

# Community Relations Plan

## Kelly Camp Mine and Longshot Mine and Mill Sites Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) Clean-Up Project

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Date: 4-22-10

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

**OVERVIEW** .....3

**BACKGROUND** .....4

    Kelly Camp Site Description & History .....4

    Longshot Mine Site Description & History .....5

**SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES** .....6

**HIGHLIGHTS OF PLAN** .....9

**TECHNIQUES AND TIMING** .....10

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RESPONSE** .....11

**APPENDICES**

- A. Project Location Maps**
- B. Interview Responses/Questions**
- C. Contact List and Letters**
- D. News Releases/Updates**
- E. Legal Notices**
- F. Responses/Comments**
- G. References**

Kelly Camp Mine and  
Longshot Mine and Mill Site Sites  
CERCLA Clean-Up Project

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Community Relations Plan

<b>OVERVIEW</b>
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The Kelly Camp and Longshot Mine Sites are specifically located:

- Kelly Camp Site, Ferry County, Washington, on North Fork Trout Creek about 11 miles north of Republic; T38N, R32E, Section 9, SW/4
- Longshot Site, Stevens County, Washington, on South Fork Mill Creek about 11 miles northeast of Colville; T36N, R41E, Section 18, E/2

Location maps of the Sites are in Appendix A.

Both Sites include the remnants of abandoned or inactive mine and/or ore beneficiation facilities. Building foundations are typically all that remain of once substantial mine and mill-related structures. In some cases portions of the collapsed structures are present along with the scattered pieces of equipment or debris. The mines were developed primarily using underground techniques. Consequently, mine openings such as adits, stopes (mined-out ore bodies), shafts, and pits are present, and they represent substantial safety hazards to the public and wildlife. Mine waste in the form of waste rock removed from underground or surface cuts or milling tails are present and contain elevated concentrations of hazardous substances (metals).

The Forest Service has prepared Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analyses (EE/CAs) for the Kelly Camp and Longshot Sites to evaluate alternatives for completing non-time-critical removal actions related to metal contamination therein. The EE/CA reports were prepared in accordance with the provisions of *National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan* (NCP), 40 CFR 300.415(b)(4)(i). These regulations are authorized by and execute the *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act* (CERCLA) of 1980. The EE/CA reports document risks to human health and the environment, evaluate alternatives, and identify a preferred alternative to minimize or eliminate the risks associated with the release of a hazardous substance into the environment or impact on public health and welfare, as outlined in 40 CFR 300.415(b)(2)(i)-(viii).

Copies of the EE/CA reports are posted on the Colville National Forest website:

<http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/colville/projects/cercla/>

## BACKGROUND

This section gives further information about the location, history, and character of the subject Sites.

### **Kelly Camp Mine**

The Kelly Camp Mine Site is an inactive tungsten and copper mine located within the Colville National Forest in Northeast Washington State. Site elevations vary from 4,630 to 4,665 feet above mean sea level (amsl). Site features include:

- Remnants of a mill and other wooden structures
- Two open adits, three shafts, an area of blasted surface rock, and multiple prospect pits and cuts.
- Remnants of cabins and other wooden structures
- Three primary waste rock piles

Access to the Site is from Republic, WA by County Route 270 to the northwest to its junction with County 257; then northeast on County 257 which turns into County 201. Proceed to junction with County 517 and head northwest on 517 to the Forest boundary. At the Forest boundary proceed to the northwest on Forest Service Road 2148 along the North Fork Trout Creek. At approximately 2 miles, turn southeast on the 191 Spur to the Site. Ore from two areas of underground workings (upper and lower workings) was taken off-Site for milling. While ponded water is present on the floor of the upper workings there is no seepage from any of the adits.

This summarizes the ownership and operational history of the Site and the estimated ore production gleaned from various publications (Kelly Camp Site Inspection, URS, 2008).

- 1894 – Location of original mining claim
- 1914 -- Mine area re-staked by Pete and George Wolf and Ted Ward
- Circa-1940 – Ole Aavestrud and Fred Schmeling take ownership of the mining claims
- 1943 – ASARCO leased and operated the property for approximately one year. At this time development work consisted of a westward-trending adit, a shaft inclined to the south, and numerous open cuts (Hunting, 1956).
- 1951 – Property quitclaimed to Charles J. Weller. Ten tons of ore was shipped to the mill in 1951 for pilot tests
- 1952 -- A 25-ton mill was constructed on Lake Curlew.
- 1954 & 1955 – Small, unknown production tonnage was reported these years (Hunting, 1956).

Hunting (1956) reported that the deposit contains a considerable volume of low-grade ore. The main commodities produced at the Site were tungsten, copper, and molybdenum (Derkey and others, 1990). The primary ore minerals at the Site were chalcopyrite, scheelite, magnetite, and molybdenite; gangue minerals include garnet, epidote, and calcite (Derkey and others, 1990). Host rock for the mineralization is calc-silicate gneiss, schist, and quartzite.

Risks to human and ecological receptors at Kelly Camp are associated primarily with high metals concentrations, particularly copper, lead, and silver in waste rock at the upper and lower mine workings. ASARCO is identified as a CERCLA Potential Responsibility Party (PRP) at Kelly Camp Mine. Funding for cleanup of the Site is expected from the ASARCO Bankruptcy, due to Close in December, 2009.

### **Longshot Mine and Mill Site**

The Longshot Mine is an inactive lead-zinc mine and mill, located about 11 miles northeast of Colville, Washington in Stevens County. Site elevation vary from 3,425 to 3,840 feet amsl. Site features include:

- Remnants of a mill and other wooden structures
- Two open adits and one open stope
- Two ponds
- An unprocessed ore bin
- Six waste rock piles
- Three tailings impoundments

Access to the site is via USFS Spur Road 150 from County Road 4954. The site is on a hillside adjacent to an unnamed ephemeral tributary to South Fork Mill Creek. The site is located near the top of a ridge at an elevation of about 3,600 feet. Ore from two adits was processed at the mill and tailings were deposited in a series of three impoundments in the ephemeral drainage. Unprocessed ore is piled in an ore bin at the mill. Water discharges from the lower adit and flows through a small settling pond before disappearing beneath debris surrounding the mill structure. There is a second, larger pond in the ephemeral drainage below the last tailings impoundment. There are six waste rock piles: three near the upper adit, and three near the lower adit and mill. There is a vertical stope near the upper adit that extends into the underground workings. There are several collapsed wooden buildings and piles of debris near the lower adit and along the road to the upper adit.

### Site History

The following summarizes the known operational history of the Longshot Mine:

- 1940 – Discovered by George S. Watson
- 1942 to 1952: Three unpatented claims owned by Robert Ferguson and George Watson of Spokane, Washington (Hunting 1956). The site was leased to Pioneer Mining Co. from 1951 to 1956.
- Development of the site included a 600-foot long crosscut adit with drifts, raises, and stopes (Moen 1976).
- The mill was constructed in 1951 and was capable of processing 40 tons of ore per day (Hunting 1956).

- Ore produced from the Longshot Mine from 1951 to 1955 included 246 tons of total ore composed of 16,330 pounds (lbs) of lead; 20,581 lbs of zinc; 5,094 ounces of silver; and 3 ounces of gold (Moen 1976).
- According to the U.S. Bureau of Mines (1993), the volume of ore processed between 1951 and 1955 was 1,750 tons.

Corporate ownership of the Site was as follows:

- 1951-58 – Pioneer Mining Company
- 1958-87 – Triton Mining Company
- 1987 –Triton Investments, Inc., Stella Mines, Inc.
- 1988-92 – Brush Prairie Minerals, Inc.

Site risks include potential risk to both human and ecological receptors from exposure to high concentrations of metals, particularly lead, in the mine waste. Maximum concentrations of lead in the mine waste (30,000 milligrams per kilogram [mg/kg]) exceeded human and ecological screening criteria by 30 and 600 times. While arsenic in mine waste also poses a slight human health risk at the Site, the maximum detected arsenic concentration is below a risk-based cleanup level that was calculated to be 52 mg/kg. Two areas were identified as hotspots: (1) unprocessed ore in the ore bin, and (2) waste rock pile WR3. Mine waste samples from these two areas contained the highest detected concentrations of several metals, including antimony, cadmium, copper, lead and zinc. Removal of these two hotspots and any additional unprocessed ore that may be present under the wood and metal debris around the mill would significantly decrease the overall human health and ecological risk at the Site. No viable CERCLA PRPs have been identified at the Longshot Site. Cleanup funding will come from appropriated Forest Service funds.

## SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES

**Ferry County:** The nearest town to the Kelly Camp Site is Republic, Washington, located approximately 11 miles to the south. The population of Republic was recorded as 954 at the 2000 Census.

Republic is located near the source of the Sanpoil River in a long valley bordered by the Okanogan Highlands to the west and the Kettle mountain range to the east.

Republic is the site of the Stonerose Interpretive Center and Fossil Site, famous for the Eocene fossils found in a former lake bed at the north end of Republic. At the Ferry County Fairgrounds, located three miles east of town on Washington Highway 20, is the the Ferry County Carousel, originally built between 1895 and 1900. Republic has many businesses lining Clark Avenue (the main street through town), including Anderson’s Grocery, which is over one hundred years old. The Kinross Gold Corporation and Ferry County Memorial Hospital, both operating in Republic, are two of the largest employers in Ferry County

Republic has a rich mining history, having been founded by gold prospectors in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Mining District of Eureka was established after gold was found on Eureka Creek. Philip Creasor platted a townsite to be named Eureka. Another strike was made nearby on Granite Creek. The Great Republic claim, found by Thomas Ryan and Philip Creasor on March 5, 1896, was the highest producer of gold. By 1900 the settlement was booming. A post office was established but postal authorities rejected the name Eureka because there was already a town by that name in Clark County, Washington. The citizens then decided to honor the Great Republic mining claim by proposing the name republic. This name was accepted and the settlement was incorporated as a city on May 22, 1900. It was the sixth city incorporated in eastern Washington.

**Stevens County:** The nearest town to the Site is Colville, Washington, located approximately 11 miles to the southwest. The population of Colville was recorded as 4,988 at the 2000 Census. Colville is the County Seat of Stevens County, Washington which joins Ferry County and Pend Oreille County as northeast Washington. This area of Washington is called the Upper Highlands, with the rolling Selkirk Mountains running north-south. It is part of the northern Rocky Mountains. Two major rivers run north-south through this area: the Columbia River running south and the Pend Oreille River running north.

Colville sits in the Colville River Valley which flows into the Columbia River. The river valley's elevation is 1,584 feet. At the Colville Airport on the east side of town, the elevation is 1,856. The mountains surrounding town include Colville Mountain at 3,375 feet, Mingo Mountain at 5,534 feet, Dominion Mountain at 5,773 feet, and Gillette Mountain at 5,557 feet elevation.

The area is supported by the timber and mining industries, manufacturing, the regional office of the Washington Department of Natural Resources and the Forest Headquarters of the Colville National Forest. Cattle and horse ranching and hay farming are the areas main agricultural industries.

As the crow flies, Colville is 30 miles south of British Columbia, Canada and 40 miles west of the Idaho State line. Traveling roads that must go through passes in these areas takes longer.

The Hudson's Bay Company established Fort Colville near the Kettle Falls fur trading site in 1825. The Oregon boundary dispute (or "Oregon Question") arose as a result of competing British and American claims to the Pacific Northwest region of North America during the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In 1859 the United States Army established a new Fort Colville at Pinkney City, approximately 1.5 miles northeast of the current city of Colville. That fort was abandoned in 1882 and the city was moved to its present location in the Colville River Valley.

Colville, as a town, is claimed to have been founded by John U. Hofstetter, and was officially incorporated on June 7, 1890.

## Chronology of Community Involvement and Project Awareness

The Colville National Forest has maintained good working relationships with local County and City representatives. In general these entities have found compatible and often complimentary positions when dealing with controversial issues.

Prior to development of this Community Relations Plan there has been little contact with local governmental agencies concerning the Longshot Site. This plan identifies actions to involve local officials and alert the general public, including specific user groups, of the potential hazardous conditions now known to exist at the site and planned clean-up actions.

The Colville National Forest completed an Abbreviated Preliminary Assessment (APA) in September 2003. The APA was performed by the Forest Service in accordance with the EPA “Guidance for Performing Preliminary Assessments Under CERCLA”, EPA “Improving Site Assessment: Abbreviated Preliminary Assessments” of 1999, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, and the National Contingency Plan as outlined in 40 CFR Parts 300.410(c)(1)(i-v). The purpose of the assessment was to determine whether or not there was a potential for a release of contaminants to the environment and/or to human health. The purpose of an APA is to determine whether further site characterization is warranted.

The Forest Service retained MSE to perform a Site Inspection (SI) at the Site. The SI was performed in accordance to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) publication, *Guidance for Performing Site Inspections under CERCLA* (EPA, 1992). The purpose of the SI is to determine the potential threat to human health and the environment from issues identified during the APA conducted by the Forest Service at the Site. The work was performed under an existing five-year Forest Service Contract (#53-05K3-4-0024) and in accordance with the Task Order #5MSE24-05-01.

The primary objectives of the SI were to: (1) assess the immediate or potential threat that (mining) wastes pose to human health and/or the environment, and (2) collect sufficient information to support a decision regarding the need for further action. The information was collected in general accordance with CERCLA protocols and documentation requirements for assessments involving hazardous substances. Specifically, as outlined in the EPA CERCLA guidance document (EPA, 1992), “the sampling locations are strategically planned to identify the substances present, determine whether hazardous substances are being released to the environment, and determine whether hazardous substances have impacted specific targets.” The SI field activities included sampling and analysis of soil, waste rock, plant tissue, surface water, and sediment samples from the Site and vicinity. This SI was performed following the Field Operation Plan (FOP) developed by MSE, and approved by the Forest Service. The FOP was developed based on the Statement of Work (SOW) provided by the Forest Service in the request for proposals.

Copies of the above APA, SI and SRA reports are available on the Colville National Forest website: <http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/colville/projects/cercla/>

## Key Community Concerns

Currently community concerns about possible contamination at the Kelly Camp and Longshot Mine and Mill Site sites is nearly nonexistent. Very few people are aware that a problem may exist. Much of the general public does not recognize that historic mining sites may contribute to a potential public health hazard. The bulk of the mining activity occurred before most of the current population was born and there are no known reports of people having suffered adverse health conditions tied to this site.

As the Community Relations Plan is implemented, the public will become informed of potential contamination at the site. There may be individuals and organizations that will become more interested and involved as they learn of this situation. As cleanup efforts are implemented at the site, additional concerns may surface due to the impact those actions may have on the environment.

The popularity of abandoned mine sites for exploration is common in the area. Many people enjoy exploring these sites and reflecting on the way the pioneers of this area lived. Others have found opportunity to camp and picnic at some of these sites because they offer open, relatively flat areas away from crowded recreation facilities. Some mine sites are very popular riding areas for Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) enthusiasts. As clean-up activities occur the site may experience increased interest from curious local residents.

## **HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PLAN**

The community relations program for Longshot Mine and Mill Site is intended to allow Forest users and adjacent communities to learn about and participate in the clean-up effort, without unduly alarming the community about present potential hazards. To be effective, the community relations program must present the project in the light of “a real need to take action” for the benefit of the environment and Forest users, recognizing the impacts it might impose on certain recreational and historic values.

The community relations program provides the following approaches:

1. Enlist the support and participation of local officials in coordinating community relations activities. Appropriate officials to involve in the community relations program include the Ferry County Commissioners; Stevens County Commissioner; Mayors and City Councils of Republic and Colville; and Northeast Tri-County Health District officials. To enlist the support of these officials, orientation meeting(s) will be requested by the Forest Service with the County governments and health district. Regular updates of community reaction and progress with the project will follow. (See Interview Response, Appendix B.)

2. Contact Federal and State Elected Officials. Send letters to provide information and offer to meet with representatives at both the Federal and State levels, as needed. The letters need to reach these officials at the same time County and Local officials are notified. This will be done prior to providing information to the general public. (See Contact List, Appendix C.)
3. Contact Colville, Spokane, and Kalispel Tribes of Indians. Send a letters to the Tribes to provide information and offer to meet with representatives as part of formal consultation. This letter needs to reach the Tribes at the same time County and Local officials are notified. This will also be done prior to providing information to the general public.
4. Advise the general public of the project. Media releases will present factual information about the conditions that exist at Longshot Mine and Mill Site and the timeframe in which cleanup actions will occur. These releases will be designed to inform and not alarm local residents. They will identify ways in which the public can provide input to the project. (See News Releases/Updates, Appendix D.)
5. Official Notices. The official papers of record will be identified and all legal notices will be posted in a timely fashion. (See Legal Notices, Appendix E.)
6. Contact Special Interest Organizations. Send letters outlining the project to organized groups that have shown interest in Forest Service actions or requested they be informed of new projects or proposals. Provide them with the opportunity to comment on the project or otherwise become engaged. (See Contact List, Appendix C.)
7. Let the people “set the pace” for the community relations program. After the initial announcement of this project to governmental officials and the public, the Forest Service will monitor the reaction and response to the project to determine the need for additional contact, either by the Forest Service or by other local officials. The level of public interest will determine if public meetings are warranted. The Forest Service will not be overly aggressive in trying to generate interest in this project, but will provide the public the opportunity to get involved and respond according to their level of interest.

## TECHNIQUES AND TIMING

- Upon approval of the Community Relations Plan by the Forest Supervisor, prepare letters to local, State, Federal, and Tribal leaders (Appendix C). The District Rangers and the Forest Spokesperson to meet with the County Commissioners at their regularly scheduled commission meetings in February, 2010 (refer to Appendix B).
- After meeting with the County Commissioners, a letter will be sent to Northeast Tri-County Health District presenting them with a package of information detailing the

project and test results (Appendix B). Northeast Tri-County Health District was informed of the proposed timetable for the project and planned actions, and their involvement in the project will be invited

- A news release and a Legal Notice will be published in the Republic paper and the Colville Statesman Examiner in February, 2010 alerting the public to the project (refer to Appendix E).
- Information repositories will be established and maintained at the Republic and Three Rivers Ranger District Offices; the Forest Supervisor's office in Colville; and the Republic, and Colville Public Libraries. Fact sheets, technical summaries, site reports (including the Community Relations Plan), and other key documents for this CERCLA project were placed in the information repositories. The complete Administrative Record File for the project is available on the Colville National Forest Internet site accessible to the public (<http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/colville/>) via computer.
- Progress of the project will be monitored and officials will be provided with regular updates and progress reports. The lines of communication will be kept open to all who desire to be informed of the project and specifically with County officials.

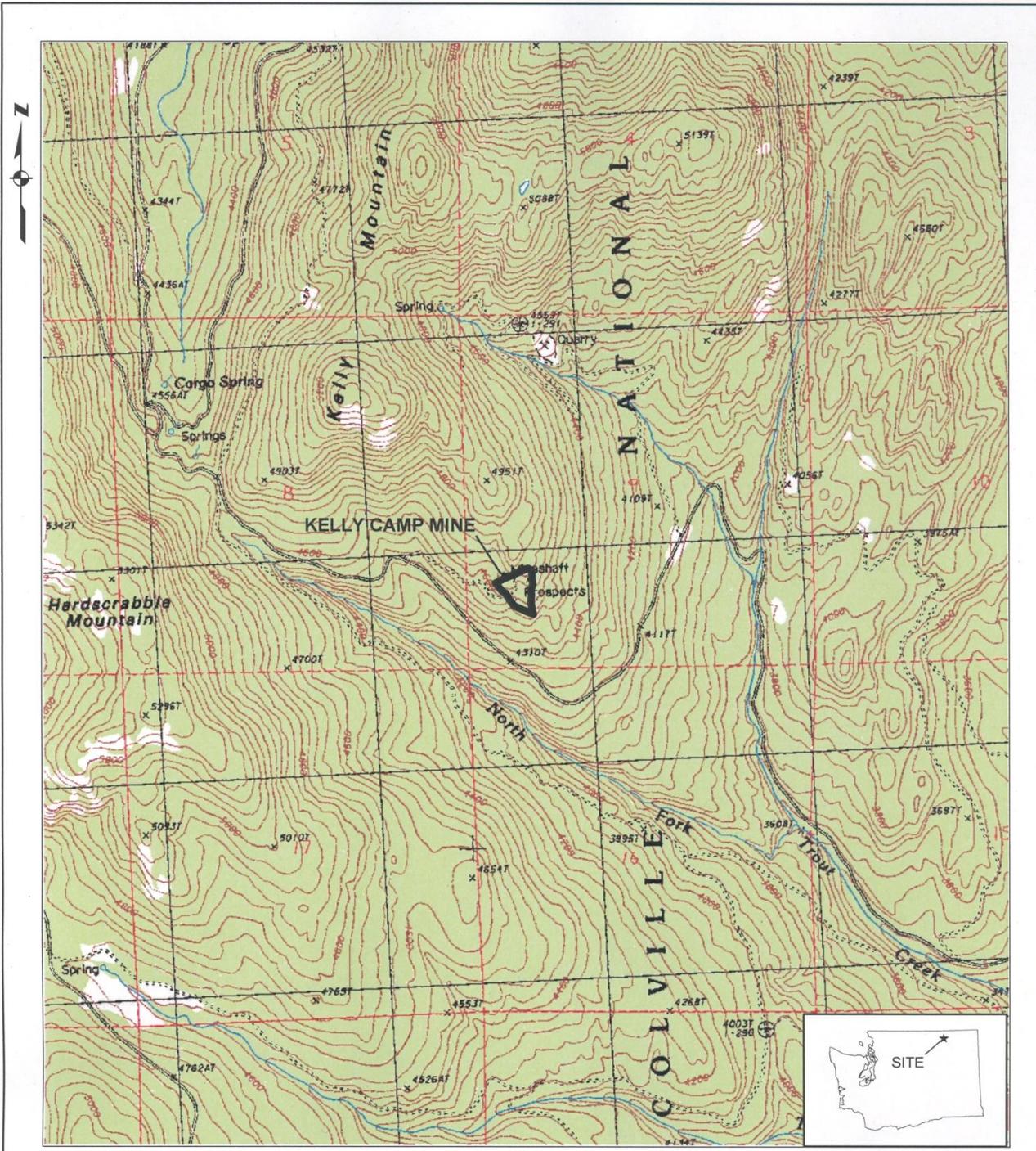
#### **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RESPONSE**

Additional information about this project can be obtained from the following Forest Service sources. Public response to the project is attached as Appendix B of this document.

- Kim DiRienz, Forest Minerals Administrator (Forest Spokesperson)  
Sullivan Lake Ranger District  
12641 Sullivan Lake Rd.  
Metaline Falls, WA 99153  
Phone 509-446-7540  
Email: [kdirienz@fs.fed.us](mailto:kdirienz@fs.fed.us)
- Rod Lentz, On-Scene Coordinator (Technical Contact)  
Okanogan/Wenatchee National Forests  
1240 South Second Ave.  
Okanogan, WA 98840  
Phone 509-826-3274  
Email: [rlentz@fs.fed.us](mailto:rlentz@fs.fed.us)

Information repositories for this project are open for public review at the addresses above or that information can be viewed On-Line at Internet address [http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/colville/forest/projects/kelly\\_camp\\_longshot\\_mine/kelly\\_camp\\_longshot\\_mine](http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/colville/forest/projects/kelly_camp_longshot_mine/kelly_camp_longshot_mine).

**Appendix A**  
**Location Maps**



Source: Bodie Mountain, Washington USGS 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle, 1992.

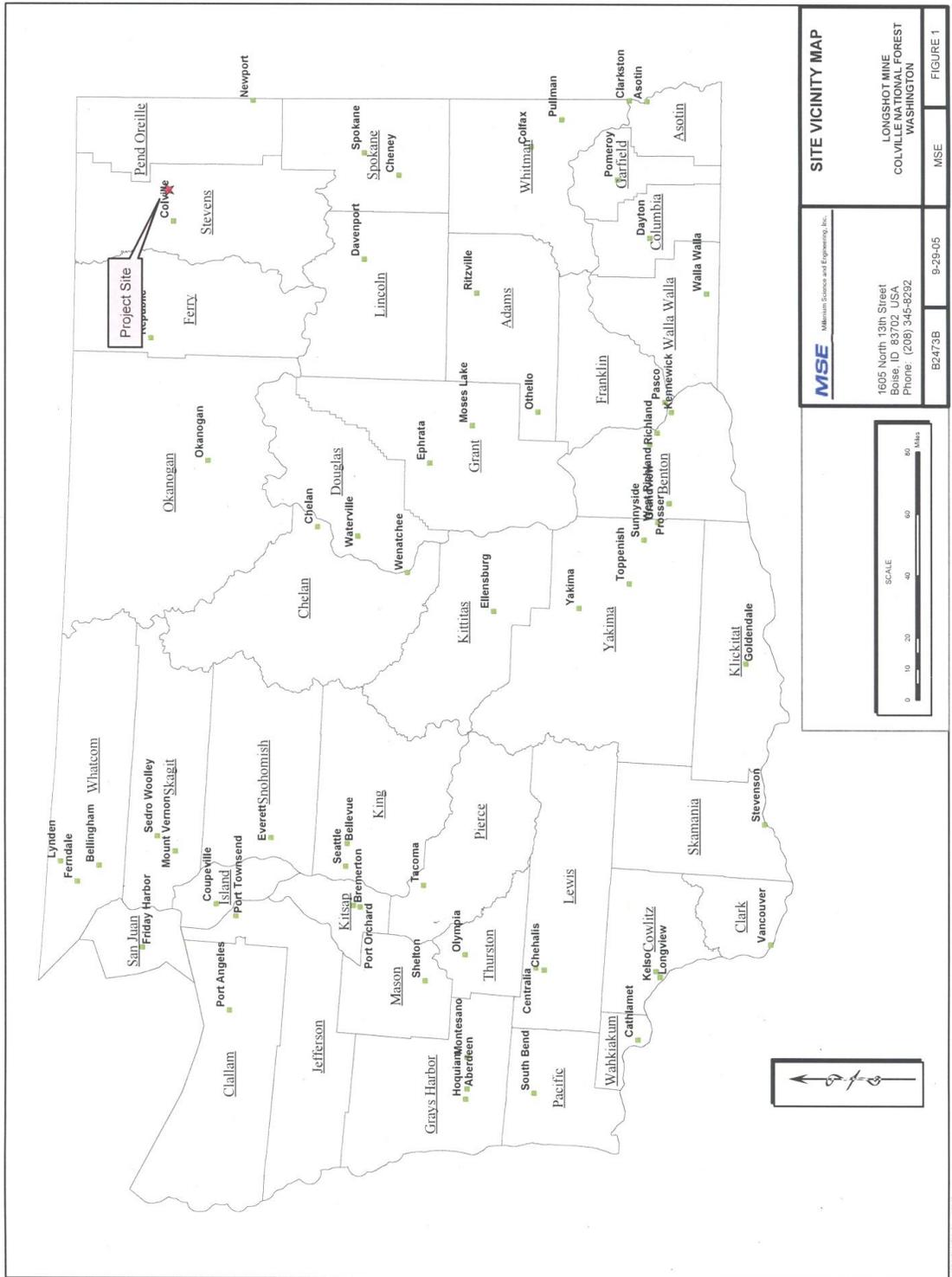


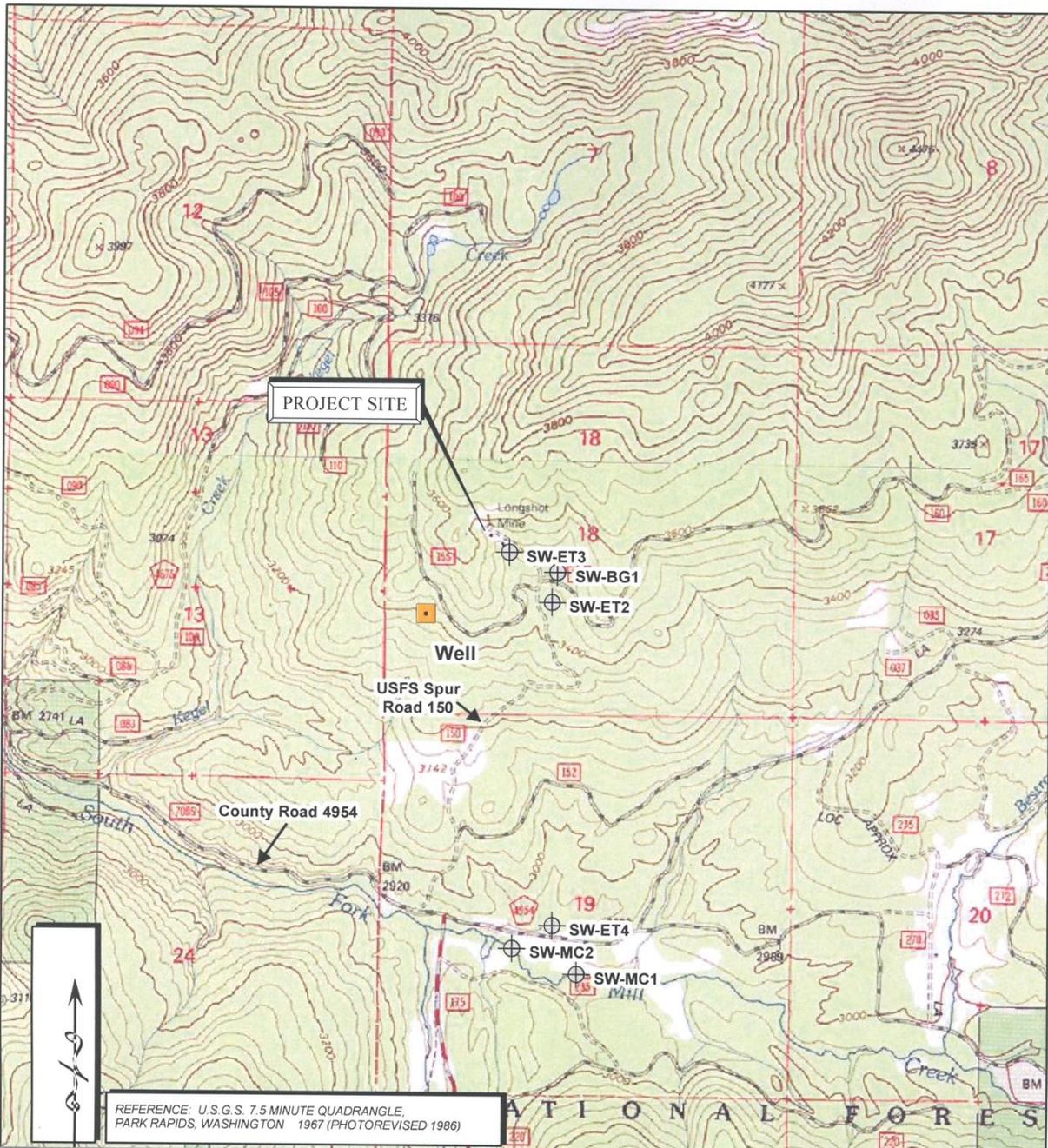
JANUARY 2008  
25696513

VICINITY MAP

UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE  
KELLY CAMP MINE  
REPUBLIC, WASHINGTON

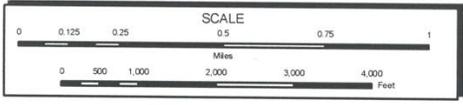
FIGURE 1





**Legend**

- ⊕ Sample Locations
- Well Locations



**MSE** Millenium Science and Engineering, Inc.

1605 North 13th Street  
Boise, ID 83702 USA  
Phone: (208) 345-8292

**SITE LOCATION MAP**

**LONGSHOT MINE  
COLVILLE NATIONAL FOREST  
WASHINGTON**

B2473B	9-9-05	MSE	FIGURE 2
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## Appendix B

### Interview Questions/Responses/Meeting Notes

Initial briefing given to Ferry County Commissioners on December 21, 2009 by Acting District Ranger Franklin Pemberton. Questionnaire (see below) completed during follow-up meeting on March 15, 2010 by District Ranger Linda Ellett-Fee.



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Forest  
Service  
Colville  
National  
Forest

765 South Main  
Colville, WA 99114  
509-684-7000

**KELLY CAMP/LONGSHOT MINES -- SITE STAKEHOLDER QUESTIONNAIRE**

Name: Joe Bond, Brad Miller, Bob Heath  
Title: County Commissioners  
Organization: Ferry County Board of Commissioners

1. Do you have any concerns regarding the Site or the proposed cleanup?

**Has there been an Archeological Survey, and will there be any effects to any archeological sites?**

*(Republic District Ranger, Linda Ellett-Fee told them that the Forest Archeologist, Steve Kramer, has cleared the activity through the State Historic Preservation Office.)*

2. How would you rate the overall level of interest within this community (a) in environmental issues generally (b) in the Site activities? [On scale of 1 (low) to 5 (high)].  
(a) **3.5** (b) **1.5**

3. The USDA Forest Service currently posts Site investigation, evaluation and decision documents on the local Forest Website. Is this adequate to provide you information concerning the Site? Do you have other suggestions or preferences for keeping the public informed?

**No, we appreciate someone coming in and explaining the activity, and keeping us updated. We appreciate Linda giving us a hard copy of the analysis, maps, and having discussion on the project with her. We would like a public notice in the Republic News Miner, the Omak Chronicle, and the Ferry County View.**

*(Linda agreed to give them any updates needed during her monthly meetings with them.)*

4. How would you like to be involved in future activities?

**District Ranger updates, as well as keeping us on the mailing list.**

5. Can you suggest other individuals or groups that should be contacted for additional information?

**Grazing permittees.**

*(Linda told them that Travis Fletcher, Forest Range Program Manager will update the grazing permittees.)*



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- 6. If you would like to be added to a mailing list for future updates on Kelly Camp Site activities, please provide your mail and e-mail addresses.

**We would like to remain on the mailing list.**

Return to: Kim DiRienz, Community Involvement Coordinator, 12391 Sullivan Lake Road, Metline Falls, WA 99153

Questionnaire (see below) completed during meeting on April 19, 2010 by District Ranger Fred Way.



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Forest  
Service

Colville  
National  
Forest

765 South Main  
Colville, WA 99114  
509-684-7000

KELLY CAMP/LONGSHOT MINES -- SITE STAKEHOLDER QUESTIONNAIRE

Name: Malcolm Friedman, Larry Guenther, Merrill Ott

Title: Stevens County Commissioners

Organization: Same

1. Do you have any concerns regarding the Site or the proposed cleanup?  
**Safety and environmental concerns in that order**
2. How would you rate the overall level of interest within this community (a) in environmental issues generally (b) in the Site activities? [On scale of 1 (low) to 5 (high)].  
*(a) 30% concerned, 70% not concerned, people are not that concerned about environmental issues. Rating = 3 (b) people are more concerned about public safety than environmental safety., Rating = 3.*
3. The USDA Forest Service currently posts Site investigation, evaluation and decision documents on the local Forest Website. Is this adequate to provide you information concerning the Site? Do you have other suggestions or preferences for keeping the public informed?  
**They really do not know as they need to research the site. They do not believe that most folks even know that the site exists.**  
**They would rather not have the public informed about these sites as they believe if you tell them about the sites their curiosity will be such to entice them to visit the sites (Merrill's point)**
4. How would you like to be involved in future activities?  
**They would like to be involved "early and frequently".**
5. Can you suggest other individuals or groups that should be contacted for additional information?  
**We need to let Search and Rescue Operations within the County know locations of sites that have not been dealt with. They also wanted to make sure that Laura Skaar, of NW Mining Association, at 509-624-1158 is on our list of contacts.**
6. If you would like to be added to a mailing list for future updates on Azurite Site activities, please provide your mail and e-mail addresses. **They should be on our list.**

Return to: Kim DiRienz, Community Involvement Coordinator, 12391 Sullivan Lake Road, Metaline Falls, WA 99153



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## Appendix C

### Contact List and Contact Letters

## LIST OF CONTACTS AND INTERESTED PARTIES

### A. Tribal Officials

Glen Nenema, Chair  
Kallispel Tribe of Indians  
P.O. Box 39  
Usk, WA 99119

Michael Finely., Business Council Chair  
Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservations  
P.O. Box 150  
Nespelem, WA 99115

Greg Abrahamson, Chair  
Spokane Tribe  
P.O. Box 100  
Wellpinit, WA 99040

### B. Federal Elected Officials

Representative Cathy McMorris-Rogers (509) 684-3481  
555 South Main Street  
Colville, WA 99114

Senator Patty Murray (509) 624-9515  
601 West Main Avenue  
Suite 1213  
Spokane, WA 99201

Senator Maria Cantwell (509) 353-2507  
U.S. Federal Courthouse  
West 920 Riverside  
Suite 697  
Spokane, WA 99201

### C. State Elected Officials

Senator Bob Morton (360) 786-7612  
115D Irv Newhouse Building  
PO Box 40407  
Olympia, WA 98504-0407

Representative Joel Kretz (360) 786-7988  
335A Legislative Building  
PO Box 40600  
Olympia, WA 98504-0060

Representative Shelly Short (360) 786-7908  
422 John L. O'Brien Building  
PO Box 40600  
Olympia, WA 98504-0600

D. Local Elected and Appointed Officials

Ferry County Commissioners (509) 775-5229  
290 E. Tessie Avenue  
Republic, WA 99166

Stevens County Commissioners (509) 684-3751  
215 S. Oak Street  
Colville, WA 99114

Mayor Shirley Couse (509) 775-3216  
P.O. Box 331,  
Republic, WA 99166-0331

Mayor Richard Nichols (509) 684-5095  
170 S. Oak  
Colville, WA 99114

E. Forest Service Officials

Rodney Smoldon (509) 684-7000  
Acting Forest Supervisor  
Colville National Forest  
765 South Main Street  
Colville, WA 99114

Linda Ellett Fee (509) 775-7400  
District Ranger  
Republic Ranger District  
650 East Delaware Avenue  
Republic, WA 99166

Fred Way (509) 738-7700  
District Ranger  
Three Rivers Ranger District  
255 West 11th  
Kettle Falls, WA 99141

F. State and Local Agencies

Northeast Tri-County Health District (509) 684-6209  
240 East Dominion  
PO Box 270  
Colville, WA 99114

Washington Department of Ecology (509) 329-3416  
Grant Pfeifer, Regional Director  
North 4601 Monroe  
Spokane, WA 99205-1295

Washington State Department of Natural Resources (509) 684-7484  
Loren Torgerson, Regional Manager  
PO Box 190  
Colville, WA 99114

G. Community Organizations, Environmental Groups, and Citizens Groups\*

Back Country Horsemen of Washington  
110 W. 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue, PMB 393  
Ellensburg, WA 98926

Ferry County Chapter, Backcountry Horsemen  
P.O. Box 897  
Republic, WA 99166

Republic Chamber of Commerce (509) 755-2704  
65 North Clark Avenue  
PO Box 502  
Republic, WA 99166

Colville Chamber of Commerce (509) 684-5973  
121 East Astor Avenue  
Colville, WA 99114-2813

Northwest Mining Association (509) 624-1158  
10 N Post Street, Suite 305  
Spokane WA 99201

#### H. Media Contacts

The Spokesman Review (Spokane) (509) 459-3805  
999 West Riverside  
Spokane, WA 99201  
Attention: Addy Hatch (City Editor)  
addyh@spokesman.com

The Statesman Examiner (Colville) (509) 684-4567  
PO Box 271  
Colville, WA 99114  
Email for news releases: [publisher@statesmanexaminer.com](mailto:publisher@statesmanexaminer.com)  
Email for legal notices: [legals@statesmanexaminer.com](mailto:legals@statesmanexaminer.com)

The Republic News Miner (509) 775-3558  
70 W. Delaware Avenue  
Republic, WA 99166

The Omak Chronicle (509) 826-1110  
P.O. Box 553  
Omak, WA 98841

The Ferry County View (509) 775-2425  
PO Box 1117  
Republic WA 99166

**File Code:** 2160/2800

**Date:** March 23, 2010

GLEN NENEMA  
CHAIR  
KALISPEL TRIBE OF INDIANS  
PO BOX 39  
USK, WA 99119

Dear Mr. Nenema:

The Forest Service proposes to clean up two former mining sites that pose human and ecological risks: the Kelly Camp mine and the Longshot mine and mill site (Sites). The Sites lie in northern Stevens and Ferry Counties, Washington. Site clean-ups would be performed by the Forest Service under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980; and Federal Executive Order 12580.

We are providing you advance notice of a 30-day comment opportunity on the Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analyses (EE/CAs) for the Kelly Camp and Longshot Sites. I recognize that our local Tribes may have interest and knowledge of cultural uses or properties, concerns about possible effects on historic properties of religious or cultural significance, or information on Treaty reserved rights in the vicinity of these three sites. If you would like to meet with me on a government-to-government basis to discuss information I should be aware of in making an informed decision regarding this proposal, please call my office at (509) 684-7163 to arrange a convenient time.

Specifically, the locations of the Kelly Camp and Longshot Sites are:

- **Kelly Camp Mine.** Ferry County, Washington, on North Fork Trout Creek about 11 miles north of Republic; T38N, R32E, Section 9, SW/4
- **Longshot Mine/Mill.** Longshot Site, Stevens County, Washington, on South Fork Mill Creek about 11 miles northeast of Colville; T36N, R41E, Section 18, E/2

The need for the clean-up is based on the chemical hazards posed by the sites.

**Kelly Camp Mine** - Risks to human and ecological receptors at Kelly Camp are associated primarily with high metals concentrations, particularly copper, lead, and silver in waste rock at the upper and lower mine workings.

**Longshot Mine/Mill** - Site risks include potential risk to both human and ecological receptors from exposure to high concentrations of metals, particularly lead, in the mine waste. Maximum concentrations of lead in the mine waste (30,000 milligrams per kilogram [mg/kg]) exceeded human and ecological screening criteria by 30 and 600 times.



Colville National Forest completed *Abbreviated Preliminary Assessments* (APA) for the Kelly Camp and Longshot Sites in September 2003 and June 2002. The purpose of the assessments was to determine whether or not there was potential for release of contaminants to the environment and/or to humans.

The Forest Service followed-up with *Site Inspections* (SI) and *Streamlined Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessments* (SRA) at the each of the Sites. The purpose of the SIs/SRAs was to determine the potential threat to human health and/or the environment from issues identified during the APA and to assess risks thereto of hazardous substances present at the Sites.

Copies of the above EE/CA, APA, SI, and SRA reports are posted to Colville National Forest website: <http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/colville/projects/cercla/>

If you have questions and/or would like to meet please contact Kim DiRienz, Forest Minerals Administrator, who has been designated Forest Spokesperson for this project at (509) 446-7540 or by e-mail at [kdirienz@fs.fed.us](mailto:kdirienz@fs.fed.us).

If you wish to submit written comments on the EE/CAs for this project, please send them to me at the above address. I appreciate your continued interest in the management of the Colville National Forest.

Sincerely,

/s/ Rodney D. Smoldon  
RODNEY D. SMOLDON  
Forest Supervisor

cc: Steve Kramer  
Kim A DiRienz  
Rodney T Lentz  
Camie L Lindemann  
Frederick L Way  
Linda M Ellett-Fee  
Kevin Lyons Kalispel Cultural Resource Manager

**File Code:** 2160/2800

**Date:** March 23, 2010

Michael Finley  
BUSINESS COUNCIL CHAIR  
CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF THE COLVILLE  
RESERVATION  
PO BOX 150  
NESPELEM, WA 99115

Dear Mr. Finley:

The Forest Service proposes to clean up two former mining sites that pose human and ecological risks: the Kelly Camp mine and the Longshot mine and mill site (Sites). The Sites lie in northern Stevens and Ferry Counties, Washington. Site clean-ups would be performed by the Forest Service under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980; and Federal Executive Order 12580.

We are providing you advance notice of a 30-day comment opportunity on the Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analyses (EE/CAs) for the Kelly Camp and Longshot Sites. I recognize that our local Tribes may have interest and knowledge of cultural uses or properties, concerns about possible effects on historic properties of religious or cultural significance, or information on Treaty reserved rights in the vicinity of these three sites. If you would like to meet with me on a government-to-government basis to discuss information I should be aware of in making an informed decision regarding this proposal, please call my office at (509) 684-7163 to arrange a convenient time.

Specifically, the locations of the Kelly Camp and Longshot Sites are:

- **Kelly Camp Mine.** Ferry County, Washington, on North Fork Trout Creek about 11 miles north of Republic; T38N, R32E, Section 9, SW/4
- **Longshot Mine/Mill.** Longshot Site, Stevens County, Washington, on South Fork Mill Creek about 11 miles northeast of Colville; T36N, R41E, Section 18, E/2

The need for the clean-up is based on the chemical hazards posed by the sites.

**Kelly Camp Mine** - Risks to human and ecological receptors at Kelly Camp are associated primarily with high metals concentrations, particularly copper, lead, and silver in waste rock at the upper and lower mine workings.

**Longshot Mine/Mill** - Site risks include potential risk to both human and ecological receptors from exposure to high concentrations of metals, particularly lead, in the mine waste. Maximum concentrations of lead in the mine waste (30,000 milligrams per kilogram [mg/kg]) exceeded human and ecological screening criteria by 30 and 600 times.



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The Forest Service followed-up with *Site Inspections* (SI) and *Streamlined Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessments* (SRA) at the each of the Sites. The purpose of the SIs/SRAs was to determine the potential threat to human health and/or the environment from issues identified during the APA and to assess risks thereto of hazardous substances present at the Sites.

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If you have questions and/or would like to meet please contact Kim DiRienz, Forest Minerals Administrator, who has been designated Forest Spokesperson for this project at (509) 446-7540 or by e-mail at [kdirienz@fs.fed.us](mailto:kdirienz@fs.fed.us).

If you wish to submit written comments on the EE/CAs for this project, please send them to me at the above address. I appreciate your continued interest in the management of the Colville National Forest.

Sincerely,

/s/ Rodney D. Smoldon  
RODNEY D. SMOLDON  
Forest Supervisor

cc: Steve Kramer  
Kim A DiRienz  
Rodney T Lentz  
Camie L Lindemann  
Frederick L Way  
Linda M Ellett-Fee  
Camille Pleasants THPO  
Cary Tonasket CCT NEPA

**File Code:** 2160/2800

**Date:** March 23, 2010

GREG ABRAHAMSON  
CHAIR  
SPOKANE TRIBE  
PO BOX 100  
WELLPINIT, WA 99040

Dear Mr. Abrahamson:

The Forest Service is proposing to clean up two former mining sites that pose human and ecological risks: the Kelly Camp mine and the Longshot mine and mill site (Sites). The Sites lie in northern Stevens and Ferry Counties, Washington. Site clean-ups would be performed by the Forest Service under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980; and Federal Executive Order 12580.

We are providing you advance notice of a 30-day comment opportunity on the Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analyses (EE/CAs) for the Kelly Camp and Longshot Sites. I recognize that our local Tribes may have interest and knowledge of cultural uses or properties, concerns about possible effects on historic properties of religious or cultural significance, or information on Treaty reserved rights in the vicinity of these three sites. If you would like to meet with me on a government-to-government basis to discuss information I should be aware of in making an informed decision regarding this proposal, please call my office at (509) 684-7163 to arrange a convenient time.

Specifically, the locations of the Kelly Camp and Longshot Sites are:

- **Kelly Camp Mine.** Ferry County, Washington, on North Fork Trout Creek about 11 miles north of Republic; T38N, R32E, Section 9, SW/4
- **Longshot Mine/Mill.** Longshot Site, Stevens County, Washington, on South Fork Mill Creek about 11 miles northeast of Colville; T36N, R41E, Section 18, E/2

The need for the clean-up is based on the chemical hazards posed by the sites.

**Kelly Camp Mine** - Risks to human and ecological receptors at Kelly Camp are associated primarily with high metals concentrations, particularly copper, lead, and silver in waste rock at the upper and lower mine workings.

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The Colville National Forest completed *Abbreviated Preliminary Assessments* (APA) for the Kelly Camp and Longshot Sites in September 2003 and June 2002. The purpose of the assessments was to determine whether or not there was potential for release of contaminants to the environment and/or to humans.

The Forest Service followed-up with *Site Inspections* (SI) and *Streamlined Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessments* (SRA) at the each of the Sites. The purpose of the SIs/SRAs was to determine the potential threat to human health and/or the environment from issues identified during the APA and to assess risks thereto of hazardous substances present at the Sites.

Copies of the above EE/CA, APA, SI, and SRA reports are posted to Colville National Forest website: <http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/colville/projects/cercla/>

If you have questions and/or would like to meet please contact Kim DiRienz, Forest Minerals Administrator, who has been designated Forest Spokesperson for this project at (509) 446-7540 or by e-mail at [kdirienz@fs.fed.us](mailto:kdirienz@fs.fed.us).

If you wish to submit written comments on the EE/CAs for this project, please send them to me at the above address. I appreciate your continued interest in the management of the Colville National Forest.

Sincerely,

/s/ Rodney D. Smoldon  
RODNEY D. SMOLDON  
Forest Supervisor

cc: Steve Kramer  
Kim A DiRienz  
Camie L Lindemann  
Rodney T Lentz  
Linda M Ellett-Fee  
Frederick L Way  
Randy Abrahamson THPO

## Appendix D

### News Releases/Updates



# News Release

Colville National Forest  
Public Affairs Office  
765 South Main Street  
Colville, WA 99114

**Contact:** Franklin Pemberton  
(509) 684-7177  
Elisha Kirby  
(509) 684-7174

**For Immediate Release: April 23, 2010**

Contact: Rod Lentz (509) 826-3274

## **Comments sought on Kelly Camp and Longshot Mine and Mill Site Clean Up**

The Colville National Forest is proposing projects that would clean up and restore the Kelly Camp Mine Site and the Longshot Mine and Mill Site. The Kelly Camp Mine site is located on North Fork Trout Creek about 11 miles north of Republic, Washington. The Longshot Mine and Mill site is located on South Fork Mill Creek about 11 miles northeast of Colville, Washington. These projects would be undertaken under provisions of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA).

The Kelly Camp and Longshot mines were active in the 1940s and 1950s. No current claimants have been found for either mine. Although the United States is not liable for contamination left behind on National Forest System lands by miners operating under the 1872 Mining Law, the Colville National Forest is proposing these projects to minimize risks to humans and wildlife.

The Kelly Camp Mine site contains a main working stope (a steplike excavation made in a mine to extract ore), consisting of two adits (horizontal entrances), two shafts, and a waste rock pile (referred to as the upper waste rock pile); a lower adit and waste rock pile (referred to as the lower waste rock pile); a blast rock pile and miscellaneous workings – seven open cuts, trenches and pits, and waste soil piles associated with these excavations. A site inspection of the Kelly Camp Mine site and subsequent Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis (EECA), dated December, 2009, determined

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THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (USDA) PROHIBITS DISCRIMINATION IN ITS PROGRAMS ON THE BASIS OF RACE, COLOR, NATIONAL ORIGIN, SEX, RELIGION, AGE, DISABILITY, POLITICAL BELIEFS, AND MARITAL OR FAMILIAL STATUS. (NOT ALL PROHIBITED BASES APPLY TO ALL PROGRAMS.) PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES WHO REQUIRE ALTERNATIVE MEANS OF COMMUNICATION OF PROGRAM INFORMATION (BRAILLE, LARGE PRINT, AUDIOTAPE, ETC.) SHOULD CONTACT USDA'S TARGET CENTER AT 202-720-2600 (VOICE AND TDD). TO FILE A COMPLAINT, WRITE THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON DC 20250, OR CALL 1-800-245-6340 (VOICE) OR (202) 720-1127 (TDD). USDA IS AN EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER.

that there were high concentrations of twelve metals in the mine waste which pose a potential wildlife health risk.

-MORE-

The proposed project for the Kelly Camp Mine site would consolidate waste rock from the lower pile with material at the upper pile and would then cap the combined material with clean soil. The exploration cuts, trenches and pits would be backfilled with material from the waste soil piles associated with them. Bat-friendly gates would be installed in the adits and stope to provide for public safety by eliminating access to these physical hazards.

The Longshot Mine and Mill site contains remnants of a mill and other wooden structures, two open adits, including one with discharge, one open stope, two ponds, an unprocessed ore bin, six waste rock piles, and three tailings impoundments. A site inspection of the Longshot Mine and Mill site and subsequent Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis (EECA), dated November 12, 2008, determined that there were high concentrations of lead and other metals in the mine waste which pose a potential human health risk.

Under the Longshot Mine and Mill site project, the partially collapsed mill structure would be demolished and the wood and metal debris would be hauled to the Stevens county Landfill for disposal. Unprocessed ore material would be excavated from the ore bin at the mill site and from beneath the wood and metal debris around the mill foundation. Waste rock from another pile near a lower adit would also be excavated. The excavated material would be placed and compacted in the existing stope and would be capped with a layer of clean soil. A cable net would be installed over the partially filled stope and bat-friendly gates would be installed in an upper and lower adit to provide for public safety by preventing access. In addition, an earthen, V-shaped diversion channel, about 150 feet long, would be excavated along the uphill edge of the stope to intercept surface water run-off. All

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disturbed areas would be seeded and fertilized and about 900 feet of access road would be ripped and seeded to complete the project.

Interested citizens have until May 31, 2010 to provide comments on the EECAs, which include a human health and ecological risk assessment for the Kelly Camp and Longshot Mine and Mill sites. Copies of the Kelly Camp EECA are available for review at the Republic Library and the Republic Ranger District office. Copies of the Longshot Mine and Mill site EECA are available for review at the Colville Library and Three Rivers Ranger District office in Kettle Falls.

-MORE-

Copies of both EECAs are also located at the Colville National Forest Headquarters in Colville and online at [www.fs.fed.us/r6/colville](http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/colville).

Written comments can be sent to: Laura Jo West, Forest Supervisor of the Colville National Forest, 765 South Main Street, Colville, WA 99114. E-mail comments may be sent to forest minerals administrator Kim Di Rienz at [kdirienz@fs.fed.us](mailto:kdirienz@fs.fed.us). For additional information, contact project coordinator Rod Lentz, at the Okanogan Wenatchee National Forest, 1240 South Second Avenue, Okanogan, WA 98840, phone (509) 826-3274, email [rlentz@fs.fed.us](mailto:rlentz@fs.fed.us).

#USFS#

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THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (USDA) PROHIBITS DISCRIMINATION IN ITS PROGRAMS ON THE BASIS OF RACE, COLOR, NATIONAL ORIGIN, SEX, RELIGION, AGE, DISABILITY, POLITICAL BELIEFS, AND MARITAL OR FAMILIAL STATUS. (NOT ALL PROHIBITED BASES APPLY TO ALL PROGRAMS.) PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES WHO REQUIRE ALTERNATIVE MEANS OF COMMUNICATION OF PROGRAM INFORMATION (BRAILLE, LARGE PRINT, AUDIOTAPE, ETC.) SHOULD CONTACT USDA'S TARGET CENTER AT 202-720-2600 (VOICE AND TDD). TO FILE A COMPLAINT, WRITE THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON DC 20250, OR CALL 1-800-245-6340 (VOICE) OR (202) 720-1127 (TDD). USDA IS AN EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER.

# Mine cleanup proposed

## Site work would consolidate waste rock piles

By Brenda Starkey  
*The Chronicle*

REPUBLIC — Public comment is sought on a U.S. Forest Service project to clean up the inactive Kelley Camp Mine site about 11 miles north of town in the upper waters of the Trout Creek Watershed of Colville National Forest.

Kelley Camp features a main working stope with two shafts, two waste rock piles, a blast rock pile, waste soil piles and miscellaneous workings, an engineering report said.

The proposed \$158,000 project would consolidate waste rock from the lower pile with material at the upper pile and would then cap the combined material with clean soil.

Exploration cuts, trenches and pits would be backfilled with material from the waste

soil piles associated with them.

Bat-friendly gates would be installed in the adits and stope to provide for public safety by eliminating access, Forest Service officials said.

Kelley Camp is one of two old mine sites to be cleaned up.

The other is the Longshot Mine and Mill site about 11 miles northeast of Colville.

The Kelly Camp and Longshot mines were active in the 1940s and 1950s. No current claimants have been found for either mine.

Kelley Camp contains 12 metals that could endanger wildlife, the report said.

Comments will be taken until May 31.

Documents are available for review at the Republic Library and the Republic Ranger District office, and [www.fs.fed.us/r6/colville](http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/colville).

Written comments can be sent to Forest Supervisor Laura Jo West, 765 S. Main St., Colville 99114, or Minerals Administrator Kim DiRienz, [kdirienz@fs.fed.us](mailto:kdirienz@fs.fed.us).

Omak Chronicle March 24, 2010

## **Superfund cleanup set**

*The Chronicle*

REPUBLIC — The U.S. Forest Service plans to clean up the Kelley Camp Mine site 11 miles north of town in the upper waters of the Trout Creek watershed in the Colville National Forest.

Kelley Camp is an inactive

mine site between Trout Creek and the North Fork of Trout Creek. It contains copper, lead and silver, which pose the majority of the ecological risk, an engineering report said.

The recommended action is consolidating the waste and capping it with clean aggregate from an off-site source.

**Appendix E**  
**Legal Notices**

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF WASHINGTON

SS COUNTY OF STEVENS

The undersigned, on oath states that he/she is an authorized representative of the Statesman-Examiner, a weekly newspaper, which newspaper is a legal newspaper of general circulation published in Colville, Washington; that said newspaper has been published regularly, at least one a week, in the English language, as a newspaper of general circulation, in the county of Stevens, State of Washington, for at least six months prior to its date of approval by order of the Superior Court of Stevens County as a legal newspaper, and at all times herein mentioned has been printed either in whole or in part in the office maintained at said place of business. The annexed is a printed copy, was published in the regular and entire issue of said newspaper for a period of 1 week(s), commencing on the 5 day of May and ending on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ and that said newspaper was regularly distributed to its subscribers during all of said period.

LEGAL NOTICE

Comments sought on Kelly Camp and Longshot Mine and Mill Site Clean Up

The Colville National Forest is proposing projects that would clean up and restore the Kelly Camp Mine Site and the Longshot Mine and Mill Site. The Kelly Camp Mine site is located on North Fork Trout Creek about 11 miles north of Republic, Washington. The Longshot Mine and Mill site is located on South Fork Mill Creek about 11 miles northeast of Colville, Washington. These projects would be undertaken under provisions of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA).

Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis reports (EE/CAs) for these Sites have determined that significant potential risk to both human and ecological receptors exists from exposure to high concentrations of hazardous substances, particularly arsenic, copper and lead, in the mine waste and soils. The EE/CAs evaluate cleanup alternatives and propose a removal action for the Sites.

Interested citizens have 30 days from the date of this

notice to provide comments on the EECAs, which include human health and ecological risk assessments for the Kelly Camp and Longshot Mine and Mill sites. Copies of the Kelly Camp EECA are available for review at the Republic Library and the Republic Ranger District office. Copies of the Longshot Mine and Mill site EECA are available for review at the Colville Library and Three Rivers Ranger District office in Kettle Falls. Copies of both EECAs are also located at the Colville National Forest Headquarters in Colville and online at HYPERLINK "http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/colville" www.fs.fed.us/r6/colville.

Written comments can be sent to: Laura Jo West, Forest Supervisor of the Colville National Forest, 765 South Main Street, Colville, WA 99114. E-mail comments may be sent to forest minerals administrator Kim Di Rienz at HYPERLINK "mailto:kdirienz@fs.fed.us" kdirienz@fs.fed.us. For additional information, contact project coordinator Rod Lentz, at the Okanogan Wenatchee National Forest, 1240 South Second Avenue, Okanogan, WA 98840, phone (509) 826-3274, email rrlentz@fs.fed.us.

Published: May 5, 2010

Jessie Allen  
Subscribed and sworn to me before this  
6 day of May, 2010.

Cindy Montgomery  
Notary Public in and for the  
State of Washington



**Appendix F**  
**Responses/Comments**



5 April 2010

Mr. Rodney D. Smoldon  
Colville National Forest  
Headquarters Office  
765 South Main  
Colville, WA 99114



Kalispel Tribe of Indians  
P.O. Box 39  
Usk, WA 99180

(509) 445-1147  
(509) 445-1705 fax  
www.kalispeltribe.com

Re: Proposed CERCLA closures and remediation of Kelly Camp and Longshot Mine sites

Dear Mr. Smoldon:

Thank you for your letter addressed to Chairman Nenema dated 23 March 2010 pertaining to the proposed undertakings listed above. I am writing you to share the following; as both locations are outside the ceded lands of the Kalispel Tribe of Indians and we are unable to identify a direct jeopardy to the interests of the Kalispel Tribe of Indians we shall not be commenting on the proposed action. In closing I thank you for affording the Tribe this opportunity to participate in this process and we wish you every success in its timely and safe completion.

Sincerely yours,

Kevin J. Lyons  
Cultural Resources Program Manager  
Kalispel Natural Resources Department  
Kalispel Tribe of Indians

**William Way**  
<way001@gotsky.com>

To kdirienz@fs.fed.us

05/26/2010 04:40 PM

cc William Way <way001@gotsky.com>

Subject Longshot Mine cleanup

We've been to the Longshot Mine area many times. I agree that the mine needs to be cleaned up to prevent contaminated water discharge and other contact with toxic or other harmful substances. The old mill site seems to be less of a pressing problem. I'm not sure why it would need to be hauled to a landfill. Maybe an easier, simpler solution is possible.

I'm hoping the cleanup can be carried out with as little disturbance as possible.

Thank you,

Bill Way

William F. Way

640 Dry Gulch Rd.,  
Colville, WA 99114

## Department of Ecology

June 3, 2010

TO: Kim DiRienz – Forest Minerals Administrator,  
USFS Colville National Forest

FROM: John Roland – Toxics Cleanup Program, Cleanup Unit Supervisor,  
Eastern Regional Office

SUBJECT: Longshot (and Kelly Camp) Mine Sites

I have rapidly evaluated the investigative and alternative reports of which we were notified of on May 4, in a letter from Laura Jo West to Grant Pfeiffer. The brief comments below are based on an examination of the Longshot documents, but I believe several of the comments also may be applicable to the Kelly Camp site as well, and other mine/mill sites. The ARAR driving these comments is the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA), the state's hazardous substances cleanup law and associated regulations. These comments also introduce pieces of a general, presumptive-style approach being applied by the Department of Ecology's Eastern Regional Office to address mine and mill operations in the region. In addition to sites the state enforces on, we routinely work with EPA's On-Scene Coordinators to address mine and mill sites in the region.

My understanding is that the actions being proposed are CERCLA Removal Actions, not actual final actions. Some of the comments below may be most relevant to final remedies, but I wanted to share them, as you for advance planning and on the ground work.

For the Longshot site:

- The drinking water assumptions used in the reports read inconsistent with MTCA. MTCA cleanup decisions are based on the hydrogeologic characteristics of an aquifer and whether that system has the potential to be a potable source of drinkable water. Thus, if a source is not being used currently, it does not change the potential that it could be a source in the future. Groundwater protection standards will apply to cleanup decisions. Selection of a cleanup approach, also likely for a removal action at a mine/mill site, should seek to ensure groundwater is protected.
- The study/characterization of the tailings seems to be very limited at this site. Typically, tailings are a primary source of potential risk due to direct contact or groundwater threat. Routinely we will call for the performance of TCLP and

SPLP leaching tests under most situations. Failure of either justifies further direct investigation to demonstrate groundwater has not been impacted. The outcome of such studies typically serves to drive capping design alternatives.

- The *background* samples collected and referenced in the studies appear quite suspect and don't appear valid for making removal action or final cleanup decisions.
- The use of MTCA industrial soil cleanup standards at this and the vast majority of mine/mill sites are not appropriate. For example, land not zoned industrial and surrounded by national forest does not meet the requirements for using these cleanup values for any reason. Residential assumptions apply.
- Ecological protection needs are often a key factor in cleanup decisions at mine/mill sites. Under MTCA, terrestrial ecological protection requirements apply to the actual contaminated areas of the "site". The contaminated areas are effectively assumed to be the home range. Thus, for this site the removal actions should strive to meet the state MTCA terrestrial ecological requirements as an ARAR.
- The "pore water" study and results presented in the reports are very limited and could have been better linked to the protection of aquatics. Benthic sediment screening values and potentially the use of sediment bioassays are examples of additional steps to more fully judge the degree of sediment impact. Also more valid sediment background determinations would have been useful.
- Various removal action alternatives are considered. These alternatives should further evaluate long-term protection considerations that evaluates terrestrial concerns as per MTCA and as appropriate protects against direct contact by wildlife to contaminated soil materials. If ecological concerns exist, various options can be applied to ensure protection against burrowing animal use, etc. Common examples for on-site containment that can meet eco needs may include geotextile layers, engineered permeability barriers (e.g. plastics, especially if groundwater is potentially at risk), placement of other types of wildlife avoidance material layers such as compacted non-contaminated waste rock of a certain size specifications.

If the Forest Service is seeking final cleanup of various mine and mill sites, other factors also come into play to meet state regulations. One example being the implementation of land covenants where contaminants are left on site (e.g., under a cover system, or secured in an underground opening, etc.).

If I can further answer any questions you have regarding these comments, please call me at 509-329-3581. Thank you for notify us of your planning and seeking comment.

## Appendix G

### References

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