

**COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN
FOR THE CAPTAIN JACK SUPERFUND SITE
BOULDER COUNTY, COLORADO**



**Prepared by Community Involvement Program
Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division
Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
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Colorado Department
of Public Health
and Environment



CAPTAIN JACK SUPERFUND SITE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

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(Printed on Recycled Paper)

CAPTAIN JACK SUPERFUND SITE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

Section 1 Introduction

Background

The Captain Jack Superfund Site Community Involvement plan (CIP) has been prepared in accordance with current U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Superfund guidance, including *Superfund Community Involvement Handbook* (April 2002). The handbook outlines the community involvement requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), and as stipulated in the regulations that interpret the Superfund legislation: the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP).

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act requires the EPA or the state, at state-lead sites, to develop and manage community involvement efforts at both fund-lead and enforcement-lead sites. At fund-lead sites, cleanup is paid for with 90 percent Superfund money and a 10 percent state match. At enforcement-lead sites, cleanup is paid for by potentially responsible parties (PRPs).

Once a site has been listed on the National Priorities List (NPL) for Superfund, community involvement efforts become an integral part of the site activities. At the beginning of the remedial investigation and feasibility study (RI/FS) stage, before the remedial investigation field work begins, EPA and state staff must conduct interviews with affected residents and community leaders to determine their level of interest in the site, major concerns, issues and informational needs. The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment Community Involvement Program is committed to promoting communication between citizens and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. This Community Involvement Plan describes the community involvement and public participation program developed for the Captain Jack Superfund Site near Ward, in Boulder County, Colorado, hereinafter referred to as the Captain Jack site. This Community Involvement Plan was developed in coordination with the EPA.

Purpose

The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan requires a Community Involvement Plan for all sites listed on the National Priorities List to address contamination and risks to human health and the environment. On September 29, 2003, the Captain Jack site was placed on the National Priorities List.

The purpose of community involvement is to provide opportunities for the community to learn about the Captain Jack site, to ensure the public appropriate opportunities for involvement in site remedial decisions and to determine, based on community interviews and other relevant information, appropriate community involvement activities. The community interviews form the foundation for developing the appropriate means for disseminating information to the community, and for determining what actions will best address the community's concerns. The Community Involvement guidance states that community involvement "staff should not try to quell controversy, but strive to

anticipate, identify and acknowledge areas of conflict so that decisions can be made with full understanding of community views.”

Objectives of the Community Involvement Plan (CIP)

The overall objectives of the Community Involvement Plan are to:

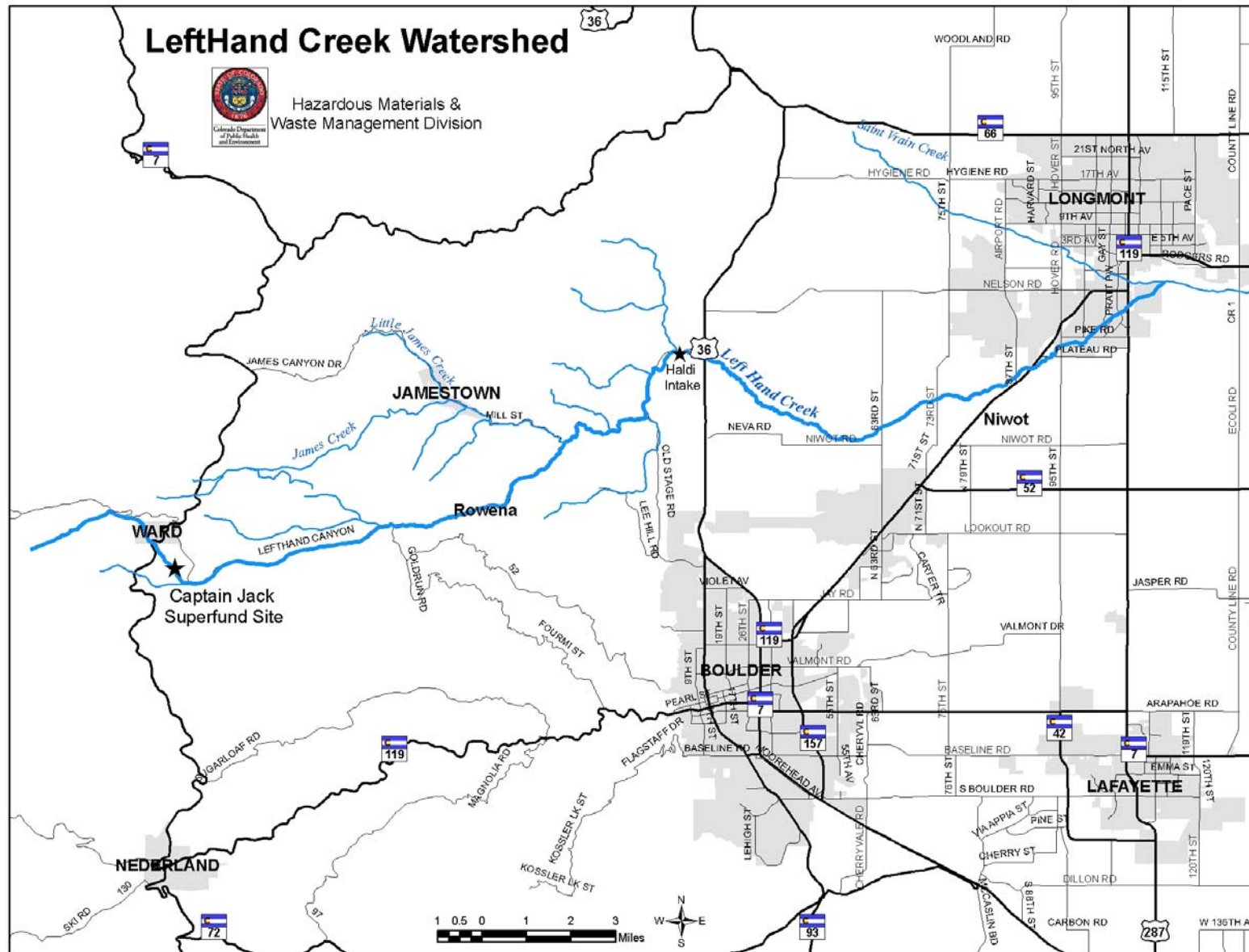
- Ensure communication between the community, EPA, and Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment.
- Develop and maintain open communication with community leaders, environmental public interest groups, and any other interested or affected groups.
- Provide appropriate opportunities for the community to learn about the Captain Jack site and inform them about the environmental remediation actions at the various locations within the site. Encourage community involvement by conducting interactive activities and providing accurate, timely information about the clean-up activities and other important technical and administrative matters.
- Insure appropriate opportunities for public involvement and receive feedback from the community.
- Identify and monitor community concerns and information needs.

The information obtained through community interviews represent the interviewee’s thoughts, opinions, and concerns, regardless of whether the responses are factually accurate or technically correct. Comments are not attributed to individuals in order to promote candor.

Relationship to the Remedial Action

An Environmental Protection Specialist at the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, is the Project Manager responsible for conducting a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) at the Captain Jack Superfund Site. Following the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study, a plan will be proposed for a remedy that is protective of human health and the environment. The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment has developed this Community Involvement Plan to ensure the communication process is adequate as the investigations and studies proceed, and as the chosen remediation actions are conducted.

This plan will provide communication strategies to inform and involve the community impacted by the Captain Jack site. The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment Community Involvement Specialist serves as a public participation and communications advisor, ensuring effective communications with the community. An aspect of the community involvement process is to review and revise this plan as necessary.



Section 2

Capsule Site Descriptions

Site Location

The Captain Jack site is located high in the mountains west of Boulder, Colorado, in a narrow valley known as California Gulch. A map of the general site area can be found on page five. At an altitude of approximately 8,800 feet above sea level, the site is roughly 1.5 miles south of Ward, and 14 miles west of Boulder. The site marks the northern end of a 50-mile-wide area that extends to southwestern Colorado and contains most of the mines in the state.

Because of the need for a water supply, the mill was built on Left Hand Creek, a tributary of the South Platte River. The area encompasses approximately nine acres on the banks of Left Hand Creek, down gradient, and in a separate drainage from the town of Ward. The town of Ward receives its drinking water from three separate springs located about five miles west of town. These springs are located up gradient from the Superfund site and do not appear to be threatened by potential contaminants produced by mining or milling activities on the site.

Left Hand Creek, along with James Creek and Little James Creek, are the three perennial streams of the Left Hand Watershed, although there are numerous intermittent stream channels within the watershed as well. This watershed supplies irrigation water to agricultural land in Boulder County, and serves as a drinking water source for the town of Niwot, the southern portion of the town of Longmont, and the northern portion of Lafayette. During the winter, Left Hand Creek is the sole supply of water for the Left Hand Water District, which provides 6600 water taps. Although impact from the Captain Jack site has not been demonstrated as far downstream as the Haldi Intake for the Left Hand Water District, the communities served by the district stand to benefit from the alleviation of any future potential risks to their source water.

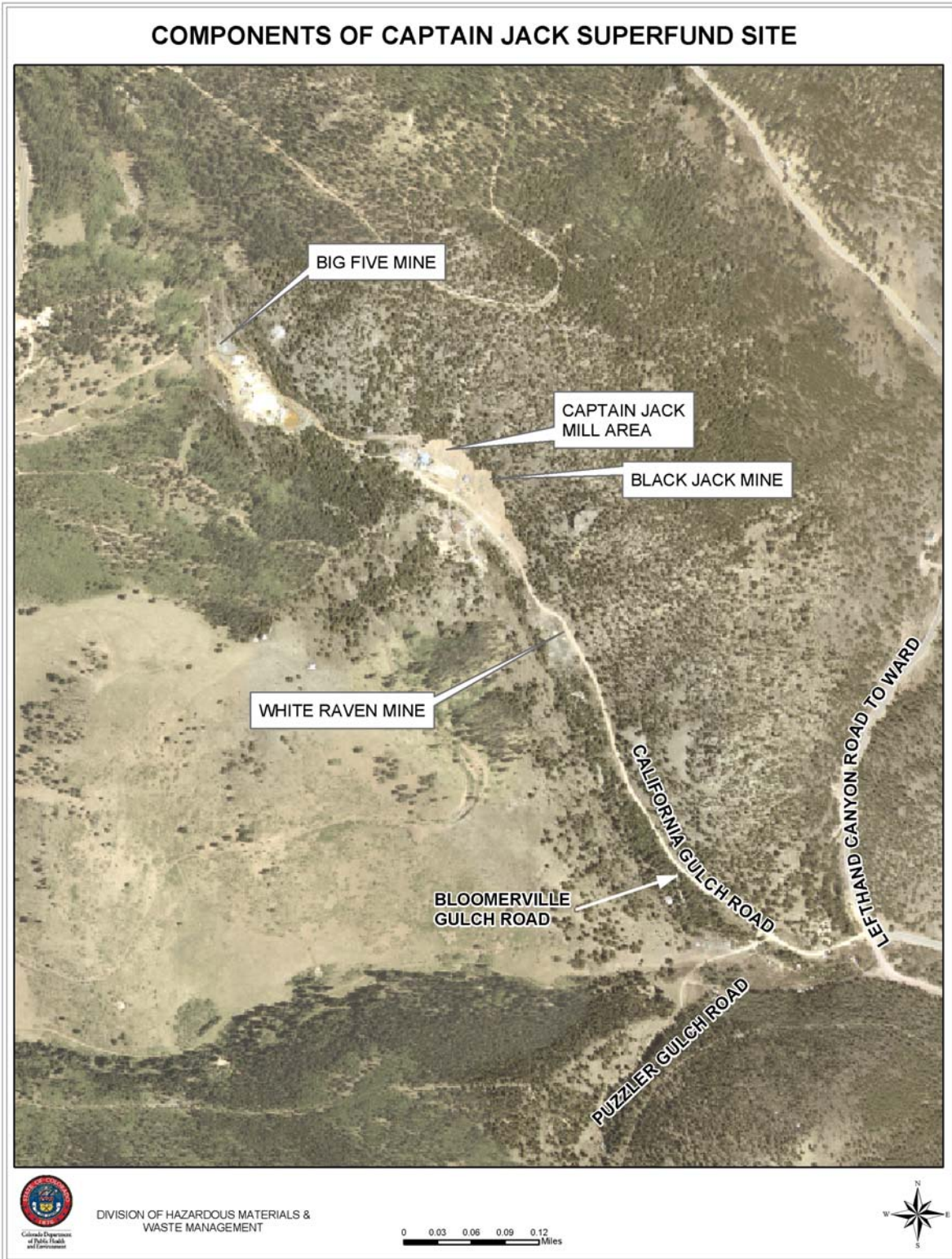
Site Description

The site's three major components and associated features are as follows:

- The Big Five Mine, also known as the Dew Drop Mine (the upper mine), located about 500 feet upstream from the mill, consisting of:
 - a tunnel,
 - a large tailings pile, and
 - a settling pond,
- The Captain Jack Mill Works area includes:
 - the unlined lagoon*, for settling tailings from the mill;
 - the lined lagoon* (the lining is a plastic membrane);
 - a small, abandoned residence;
 - an ore hopper; and
 - associated conveyor belts, mill buildings, storage and processing tanks, mixing tanks, and miscellaneous debris and equipment.

** These lagoons underwent some remedial action by the Colorado Division of Minerals and Geology in the 1990s.*

- The Captain Jack Mill and the Black Jack Mine (the lower portal) consisting of:
 - the Black Jack Mine entrance;
 - mine shed contents;
 - the White Raven Mine and tailings pile; and
 - the White Raven waste rock pile near the Left Hand Creek.



Section 3

Site History

Early Site History

Shortly following the Euro-American settlement of Boulder County in 1858, gold and silver mining began in the Left Hand Creek Watershed. Mining in the Ward area began in 1861. The mines and mills produced primarily gold and silver from low-grade sulfide ores.

Camp Frances, located 14 miles west and three miles north of Boulder (near Ward, Colorado), was started in the early 1890s. It was here that the North American Mining Company developed the Big Five Mining group. Under this management, several mines, including the Adit, Ni-Wot, Columbia, and Big Five (also known as the Dew Drop) were operated. The combined ores came down to the Camp by way of the Adit Tunnel. Processing was carried out in either the Dew Drop Milling Company, or the larger mill, the Big Five Mill (located on the side of the gulch below the Camp). The Colorado and Northwestern Railroad, known locally as the Switzerland Trail of America, was built through the Big Five/Camp Frances area to the town of Ward in 1898 to service the mines and mills in the area.

The histories of the Big Five Mine and the Black Jack Mine are uncertain. The Black Jack Mine operated intermittently as an underground mine following its patent approval in 1917. The Big Five Mine operated without a permit, so there is no way to track the official history. It is unknown how long it originally operated before it was shut down; however, Bernard Teets and Associates reopened the Big Five Mine in the 1940s.

Recent Site History

In March 1974, Captain Jack, Ltd., bought the mill property and installed a thirty-ton-per-day surface-concentrating mill, complete with several settling ponds. Sometime during 1975, Captain Jack, Ltd., cleaned out the Big Five Tunnel and covered the tailings pile with hundreds of tons of waste mud.

By May 1981, the Captain Jack Mill began processing metallic ores from the surrounding mines. A permit from the Colorado Department of Natural Resources, former Mined Land Reclamation Division (now the Division of Minerals and Geology), allowed for a captive mill that utilized a flotation process to crush and grind the ore. Once processed, the concentrated ores were collected, dewatered, and the tailings were transferred for further treatment. After flotation, tailings were transferred to the unlined settling pond and the clarified water was returned to the mill to be reused. Depending upon the ore, various combinations of chemicals were used to maintain the required pH. These chemicals included xanthic acid salt collectors, lime for pH control, lumping agents, and pine oil for frothing.

Colorado Consolidated Metals Corporation bought the mill property in January 1984, although Captain Jack, Ltd., retained the permit. But by 1985, the mill was granted inactive status, and sold to VanDyke Minerals, Inc., in 1986. On May 21, 1986, a Cease

and Desist order was issued by the Colorado Mined Land Reclamation Division for non-compliance and negligence in filing yearly fees. The following month the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment conducted a water investigation, finding high acidity in the Big Five drainage. However, liquid sampled from the settling pond below the mill did not show metals concentrations above federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) action levels.

In 1987, VanDyke Minerals, Inc., filed for bankruptcy, and EPA's Technical Assistance Team (TAT) sampled both the drummed material abandoned on site and the stained soil around the drums. Tentatively identified semi-volatile organic compounds, or SVOCs, were discovered. The drummed material was removed from the site by EPA's Emergency Response Cleanup Services team and disposed of at a licensed treatment and storage facility in Grassy Mountain, Utah. Additionally, they found concentrated mine waste sludge stored in ceramic bathtubs stacked along the north bank of Left Hand Creek. Because this storage was in violation of the Colorado Mined Land Reclamation Division permit, the emergency response team moved these tubs to the Black Jack shed area, where rusting drums containing a similar material were stored.

The former mill operations manager for Colorado Consolidated Metals Corporation bought the Captain Jack Mill and started up operations in August 1992. An environmental contractor, URS, began EPA site assessment sampling at the Captain Jack that same month. Sample results documented environmental hazards.

On October 20, 1992, Boulder County Health Department informed EPA of a milky-white substance in Left Hand Creek, possibly released by the Captain Jack Mill. The following day, the Colorado Division of Minerals and Geology (CDMG) inspected the site and found tailings flowing out of a pipe from the mill building into the unlined tailings pond and then into what appeared to be a decant tower. About 280 feet from the base of the tailings pond dam, tailings-like material was bubbling out of the side of Left Hand Creek, turning the entire creek a milky-gray color for nearly six miles below the Captain Jack site. The mill was shut down that same day by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment and the Colorado Division of Minerals and Geology.

Subsequent inspections of the site throughout 1995 indicated very little reclamation activity by the owner. In 1998, EPA conducted an expanded site inspection, documenting environmental hazards.

Site Contaminants

The Captain Jack site contains several waste source areas. Pyrite and other sulphide-bearing ores release sulfuric acid when exposed to air and water. This acid mine-water drains from the Big Five Mine at a rate of several gallons per minute. The acid mine water runs across the tailings pile, down the access road and into the settling pond. At times this discharge water flows across the access road and directly into Left Hand Creek.

The Big Five Mine tailings pile consists of roughly 862,000 cubic yards of waste, over an area of about 120,000 feet. Additionally, the Big Five Mine settling pond, measuring

approximately 7,088 square feet in size, contains an estimated 263 cubic yards of waste. This settling pond has no liner and the berm appears to be leaking.

In the Mill Works area, the filled-in lagoons measure approximately 8,000 square feet in size and contain an estimated volume of 2,100 cubic yards.

In 1997, surface water and sediment samples collected along Left Hand Creek and its tributaries indicated the presence of elevated concentrations of aluminum, calcium, copper, iron, lead, magnesium, manganese and zinc. These inorganic compounds were also present in samples collected from the waste sources located at the Captain Jack site. Calculations indicate a sizable amount of metals loading into Left Hand Creek may be attributed to the Big Five Mine adit discharge.

Elevated levels of hazardous substances have also been found in sediment samples collected from approximately eight miles of wetland frontage associated with Left Hand Creek.

A private residence is located on the east side of Left Hand Creek approximately 100 feet downstream from the mill, and directly across the creek from the lined lagoon. There are about 45 known wells situated down valley of the Captain Jack site.

Soil samples collected during the EPA site investigation conducted in 1992 indicated high concentrations of a number of organic and inorganic compounds. Arsenic exceeded a health-based standard at all soil locations. Additionally, a number of uncovered tailings, unmanaged ore concentrates, and surface soil contaminants could pose a threat of dust emissions from site source areas, especially to the nearby residence; however, widespread contaminant movement has never been documented beyond the immediate mill site area. Public exposure to contaminants may also come through recreational activities on Left Hand Creek.

Section 4

Community Profile

History of Community Involvement

Left Hand Creek was a dead creek during the 1930s, unable to support aquatic life. By the end of World War II, the creek was once again able to support fish, however, pollution problems remain in several segments of the creek. The use of Left Hand Creek as a mill stream and a source of irrigation and domestic water led to community concern in the 1960s, when Boulder County Public Health first documented water quality complaints in the Left Hand Watershed. Over the past few years EPA and Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment gathered sufficient evidence to merit consideration for listing on the Superfund National Priorities List. In March 2000 Boulder County Health Department held informational briefings in Ward and Jamestown to discuss the problems of heavy metals present in the mountain streams.

The Boulder County Health Department, the Left Hand Watershed Task Force (from which the Left Hand Watershed Oversight Group evolved), the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, and the EPA worked together to engage citizens in the affected communities. The outreach efforts conducted by EPA, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, and Boulder County Health Department educated people in impacted areas about the extent and history of the problems, and kept the community involved and informed of the possibilities for clean-up efforts. Town meetings were held in Ward and Jamestown in February 2001. Additionally, site visits were arranged, including a press tour of the Left Hand Watershed on April 25, 2001.

The Left Hand Watershed Task Force, a group of citizens from the communities, studied the Captain Jack site and recommended the Superfund listing to the Boulder County Board of Health. The board then recommended the listing to the Colorado Governor's office. The Governor's office did not oppose the Captain Jack site being entered on the Superfund list. On April 30, 2003, Federal Register notice proposed the Captain Jack site be entered on the Superfund National Priorities List. After public comment was received, the site was listed on September 29, 2003.

For a history of all EPA and Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment activities concerning the site, please see appendix A.

Sub-communities Descriptions

The community nearby the Captain Jack Superfund Site is actually comprised of four distinct sub-communities, each with its own personality and pronounced differences in values, concerns, and attitudes. The sub-communities are:

- California Gulch Road
- Ward
- Rowena/Jamestown
- Boulder.

Community interviews were conducted with residents of the four sub-communities during November and December 2003 by a Public Affairs Specialist from the U.S. EPA, and a Community Involvement Specialist from the Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. A demographic profile and summaries of the interviews follows for each of the communities. The following questions were asked of respondents in the four sub-communities.

Community Interview Questions

1. What is your understanding of the history concerning the mining activities in California Gulch?
2. Do you have any problems on your property that you think are attributable to the site?
3. What, if any, are your concerns or issues with the upcoming cleanup?
4. Have you had any previous contact with government officials about this site?
If so, do you feel they have been responsive to your concerns?

5. Where do you go for information about important community issues?
7. What kinds of information do you want/need?
8. What is the best way for us to provide you with information? How frequently?
9. We are trying to establish one of the Captain Jack Superfund Site information repositories at the Ward Public Library.
10. Is there anyone else you think we should be talking to?
11. Do you have any additional questions or comments about the Captain Jack Superfund Site?

California Gulch Road

This sub-community, consisting of individuals and families living along one of three branches of California Gulch Road, will be impacted the most by remediation activities, including dust, noise and traffic. The population of this sub-community consists of about 20 to 25 people in the warmer months and dwindles in the winter.

Although there are portions of California Gulch Road that can be driven with a two-wheel drive vehicle, the northernmost part of the main branch, and the two west branches of the road, usually require a four-wheel drive vehicle, especially during winter months.

The main branch of the road leads up California Gulch. The White Raven Mine, the Captain Jack Mill, the Black Jack Mine across the creek, the mill works and two filled lagoons, and, at the top of the hill, the Big Five Mine, consisting of a tunnel, a large tailings pile and a settling pond, are all located on this branch of the road. There are two single-family dwellings along the road; a family living in a trailer-type structure attached to the old mill; several tenants living in permanent to semi-permanent dwellings; and a few individuals residing in busses, vans or temporary structures. Eight or nine families live in this area.

A sharp left turn shortly after entering California Gulch Road, (at the “Do Not Enter” signs) leads to, as locals call them, “Bloomerville Gulch” and “Puzzler Gulch.” These gulches are branches of California Gulch Road. Bloomerville Gulch is located on the west side of Left Hand Creek across the bridge, and by turning right approximately 50 yards beyond the purple house. There is one residence (house and storage shed) along this short stretch of road. The couple that owns the property visit and bring children and grandchildren several times a year during the summer months.

Along Puzzler Gulch, just past the road that branches to Bloomerville Gulch, there is a gray house. Further down the road, there is a red stick-built dwelling on stilts on the left that appeared to be unoccupied in November 2003. The next residence on the left, with a buck-and-rail fence is occupied year-round. Continuing down the road, two or three homes with boarded windows are on the left side. As the road curls west, there are two deteriorated log buildings, two occupied single-family residences, a blue bus and white bus at the end of the road. A total of 12 or so year-round residents live in Puzzler Gulch, and at least one or two seasonal residents.

California Gulch Road – Community Lifestyle Patterns

Representatives from five families were interviewed. Community lifestyle patterns for these individuals and their children are as follows:

- 0 % eat fish caught in Left Hand Creek.
- 0 % eat game from California Gulch.
- 80 % consume plants or herbs picked from California Gulch.
- 100 % swim or wade in Left Hand Creek.
- 40 % have pets that play in and drink the water from Left Hand Creek.
- 0 % garden in California Gulch.
- 60 % enter the mine (for work, play or otherwise).
- 40 % get into the water flowing out of the mine (for work, play or otherwise).
- 20 % have pets that play in and drink the water flowing from the mine entrance.
- 100 % walk along the mine flow or creek bank.
- 100 % walk (work or play) along California Gulch.
- 80 % enter the old mill building on occasion.

Informational desires are as follows:

- 100 % are interested in finding out more about the contaminants at the site.
- 100 % want to know the health effects of those contaminants.
- 40 % would like to know what preventive measures can be taken to protect themselves from the contaminants.

California Gulch Road – Community Concerns

For the most part, survey respondents from this community were knowledgeable of the historic mining activities in the area. However, one individual expressed a desire for additional information. A number of the respondents related superstitious stories and folklore associated with mining along California Gulch, and California Gulch in general. Ghost stories and stories of “negative energy” abound.

One property owner said the mine negatively impacted her property. The iron-laden, orange-colored water from the mine has been of great concern to her and her family. They frequently shoveled soil in an attempt to shore up the banks and prevent orange water from overflowing into Left Hand Canyon. None of the other respondents had experienced problems on the property where they were living. One resident stated he has no concerns because he frequently relocates.

Interviewees from California Gulch Road expressed a great deal of urgent concern, primarily dealing with the direct impact associated with the clean-up process. They wanted to know if the road will be closed during the process, and if so, how they can get to their homes. Some respondents were concerned they may be moved out of the Gulch. Questions were raised concerning contaminated dust, truck traffic and noise. They wanted the clean-up to occur quickly with minimal disruption to their lifestyle. Prior to the community interviews, only one respondent had previous contact with government officials concerning this site. He said the government officials (EPA) had been very responsive to his concerns.

Word of mouth is the primary method of obtaining information on important local issues in this community. One resident said he listens to Boulder Public Radio (KGNU), and another resident receives information at the Ward Town Hall.

All respondents expressed a desire to be kept informed of what was happening in the Gulch and when it would happen. Most respondents want to know prior to any activities, who, what, when, where, and why someone will be in the Gulch.

The communication methods preferred by respondents are various, ranging from word of mouth and mailings, to cell phones. Residents were asked if it would be effective to install a “realty-type box” sign at the mouth of California Gulch Road to provide regular updates about work schedules in the area. The individuals interviewed believed this may be a good method for disseminating information, but cautioned the sign would continually be knocked down. However, several individuals offered to assist by up-righting the sign.

When told the information repository may be located at the Ward Library, one resident expressed concern about the library being locked and inaccessible. Forty percent of the interviewees suggested the Ward General Store as an alternative location.

California Gulch Road – Response to Community Concerns

This cleanup will impact the people living on California Gulch Road most directly. These are property owners, tenants and transient individuals living in and near the site where sampling, field data collection and clean-up efforts will take place. People, equipment, truck traffic, and associated noise and inconvenience, will literally be right outside their front door. Gulch Road respondents fear intrusion on their privacy and daily routines, and that their homes may become inaccessible, or worse, destroyed or relocated, during the process. They have health-related concerns about the contaminants in the dust and water.

Individuals interviewed are dreading the investigation/study and clean-up process and hope it will be completed very quickly. They are apprehensive about associated uncertain and uncontrollable risks. Additionally, the source (government agencies) is virtually unknown to them, since they have had little to no previous contact with agencies about this site.

The following approaches may be utilized:

- Fact Sheets, Progress Reports, Issue Papers, Updates, Question and Answer Sheets and “Working in the Area” Announcements should be prepared and distributed as needed. Distribution of information in the Ward post office, the Ward town hall and the general store will be reliable ways of distributing information.
- Gulch respondents desire updates whenever there is new information, and have made it clear they would like to know, prior to the work, when, where, why and for how long samplers and clean-up personnel will be in the Gulch. Work

schedule updates can be communicated through messages in a “realty-type” information sign planted at the mouth of California Gulch Road.

Ward

Ward is a small mountain community, priding itself in the “home-rule” independence in which it operates. Home rule allows a town to set up its own system of governing and local ordinances, and is popular in communities, such as Ward, where the sentiment is to separate local government from as much state regulation as possible.

The Captain Jack Superfund Site is located 1.5 miles south of the town of Ward, Colorado. Because of the close proximity of California Gulch to the town, Ward residents are extremely familiar with the site. Ward, however, has been relatively unimpacted. If the Superfund site contamination does not extend into the town limits, the impact to Ward will be primarily from the construction and traffic affiliated with a remedial action effort; and possibly, from any stigma attached to being located near a Superfund site.

The population of Ward is 169 people, roughly half male and half female. There are 45 children under 18 years of age and only one adult 65 years old or older. Ninety-nine percent of the population is White. English is the predominant language spoken in the community. Thirty-nine percent of the population have earned a Bachelor’s degree or higher. The median household income is \$33,750. The housing consists of single-family homes.

Ward – Community Lifestyle Patterns

Five individuals were interviewed. Community lifestyle patterns for these individuals are as follows:

- 40 % eat fish caught in Left Hand Creek.
- 40 % eat game from California Gulch.
- 20 % consume plants or herbs picked from California Gulch.
- 60 % swim or wade in Left Hand Creek.
 - There are also some “swimming holes” by the mill site above California Gulch.
- 0 % garden in California Gulch.
- 20 % enter the mine (for work, play or otherwise), or have been in it.
- 20 % get into the water flowing out of the mine (one said her children did when they were little).
- 40 % walk along the tunnel flow or creek bank.
- 80 % walk (work or play) along California Gulch.
- 40 % enter the old mill building.
 - One man used to work there.
 - There was a man who used to create metal sculptures in the mill building.
 - Transient people sometimes use the facility for warmth and shelter.

Informational desires are as follows:

- 100 % are interested in finding out more about the contaminants at the site.
- 100 % want to know the health effects of those contaminants.
- 20 % would like to know what preventative measures can be taken to protect themselves from the contaminants.

Ward – Community Concerns

Ward respondents had a good understanding of the historic mining activities in California Gulch. One individual also relayed information concerning violent, unwritten history or folklore, related to the Gulch. None of the interviewees had problems on their property attributable to the site.

Respondents from Ward have numerous major issues and concerns about the Superfund site. They want to see the cleanup done in an environmentally sound manner, completely finished, and completely funded. They want to know the clean-up processes and timelines. Ward respondents would like to see the entire watershed addressed, and at the same time, want specific boundaries to the Superfund site. They don't want the town of Ward to be included in the listing. They are concerned about the dust, noise and traffic that may be associated with the cleanup. They hope the historic aspects of the area, including the mill, will be valued. And they worry about a lack of true community input in the decisions EPA and the state make concerning the cleanup.

A large degree of distrust was expressed, especially towards the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment and EPA. Respondents do not believe their voices are heard in decisions made by bureaucracies concerning their community. However, they have confidence in the responsiveness of the Boulder County Health Department to community concerns.

Respondents in Ward have developed several means of acquiring information about important community issues. In addition to word of mouth, they rely on reading information posted on bulletin boards at the post office, the town hall, and the general store. One person gets community information from Boulder Public Radio (KGNU) and the Boulder Weekly newspaper. One interviewee expressed a desire to serve in an advisory/assessment panel capacity. Another individual currently serves on the board of the watershed oversight group.

All respondents wanted to be kept informed. Information desired includes progress reports and timelines; types of chemicals used in the mining process; types of minerals leaching from the mine; and how the watershed as a whole will be addressed.

Most Ward respondents did not feel the library is the best choice for the information repository, however one individual felt the location was fine, and offered to assist in efforts to establish the information repository there.

Ward – Response to Community Concerns

This community is fiercely private, independent, and distrustful of government officials. Because the town is situated a mile and a half north of the site, and the drinking water

source is not derived from the Left Hand Canyon, Ward residents may not be impacted as directly as other areas. Despite this, Ward respondents desire ironclad boundaries on the site to protect the town from becoming a part of the Superfund listing.

Although, as a whole, Ward respondents plan to refrain from direct involvement, they are keeping an eye on the process, and are adamant about being informed of what is happening at the site, and when it will take place.

The following approaches may be utilized:

- Fact Sheets, as well as targeted news releases should be developed as needed. Progress Reports, Issue Papers, Updates, and Question and Answer Sheets should be prepared and distributed as needed.
- Special attention should be given to opportunities for public comment and quick response to community concerns as the needs arise.
- Postings of information in the Ward post office, the Ward Town Hall and the general store are the respondents preferred methods of receiving information. A mailing list, developed through a positive-response mailing, will be utilized.

Rowena/Jamestown

A third sub-community, also located within the Left Hand Watershed, includes Rowena, located in unincorporated Boulder County (and sharing a Jamestown mailing address), and the town of Jamestown. This community is highly interested in the Superfund process. Many of the homes, including all homes along the Left Hand Creek corridor (Rowena) have private drinking water wells. The town of Jamestown is served by a municipal surface water treatment and distribution system that derives its water from James Creek.

The population of Jamestown is 205 people, roughly half male and half female. There are 27 children under 18 years of age and 12 adults 65 years old or older. Ninety-nine percent of the population is White, and English is the predominant language spoken in the community. Seventy-two percent of the population have earned a Bachelor's degree or higher. The median household income is \$67,500 and the community's residential housing consists of single-family homes. Much of the population in Rowena and Jamestown work and play in Boulder, Colorado.

Climate for the entire Left Hand Watershed reveals an average annual snowfall ranging from 70 inches in the lower reaches to over 120 inches near the headwaters. July low temperatures average 43 to 50 degrees Fahrenheit, while the high temperatures average 75 to 82 degrees Fahrenheit. January mean low temperatures are 14 to 16 degrees Fahrenheit and mean high temperatures are 36 to 38 degrees Fahrenheit.

Rowena/Jamestown – Community Lifestyle Patterns

Representatives from six families from the Rowena/Jamestown area were interviewed. Community lifestyle patterns for these individuals are as follows:

- 0 % eat fish caught in Left Hand Creek.
- 0 % eat game from California Gulch.
- 0 % consume plants or herbs picked from California Gulch.
 - One person stated she eats herbs picked from the Rowena area.
- 32 % swim or wade in Left Hand Creek.
- 32 % water their gardens with water drawn from Left Hand Creek.
- 0 % enter the mine (for work, play or otherwise).
- 0 % get into the water flowing out of the mine (for work, play or otherwise).
 - One person stated she will be working in the tunnel water in the near future.
- 32 % walk along the mine flow or creek bank.
- 16 % walk (work or play) along California Gulch.
- 0 % enter the old mill building on occasion.

Informational desires are as follows:

- 100 % are interested in finding out more about the contaminants at the site.
- 100 % want to know the health effects of those contaminants.
- 32 % would like to know what preventative measures can be taken to protect themselves from the contaminants.

Rowena/Jamestown – Community Concerns

The respondents understand the history of mining activities in California Gulch and do not have any problems on their property attributed to the site. Their major concerns are that the cleanup be completed cost effectively and in a timely manner. They worry that Superfund dollars may dry up before the cleanup is complete, or additional contaminants could be released downstream during the clean-up process. Jamestown/Rowena respondents are concerned about the watershed as a whole. They want all agencies and funding sources to work together to address the problems. They want knowledgeable, experienced contractors doing the work. Finally, they are concerned about the people living in the Gulch and the equipment and truck traffic traveling to and from the site.

Overall, respondents in this community express a higher degree of confidence and trust in government officials. However, one individual voiced extreme distrust with the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment and EPA. Additionally, an individual expressed frustration with Boulder County officials because they did not readily bring new information to the Task Force.

Half of the respondents rely on internet websites for information about important community issues. In addition, they read the Boulder Daily Camera and the Mountain Ear Newspapers and/or they receive information from the Left Hand Watershed Oversight Group and community leaders.

Respondents are eager to be involved in future activities concerning the Captain Jack site. All those interviewed were interested in participating through an advisory group or panel, and/or the Left Hand Watershed Oversight Group. They want a variety of information including progress reports, timelines, and technical data, as it becomes available. One

person stated he wants to know what the community issues are, and how the Colorado Department of Public Health and the Environment plans to address them.

These respondents would like to see an additional information repository established at the Boulder Public Library.

Rowena/Jamestown – Response to Community Concerns

This Community is knowledgeable and active. Respondents have a strong awareness of the Captain Jack site's mining history and a good understanding of the science involved. Their concerns for the entire watershed, not just the portions affected by the Superfund site, are well thought out.

Respondents from Rowena/Jamestown require a variety of information, including technical data and updates of clean-up progress and funding. They would like to be kept abreast of all the agencies and funding sources and how they are working together to address the entire watershed.

The following approaches may be utilized:

- Establish an information repository at the Boulder Public Library.
- Provide news releases to Boulder media and other local outlets as necessary.
- Fact Sheets, Progress Reports, Issue Papers, Updates, and Question and Answer Sheets should be prepared and distributed as needed. Distribution of information can best be carried out in this community through Boulder Public Radio (KGNU), The Left Hand Watershed Oversight Group (LWOG), and EPA and Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment websites.

Boulder

The fourth distinct sub-community is the City of Boulder. Left Hand Creek flows into the Boulder Reservoir, which is used by residents of Boulder for recreational purposes and water storage.

Boulder, the eighth largest city in Colorado, has a very dynamic economy supported by computer, aerospace, scientific and research firms. The University of Colorado, which includes a 143-acre research park and has 29,000 students, encourages a productive relationship with the community.

The population of Boulder is just over 100,000, roughly half male and half female. Twelve percent of the population is under 18 years of age and eight percent is 65 years old or older. Eighty-eight percent of the population is White, and English is the predominant language. Eight percent are Hispanic, four percent are Asian, and one percent is African American. Sixty-seven percent of the population have earned a Bachelor's degree or higher. The median household income is \$44,748.

Boulder is culturally rich; with more than 30 art galleries, four local museums, 32 movie and stage theaters, and many festivals. Nestled at the foot of the Rocky Mountains,

Boulder enjoys four distinct seasons and over 300 sunny days a year. Boulder averages 158 inches of snowfall a year. July low temperatures average 57 degrees Fahrenheit, while the high temperatures average 86 degrees Fahrenheit. January mean low temperatures are 19 degrees Fahrenheit and mean high temperature is 44 degrees Fahrenheit.

Boulder - Community Lifestyle Patterns

Four Boulder area families were interviewed. Community lifestyle patterns for these individuals and their children are as follows:

- 0 % eat fish caught in Left Hand Creek.
- 0 % eat game from California Gulch.
- 0 % consume plants or herbs picked from California Gulch.
- 0 % swim or wade in Left Hand Creek.
- 0 % garden in California Gulch.
- 0 % enter the mine (for work, play or otherwise).
- 25 % get into the water flowing out of the mine (for work).
- 75 % walk along the mine flow or creek bank.
- 75 % walk (work) along California Gulch.
- 0 % enter the old mill building on occasion.

Informational desires are as follows:

- 75 % are interested in finding out more about the contaminants at the site.
- 75 % want to know the health effects of those contaminants.
- 75 % would like to know what preventative measures can be taken to protect themselves from the contaminants.

Boulder - Community Concerns

Most of those interviewed have a thorough knowledge of the background of the Captain Jack site. One person requested additional information on what the miners were looking for, what may have spilled, what the settling ponds were like, and what kind of dumping took place.

None of the respondents have had problems on their property attributable to the site. One person has concerns about contamination from Haldi Intake, and also stated that Rowena residents worry if Left Hand Canyon overflows its banks, the flooding could cause contamination on properties along the creek bank.

Boulder respondents are concerned for the people living in California Gulch. They would like the bureaucracy to be aware of community issues and work strongly and closely with all components of the various communities. Boulder respondents look at the big picture as well as the details, and fear that the cleanup might release contaminants that could move downstream. They hope to see other mines in the watershed addressed as well, and desire all factors and perimeters outside the targeted site be carefully considered. One person stated a preference for using local contractors on the site.

Respondents having previous contact with government officials on the Captain Jack site felt they were responsive. There is a high level of trust.

The Internet website is the preferred means of obtaining information for this group. Technical information and progress reports are favored

All those interviewed expressed a high degree of interest in involvement in future activities concerning the site. Repositories at the Boulder Public Library, the Ward Public Library, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, and EPA are recommended.

Boulder – Response to Community Concerns

This is a highly educated, compassionate community with a strong social conscience. Interviewees desire the bureaucracies to seek out and truly understand the various communities impacted by the cleanup and work cooperatively with them. The Boulder respondents have science-based, health-conscious concerns about the contaminants at the Captain Jack site, the watershed as a whole, and about the possibility the cleanup could release contaminants downstream.

The following approaches may be utilized:

- Establish an information repository at the Boulder Public Library.
- Provide news releases as necessary.
- Fact Sheets, Progress Reports, Issue Papers, Updates, and Question and Answer Sheets should be prepared and distributed as needed. Distribution of information can best be carried out in this community through news releases, Boulder Public Radio (KGNU), the Left Hand Watershed Oversight Group, and through EPA and Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment websites.

Left Hand Watershed Task Force and the Community Advisory Group for the Environment (CAGE)

In the Left Hand Watershed Task Force Final Report dated March 2002, the Task Force and the Community Advisory Group for the Environment (CAGE) recorded their experiences, both positive and negative, in dealing with the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment and EPA during the time period in which the Captain Jack Mill and other sites were initially being considered for listing on the Superfund National Priorities List. The following is a summary of their “positive experiences” and “negative experiences” with the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment and the Environmental Protection Agency.

Positive experiences with the EPA and Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment personnel are as follows:

- Responded to local concerns by agreeing to postpone the recommendation regarding Superfund listing pending the outcome of the Left Hand Watershed Taskforce’s deliberations, and follow-up action by the Boulder County Board of Health.

- Very available for face-to-face meetings, telephone conversations, and e-mail communications.
- Attended meetings and have been prepared with a variety of information.
- Generally straightforward in their communications.
- Tried to answer citizen's questions.
- Tried to be accurate when discussing some citizen's concerns.
- Helpful in obtaining documentation when asked.
- Helpful in providing names of people to talk with to learn about other communities' experiences, even when the contact might possibly shed a negative light.

Negative experiences with EPA and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment and suggested corrective strategies are as follows:

- Residents were frustrated by the tendency of EPA and Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment personnel to be vague and imprecise.
 1. Information shall be carefully reviewed for accuracy and clarity.
- Contradictory messages were conveyed to the community by EPA and Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment personnel.
 1. The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, EPA and Boulder County Health Department will work closely together in developing information and implementing communication strategies.
 2. Courtesy reviews of information shall be provided prior to dissemination to the public.
- The EPA and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment have created confusion about the immediate health risks. The public perception for many *is that* an immediate health risk exists. However, when asked directly, the agency personnel say there is not an immediate health risk, and there is no data indicating such a risk.
 1. The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment's Disease Control and Environmental Epidemiology Division, through a cooperative agreement with the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, has evaluated available environmental data to determine what exposures to toxic substances may be occurring to people in California Gulch. Staff from the Environmental Epidemiology Division talked with people who live or spend time in the area to determine any health concerns related to the old mines or mill.
 2. A first draft of the public health risk assessment was submitted to the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry for review in March of 2004. The subsequent draft will be available for public review.
 3. Questions about the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, the public health risk assessment, health concerns related to the old mines or mills, and information on steps residents can take to help keep families healthy will be directed to the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment Environmental Health Studies program manager, and the Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division project manager.

- Some actions have been very inconsistent and wasted time. The perception is EPA and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment are foot-dragging on certain issues and do not work constructively with the community. “It feels like we are being conned for EPA and Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment political gain.”
 1. Information shall be verified and reviewed by other involved agencies prior to dissemination.
 2. Actions, strategies and concepts shall be well thought out prior to presenting information and/or asking for responses from the public.
 3. The Boulder County Health Department is a trusted and familiar contact with the community. EPA and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment will continue to work closely with the Boulder County Health Department in all aspects of communication with the community.
- Information was withheld.
 1. Reports, data and findings will be made available to the public through EPA and Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment web sites, information repositories, fact sheets and other documents.
- The EPA and Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment appear strongly biased advocates of the Superfund process, rather than environmental cleanup in the most effective way to serve as many stakeholders as possible. At first, the agencies were talking about alternatives. But then it appeared the decisions had been made. In fact, attempts to understand the situation and consider alternatives to Superfund have largely been in spite of the EPA and Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, not because of them.
 1. Special attention will be given to opportunities for public comment and community input in the decision-making processes.
 2. Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment and EPA will work proactively to gather and understand community concerns, and address them promptly and directly.

Section 5

Summary and Conclusion

Four communities, referred to here as subcommunities, are directly or indirectly impacted by the Captain Jack Superfund listing. While there are similarities in how the communities of California Gulch, Ward, Jamestown/Rowena and Boulder wish to receive information regarding the cleanup and related activities, each of the four communities also has very different preferred methods for receiving information. Residents in all the communities expressed an interest in receiving fact sheets, progress reports, issue papers, updates, and Question and Answer sheets.

Residents in areas near the site, in California Gulch and Ward, want to be informed of schedules and the nature of sampling and clean-up activities prior to the arrival of work crews. Use of a realtor-type information box at the entrance to California Gulch Road,

and postings in Ward at the general stores, post office and town hall have all been suggested and will contribute to the accuracy of word of mouth information.

Rowena/Jamestown and Boulder residents tend to rely for information on local newspapers and radio, internet websites and organizations such as the Left Hand Watershed Oversight Group (LWOG). They expressed concern for people living in the gulch, and the impact the clean-up may have on them and the entire watershed.

Respondents in all the communities were very interested in finding out more about contaminants at the site and associated health effects. California Gulch and Boulder residents were quite interested in information about protecting themselves from contaminants.

While residents of California Gulch have had little or no contact with government agencies, they perceive the impending investigation/study and clean-up process as intrusive to their privacy and lifestyle. Ward residents expressed a great deal of distrust in the EPA and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. They feel decisions have been made without regard for their input. They do have confidence, however, in the Boulder County Health Department. Rowena/Jamestown and Boulder respondents expressed a higher degree of confidence and trust of government officials. Comments from the Left Hand Watershed Task Force and Community Advisory Group for the Environment (CAGE) about interactions with federal and state agencies are instructive.

All told, while there are historical issues to overcome in gaining the trust of some of the most impacted communities, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, other agencies, and contractors should heed the stated preferences of the communities for information delivery, while being as proactive as possible. This should foster a more informed and involved community climate as the cleanup progresses.

Information repositories for the Captain Jack Superfund Site are located at the library in Ward, the Boulder Public Library reference section, the Environmental Protection Agency in downtown Denver and at the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. Information repository location addresses are listed in Appendix F.

Section 6
Appendices

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Appendix A

Government Contacts

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment Contacts

Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division

Project Manager

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Disease Control and Environmental Epidemiology Division

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Physical Scientist/Research Scientist
Program Manager, Environmental Health Studies/Colorado Responds to Children with
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Denver, CO 80246
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U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Contacts

Project Manager

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US EPA Region 8
999 18th Street, Suite 300
MC: 8-epr-ep
Denver, CO 80202-2466
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Fax: 303-312-6897
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Community Involvement
Rob Henneke, Public Affairs Specialist
US EPA Region 8
999 18th Street, Suite 300
MC: 8OC
Denver, CO 80202-2466
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Boulder County Health Contacts

Mark D. Williams, Water Quality Program Coordinator
3450 Broadway
Boulder, CO 80304
Phone: 303-441-1143
Fax: 303-441-1468
mwilliams@co.boulder.co.us

Elected Officials

Town of Ward

303-459-9273 (WARD) (Phone and FAX-leave message)
PO Box 162
Ward, CO 80481

Mayor

Tiffany Snyder

Mayor Pro Tem

Cheryl Blake

Town Council

Linda Blomer

Paul Donoghhy

Dean Havens

Doug Ossenfort

Sean West

Town Clerk

Cynthia Bakke

Town of Jamestown

303-449-1806 (Phone and FAX)
P.O.Box 298
Jamestown, CO 80455

Mayor

Ken Lenarcic

Board of Trustees

Nancy Edelstein

Natalie Hamilton

Jan Reed

Joe Reichert

David Thorndike

Barb Wade

Town Clerk

Mary Ellen Burch

City of Boulder

Municipal Building
1777 Broadway
Post Office Box 791
Boulder, CO 80306
303-441-3388

Mayor

William R. Toor

Deputy Mayor

Tom Eldridge

Council Members

303-441-3002
Robin Bohannon
Crystal Gray
Shaun McGrath
Gordon Riggle
Mark Ruzzin
Andy Schultheiss
Jack Stoakes

Boulder County

1325 Pearl St., 3rd Fl.
Boulder, CO 80302

County Commissioners

303-441-3500
Paul Danish, Chair
Thomas Mayer
Ron Stewart, Vice Chair

State of Colorado

Governor Bill Owens
State Capitol Building
Denver, CO 80203
303-866-2471

Senator Joan Fitz-Gerald
942 Sleepy Hollow
Golden, CO 80401
303-546-2052

Representative Tom Plant
P.O. Box 148
Nederland, CO 80466
303-642-3707

Appendix B
Repository Locations

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
Records Center
4300 Cherry Creek Drive South
Denver, CO 80246-1530
Phone: 303-692-3331
Toll Free: 1-888-569-1831 ext: 3331
Fax: 303-759-5355

The Environmental Protection Agency
Records Center
999 18th Street, Suite 300
Denver, CO 80202
Phone: 303-312-6473

Boulder Public Library
1000 Canyon Blvd.
Boulder, CO 80302
Phone (303) 441-3100

Ward Public Library
Post Office/Town Hall Building
Ward, Colorado 80481

Appendix C

Interested Citizen Groups

James Creek Watershed Initiative
Colleen Williams, Executive Director
Post Office Box 110
Jamestown, CO 80455

Left Hand Water Oversight Group (LWOG)
Alice Wood, Director/Coordinator
4225 Corriente Place
Boulder, CO 80301
303-545-2492

Student Environmental Action Coalition
UMC 345 at CU Boulder
Campus Box 207
Boulder, CO 80309
(303) 492-5449

Mothers and Others for Environmental Safety and Security
c/o Adrienne Anderson
Environmental Studies, Ethnic Studies Department
University of Colorado at Boulder
Ketchum, 24F
CB 339
Boulder, CO 80309-0339

Clean Water Action
899 Logan, Suite 101
Denver, CO 80203
Phone: 303-839-9866

Coloradoans for Clean Air
1985 Grape Street
Denver, CO 80220
Phone: 303-388-4858

Colorado Environmental Coalition
1536 Wynkoop, Suite 5-C
Denver, CO 80202
Phone: 303-534-7066

Colorado Mountain Club
710 10th Street
Golden, CO 80401
Phone: 303-279-3080

Colorado Open Lands
274 Union Blvd
Lakewood, CO 80228
Phone: 303-988-2373

Colorado Public Interest Research Group
1530 Blake Street
Denver, CO 80202
Phone: 303-573-7474

Greenpeace
702 "H" Street, Northwest
Washington, DC 20001
Phone: 800-326-0959

National Audubon Society
3109 28th Street
Boulder, CO 80201
Phone: 303-415-0130

National Wildlife Federation
2260 Baseline Road, Suite 100
Boulder, CO 80302
Phone: 303-786-8001

The Nature Conservancy
1881 9th Street, Suite 200
Boulder, CO 80302
Phone: 303-444-2950

Rocky Mountain Institute
1739 Snowmass Creed Road
Snowmass, CO 81654
Phone: 970-927-3851

Sierra Club, Rocky Mountain Chapter
1410 Grant Street
Denver, CO 80203
Phone 303-861-8819

Thome Ecological Institute
5398 Manhattan Circle, Suite 120
Boulder, CO 80303
303-499-3647

Appendix D

Media Contacts

Boulder Colorado Daily
5505 Central Avenue
Boulder, CO 80301
Phone: 303-443-6272
Fax: 303-443-9357
www.coloradodaily.com

Boulder Daily Camera
1048 Pearl Street
Boulder, CO 80302
Phone: 303-442-1202
Fax: 303-449-9358
www.dailycamera.com

Mountain-Ear
74 Hwy 72
Nederland, CO 80466
Phone: 303-258-7075
Fax: 303-258-3547
www.themountaineer.com

Daily Times-Call
350 Terry Street
Longmont, CO 80501
Phone: 303-776-2244
Fax: 303-776-0837
www.longmontfyi.com

Erie Review
215 Cheesman, Suite J
Erie, CO 80516
Phone: 303-666-6576
Fax: 303-666-6602

Lafayette News
1285 Centaur Village Drive
Lafayette, CO 80026
Phone: 303-665-6515
Fax: 303-666-6602
www.coloradohometownnews.com

Louisville Times
1285 Centaur Village Drive
Lafayette, CO 80026
Phone: 303-666-8617
Fax: 303-666-6602
www.coloradohometownnews.com

The Old Lyons Recorder
412 High Street
Lyons, CO 80540
Phone: 303-823-6625
Fax: 303-823-6633

Appendix E

Recent History of EPA and Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment Involvement in the Left Hand Creek Watershed

May 1986 Cease and Desist Order issued to owners of Captain Jack, Ltd. Permit because of non-compliance and negligence in filing yearly fees.

July 1986 Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment conducted water investigation of Captain Jack tunnel drainage and determined it was highly acidic with a pH of 3.3.

September 1986 The Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) reports Captain Jack Mill to EPA because of concentrated chemicals stored on site.

March 1987 EPA Emergency Response Team removes several drums and concentrated mine wastes from the Captain Jack Mill.

15 September 1987 Captain Jack site discovery entered into the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS).

04 April 1989 Preliminary Assessment conducted for the Captain Jack site.

1990 Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment's Water Quality Control Division (WQCD) conducts a non-point source study of Little James and James Creeks identifying Little James Creek as the primary source of toxic metals loading to James Creek. Study indicates that the sources were the Argo, Emmet and Burlington mines and other unknown sources. Other sources of loading included Jenks and Castle Gulches.

August 1992 EPA Removal Site Assessment of the Captain Jack site that indicated a release of arsenic, barium, and lead into Left Hand Creek.

20 October 1992 Boulder County Health Department received reports of milky white release to Left Hand Creek from the Captain Jack twelve miles downstream at the Left Hand Water District intake. Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment issues a Notice of Violation and Cease and Desist Order. Colorado Division of Minerals and Geology won a restraining order from Boulder County Court to prevent further mill operations at the Captain Jack.

March 1993 Colorado Division of Minerals and Geology inspection identified tailings and 129 drums of chemicals and concentrates at the Captain Jack.

April 1993 EPA Emergency Response Team conducts removal assessment of Captain Jack and makes recommendations for stabilization.

07 October 1993 Golden Age Mine site discovery entered into the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Information System.

28 December 1993 Preliminary Assessment performed on the Golden Age Mine by Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment.

10 March 1994 Site Inspection conducted by EPA for the Captain Jack site.

June 1995 City of Boulder Department of Water Quality and Environmental Services issues "Preliminary Reconnaissance Study of Spring Runoff Water Quality in Left Hand Creek". Report concludes there is significant influence of acid mine drainage to Little James Creek impacting water quality in Left Hand Creek.

1995 Site Inspection performed for the Golden Age Mine.

1996 EPA attends public meeting in Jamestown with Boulder County Commissioner Paul Danish to discuss the Sampling and Analysis Plan for the Golden Age Mine Site Inspection.

1997 Expanded Site Inspection performed by EPA for the Golden Age Mine and other sources on James and Little James Creeks within the Jamestown Mining District. Argo, Burlington and Golden Age mines identified as sources, as well as the Overland Road Tailings Pile and the Jamestown Municipal Park. James Creek contains elevated concentrations of metals in surface water and sediments.

13 October 1998 Expanded Site Inspection performed by EPA for the Captain Jack site.

August 1999 Meeting with EPA and BCHD to discuss potential listing of two sites in the Left Hand Creek Watershed on the National Priority List for Superfund: Captain Jack, and the Golden Age Mine and associated mines and mills in Jamestown.

05 November 1999 Site visit to the Captain Jack Mill site by EPA, the Mayor of Ward and a representative from the Colorado Division of Minerals and Geology.

17 November 1999 Meeting with EPA and the Left Hand Water District at the water district offices to discuss Left Hand Watershed mining sites and potential Superfund listing.

15 December 1999 Meeting to discuss EPA withdrawing Hazard Ranking System package preparation for Captain Jack site, and adding Hazard Ranking System package preparation for Golden Age to approach sites from a larger watershed perspective.

16 December 1999 Meeting with Boulder County Health Department, EPA, and the Water Quality Control Division's S. Platte River Watershed Coordinator to discuss cleanup, community involvement, Superfund issues, and the Total Maximum Daily Load process.

20 January 2000 Meeting with Boulder County Health Department, EPA, and Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment to discuss Superfund National Priority Listing and potential enforcement issues.

29 March 2000 Press release issued from Boulder County Health Department to inform people about the mining impacts and possible cleanup at the Captain Jack and Golden Age sites, and to announce department participation in upcoming town meetings for Ward and Jamestown to discuss the issues.

March 2000 Letter from Boulder County Health Department to Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment requesting \$74,000 funding for community involvement assistance in the Left Hand Creek Watershed.

March/April 2000 EPA sampled sediments in Left Hand and James Creeks and found elevated levels of metals in sediments as far downstream as the Left Hand Water District's water supply intake.

03 April 2000 Representative from Boulder County Health Department attends a Ward town meeting to discuss mining-related contamination at the Captain Jack Mill and Big Five adit, EPA and Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment studies, clean-up options, and coordination with the community.

10 April 2000 Representative from Boulder County Health Department attends a Jamestown Town Meeting to discuss mining-related contamination in the vicinity of Jamestown at the Golden Age and Burlington Mines, EPA and Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment studies, clean-up options, and coordination with the community.

August 2000 EPA issues a fact sheet on the Captain Jack and Golden Age Mining sites in the Left Hand Creek watershed that provides information on studies, contamination, and potential Superfund cleanup.

Appendix F

List of References

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URS Operating Services, Inc. 1998. "Analytical Results Report, Captain Jack Mill Site, Ward, Colorado".

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Left Hand Watershed Task Force . March 11, 2002 . "Left Hand Watershed Task Force Final Report to the Boulder County Board of Health".

Left Hand Watershed Oversight Group. July 13, 2003. Section 319 Grant Project Implementation Plan.

National Association of County and City Health Officials & Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. June 2001. "NACCHO Environmental Health Community Needs Assessment Report, Captain Jack Mill & Burlington Mine Sites, Boulder County, Colorado".

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US Census Bureau. Census 2000 Summary File Geographic Location: Jamestown, Colorado.

US Census Bureau. Census 2000 Summary File Geographic Location: Boulder, Colorado.

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