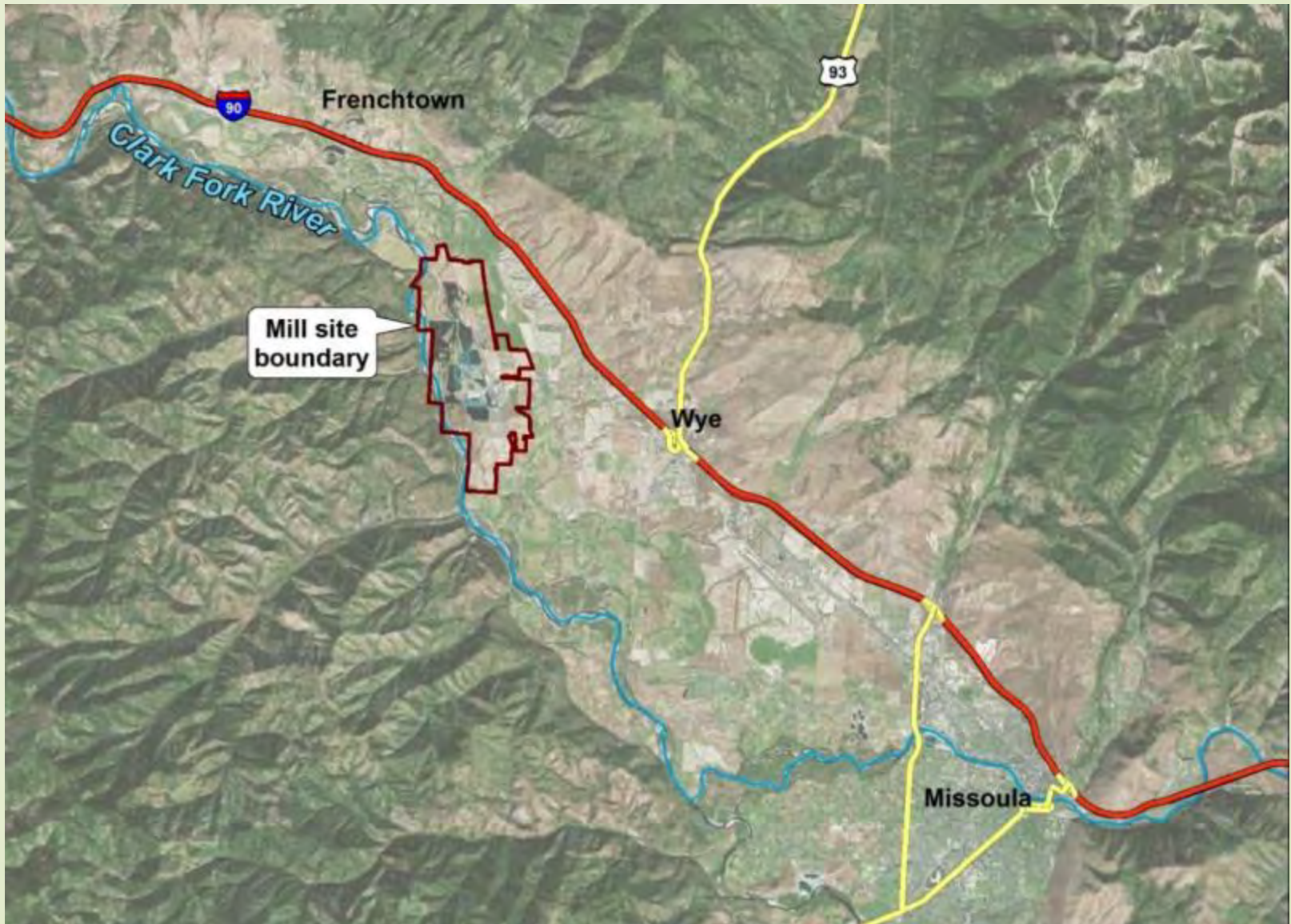


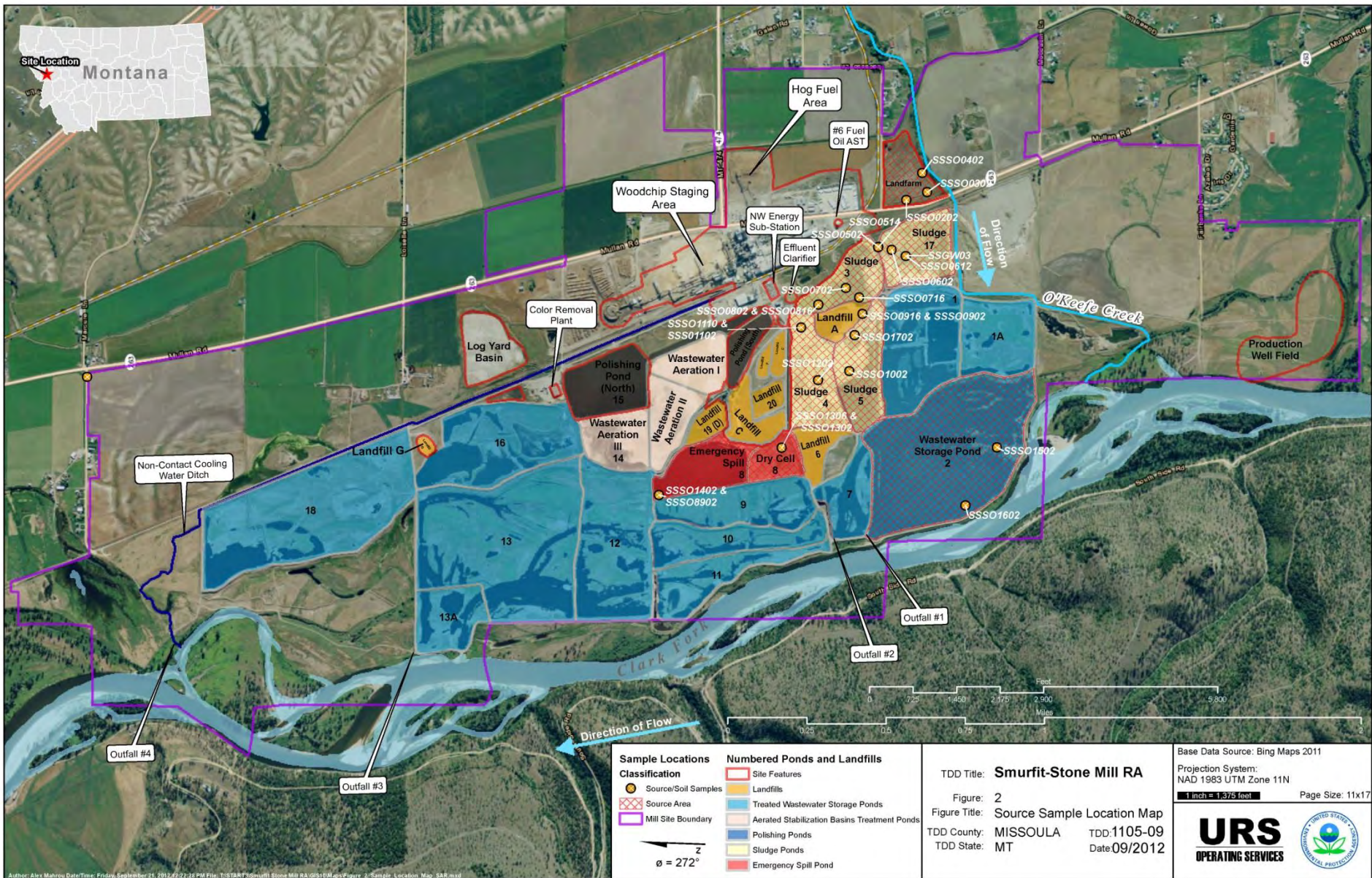
Missoula County's Goals:

- Eliminate all public safety and health risks
- Restore the river and the floodplain
- Hold the polluter responsible for the financial and environmental liabilities at the site to ensure the burden is not shifted to the taxpayers and residents of the area
- Incentivize concurrent development of the site and continue economic development efforts
- Provide public involvement throughout the process of investigation and cleanup



Smurfit Stone





Author: Alex Malinow Date/Time: Friday, September 21, 2012 12:22:28 PM File: T:\STARR\Projects\Smurfit Stone Mill RA\GIS\1004\Figure_2_Sample_Location_Map_SAR.mxd

Sample Locations Classification	Numbered Ponds and Landfills
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source/Soil Samples Source Area Mill Site Boundary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site Features Landfills Treated Wastewater Storage Ponds Aerated Stabilization Basins Treatment Ponds Polishing Ponds Sludge Ponds Emergency Spill Pond

Direction of Flow
 $\theta = 272^\circ$

TDD Title: **Smurfit-Stone Mill RA**
 Figure: **2**
 Figure Title: **Source Sample Location Map**
 TDD County: **MISSOULA**
 TDD State: **MT**
 TDD: **1105-09**
 Date: **09/20/12**

Base Data Source: Bing Maps 2011
 Projection System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N
 1 inch = 1,375 feet
 Page Size: 11x17

URS
 OPERATING SERVICES

Smurfit – Stone 1957-2010

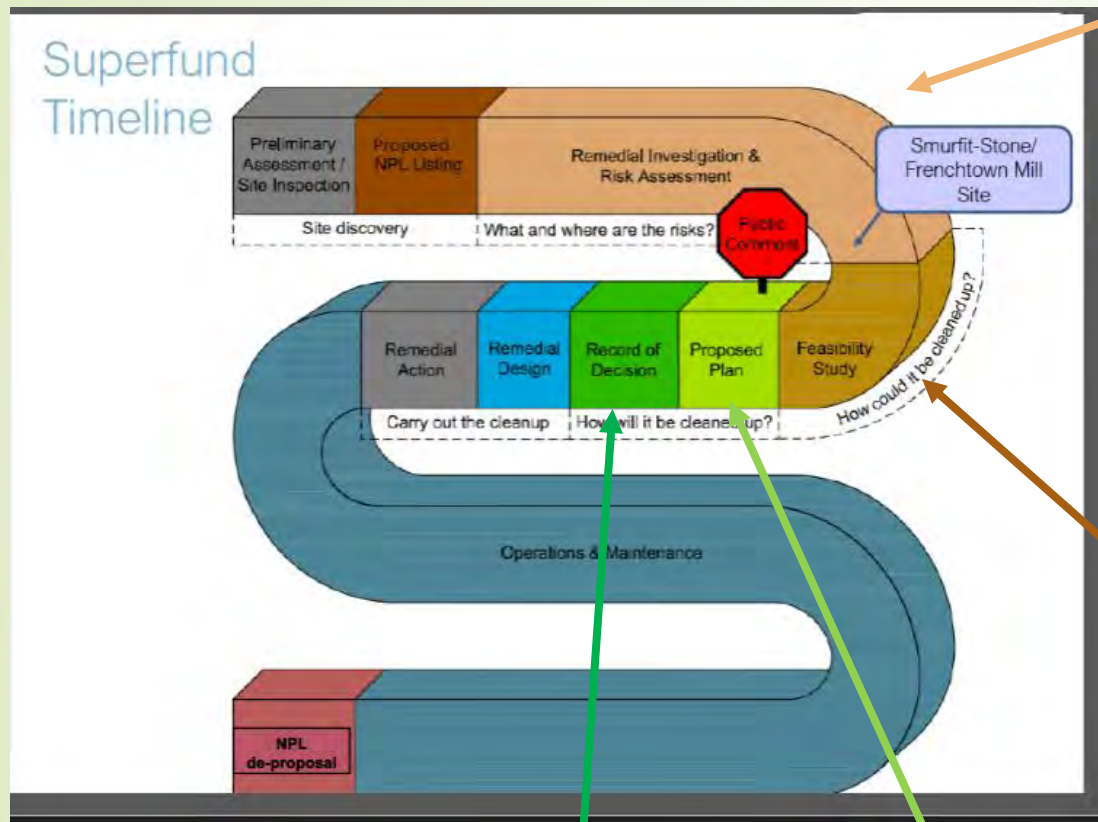




- 2010 – Smurfit Stone emerges from bankruptcy, closes mill
- 2011 – property acquired by Green Investment Group, M2 Green LLC
- 2011-12 – EPA preliminary site investigation
- 2013 - EPA proposes Superfund listing
- 2014 – EPA identifies Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs)
- 2015 – EPA and DEQ negotiate Administrative Order on Consent with PRPS, site investigation begins
- 2022 – KC Becker, Region 8 administrator commits to address community concerns via additional characterization sampling
- 2023 - Public development of Data Quality Objectives
- 2023 – EPA committed to sample



Superfund Snake – Where We Are



Remedial Investigation will summarize the remedial investigation and the risk assessments. Draft now likely 2025 due to additional sampling.

Feasibility Study develops, screens and evaluates alternative remedial actions. This is done using 9 criteria on next slide (Notable are ARARs and Community Acceptance).

Alternative is selected.
Responsibilities are outlined.

Next Public Comment on the Proposed Plan (favored alternative)

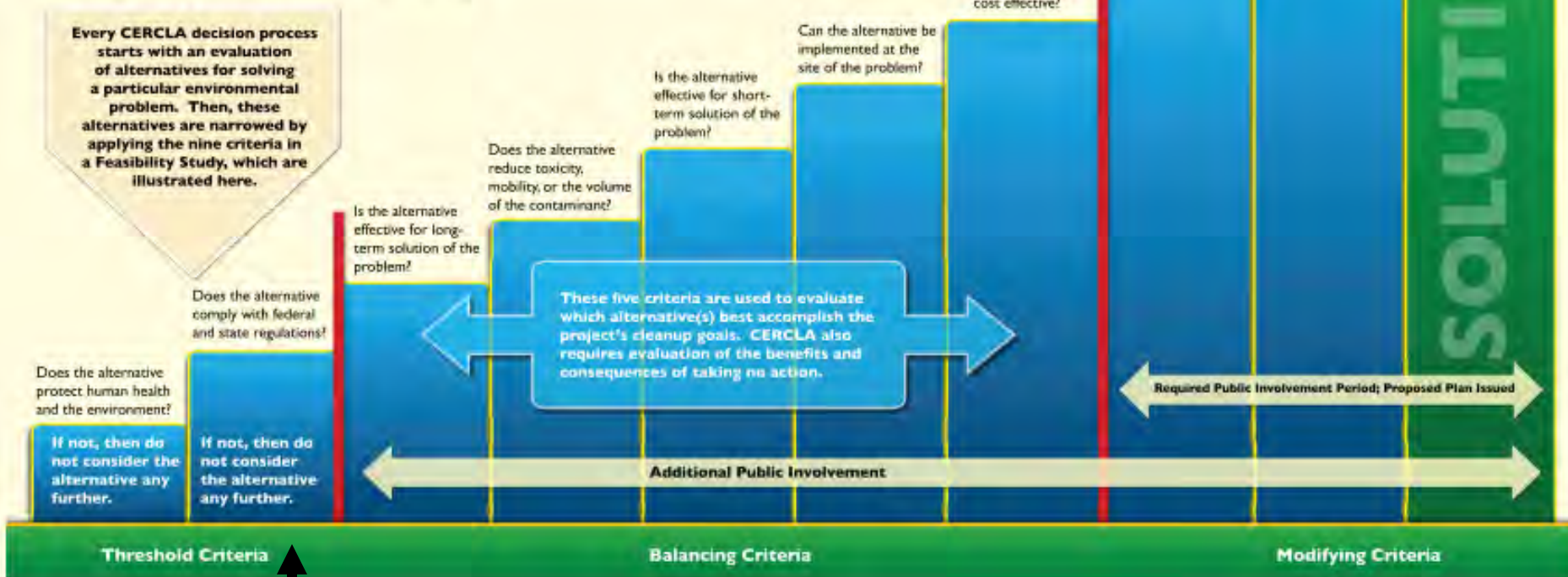
9 Criteria for Alternative Selection

Will the community accept the solution?

Before making cleanup decisions,

DOE must evaluate potential cleanup technologies against criteria spelled out in a federal law called CERCLA. There are nine criteria to be considered, which are divided into three categories. **Threshold Criteria** determine if the possible solution to an environmental problem protects people and the environment and meets federal and state regulations. **Balancing Criteria** are used to determine which of the criteria meeting the Threshold Criteria will work. **Modifying Criteria** are used to determine if the recommended solution is acceptable to Ohio and the local community.

Every CERCLA decision process starts with an evaluation of alternatives for solving a particular environmental problem. Then, these alternatives are narrowed by applying the nine criteria in a Feasibility Study, which are illustrated here.



Does the Alternative comply with federal and state regulations?



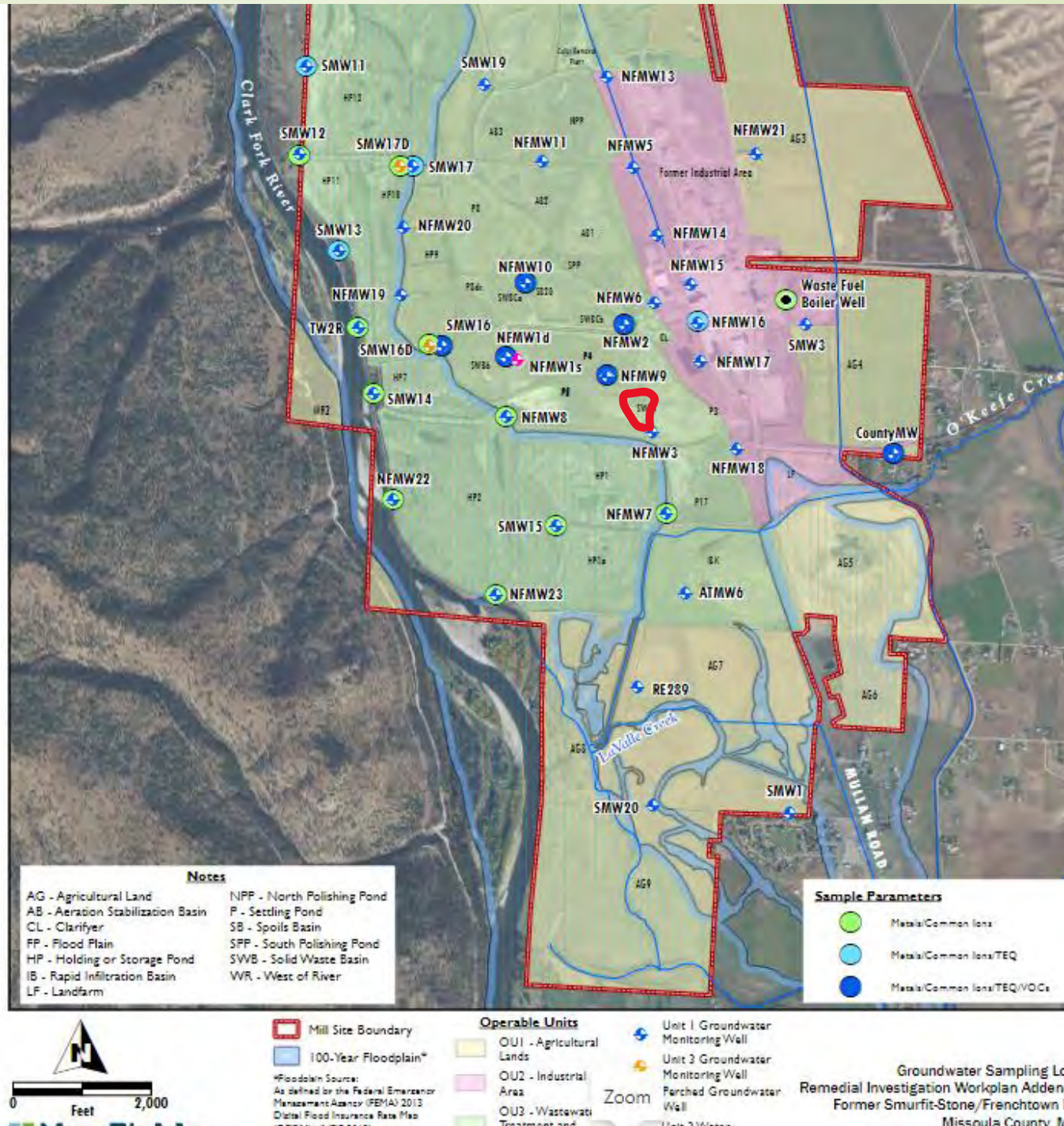
Concerns

- Community concerns not considered or incorporated at earlier stages of remedial investigation, hopefully remedied through EPA's commitment to additional sampling to characterize site
- It's a giant site sampled comparable to much smaller sites
- Berms are not easily incorporated into Superfund process
- Groundwater sampling does not consider seasons (no quarterly sampling)
- Potentially Responsible Parties exerting considerable control over the Superfund process
- Do not consume fish advisory impacting local economy
- Community wants cleanup that will not limit opportunities (so no controlled groundwater area)
- Do not want a double standard in terms of what is allowed at an EPA site and what local residents can do



Large Site - Limited Samples

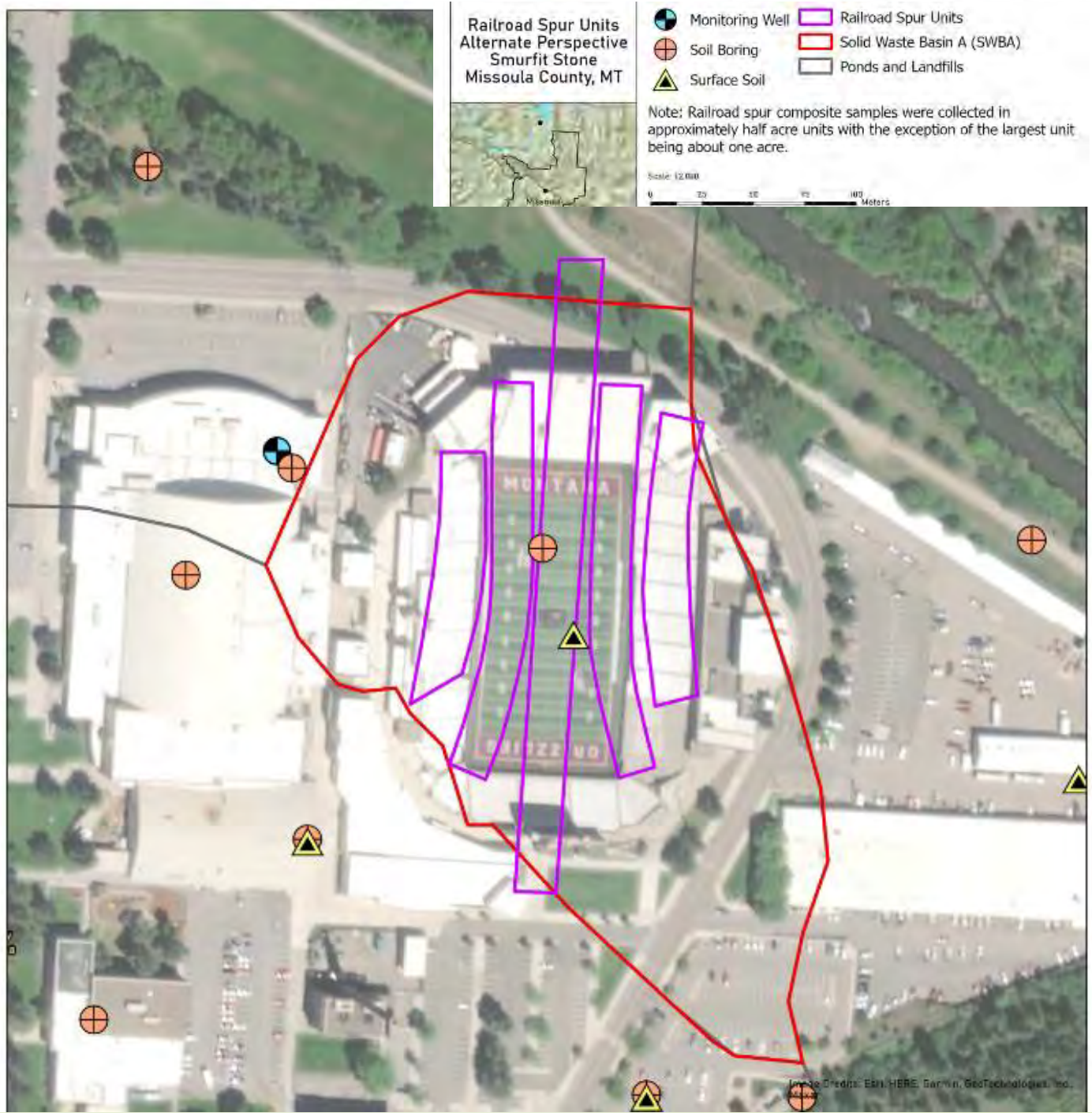
The site is so large that dots on a map make it seem like there are many samples. Dump A is outlined in red. The next slide will show the same area for scale.



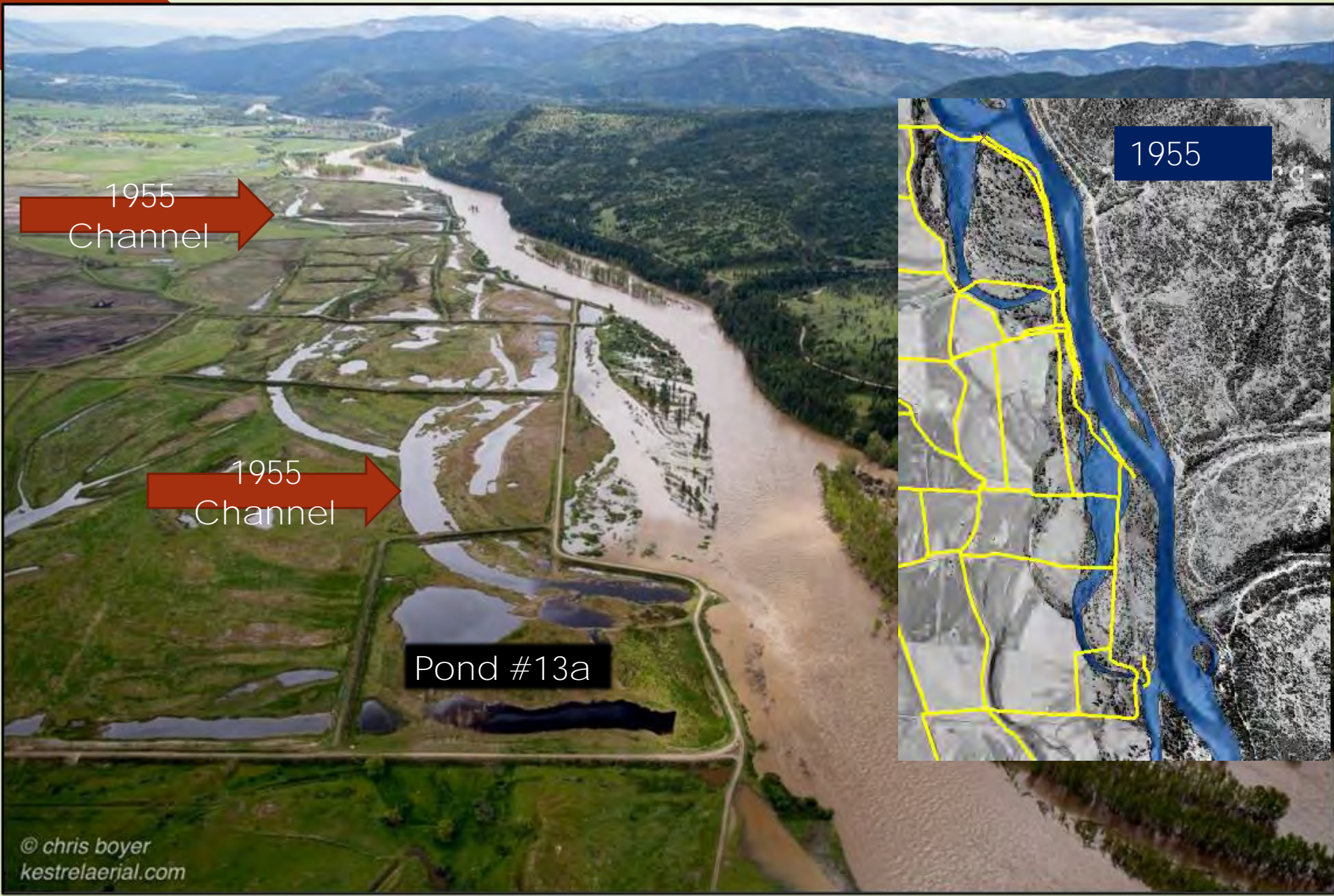


For Scale

Dump A is outlined in red. There is one soil boring and one surface sample. One monitoring well is within view.

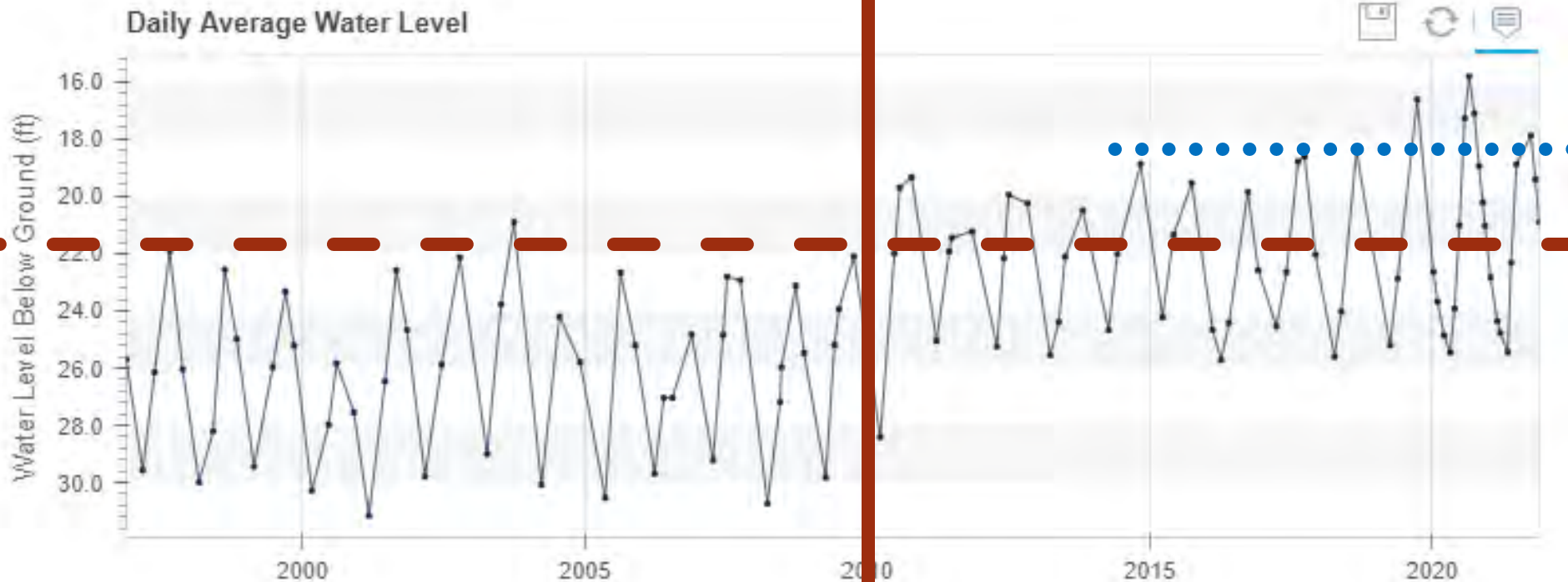


1950s Channels Behind Berms



Lacasse Lane Well – North of Production Wells

Mill closed in 2010 and water level at this offsite well went up ~4 feet



Inadequate sampling

- No quarterly sampling
- Addendum 11 cut sampling in half of the wells
- Sampling does not account for:
 - Historic cone of depression
 - Groundwater mounding
 - EPA Sole Source Aquifer

Missoula Aquifer Specific

.001 mg/L
7x as high

.1658 mg/L
17x as high

Comparison of On-Site Groundwater As, Fe, and Mn Concentrations to U.S. Glacial Aquifers

Metal	Site Shallow Groundwater (mg/L) ¹		U.S. Glacial Aquifers (mg/L)	
	Maximum	Mean	Maximum	Mean
Arsenic	0.0607	0.0077	0.340	0.004
Iron	58.9	2.34	38.1	0.820
Manganese	52.2	2.88	28	0.220

¹ – Max and mean of 247 samples collected in shallow groundwater throughout the Site (NewFields, 2018d).

Floating through the old Milltown Dam Reservoir...Milltown Clean-Up
example of what can be achieved if
the EPA, State, and Locals all work
together

