the state to Bingham County. The Tintic mining district produced 2,648,000 ounces of gold which is greater than the Mother Lode District of Calaveras County in California.

The town of Eureka was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in March 1979. Today, there are numerous examples of a once prosperous mining district such as old mining structures, massive wood head frames, and the ruins of mills and buildings. The community is very proud about its mining history and wishes to preserve the artifacts and legends of the past.

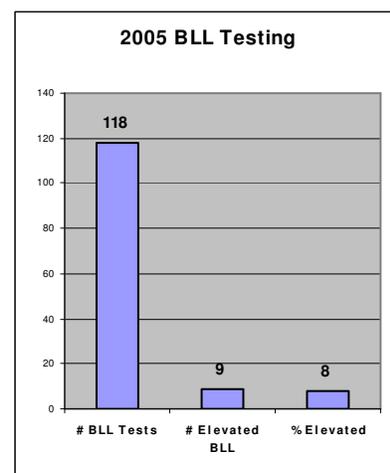
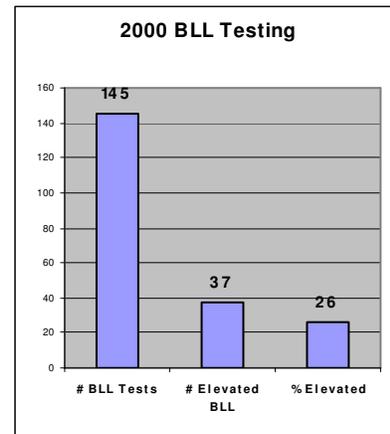
Investigation

Historical mining activities in the area left mine waste piles adjacent to residences and businesses in Eureka. The exposed rock piles left over from mining began to naturally degrade from wind and rain erosion which slowly distributed lead and arsenic to the valley below the mining areas. Human actions such as the transport of the ore to the railway and the use of mine waste as fill material also contributed to the distribution of mine and mill waste through the town. Historical flooding also contributed, for instance, in 1900 the tailing ponds at the Eureka Hill Mill broke and flooded Eureka Gulch with mill waste. The major mines in the area are the Eureka Hill Mine, Bullion Beck Mine, Gemini Mine, Centennial Eureka Mine, Chief No. 1 Mine and the Eagle-Bluebell Mine. There are four significant mill sites as follows: Bullion Beck, Champion Mill, Chief Consolidated Mills, and the Eureka Hill Mill (see Figure 2).

Blood Lead Testing

In July of 2000, the Central Utah Health Department (CUHD) conducted limited blood lead sampling of 18 children in the community. The results of that sampling indicated high levels of blood lead in excess of the 10 µg/dl Center for Disease Control health standard. The high levels of blood lead triggered further investigation by the Utah Department of Health (UDOH) in the fall of 2000. This effort combined both blood lead sampling and a survey on patterns of behavior that may impact lead exposures. Approximately, 238 children and adults were tested. Of these, 28 children and two adults showed elevated blood lead levels. Of the children tested between the ages 6-72 months, 13 had blood lead levels above the standard and between the ages of 6 - 18 years, 15 children had levels above the standard. UDOH has continued to conduct blood lead testing in Eureka on an annual basis and has identified additional children with elevated blood lead levels. In more recent years, lead levels in Eureka have shown to decline as shown in the charts to the right.

In 2007, EPA began a program to test for lead in tap water, household dust and paint in homes where children have been identified as having elevated blood lead levels. The results of this indoor sampling will provide parents with information to reduce potential exposures in the home. If lead is found in the homes, EPA intends to provide information on steps the homeowner may take to address the situation.



Soil Sampling

Results of several sampling programs conducted at the Site indicate the presence of high levels of lead and arsenic. On this basis, EPA listed the Site on the National Priorities List (NPL) in September 2002.

Sampling in 2000 confirmed that metals are present in the mine waste piles, in residential and non-residential soils, and within the interiors of some residences and commercial properties. Lead is the primary contaminant of concern for soils; however, other metals, including arsenic, are also present. Dust samples collected from building interiors show that both lead and arsenic are present in several homes.

EPA collected over 4,200 soils samples from residential and commercial properties during the summer & fall of 2000. The maximum lead concentration detected in surface soils was 18,000 ppm with lead concentrations generally decreasing with depth. The Remedial Investigation (RI) describes the results of the sampling in detail.

EPA has also sampled mine waste piles and non-residential areas in the Eureka valley. Lead concentrations within the mine waste piles ranged from 1000 ppm to 47,806 ppm, while lead in the non-residential areas ranged from 325 ppm to 30,000 ppm. Background lead concentrations for lead in the Eureka area are generally less than 150 ppm.

In addition to the soil characterization, a study was done to determine the type of lead present in Eureka soils. Results indicate that the primary lead type found at the Site is lead carbonate, which is readily absorbed in the body.

Risk Assessment

A Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment (BHHRA) was conducted in 2001 to identify the nature and magnitude of risks posed by mining-related waste to the residents of Eureka. While several metals were determined to be contaminants of concern, lead is the primary contaminant based on current and future health risks. Modeling results indicated that 100% of all properties are above EPA's health-based goal and the predicted incidence of children with elevated blood lead levels greater than 10 µg/dL is 69%.

EPA Removal Actions

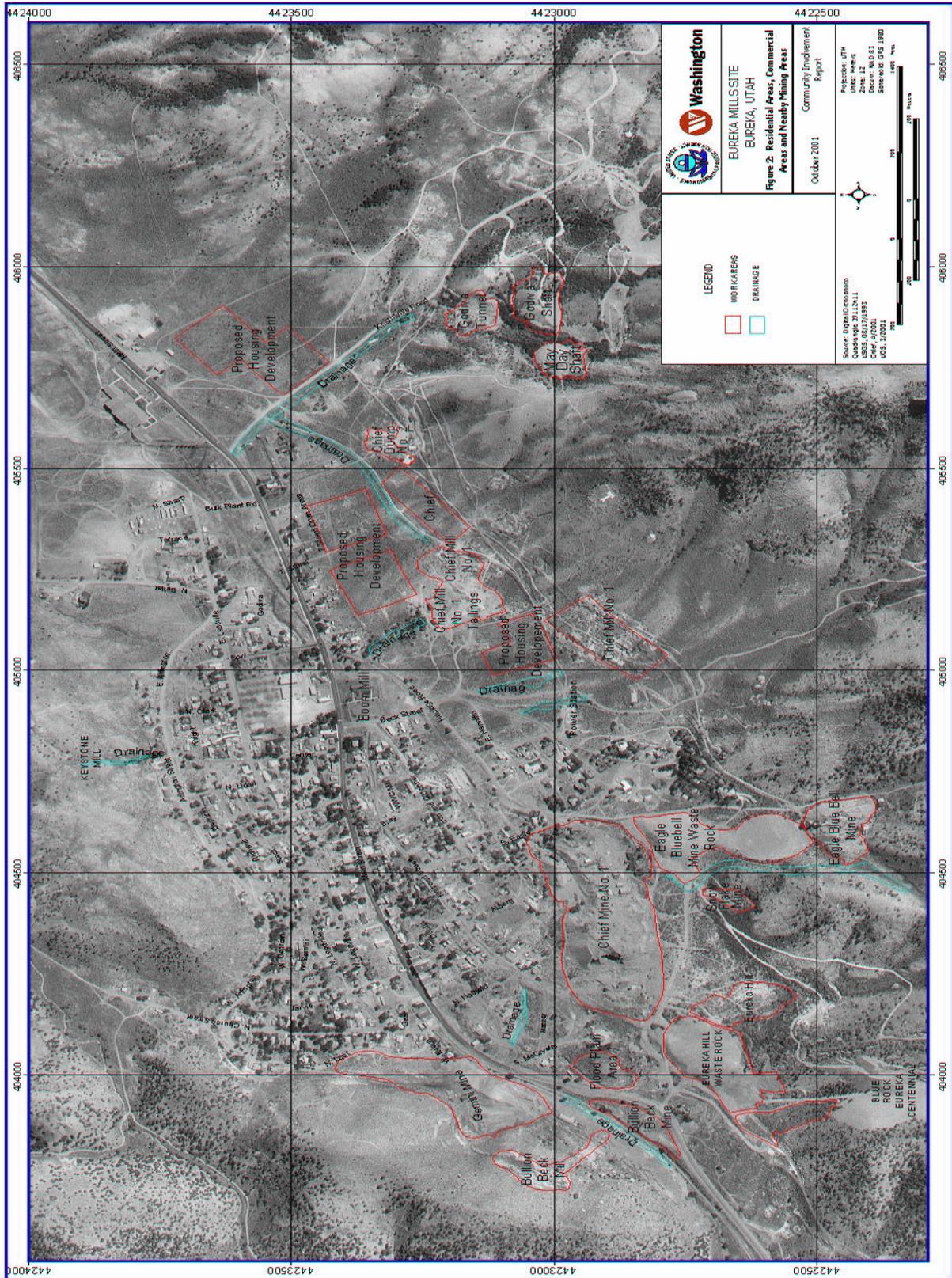
EPA removal efforts began in July of 2000 and continued through 2002 with the identification of the most seriously contaminated lots. Several factors were used to prioritize lots: 1) residences with lead greater than 3000 ppm; 2) residences with children whose blood lead levels are greater than 10 µg/dl; or 3) residences adjacent to lots with high levels of lead and are at or near 3000 ppm (included to prevent recontamination). A total of 71 residential yards were cleaned up during the course of the removal action.

Record of Decision

Based on the results of the RI and the BHHRA, EPA conducted a Feasibility Study (FS) to evaluate various alternatives for addressing the contamination and reducing the risks to acceptable levels. In September, 2002, EPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) selecting a remedy to clean up the residential areas and the mine waste piles and non-residential areas. EPA completed the Remedial Design (RD) and initiated Remedial Action (RA) in the summer of 2003. As of the end of 2006, EPA has completed cleanup on 364 properties and expects to complete another 86 properties by the end of 2007.

In addition to conducting cleanup activities in Eureka, the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. To determine the effect of the cleanup work planned in Eureka, EPA conducted cultural and archeological surveys of the town and surrounding mining areas that would be impacted. Once EPA determined that impacts would occur, the NHPA requires that the impacts be mitigated through enhancement of some other aspect of the historic district. EPA, in consultation with the State Historical Preservation Office (SHPO), UDEQ, and local citizens, restored the Bullion Beck head frame in 2004 and stabilized the Shea Building in 2006/2007 as part of its mitigation effort.

Eureka Mills Site
Community Involvement Plan



Community Outreach

The Eureka community is regularly informed of the work that EPA and UDEQ are doing in the area. EPA and UDEQ routinely update the Eureka City Council at their regularly scheduled meetings. EPA and UDEQ have conducted technical workgroup sessions and other informational public meetings, including site tours, during the cleanup. Fact sheets are distributed whenever there is a noteworthy issue to report to the community and question and answer public ads are placed in the Nebo Reporter on a regular basis.

EPA's field office was relocated in Eureka in 2004. The EPA maintained a Welcome Center in its existing location during and after the move through 2006 to facilitate a smooth transition during the move that would not disrupt community access to EPA and the cleanup crew. The Welcome Center provided an outlet for information about the cleanup, lead contamination, and superfund information in general. The Welcome Center has since closed and EPA now participates in Eureka's annual Tintic Days event providing information about the cleanup and being available to listen to any concerns or comments the community may have.

Community Profile

Juab County covers 3,412 square miles. The city of Eureka is located in the extreme northeast portion of Juab County in the East Tintic Mountains. The county line between Juab and Utah counties is at the eastern incorporated limit of Eureka. The City of Provo is the county seat for Utah County. Nephi (population 4,000) is the Juab county seat and is located 41 miles from Eureka. Other communities near Eureka include Mona and Santaquin. The major population and industrial centers near Eureka include Provo, pop. 102,327 (40 miles northeast) and Salt Lake City, pop. 174,438 (84 miles north).

Population and Growth

In the past decade, Juab County has experienced significant growth. In 2000, the U.S. Bureau of the Census estimated the county population to be 8,238, a 41.6% increase from 1990. The city of Eureka experienced a 36 % change in population during the same time period, with a 2000 population estimate of 766 residents. Because Juab County is in close proximity to the Wasatch Front Metropolitan areas, increased population growth is anticipated over the next 20 years, as demand for additional residential land increases. The Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget has projected a total increase in Juab County population by approximately 80%. The population of Eureka is expected to increase by approximately 27%, or 204 people.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE		
Age Category	Juab County	Eureka
Under age 5	11.2%	9.1%
5-19	30.5%	27.0%
20-44	31.5%	33.8%
45-64	16.9%	18.7%
65 & over	9.8%	11.2%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000

The overall age distribution of residents within Eureka is similar to that of Juab County, while exhibiting a slightly smaller ratio of young residents and slightly higher ratio of elderly. The percent of Eureka's population under the age of 5 equates to 70 children.

Employment and Education

The most recent census data on education (1990) indicates that within Juab County,

43.1% of the population have at least a high school education, while 4.8% have a bachelor's degree or higher. Juab County's public school system consists of five elementary schools, one middle school and three high schools, with a total enrollment of 2,069. Of these schools, two are located in the city of Eureka, providing a total enrollment of 237.

According to the Juab County Community Economic Development Agency, the majority of the labor force (71%) is employed in non-agricultural activities such as trade, government and service industries. While agriculture and tourism are still important facets of the local economy, the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget lists the Juab County School District as the county's largest employer (200-300), along with Central Valley Medical Center (100-200) and Nephi Rubber Products (100-200). Other significant government and private sector employers include Juab County, the city of Nephi, medical service institutions, and manufacturing companies. The per capita income for Juab County as of 1998 was \$14,883 and the employment rate was approximately 95%. During the cleanup, many residents have been hired under contracting positions to assist with the cleanup, providing a local economic benefit to the community of Eureka.

Data collected by the Utah Department of Workforce Services indicates that as of 1999, there were a total of 21 nonagricultural firms in Eureka, employing a total of 178 people. A listing of current business permits issued by the City of Eureka indicates 18 active permits as of 2001. These businesses are a mixture of small retail service, restaurants, and small industry.

Population Characteristics

Population characteristics such as ethnicity, size of household and length of residence can be helpful in describing the nature of a community. The data obtained through the U.S Census Bureau for Eureka and Juab County reflects the stability of the community.

Approximately 97.6% of Eureka's population is Caucasian, 2.3 % (18 people) are of Hispanic origin, and the remainder are American Indian, Asian or other origins. This overall distribution is consistent with the remainder of Juab County.

Information obtained from the Juab County Citizens Survey conducted in 1994 indicated that 80 % percent of the families in Eureka are composed of 4 or less members (49% have two or less members). The larger percentage of one to two member families may be attributed to a higher proportion of older, retired persons. This is reflected in countywide statistics as well, with 36% of Juab County families containing two or less members.

The Citizens Survey also showed that 69% of Eureka's population has resided there for over 20 years, reflecting a great amount of stability within the community. Approximately 17% of the residents have been there 5 years or less, with the remainder having lived in the town between 6 and 20 years. Countywide, 54% of the population has resided in Juab County for 20 years or more, while 24% have relocated to the county within the past 5 years.

Land Use

The Federal Government controls 71.9% (1,569,966 acres) of the land area in Juab County. Federal agencies that manage the land include the Bureau of Land Management (90%), Forest Service (7.0%) and the Fish & Wildlife Department (1.0%). Private ownership of 382,144 acres constitutes 17.5% of total land area, while the State of Utah owns 178,526 acres or 8.18% of the total. The remainder of county land belongs to incorporated cities, the Goshute Reservation, roads and railroad right-of ways. The city of Eureka owns 550 acres (or 0.03%) of county land.

Historically, agriculture has been the predominant land use for eastern Juab County. Range and crop lands are still viable land uses within the county. Presently, the major land use in Mona and Levan is agricultural. Nephi is the most urbanized area within Juab County, thus the main land use is residential in nature. The main land uses identified for Eureka are mining claims, vacant lands and streets.

Community Comments

Overall the community has been both concerned and surprised about the lead contaminant situation. There are some in the community who do not believe that exposure to lead is a problem for human health and, based on recent community interviews, there are some that still feel this way. Many of the residents have lived in the area for their entire lives and do not think they have been affected by lead contamination. Some residents feel the press has portrayed the town of Eureka in a negative way despite requests to present a more balanced description of the situation. This has been of great concern to the residents who are anxious about the way their town is viewed by outsiders. More recently, the Eureka Reporter was taken over and is now called the Nebo Reporter covering not just Eureka but Payson, Santaquin, and other Juab communities. Some community members of Eureka expressed their dissatisfaction with this change and have stated that they no longer read the paper because it does not provide enough focus on Eureka activities. As a result of this change, EPA is working to find alternative approaches to communicating with the Eureka community by increasing mailers and placing posters throughout town about upcoming cleanup activities. EPA will also continue to place information in the Nebo Reporter.

In contrast, there are many residents who have children, grandchildren or nieces/nephews and want EPA and the state to quickly remove the lead contaminated soil because of the fear of impacts to human health. These residents do support the work that is being undertaken and in more recent community interviews, continue to support the cleanup and are looking forward to when they're property will be cleaned. Many residents recently interviewed stated that they were not only pleased with the progress of the cleanup but felt that the cleanup also has improved the aesthetics of the town through road improvements, drainage improvements, landscaping on properties where there was no landscape, and a noticeable increase in wildflowers. Those who support the cleanup work believe that their viewpoints are being heard and respected especially on the details of residential yard cleanup.

EPA conducted eleven community interviews for this revised plan in March and April of 2007. Interviewees' responses to the questions have been summarized into six main topics as follows:

- 1) Awareness of the lead contaminated soil, impacts to ones health, and where to go for information about the cleanup.
- 2) General concerns about the cleanup activities in Eureka.
- 3) Maintaining the integrity of the cleanup now and in the future.
- 4) Impacts to historical structures and how preservation is being addressed.
- 5) Evaluation of ecological risks in and around the town of Eureka.
- 6) How to provide for effective communication with the public.

- 1) ***Awareness of the lead contaminated soil, impacts to ones health, and where to go for information about the cleanup.***

The Eureka Mills cleanup has progressed significantly over the last 6 years since the town of Eureka first became aware of lead concerns on residential and mining properties in 2000. Although many Eureka community members were quite leery of the need for the cleanup, many of those interviewed more recently better understand the need for the cleanup and are very pleased with the progress being made. All interviewees are aware of the Eureka Field Office as the place to visit should they have any questions or want information about the cleanup and impacts that could occur from exposure to lead. Each interviewee expressed that he/she feels comfortable raising any concerns about the cleanup to EPA or any other government or contractor working on the site. A few interviewees find the information that's shared at the Eureka Town Council meetings to be quite helpful in providing an update of the cleanup.

When asked if they were aware of the lead testing events that the Utah Department of Health organizes in Eureka, all interviewees were aware of the events. The Utah Department of Health began organizing lead testing events following a discovery by the Central Utah Health Departments of high lead levels in Eureka residents and in particular children during tested that was conducted in July of 2000. While all interviewees were aware of the lead testing events, some interviewees are still undecided about whether or not lead is causing a problem for children in the area. A few of those interviewed commented that they have lived in Eureka their entire life and raised their children in Eureka and know of no health concerns within their family that would be as a result of being exposed to lead. Some community members believe the high lead levels may be coming from other sources outside of Eureka that are showing up in residents that are new to the area. Some interviewees believe that lead contamination probably varies from house to house because many may not understand that by simply washing your hands you can reduce your risk to lead exposure. There were a few interviewees that felt that the lead testing was for children only and did not know that adults could also be tested.

2) *General concerns about the cleanup activities in Eureka.*

There were many similarities among the concerns that the interviewees had about the work being conducted by EPA/UDEQ. However, the number of concerns has greatly diminished from those that were initially raised when EPA first began cleanup work in Eureka. Whereas in the past, the community mentioned concerns of repository site location, impacts to property values, and what to expect when having their property cleaned, the community is less concerned with the previous issues and more concerned with when their property will be cleaned, when the entire project will be finished, and what will happen in the future when EPA/UDEQ have completed the project. The main highlights of concern are discussed below.

General Comments

- Extremely pleased with how the downtown area is looking.
- Do not like the look of all the rock that was used on some of the mining property and are concerned that all the rock impacts the historical integrity of the mining site that the Town is well known for as well as impacts to the natural aesthetics of the area.

- One interviewee felt that more rocks should be used on residential properties because many people aren't able to maintain their yards and as a result the yards become an eyesore again following cleanup of their property.
- One interviewee expressed concern about the amount of water being used during the cleanup and the impact that may have on the wells in the area.
- Happy to see the Shea Building being saved!
- Another interviewee mentioned concern about the conditions of the roads that are often utilized by the haul trucks.
- One interviewee stated that they were looking forward to the rest of the properties being cleaned.
- Quite a few had no concerns but simply stated: "Keep up the good work!"

3) *Maintaining the integrity of the cleanup now and in the future.*

EPA asked the interviewees if they believed that once EPA/UDEQ has completed the cleanup, that the integrity of the cleanup will be maintained. Most interviewees felt that the integrity of the cleanup would not easily be maintained if left to the City to implement an ordinance. While many interviewees felt that some community members would be respectful of any ordinance to protect the cleanup efforts, there will always be residents that will oppose any existing or new ordinance. The interviewees felt that the City's building permit process should help to eliminate some of the risk of recontamination of a property but that should there be a problem, enforcement to address the problem would probably not occur. Many felt that the City lacks the resources and support from Juab County to enforce local ordinances. All interviewees felt that Juab County does not provide any enforcement support to the City of Eureka. A couple of interviewees felt that with the new Mayor, improvements in how the City addresses concerns in the town will improve and that it will just take time. Some felt that as Eureka becomes more developed and new people move into the area, the City will feel pressure to address existing enforcement issues as well as work to maintain the integrity of the cleanup efforts. Others felt that if there's a cost associated with properly dealing with contaminated dirt, such as a cost to dispose of the dirt, this will also impact whether a resident abides by an ordinance. Many in the community would not be in a financial position to afford the extra cost and may simply dump the dirt on their or someone else's property.

4) *Impacts to historical structures and how preservation is being addressed.*

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties. To determine the effect of the cleanup work planned in Eureka, EPA conducted cultural and archeological surveys of the town and surrounding mining areas that would be impacted. While EPA intends to minimize impacts to the historical integrity of Eureka, the surveys made it clear that some impact was unavoidable. Once it is established that impacts will occur, the NHPA requires that the overall historical impacts be reduced through enhancement of some other aspect of the historic district. EPA recently completed the restoration of the Bullion Beck head frame at the west entrance of Eureka and in consultation with the State Historical Preservation Office (SHPO), UDEQ, and local

citizens, began the undertaking of the work on the Shea Building as part of its mitigation effort. During the community interviews, EPA sought information on the interviewees understanding as to why the Shea Building was being stabilized as part of the cleanup efforts, how the interviewees felt about the decision to stabilize the building, and any future uses they hoped to see take place with the building.

The feedback that EPA received during the interviews regarding the Shea Building showed that some of the interviewees were unaware of the true reasons why EPA was working to stabilize the building. Many thought that EPA was doing work on the building because it was a safety hazard and were not aware of the requirements placed on Federal agencies by NHPA. A majority of the interviewees were quite pleased that the Shea Building would be salvaged and believe the building is an important part of Eureka's past. Some of the more specific comments received were:

- All interviewees stated that it would be good if a business establishment would move into the Shea Building such as a malt shop, restaurant of some sort, grocery market, or health unit.
- One thought it would be nice for it to resemble the business that was located there in the past by having sleeping accommodations upstairs like a B&B and a restaurant downstairs.
- One interviewee has mixed feelings about the work being done on the Shea Building. The interviewee did not think that cleanup money should be spent on the Shea Building but understands the historical value of the building.
- Another interviewee stated that they're really pleased with the headframe.
- One interviewee felt that rather than spend the money on the Shea Building the money would have been better spent by running natural gas to the town. Since money is being spent on the Shea Building, the interviewee would hope that something will come of it but doesn't have any preferences as to what type of business locates there.
- Many interviewees felt no matter what located in the Shea Building, public bathrooms are a necessity.

5) Evaluation of ecological risks in and around the town of Eureka.

EPA has begun an ecological risk assessment for the Eureka Mills Superfund Site. Under the Superfund Law, EPA is required to clean up contamination in ways that will not only protect human health but the environment as well. EPA has begun to assess the environmental risks (e.g., impacts to plants and animals) in Eureka to determine what if any impacts mining may have had on the ecological environment of Eureka. As a component to the ecological assessment EPA sought information from Eureka residents about the types of wildlife they've observed in Eureka, location and time of year in which they see wildlife, where wildlife might be drinking water, any types of special plants they've noticed, as well as general information about local wildlife groups and whether information has been gathered by others groups or organizations on plants and wildlife in Eureka. The following is a summary of responses received during the community interviews.

- The types of wildlife that the interviewees typically see in Eureka are mainly deer and

cottontail rabbit, but a couple of interviewees said they've also seen skunks and one stated that they once saw a cougar. In terms of where the interviewees have observed the wildlife, all interviewees said they've seen wildlife all over Eureka both in the hills and in town. As for what time of year they've typically seen wildlife, most interviewees stated all year round. Few interviewees felt that they see an increase in wildlife during the Spring and Fall.

- No interviewee has observed wildlife drinking from any water source in the Eureka. One interviewee did say that while riding around on an ATV in the hills surrounding the town of Eureka, the interviewee had seen deer drinking from a ravine.
- All interviewees have seen birds in and around town but have not seen any nesting areas. The interviewees have seen a variety of birds including: Snowbirds, Mourning Doves, Pheasant, and Sage Hen. A few interviewees commented that they've notice an influx of Mourning Doves in the last few years and believe it's because of the seed that EPA is putting down on properties to restart vegetation after cleanup.
- When asked whether there were any special plants that the interviewees had observed growing in Eureka most had not notice anything different than what's typically grown in Eureka. A few interviewees stated that they notice more wildflowers where EPA had seeded the ground. Two interviewees believe there is an increase in tumbleweed.
- None of the those residents interviewed had any knowledge of any local wildlife groups in Eureka or the schools and whether any information has been gathered through surveys or other means about the plants and wildlife in Eureka.

6) *How to provide for effective communication with the public.*

The majority of the interviewees stated that the information contained in the newspaper and fact sheets had been very useful and would be a good way to continue communicating with the public. A few interviewees suggested that in addition to placing notices in the newspaper that all information developed to share with the residents of Eureka should also be placed on bulletin boards located at the Post Office, the two gas stations in town and the City Hall. A couple of interviewees attend the town council meetings to get an update on the cleanup activities and find this information to be very useful and would like to see this continue as well. In terms of frequency the majority of interviewees seemed to feel that "as needed" was the best approach. One interviewee encouraged EPA to stop by the newly opened Café stating that the interaction between the EPA and residents that frequent the Café would improve relations and provide a great way to get an update on cleanup activities.

Activities, Objectives, and Timing

The overall goal of EPA/UDEQ's community involvement program is to promote two-way communication between citizens and the federal and state agencies. Additionally, it is intended to provide opportunities for meaningful and active involvement in the process. It also identifies methods for providing timely and appropriate information that responds to residents' questions and concerns. The following plan is based on the results of the 2001 and more recent 2007 community interviews described earlier and it addresses the goals and activities of importance to the community.

1) ACTIVITY: Information Repository and Administrative Record	
<i>Objective:</i>	To provide residents with all documents and resources used by EPA/UDEQ in reaching decisions about the site and its cleanup
<i>Method:</i>	An information repository has been established at Eureka City Hall, located at 15 Church St., Eureka, Utah. Two other locations are at the EPA Regional office located at 999 18 th St. Suite 300, Denver, Colorado 80202 and at UDEQ, 168 North 1950 West, Salt Lake City, Utah 84116.
<i>Timing:</i>	The administrative record was established and opened in August of 2000 at the time of the site investigation. It will remain open until all operating units (OU) and final Record of Decisions (ROD's) are completed. A local information repository was established in March of 2001.
2) ACTIVITY: Prepare and distribute fact sheets, reports and technical summaries	
<i>Objective:</i>	To provide residents with current, timely, accurate information about site activities.
<i>Method:</i>	Fact sheets will be mailed to all parties on the mailing list and to residents with mailboxes in the local Eureka post office. Copies will be available at other key locations including the information repository, city hall, EPA Eureka offices, and information boards at local business establishments (Post Office and service stations). Information will include past, current and upcoming details about site activities as well as Q&A reflecting community concerns.
<i>Timing:</i>	Information will be distributed on an as needed basis throughout the year.
3) ACTIVITY: Public Comment Periods	

<i>Objective:</i>	To give the community an opportunity to review and comment on various EPA/UDEQ documents, in particular proposed plans for cleanup activities. This provides for meaningful involvement in the process and provides EPA/UDEQ with valuable information for use in making decisions.
<i>Method:</i>	Each comment period will be announced by EPA/UDEQ. Public notices will announce the availability of a document, duration of comment period, how and where to submit comments. Notices will be placed in local newspapers and fact sheets including posting at local business establishments.
<i>Timing:</i>	Comment periods will be announced as appropriate. The proposed plan has a requirement for a public comment period of at least 30 days and may be extended if requested for an additional 30 days.
4) ACTIVITY: Public Meetings	
<i>Objective:</i>	To update the community on site developments, address community questions and concerns and to take formal public comment.
<i>Method:</i>	EPA will hold public meetings at the Tintic High School upon availability or the Eureka Memorial Building. EPA/UDEQ will schedule and present information for the community when required and/or based on community interest and provide at least two weeks notice of the scheduled meeting.
<i>Timing:</i>	Both formal and informal public meetings and open houses will be held as needed.
5) ACTIVITY: Responsiveness Summaries	
<i>Objective:</i>	To summarize comments received during comment periods, to document how the Agency has considered those comments and to provide responses to major comments.
<i>Method:</i>	The responsiveness summary will be prepared as part of the ROD on an operable unit or cleanup action. Typically, this document contains an overview, background on community involvement and summary of comments and responses.
<i>Timing:</i>	The responsiveness summary was issued as part of the ROD.
6) ACTIVITY: Technical Assistance Grants	
<i>Objective:</i>	To provide resources for community groups to hire technical advisers who can assist in interpreting technical information and provide expert advice.

<i>Method:</i>	EPA has provided information to both the Eureka City Council and the public at an open house. A public notice has been sent to the local newspapers soliciting interest in a TAG.
<i>Timing:</i>	The community is reminded of this resource availability. No TAG has been applied for as of yet.
7) ACTIVITY: Revise Community Involvement Plan	
<i>Objective:</i>	To identify and address community needs, issues or concerns regarding the site cleanup that are not currently addressed in this CIP
<i>Method:</i>	The revised CIP will be based on community interviews and other comments received at public meetings or through letters or phone/email.
<i>Timing:</i>	The CIP will be revised at a minimum of every three years or as needed until the site is closed out and work has been completed.
8) ACTIVITY: Educate and inform the community about the Superfund process and maintaining the integrity of the cleanup.	
<i>Objective:</i>	Distribute copies of EPA’s policy and fact sheets covering information about the cleanup that is pertinent to the homeowner, including sustaining the integrity of the cleanup after a homeowner’s property has been cleaned, education on as-builts and how best to protect the remedy, how best to avoid lead contamination in one’s home, and information on homeowner and lenders potential liability during a Superfund cleanup. A cover letter will accompany the fact sheets on liability with an explanation of the situation in Eureka. If requested by a resident, an EPA representative will contact a lender or potential buyer of property to explain our policy.
<i>Method:</i>	To disseminate information about the Superfund process, how best to protect the cleanup, and how to protect oneself from lead exposure. To assist the community in real estate transactions to the extent possible by explaining the Superfund process and EPA policy on financial liability for lending institutions. Distribute fact sheets about cleanup activities, provide briefings to City Council and County Commissioners, and participate in Eureka’s annual Tintic Days event.
<i>Timing:</i>	Ongoing
9) ACTIVITY: Media education and outreach	
<i>Objective:</i>	To prevent erroneous or misleading information to be printed about the situation in Eureka and to disseminate accurate information to the community.

<i>Method:</i>	Work proactively with the media to ensure balanced and accurate coverage of the work being conducted. Develop productive relationships with the media to encourage trust and responsibility in reporting on EPA/UDEQ's efforts in the area.
<i>Timing:</i>	Ongoing
10) ACTIVITY: Congressional Relations	
<i>Objective:</i>	Keep Congressional Representatives for Eureka informed of cleanup activities.
<i>Method:</i>	Develop productive relationships with Eureka's Congressional Representatives and provide updates and arrange for site tours of the cleanup activities.
<i>Timing:</i>	Ongoing

Attachment A Contacts

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Region 8
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Utah Department of Health

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Central Utah Public Health Department

Bruce Costa, EHS/MS Health Officer
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Federal Elected Officials

Office of United States Senator Robert F. Bennett
4225 Federal Building
125 South State Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84138
(801) 524-5933

Historic Courthouse Building
51 South University Avenue, #310
Provo, Utah 84601
(801) 379-2525
Fax: (801) 379-3432

Office of United States Senator Orrin G. Hatch
Salt Lake City Office
8402 Federal Building
125 South State Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84138

Historic Courthouse Building
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Office of the Honorable Rob Bishop
U.S. Congressman
1017 Federal Building
324 25th Street
Ogden, UT 84401
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Utah State Representatives

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Representative Darin G Peterson-District 24
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Home: (435) 623-2271
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Juab County Officials

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Chad Winn
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(435) 623-3410
Fax: (435) 623-5936

Eureka City Council

Mayor Hortt Carter
Eureka City Hall
P.O. Box 156
15 North Church Street
Eureka, Utah 84628
(435) 433-6915
Fax: (435) 433-6891

City Council Members

Jay W. Evans

Gary Boswell

Joe Bernini

Brian Underwood

Bill Riley

Patricia Bigler, City Recorder

Media

Salt Lake Tribune

(801) 257-8525

Deseret News

(801) 237-2121

Provo Daily Herald

(801) 373-5489

Nebo Reporter

(801) 465-7910

Attachment B Repository Locations

Repository Locations

- 1) U.S. EPA - Region 8
1595 Wynkoop Street
Denver, Colorado 80202

- 2) UDEQ
168 North 1950 West
Salt Lake City, Utah 84416

- 3) Eureka City Hall
15 N. Church St.
Eureka, Utah 84628

Attachment C Eureka Mills Community Interview Questionnaire March/April 2007

QUESTIONS:

1. Do you understand why EPA is doing the cleanup in Eureka?
2. Do you have any concerns about the work being done in Eureka? Is there anything about the cleanup that you like or dislike?
3. When you want to know what is going on in Eureka or have questions, who do you contact? Have you ever looked at EPA's Superfund website for information?
4. Do you feel you're receiving enough information about the cleanup? Is there other information about the cleanup that you would want to receive from EPA/UDEQ?
5. What is the best way to get information to the community, for instance local radio station, newspaper, fact sheets? Which newspaper or radio station do you read/listen to? Do you think email is an appropriate way to provide information to the community? Do you have access to email and if so, would you be interested in receiving information about the site cleanup?
6. What issues or concerns would you like to see EPA or UDEQ address?
7. Are there issues or decisions with the cleanup that you would like more involvement in?
8. Are you familiar with the restoration of the Shea Building and do you have any thoughts on what might be a good use of the Shea Building? Would you be interested in volunteering on a committee organized by the City or a community group to discuss the future of the Shea building and appropriate uses?
9. Do you think Eureka will see an increase in development once EPA has finished the cleanup? How do you think recontamination of a property should be prevented in the future when new development occurs? Do you think a City ordinance regulating future excavations would work?
10. Are you aware of the types of risks that can occur if a person disturbs an area that's been cleaned? Do you think the community is aware of the types of risks that can occur?
11. Are you aware of the lead level testing events that the Utah Department of Health organizes in Eureka? What are your thoughts on why people in the Eureka may or may not participate in the lead level testing events?

12. Are there other people that we should contact?
13. Is there anything else you would like to add?
14. Would you like to review a draft of the Community Involvement Plan and/or receive a copy of the final CIP?

Eco-Risk Analysis Questions:

Goal: To get at the local knowledge of the types of wildlife in and around the site.

Wildlife Questions:

1. What kind of wildlife do you see in the area?
2. In what locations do you see the wildlife? What time of year do you see this wildlife?
3. Have you seen nesting birds in the area and, if so, what locations?
4. Are you aware of any local wildlife groups or high school classes studying plants or wildlife in the area?
5. Are there any special plants that you are aware of in the area and, if so, where?
6. Are you aware of any plant or wildlife surveys that have been conducted by the state or other groups?
7. Is the wildlife mentioned above ever seen drinking in pools of water in town?