



Community Involvement Plan

Colorado Smelter Superfund Site
Pueblo, Colorado

April 2015

Purpose

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Superfund Community Involvement Program is committed to promoting communication between the community and the agency. Active community involvement is crucial to the success of any public project. EPA's community involvement activities at the Colorado Smelter Superfund site are designed to:

- Inform the public of the nature of environmental issues associated with the site
- Involve the public in Superfund decisions that will affect them
- Involve the public in program responses under consideration
- Inform the public of progress being made to implement cleanup remedies

The purpose of the Superfund Community Involvement Plan (CIP) is to ensure communication between the community in and around the site, EPA, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (state health department), and the Pueblo City County Health Department (local health department); and to encourage community involvement in site activities.

The plan is based on meetings and interviews with members of the Pueblo community. EPA interviewed a broad range of private residents, local government officials, businesses and community organizations.

As the lead agency, EPA is responsible for implementing the community involvement program outlined in this Community Involvement Plan. The plan will be adapted as necessary to meet changing needs as site activities progress.

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Site History

Pueblo was once home to five ore smelters and one steel mill. The Colorado Smelting Company smelter (also known as Colorado Smelter, Boston Smelter, Boston & Colorado Smelter, and Eilers Smelter) began operating in 1883. It was constructed on a mesa and waste slag was deposited in a ravine between Santa Fe Avenue and the Denver & Rio Grande railroad tracks. The owners of the Madonna Mine, located in Monarch, built the Colorado Smelter in order to smelt their extracted silver-lead ore in a cost effective manner. The Colorado Smelter operated eight blast furnaces, two calcining furnaces, one fusing furnace and twenty kilns.

The Colorado Smelting Company merged into the American Smelting and Refining Company (ASARCO) in 1899. The Colorado Smelter closed in 1908. Some of the slag was used as track ballast for the D&RG track constructed between Florence and Cañon City. In 1923, bricks from the blast furnace smoke stack were used to construct St. Mary School.

The Colorado Smelter historical footprint is bound by Santa Fe Avenue to the east, Mesa Avenue to the south, Interstate 25 to the west, and the Arkansas River to the north. The Bessemer and Eilers neighborhoods are adjacent to the former Colorado Smelter site, which now consists of building remains and an approximately 700,000-square-foot slag pile where access is not completely restricted.

In 2011, an EPA and state health department site assessment found elevated levels of lead and arsenic in residential soils and large slag piles in the vicinity of the site. These results indicated a comprehensive cleanup is necessary to reduce health risks for current and future residents.

Potential Contaminants

Emissions from smelting operations often contain lead and arsenic, which are hazardous substances. Both lead and arsenic have been detected at elevated levels in residential yards around the Colorado Smelter site, and these hazardous substances can cause a variety of human health problems.

Exposure to lead may cause nervous system damage, anemia, brain damage, or in extreme cases, even death. Children are especially susceptible to the toxic effects of lead. The possible effects of higher levels of lead in children are hearing problems, lower IQ scores and delays in



Colorado Smelter Approximate Area of Interest

development. Lead can come from many sources, including but not limited to household paint made before 1978, the glaze on some pottery or dishes, soil, and sometimes drinking water.

Exposure to arsenic can cause a variety of health problems. Health effects linked with being around arsenic for a long time are an increased risk for some types of cancer such as skin, lung, bladder, kidney, and liver cancers.

Potential Site Risk

Media Affected	Contaminants	Source of Contamination
slag pile and residential/community soils	arsenic, lead and other heavy metals	smelting activities

2014 National Priorities List Proposal and Final Listing

On May 12, 2014, EPA proposed adding the former Colorado Smelter to the National Priorities List (NPL) of Superfund sites. Superfund is the federal program that investigates and cleans up the most complex, uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites to protect public health and the environment. This proposal was published in the Federal Register, initiating a 60-day comment period which ended on July 11, 2014.

On December 11, 2014, EPA listed the site on the National Priorities List. EPA received numerous comments regarding the NPL proposal, and published a responsiveness summary to the comments received. The responsiveness summary is contained in this document: [Support Document for the Revised National Priorities List Final Rule – Colorado Smelter](http://www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/supdoc/sd1892.pdf) (www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/supdoc/sd1892.pdf).

Prior Community Involvement

EPA, the state health department and the local health department have been committed to working with the community throughout the Superfund process. To that end, the agencies have been and continue to meet with city and county officials, community groups, interested stakeholders, and residents. The table below details community involvement efforts in the community prior to the site being listed on the NPL by EPA, the local health department and state health department.

Date	Outreach Activity
October 2011	EPA/state health department met with local health department to discuss initial sampling efforts and why site should become listed on NPL.
March 15-16, 2011	Meeting with local residents, community leaders and Pueblo City Council to discuss future outreach activities.
March 28, 2012	Presentation to Pueblo Board of Health.

Date	Outreach Activity
April 30, 2012	Presentation to Pueblo City Council.
May 17, 2012	Meeting with Bessemer and Eilers neighborhood residents and Pueblo City Council Representative.
June 1, 2012	Mailings to 1000 residents living within ¼ mile of the Colorado Smelter site including site fact sheet, frequently asked questions and the “This is Superfund” community guide.
June 11-12, 2012	Large community meetings in Pueblo to discuss the site and potential contaminants.
August 2012	Meeting with Colorado Department of Transportation about the I-25 proposed project that overlaps the Colorado Smelter site.
September 2012	Door-to-door survey of residents in Eilers and Bessemer neighborhoods on what they know about the Colorado Smelter site, if they support NPL listing, and to learn about communication preferences. Had a total 175 respondents.
January 26, 2013	Attended Pueblo City Council District 4 community meeting at NeighborWorks of Pueblo. Provided site update and inform audience about February Outreach meeting.
February 21, 2013	Two public availability sessions with EPA, the state health department and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) at St. Mary’s Church.
April 25, 2013	Public meeting and availability session with EPA, the state health department and ATSDR at St. Mary’s Church.
July 23, 2013	EPA, ATSDR, state and local health departments met with local residents and elected officials including Pueblo City Council, Pueblo County Commissioners and state Representatives to listen and discuss Colorado Smelter site data, public health concerns and using the Superfund program to address health risks.
July 31, 2013	EPA, state and local health departments attend Pueblo Board of County Commissioners work session.
August 26, 2010	EPA and the state health department attends Eilers neighborhood meeting.
September, 2013	ATSDR conducted a blood lead and arsenic level exposure investigation with help from EPA and the local health department.
December 10, 2013	EPA, state and local health departments, City Council, and Pueblo County Board of County Commissioners public meeting at St. Marys

Date	Outreach Activity
	Church to discuss moving forward with letter to the governor's office supporting the Colorado Smelter site to be listed on NPL.
December 31, 2013	Pueblo City Council and Pueblo County Board of County Commissioners send joint letter to governor's office in support for NPL proposal.
January 21, 2014	Governor sends letter of support for NPL proposal to EPA.
February 27, 2014	Community Advisory Group kick-off meeting to explore interest in community advisory group formation and membership.
April 8, 2014	First community advisory group steering committee meeting. The committee agreed to choose a facilitator for future meetings and work to identify major issues and concerns to work through.
May 1, 2014	Community Advisory Group formation/steering committee meeting. Topics included the upcoming NPL proposal for the site, removal action to place fencing and warning signs in and around slag pile, and advisory group formation.
May 6, 2014	EPA's Region 8 Administrator Shaun McGrath and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Region 8 Administrator Rick Garcia hold joint community meeting at NeighborWorks of Pueblo. This meeting was to address HUD/Federal Housing Administration (FHA) lending rules and concerns for properties located within and surrounding Superfund sites.
May 7, 2014	EPA and HUD regional administrators meet with Pueblo Association of Realtors to discuss Superfund and real estate transactions in and around Superfund sites.
May 12, 2014	Site proposed to NPL, starting 60-day comment period.
June 12, 2014	Community Advisory Group formation/steering committee meeting. Formation/steering committee meetings scheduled on monthly bases from this date on.
September 9, 2014	First official Community Advisory Group meeting. Meetings are held on the second Tuesday of each month.
October 6-8, 2014	Community interviews for Community Involvement Plan.
December 11, 2014	Site listed on the NPL.
February 3, 2015	EPA, state health department and local health department hold an afternoon availability session and evening public meeting to provide update and take questions on the Colorado Smelter officially being listed to the National Priorities List.

2013 Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry Involvement and Exposure Investigation

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry is an agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and was created by the Superfund law in 1980. This agency advises federal and state agencies, community members, and other interested parties on the health impacts of Superfund sites and other petitioned sites. It also conducts health studies in some communities that are located near Superfund sites or in locations where people have been exposed to toxic materials.

In September 2013, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry conducted a blood lead and arsenic level exposure investigation in the Eilers/Bessemer neighborhoods. The community requested more health data in response to the site investigation. When the agency publishes a final report, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry staff will make themselves available to answer questions from the community.

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry is currently partnering with the local health department to develop a Grand Round seminar for health professionals with regard to identification, prevention, and treatment of lead exposure in children. The agency's regional office will continue to be available to the community as a resource during the Superfund process. In accordance with the CERCLA statute, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry will publish a Public Health Assessment for the site. The state health department cooperative program will author the Public Health Assessment.



Slag heap at the Colorado Smelter site

Community Advisory Group

On September 9, 2014 the Colorado Smelter Community Advisory Group was officially formed. This group is an independent, non-partisan group consisting of a balance of diverse interests affected by and concerned about the site and the cleanup process. The overarching goal of the group is to have an effective cleanup completed by 2019.

Currently, community advisory group meetings are typically held on the second Tuesday of each month from 5:30-7:30 p.m. at the Steelworks Museum, 215 Canal St., Pueblo, Colo. These meetings are open to the public and are typically advertised in the *Pueblo Chieftain* the Friday before each meeting.

The group defines an effective cleanup as:

- Not causing unacceptable health risk to residents or animals, regardless of their age or desire to play in the parks, garden in their yards, or dig for pirate treasure in the neighborhood;

- Restoring the habitat and preventing future ecological risk;
- Promoting the economic vitality of the neighborhood;
- Preserving the historical structures and integrity of the neighborhood; and
- Limiting personal liability related to the smelter remediation.

The community advisory group intends to assist in achieving this goal of an effective cleanup by 2019 by:

- Providing input to EPA and other government entities that play a role in the cleanup to improve decision making for all;
- Sharing information, ideas, and concerns; and
- Serving as a conduit to the larger community.

Environmental Justice

EPA defines environmental justice as the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to development, implementation and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. The goal of Environmental Justice is to provide an environment where all people enjoy the same degree of protection from environmental and health hazards, and equal access to the decision-making process to maintain a healthy environment in which to live, learn, and work.

There are unique factors at this site that make it especially important for EPA to incorporate environmental justice considerations as part of community outreach efforts. The U.S. Census tract 20 in Pueblo incorporates most of the neighborhoods surrounding the site. According to the 2010 U.S. Census, census tract 20 is approximately 65 percent Hispanic/Latino. In addition, about 25 percent of the population has less than a high school education, about 25 percent of households earned less than \$15,000 of annual income, and 32 percent of the population ages five and up spoke English within the range of “not well” to “less than very well.” This data demonstrates the need to minimize any potential barriers when possible to facilitate public participation.

Currently, EPA is working in coordination with the local health department, state health department and community to provide input on and have documents available in English and Spanish and is working with local organizations to meet the needs of the local community. Future outreach activities that can help address environmental justice concerns are continued bilingual information, easy to understand interactive and visual materials as well as continued engagement with residents and stakeholders.

EPA Grant to Pueblo City-County Health Department

In the spring of 2014 the Pueblo City-County Health Department applied for a Superfund grant from EPA. To date the local health department has been awarded \$195,000 from the Hazardous Substance Response Fund for Lead Characterization and Risk Reduction through education

activities. The local health department has been actively working on the grant by taking required training, developing outreach materials, preparing for indoor lead characterization, and planning an outreach education event in 2015. Local health department staff are regularly participating in the community advisory group meetings to better understand community education and information needs.

Colorado Department of Transportation Interstate 25 Realignment Project

EPA has also met with the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) because this agency is considering a realignment of I-25 that would potentially affect the neighborhood as well as any work EPA completes as part of the Superfund process. For more information on the Department of Transportation project, see [I-25 Through Pueblo - New Pueblo Freeway EIS and ROD](http://www.coloradodot.info/library/studies/i25puebloeis) (www.coloradodot.info/library/studies/i25puebloeis). EPA will continue to work with the Department of Transportation as the site cleanup progresses.

Community Involvement Plan Interviews

On October 6, 7 and 8, 2014 EPA, state health department and local health department staff conducted community interviews with local residents, community advisory group members, business owners, elected officials, and others interested in the site. These interviews formed the basis of this community involvement plan. Questions were asked on site knowledge, communication preferences, the best places and times to have public meetings, concerns about the site, and feedback on current communication between the community and the agencies. The questionnaire used for this community involvement plan can be found in Appendix C.

Knowledge about the site

It was apparent during the community interview process that almost everyone interviewed had some knowledge of current site activities and some history of the former smelter. There were many respondents who are aware of the 2011 site assessment results as well as the site history. They strongly want to see EPA take action at this site to address contamination concerns and protect people, especially children from being affected from contamination. There were also many respondents that have knowledge about the site, but do not believe the site poses enough risk for EPA's involvement.

Feedback about proposed cleanup work at the site

Almost everyone interviewed for the CIP had feedback regarding the proposed cleanup work. Many property owners in the area have concern about stigma associated with living in and around a Superfund site. Many respondents stated that property values in the Eilers and Bessemer neighborhoods would decrease as a result of the Superfund site designation. A few residents also have concerns that FHA/HUD may not insure loans for home purchases in and around a Superfund site.

There was some feedback regarding the difference between the current Centers for Disease Control's acceptable standards for blood lead levels and EPA's acceptable standards. Some respondents worry how this difference will affect clean up levels and some feel these differences show there is no need for EPA's involvement.

Some respondents stated that people have been living in this neighborhood for generations, and that nobody is sick; so there is no need for EPA's involvement. Conversely, many respondents are concerned about current health risks posed by the site, and stated they believe their health or somebody they know has health effects as a result of site contaminants. They feel the site poses immediate health threats and want EPA to take any action to make sure the neighborhood and existing slag pile are cleaned up.

EPA is reviewing its approach to addressing lead-contaminated soil at Superfund sites in light of the Center for Disease Control's 2012 recommendation for blood lead levels in children, which cut in half the amount of lead in blood at which medical monitoring and other actions are advised (from 10 micrograms per deciliter [$\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$] to 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$). The Centers for Disease Control recommendation, which is intended to identify children at risk earlier, pertains to a child's exposure to all lead sources (e.g., paint, consumer products, soil, etc.) and serves as a national goal. EPA's review is focused on limiting exposure to lead contaminated soil, taking into consideration the Centers for Disease Control recommendation to consider multiple sources of lead. At some sites, Superfund remediation of the most highly lead-contaminated soil, combined with activities to address other lead sources, has proven to be an effective part of an overall strategy for reducing blood-lead levels in children.

Many respondents indicated they have not and will not be able to trust EPA throughout the Superfund process. Some respondents stated that they feel that EPA has not been honest with the information provided, have not followed their own guidelines, and feel steamrolled by this process. Some residents also stated that some mistrust also comes from their experiences from the Colorado Department of Transportation and the Interstate-25 proposed project in the area.

The current lack of a site boundary is a cause for concern as some respondents stated EPA should know the site boundary when an area is listed as a Superfund site. There is also some concern that the site boundary will encompass much of Pueblo. Many respondents have some concern that a Superfund cleanup will take decades to complete and that EPA needs to finish any cleanup work as quickly as possible, with some stating they would like to see a cleanup within five years. Conversely, it was also stated that EPA needs to take their time and do a thorough job during any cleanup to make sure that this does not need to be revisited in the future. Lastly, most respondents want to make sure they and other community members have input throughout the Superfund process.

Some respondents stated they had questions about the cleanup process such as dust being kicked up and blowing around yards and into their houses and damage to property, existing gardens and lawns during site work. Another question raised was regarding a scenario of one residential

property being cleaned up, but a neighboring residential property may not be sampled and/or cleaned up if needed. Some respondents have questions on how the neighborhood would be considered cleaned up if that scenario is encountered.

There were many questions raised concerning indoor dust sampling that EPA may complete in some houses. Some residents had concerns they would have to disclose any results EPA had from indoor sampling to potential buyers and/or renters. Another question raised was if high lead levels were found inside a home who would or could complete any required cleanup? There is a desire from some respondents that EPA needs to work with HUD and the local health department to educate residents on indoor lead hazards as well as find sources of funding to remediate any existing indoor lead hazards.

Communication Preferences

Throughout the Superfund process it is important for EPA to understand how residents, business owners, elected officials, and other stakeholders want to receive site information. During the community interviews, EPA solicited information on how best to engage the community, share information, how frequently information should be shared, and if there is specific information the community would like to be provided.

Most respondents prefer to receive site information via email or through the mail. A few residents would like to receive information via phone calls, word of mouth, or through the newspaper. Additionally, there were requests that EPA make an effort to use social media to post information to communicate to the community. Nearly all respondents agreed that any communication materials produced need to have a Spanish translation available.

Most respondents indicated they would prefer to receive information monthly or when something significant occurs at the site from a newsletter or fact sheet detailing current site work, timelines, progress reports, and sampling results. Some respondents want the opportunity to review technical documents and have EPA provide site maps detailing areas sampled and cleaned up. It was also suggested that EPA should focus on educating residents on a variety of site issues, such as the Superfund process, health effects from lead and arsenic, by going door to door to speak to individuals or hold small group meetings such as coffee klatches.

Some respondents stated there is a need to have larger community meetings outside of current community advisory group meetings to help educate a larger number of people about the site. It was suggested that EPA needs to focus communication and outreach to other residents and groups not represented in the community advisory group more frequently. There is some concern that the community advisory group is not representative of the community and does not share the same concerns as those who do not or cannot attend community advisory group meetings.

When asked about how responsive EPA and the state health department have been in communicating information, many respondents stated they feel that the agencies have done a

good job so far. Other residents feel that the agencies have not done an adequate job, stating that EPA has not answered particular questions and has not been consistent with their answers. Some respondents added that this inconsistency or misinformation has led to mistrust in the community towards agencies. Additionally, there is some confusion among the respondents on the roles of the agencies at the site.

Most respondents believe that any public meeting regarding the site should be held in the neighborhood with a variety of locations suggested. The most frequent place recommended for public meetings is St. Mary's Church, followed by the Rawlings Library, Steelworks Museum, and NeighborWorks of Pueblo. However, some respondents feel that public meetings should not be located St. Mary's Church or NeighborWorks of Pueblo, stating that these locations do not provide a neutral atmosphere for meetings.

Most respondents indicated that they would travel anywhere in Pueblo for a meeting. However, there were a fair amount of respondents that stated they would only travel within the neighborhood or 5 miles for a meeting either due to lack of transportation to travel farther or time constraints.

Most respondents stated the most convenient days and times for meetings are Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays in the evenings. It was also stated EPA should consider having meetings during the day or during a weekend. The meeting style most preferred by respondents is a presentation followed by a question and answer session. There was also support for having smaller meetings such as round table discussions on various topics. Some respondents strongly suggested that EPA should not have open house/availability sessions.

Most respondents are aware of the current community advisory group and ongoing community advisory group meetings. Some respondents who are not current members are interested in attending, or would attend on occasion, but not as community advisory group members. There are others who stated they would not attend community advisory group meetings for a variety of reasons, such as time, lack of transportation, or do not feel they are best served by the community advisory group.

As EPA updates the community on site work and progress, information will also be shared with appropriate news sources. During the community interviews, most respondents indicated they get their news from the *Pueblo Chieftain*, local TV stations, or internet sources. Other residents indicated they prefer news from local radio stations (NPR, 94.7) or word of mouth from friends and neighbors.

Community Involvement Activities/Actions

As noted earlier, EPA, the state health department and local health department have conducted a fair amount of community involvement work. These agencies are committed to continue and

expand on this work throughout the Superfund process along with other local, state, and federal offices and partners.

Communication Preferences

There is clearly support for a strong, proactive public information approach and a consistent and visible site team. Most respondents expressed support to have at least monthly updates about the site. EPA will work to provide frequent updates either through a newsletter or email based on current site activity. These updates will provide progress reports on properties sampled, sampling results, cleanup results, and other requested and available information. However, it is important to note that there may be periods of time where no new information is available.

Information Distribution

Face to face communication has been the most effective and important way to provide information on site activities to the community thus far. When possible, distribution of written materials such as fact sheets or site updates can be done in a variety of ways such as through mailings, hosting availability sessions in the community, through current community advisory group meetings or one on one conversation with community members. It should be noted that not all materials can feasibly be distributed in person or via U.S. Mail.

Web Page

EPA has established a Web page dedicated to the Colorado Smelter Superfund site and will keep it updated with the latest project and contact information. EPA is committed to providing information in a variety of formats on its Web page utilizing not only text but also images and videos whenever possible. Fact sheets and publicly available site documents will be available for viewing and download from the [Colorado Smelter](http://www2.epa.gov/region8/colorado-smelter) Web page (www2.epa.gov/region8/colorado-smelter).

Public Meetings

EPA will continue to hold public meetings for significant updates and announcements. The style of meetings will most likely be presentation then question and answer, which was the most preferred style of meeting expressed from respondents in the community interviews. In certain instances, however, availability/drop in sessions with the public may be a better option. EPA will also work with the community to hold smaller more informal gatherings like coffee klatches to present information, receive input, and discuss site issues. These public meetings are and will be separate from ongoing community



advisory group meetings. In some cases it may be appropriate for EPA, the state health department and the local health department to hold an availability session before a public meeting. This would help accommodate those who are unable attend a meeting or who do not like or want to attend a public meeting.

Notices for public meetings at a minimum will be posted in the local media which could include the *Pueblo Chieftain*, local T.V. Stations, and local radio stations. In the past, the agencies have gone door to door in the Eilers and Bessemer neighborhoods to distribute flyers announcing public meetings. As resources and feasibility permit this will be also be done for future meetings.

EPA will work with the community to determine the most appropriate location for future public meetings. In the past, most public meetings have been held at St. Marys Church or the Pueblo (Rawlings) Library.

Other Public Events

Pueblo has a number of events suggested by community members to EPA, the state health department and the local health department that we may be able to attend to distribute health education materials or have a booth to provide information to the public. These events have been identified as a good way to have informal communication with local residents. Some of these events may include: the Colorado State Fair, typically held in late August through early September, or the Chile and Frijole Festival, typically held in late September.

Newspaper Communication

Press releases and meeting and event announcements will typically be placed in the *Pueblo Chieftain*. The *Chieftain* is a daily newspaper that serves southern Colorado. EPA, the state health department and the local health department will also look for other venues to display meeting and event announcements and work with the community members to identify these other venues.

Television Communications

Television communication has been and will continue to be an effective way to reach Pueblo area residents to provide site updates as well as TV-station reporting on site developments.

[KOAA News Channel 5](http://www.koaa.com) (NBC) (www.koaa.com)

[KKTV News Channel 11](http://www.kktv.com) (CBS) (www.kktv.com)

[KRDO News Channel 13](http://www.krdo.com) (ABC) (www.krdo.com)

[KXRM News Channel 21](http://www.fox21news.com) (Fox) (www.fox21news.com)

Radio Communication

Radio communication may be an effective way of reaching Pueblo area residents to announce meetings, events or have public service announcements to educate the community about the site. Some of the radio stations that would be beneficial for these purposes are:

KVOD 94.7 Colorado Public Radio Colorado Springs

KRCC 91.5 FM Radio Colorado College: Public Radio for Southern Colorado

1230 AM: Colorado Public Radio Pueblo

104.9 FM La Tigre (Spanish Radio, serves Pueblo and greater area)

General Community Involvement Tools

This section describes the community involvement tools that EPA community involvement staff have identified as potentially the most useful to engage and communicate with the community. These are tools that EPA will draw from throughout the Superfund process.

Mailing List

EPA maintains a mailing list for the Colorado Smelter Superfund site for distribution of fact sheets, meeting notices and other information dissemination needs. To be added or deleted from the mailing list, please contact Chris Wardell (see contact information in the appendix).

Email Notification

EPA is committed to directly emailing individual stakeholders with updates on site activities and significant developments during all phases of the site investigation and cleanup. Nearly all participants in the community interviews expressed a desire to receive emails as relevant information develops.

Printed Information Materials: Fact Sheets, Newsletters, and Brochures

EPA uses printed information materials as a key way to provide site-related information to the public. They are short (2-4 pages) documents, written in non-technical language to describe current events, cleanup progress, or announce events at the site. EPA will post these materials on our Web page and mail them out to our mailing list when requested. EPA will create fact sheets, newsletters and/or brochures as events dictate or in response to community requests for specific information.

Advertisements, Public Notices, Display Ads, Flyers

EPA will advertise community meetings, decisions, comment periods, and other information that the public should know about the site through a public notice or display ad. These advertisements

will appear primarily in the *Pueblo Chieftain*. In some cases EPA may distribute flyers in local newsletters, bulletins, utility bills, or other types of mailings. The agencies will continue to explore ways to distribute information widely and to targeted segments of the community.

Media

EPA commits to proactively keeping media representatives informed of site progress as a means of keeping the community-at-large informed. Media tools include the following:

- press releases
- feature stories
- op/ed pieces
- reporter roundtables
- editorial board meetings
- press conferences
- television, radio, newspaper interviews, reporter updates

Community Meetings

EPA will hold public meetings at various milestones throughout the Superfund process. These meetings are organized to convey site information by having presentations, discussions, and answer questions from the general public. Different types of meetings will also be utilized to best suit the needs of the public, including the following:

- public meetings
- workshops
- open houses
- expert panels
- Q&A sessions
- neighborhood group meetings

Community Interviews

EPA conducts one-on-one interviews with stakeholders and interested community members in order to develop this CIP. EPA must conduct these interviews each time the CIP is updated, but may conduct interviews more frequently as issues and actions warrant.

Web Page

EPA has established a Web page dedicated to the Colorado Smelter Superfund site and will keep it updated with the latest project and contact information. EPA is committed to providing information in a variety of formats on its Web page utilizing not only text but also images and videos whenever possible. Fact sheets and publicly available site documents will be available for viewing and download from the [Colorado Smelter](http://www2.epa.gov/region8/colorado-smelter) Web page (www2.epa.gov/region8/colorado-smelter).

Public Comment Periods

The public comment period is the time during which EPA accepts comments from the public on proposed actions and decisions. Public comment periods enable the public to participate in the administrative decision making process. The comment periods will be announced in several ways including the use of public notices, fact sheets, announcements at community advisory group and public meetings, and through email.

Technical Assistance Grant (TAG)

Grants of up to \$50,000 are available to incorporated nonprofit organizations of community members affected by the site. Technical Assistance Grants can be used for hiring a technical advisor, attending approved training, and obtaining relevant supplies and equipment. A technical advisor is an independent expert who can explain technical information and help articulate the public's concerns to EPA.

Technical Assistance Services for Communities and other resources (TASC)

Technical Assistance Services for Communities is a resource that EPA provides to communities to provide assistance interpreting data, facilitating discussions, and other site-related activities. This resource differs from Technical Assistance Grants (described above) in that Technical Assistance Services for Communities is provided on an issue-specific basis by an EPA contractor and requires less recipient and EPA administrative work to secure and utilize.

Community Advisory Group

A community advisory group is a committee, task force, or board comprised of stakeholders affected by the site that meets periodically to learn about EPA's cleanup progress, discuss their issues and concerns, and provide feedback to EPA's officials. As noted earlier a community advisory group has been formed for the site. Currently the group meets typically on the second Tuesday of each month from 5:30-7:30 p.m. at the Steelworks Museum, 215 Canal St., Pueblo, Colo. These meetings are open to the public and are typically advertised in the *Pueblo Chieftain* the Friday before each meeting.

The Superfund Process

This graphic below provides a general outline of the steps within the Superfund process from the initial investigations through the deletion of a site from the National Priorities List. These Superfund milestones are the points along the process when public input can often have the most impact on EPA’s decision-making. **Appendix E** provides a detailed description of the community involvement requirements throughout the Superfund process.



Community Profile

The city of Pueblo is situated on the confluence of the Arkansas River and Fountain Creek, and is located 112 miles south of Denver. In 1842 the area was known as Fort Pueblo which was located on the northern bank of the Arkansas River which at the time formed the U.S/Mexico border. Fort Pueblo was settled by a mix of Northern New Mexican and Anglos. On Christmas Day 1854, the small settlement of Fort Pueblo was raided by a tribe of Ute and Jicarilla Indians where 54 people died and the Fort Pueblo post was abandoned for a short time. However, due to the location of the settlement at the confluence of the Arkansas River and Fountain Creek, the area continued to be a draw for people to settle. In 1870 the town of Pueblo was established under the Colorado territory.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron (CF&I) steel mill which opened in 1880s helped Pueblo emerge as a major economic and social hub as well as one of the largest cities in Colorado. Pueblo also capitalized on its location to function as a regional smelting hub, in which five ore smelters operated including the Colorado Smelter.

Due to the growth and expansion of the CF&I steel mill, many immigrants from Italy, Ireland, Germany, Slovenia and other European countries, as well as African-Americans arrived in Pueblo to work at the steel mill and nearby ore smelters. These immigrants created many ethnically rooted neighborhoods in Pueblo with names like Goat Hill, Peppersauce Bottoms, The Grove, Bojon Town and Eilers.

The CF&I steel mill had several financial ups and downs, which affected the economy and population of Pueblo throughout its history. For nearly a century, CF&I was the largest employer in the state of Colorado. However, the steel market crash in 1982 caused the decline of the CF&I steel mill, resulting in many job losses in the area. In 1993 the company was acquired by Oregon Steel Mills and renamed CF&I “Rocky Mountain Steel Mill.” In 2007 Rocky Mountain Steel Mill was acquired by Evraz Group, a Russian steel corporation. As one of the largest steel-producing cities in the United States, Pueblo's rich history is preserved by the [Steelworks Center of the West](http://www.steelworks.us/newsite/) (www.steelworks.us/newsite/), which houses the historic CF&I archives.

Bessemer and Eilers Neighborhoods

The neighborhoods that are adjacent to the former Colorado Smelter historical footprint and most impacted by potential site contaminants are the Bessemer and Eilers neighborhoods. Bessemer is directly west of I-25 and the Rocky Mountain Steel Mill, formerly CF&I, and is bound by Northern Avenue to the south and the Arkansas River to the north. The Eilers neighborhood is located directly east of I-25 and bound by Northern Avenue and the Rocky Mountain Steel Mill to the south, the Arkansas River to the north, and School Street to the east. The Eilers and Bessemer neighborhoods have long been shaped by immigrant families moving to Pueblo to work in the smelters, coal mines and CF&I steel mill.

Demographics

According to the 2010 U.S. Census, Pueblo has a total population of 106,595 (54,545 females and 52,050 males). The median age is 37.5 years. Pueblo's Hispanic or Latino population (of any race) is 53,098 (49.8 percent of the population).

As noted earlier in this CIP, the U.S. Census tract 20 in Pueblo incorporates most of the neighborhoods surrounding the former Colorado Smelter. According to the 2010 U.S. Census, tract 20 is approximately 65 percent Hispanic/Latino. In addition, about 25 percent of the population has less than a high school education; about 25 percent of households earned less than \$15,000 of annual income; and 32 percent of the population ages five and up spoke English within the range of "not well" to "less than very well."

Income

The median household income in Pueblo is \$37,176 and the per capita income is \$20,244. 17.4 percent of families and 22.5 percent of all people live below the poverty line. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the unemployment rate in Pueblo as of October 2014 is 5.2 percent.

Education

The population 25 years and older in the city of Pueblo is 70,715. Of this population, 83.6 percent of individuals have a high school degree or higher, 18.9 percent have a bachelor's degree or higher and, 6.4 percent have a graduate or professional degree.

Government Structure

The city of Pueblo is a home rule municipality governed by the Pueblo City Council and City Manager. Council members are elected to oversee the general administration of the city of Pueblo. The Pueblo City Council includes four council members representing four districts within the city and two at large council members.

The City Manager, who is appointed by city council, is the Chief Executive Officer of the municipal corporation and is responsible for enforcement of the laws and ordinances of the city of Pueblo, for the appointment, suspension, or removal of all employees (subject to civil service provisions), for the preparation of the annual budget, and the financial operation of the city.

Appendix A: Contacts

Department	Contact Name/Title	Mailing Address	Phone	Email
EPA	Sabrina Forrest EPA Project Manager	1595 Wynkoop St. Denver, CO 80202	303-312-6484	forrest.sabrina@epa.gov
	Chris Wardell EPA Community Involvement Coordinator	1595 Wynkoop St. Denver, CO 80202	303-312-6062	wardell.christopher@epa.gov
	Jasmin Guerra EPA Community Involvement Coordinator (Spanish Outreach)	1595 Wynkoop St. Denver, CO 80202	303-312-6508	guerra.jasmin@epa.gov
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	David Dorian	1595 Wynkoop St. Denver, CO 80202	303-312-7011	dorian.david@epa.gov
Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment	Alissa Schultz State Project Manager	4300 Cherry Creek Drive South, Building B Denver, CO 80246- 1530	303-692-3324	alissa.schultz@state.co.us
	Jeannine Natterman State Public Involvement Coordinator	4300 Cherry Creek Drive South, Building B Denver, CO 80246- 1530	303-692-3303	jeannine.natterman@state.co.us

Department	Contact Name/Title	Mailing Address	Phone	Email
Pueblo City Council	Steve Nawrocki President Pueblo City Council/Representative at Large	200 South Main St. Pueblo, CO 81003	719-545-8900	snwarocki@pueblo.us
	Bob Schilling District 1 Representative	200 South Main St. Pueblo, CO 81003	719-250-4520	bobschilling@juno.com
	Eva Montoya District 2 Representative	200 South Main St. Pueblo, CO 81003	719-546-9647	emontoya@pueblo.us
	Ed Brown District 3 Representative	200 South Main St. Pueblo, CO 81003	719-671-7450	ebrown@pueblo.us
	John Cordova District 4 Representative	200 South Main St. Pueblo, CO 81003	719-821-8860	jbcordova@comcast.net
	Dennis Flores Representative at Large	200 South Main St. Pueblo, CO 81003	719-561-8111	dflores@pueblo.us
	Chris Nicoll Representative at Large	200 South Main St. Pueblo, CO 81003	719-924-5449	cnicoll@pueblo.us
	Sam Azad City Manager	200 South Main St. Pueblo, CO 81003	719-553-2655	cityadmin@pueblo.us

Department	Contact Name/Title	Mailing Address	Phone	Email
Pueblo County Commissioners	Terry Hart District 1 Representative	215 W. 10th St. Pueblo, CO 81003	719-583-6050	hart@co.pueblo.co.us
	Liane “Buffie” McFadyen District 2 Representative	215 W. 10th St. Pueblo, CO 81003	719-583-6537	mcfadyen@co.pueblo.co.us
	Pam DiFatta Admin. Assistant for Commissioner McFadyen		719-289-1444	difattap@co.pueblo.co.us
	Sal Pace District 3 Representative	215 W. 10th St. Pueblo, CO 81003	719-583-6536	pace@co.pueblo.co.us
Colorado State Government	John Hickenlooper Governor	136 State Capitol Denver, CO 80203	303-866-2471	—
	Daneya Esgar State Representative District 46	200 E. Colfax Denver, CO 80203	303-866-2968	daneya.esgar.house@state.co.us
	Edward Vigil State Representative District 62	200 E. Colfax Denver, CO 80203	303-866-2916	edvigil1@gmail.com
	Leroy Garcia State Senator District 3	200 E. Colfax Denver, CO 80203	303-866-4878	leroy.garcia.senate@state.co.us
	Larry Crowder State Senator District 35	200 E. Colfax Denver, CO 80203	303-866-4875	larry.crowder.senate@state.co.us

Department	Contact Name/Title	Mailing Address	Phone	Email
U.S. Government	Scott Tipton U.S. Representative Colorado 3rd District	503 N. Main St. Ste. 658 Pueblo, CO 81003	719-542-1073	—
	Michael Bennet U.S. Senator	129 W. B St. Pueblo, CO 81003	719-542-7550	—
	Cory Gardner U.S. Senator	999 18th St. Ste. 1525 Denver, CO 80202	303-391-5777	—
Pueblo City-County Health Department	Ken Williams Interim Director of Environmental Health	101 W. 9th St. Pueblo, CO 81003	719-583-4330	ken.williams@co.pueblo.co.us
	Chad Wolgram Program Manager	101 W. 9th St. Pueblo, CO 81003	719-583-4339	chad.wolgram@co.pueblo.co.us
	Alicia Solis Environmental Health Specialist	101 W. 9th St. Pueblo, CO 81003	719-583-4333	solisa@co.pueblo.co.us

Appendix B: Media Contacts

Media Name	Contact Name/Title	Mailing Address	Phone	Email/Website
<i>Pueblo Chieftain</i> newspaper	Peter Roper Reporter	825 W. Sixth St. Pueblo, CO 81003	719-404-2760 desk 719-544-3520 main line	proper@chieftain.com
KOAA News Channel 5 (NBC)	Lena Howland Reporter	5520 Tech Center Dr. Colorado Springs, CO 80919	719-630-3930 newsroom	LHowland@KOAA.com www.koaa.com
KKTV News Channel 11 (CBS)		520 E. Colorado Colorado Springs, CO 80903	719-578-0000 newsroom	news@kktv.com www.kktv.com
KRDO News Channel 13 (ABC)	Michelle San Miguel Reporter (<i>Pueblo Chieftain</i> Bureau)	399 S. 8th St. Colorado Springs, CO 80905	719-632-1515 main line	michelle.sanmiguel@krdo.com www.krdo.com
KXRM News Channel 21 (Fox)		560 Wooten Rd. Colorado Springs, CO 80915	719-596-2100 main line	www.fox21news.com
KRCC 91.5 FM Radio Colorado College: Public Radio for Southern Colorado	Shanna Lewis Freelancer	912 N. Weber St. Colorado Springs, CO 80903	719-473-4801 (KRCC office)	shannalewis@gmail.com

Appendix C: Fact Sheets

Sampling and Cleanup | Toma de muestras y limpieza

(www2.epa.gov/region8/colorado-smelter-sampling-and-cleanup-fact-sheet)



Colorado Smelter

fact sheet



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY • REGION 8 • SEPT. 2012

Sampling and Cleanup

Introduction

The purpose of this fact sheet is to provide information regarding sampling and potential cleanup at the Colorado Smelter site. Many questions come up when a site may be proposed to the National Priorities List (NPL). At this point in the process it is too early to have specific answers to the many questions individuals may have. Following are some of the questions that have already been raised.

Sampling

In the most recent sampling, what did Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment sample for and what was found?

In 2010, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (state health department) collected samples from the waste (slag) pile, soil, surface water and sediment analyzing them for heavy metals. During this preliminary site investigation, 47 properties near the Colorado Smelter were sampled. Out of those, about one-third came back with elevated levels of lead and/or arsenic signaling further action needs to be taken. The data collected from the soils and large slag pile are the reason the site is a

candidate for listing on the National Priorities List (NPL).

Where can I find results from the sampling and other information?

Sampling results and other information can be found in the Analytical Results Report at www2.epa.gov/region8/colorado-smelter.

How deep will you test for contamination on residential property?

Once a site is listed, thorough investigations are completed to determine what and how much needs to be cleaned up.

- Generally, residential soils are tested to a depth of 18-24 inches, but every site is different. Samples are taken at different depths to determine how deep the contamination is.
- Samples are taken in the front, back and on the sides of a property. In each of these locations several samples will be collected to determine where there is contamination.

Does each property owner have the right to say yes or no to being tested?

Yes, for residential properties EPA and the state health department need voluntary access from the property owner before sampling can be done.

Cleanup

What are the procedures if yards are torn up?

Once a site is listed, a remedy for cleanup will be selected with community input. Based on information found during the remedial investigation, each yard will

(Continues on reverse)





Colorado Smelter

hoja informativa



AGENCIA DE PROTECCIÓN AMBIENTAL DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS • REGIÓN 8 • SEPTIEMBRE DE 2013

Toma de muestras y limpieza

Introducción

El propósito de esta hoja de datos es proporcionar información acerca de la toma de muestras y posible limpieza en el sitio de la fundición Colorado Smelter. Cuando un sitio se propone ante la Lista Nacional de Prioridades (National Priorities List, NPL), surgen muchas preguntas. Este punto del proceso es demasiado pronto para tener respuestas específicas a la gran cantidad de preguntas que las personas pudieran tener. A continuación, figuran algunas de las preguntas que ya han surgido.

Toma de muestras

En la toma de muestras más reciente, ¿para qué tomó muestras el Departamento de Salud Pública y Ambiental de Colorado y qué se encontró?

En 2010, el Departamento de Salud Pública y Ambiental de Colorado (departamento de salud del estado) tomó muestras de la pila de desechos (escoria), suelo, agua superficial y sedimentos y las analizó para detectar metales pesados. Durante esta investigación preliminar del sitio, se tomaron muestras de 47 propiedades cercanas a la fundición Colorado Smelter. De esas, un tercio presentó niveles elevados de plomo y arsénico, lo cual indicó que es necesario llevar a cabo acciones posteriores. Los datos recabados de los suelos y de la enorme pila de escoria son la razón por la cual este sitio tiene las características para ser incluido en la Lista Nacional de Prioridades (NPL).

¿Dónde puedo encontrar los resultados de la toma de muestras y otra información?

Los resultados de las tomas de muestras y otra información pueden encontrarse en el Informe de resultados analíticos (Analytical Results Report) en: www2.epa.gov/region8/colorado-smelter.

¿Hasta qué profundidad se analizará la contaminación en las propiedades residenciales?

Una vez que el sitio se incluye en la lista, se completan investigaciones exhaustivas para determinar qué y cuánto es necesario limpiar.

- Generalmente, los suelos residenciales se analizan hasta una profundidad de 18 a 24 pulgadas, pero cada sitio es diferente. Las muestras se toman a diferentes profundidades para determinar la profundidad de la contaminación.
- Las muestras se toman en el frente, en la parte trasera y en los lados de la propiedad. En cada una de estas ubicaciones se tomarán varias muestras para determinar dónde hay contaminación.

¿Tiene cada propietario el derecho de acceder o no a que se analice su propiedad?

Sí. Para las propiedades residenciales, la EPA y el departamento de salud del estado necesitan permiso voluntario por parte del dueño de la propiedad antes de poder realizar la toma de muestras.

Limpieza

¿Cuáles son los procedimientos si los jardines quedan destruidos?

Una vez que el sitio figure en la lista, se seleccionará una solución de limpieza con el aporte de la comunidad. Sobre la base de la información que se encontró durante la investigación de la solución, cada jardín se estudiará para determinar si es realmente necesario la limpieza y, de ser así, qué secciones se necesitan limpiar o si todo el jardín necesita limpieza.

(Continúa en el reverso)

Colorado Smelting Company Refinery

be studied to determine if a cleanup is even needed and if so, what sections need to be cleaned up, or if the whole yard needs a cleanup.

Before work can begin, EPA will again need access from the owner. Next, the project manager will meet with the property owner to go over an action plan for the work to be completed on their property. This will also require a property owner's signature.

If a cleanup is required, can I refuse the cleanup?

Cleanup actions on residential properties are voluntary, and EPA does not typically force residential property owners to participate. However, the cleanup is free, reduces health risks and may benefit you in the future if you sell your property.

If dirt is replaced, how deep will you dig?

This depends on how far down contamination is found and the cleanup levels chosen based on the more detailed Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) after the site is placed on the NPL.

At other sites, EPA has dug down anywhere from 2-24 inches, depending on the contamination levels. Contamination levels are different at every site.

Does EPA replace the vegetation when the soil is cleaned up?

The EPA project manager will evaluate each property requiring cleanup and develop a cleanup plan. EPA discusses this plan with the property owner prior to cleanup.

The property plan identifies the areas that will be cleaned, what will be removed, and what will be replaced. The property owner at that time can agree to the cleanup or not.

EPA's practice is to restore a property to its previous condition or as close to its previous condition as possible. Anything in the area may be removed in order to remove the contaminated soil. Any grass, trees, shrubs, etc. that are removed during the cleanup will be replaced.

What if a property is tested and no contamination was found?

EPA can issue a letter to the owner indicating the property did not need a cleanup.

How will the slag piles from the Colorado Smelter be cleaned up?

The slag piles at the Colorado Smelter will have to be investigated further to determine the best remedy/remedies. Every cleanup has different conditions and situations that must be taken into account.

The decision on how the slag piles are addressed will be included in the RI/FS and also in the proposed (cleanup) plan, which includes a public comment period.

How will alleys and open spaces be cleaned up?

If the site is listed, these areas will be evaluated during the RI/FS phase. In its initial sampling study, EPA has focused its efforts where people spend most of their time.

FOR MORE INFORMATION OR TO BE PLACED ON OUR MAILING LIST CONTACT THE FOLLOWING:

<p>U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 1555 Wynkoop St., Denver, CO 80202 toll free 800-227-8917 ext. 6062</p> <p>Sabrina Forrest NPL Coordinator 303-312-6484 forrest.sabrina@epa.gov</p> <p>Chris Wardell Community Involvement 303-312-6062 wardell.christopher@epa.gov</p>	<p>Colorado Dept. of Public Health and Environment 4300 Cherry Creek Dr. South, Denver, CO 80246 toll free 888-569-1831 ext. 3303</p> <p>Martin O'Grady State Project Manager 303-692-3366 martin.ograd@state.co.us</p> <p>Jeaninne Natterman Public Information Officer 303-692-3303 jeanine.natterman@state.co.us</p>
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OR VISIT US AT www2.epa.gov/region8/colorado-smelter

Antes de poder comenzar a trabajar, la EPA volverá a necesitar permiso de acceso por parte del dueño. A continuación, el gerente de proyecto se reunirá con el propietario para repasar el plan de acción del trabajo que debe completarse en su propiedad. Esto también requerirá la firma del dueño de la propiedad.

Si se requiere una limpieza, ¿puedo oponerme a que se realice?

Las acciones de limpieza en propiedades residenciales son voluntarias, y la EPA normalmente no obliga a los dueños de propiedades residenciales a participar. Sin embargo, la limpieza es gratuita, reduce los riesgos para la salud y puede beneficiarse en el futuro si vende su propiedad.

Si el suelo se reemplaza, ¿qué tan profunda será la excavación?

Esto depende de qué tan abajo se encuentre contaminación y de los niveles de limpieza que se fijan sobre la base de la investigación de la solución o del estudio de viabilidad (Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study, RI/FS) más detallado después de que el sitio se agregue a la lista NPL.

En otros sitios, la EPA ha excavado desde 2 a 24 pulgadas, dependiendo de los niveles de contaminación. Los niveles de contaminación son diferentes en cada sitio.

La EPA, ¿reemplaza la vegetación cuando se limpia el suelo?

El gerente de proyecto de la EPA evaluará cada propiedad que requiera limpieza y desarrollará un plan de limpieza. La EPA analiza esos planes con el dueño de la propiedad antes de la limpieza.

El plan de la propiedad identifica las áreas que se limpiarán, qué se eliminará y qué se reemplazará. Al mismo tiempo, el dueño de la propiedad puede aceptar o no que se realice la limpieza.

La práctica de la EPA es restaurar una propiedad a su condición anterior o a la más cercana a su condición anterior como sea posible. Cualquier cosa en el área debe eliminarse a fin de retirar el suelo contaminado. Todo el césped, los árboles, los arbustos, etc. que se quiten durante la limpieza serán reemplazados.

¿Qué pasa si se analiza una propiedad y no se encuentra contaminación?

La EPA puede enviarle una carta al dueño en la que se indica que la propiedad no necesita limpieza.

¿Cómo se limpiarán las pilas de escoria de la fundición Colorado Smelter?

Las pilas de escoria de la fundición Colorado Smelter deberán investigarse más para determinar el mejor o las mejores soluciones. Cada limpieza presenta distintas condiciones y situaciones que deben tenerse en cuenta. La decisión sobre cómo se abordan las pilas de escoria se incluirá en el RI/FS y también en el plan de limpieza) propuesta, el cual incluye un período de comentarios públicos.

¿Cómo se limpiarán los pasillos y espacios abiertos?

Si el sitio figura en la lista, estas áreas se evaluarán durante la fase RI/FS. En su estudio inicial de toma de muestras, la EPA enfocó sus esfuerzos donde las personas pasan la mayor parte de su tiempo.

PARA OBTENER MÁS INFORMACIÓN O PARA QUE LE AGREGUEMOS A NUESTRA LISTA DE CORREO COMUNIQUESE CON LAS SIGUIENTES ENTIDADES:

<p>Agencia de Protección Ambiental de los Estados Unidos (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency) 1555 Wynkoop St., Denver, CO 80202 Teléfono gratuito 800-227-8917 ext. 6062</p> <p>Sabrina Forrest Coordinadora de la NPL 303-312-6484 forrest.sabrina@epa.gov</p> <p>Chris Wardell Participación Comunitaria (Community Involvement) 303-312-6062 wardell.christopher@epa.gov</p>	<p>Departamento de Salud Pública y Ambiental de Colorado (Colorado Dept. of Public Health and Environment) 4300 Cherry Creek Dr. South, Denver, CO 80246 Teléfono gratuito 888-569-1831 ext. 3303</p> <p>Martin O'Grady Gerente de Proyecto Estatal (State Project Manager) 303-692-3366 martin.ograd@state.co.us</p> <p>Jeaninne Natterman Funcionario de Información (Public Information Officer) 303-692-3303 jeanine.natterman@state.co.us</p>
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O VISITENOS EN www2.epa.gov/region8/colorado-smelter

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Colorado Smelter Community Involvement Plan

Property Values and Institutional Controls | Valores de las propiedades y controles institucionales
(www2.epa.gov/region8/colorado-smelter-property-values-and-institutional-controls-fact-sheet)




Colorado Smelter fact sheet

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY • REGION 8 • SEPT. 2012

Property Values and Institutional Controls

Introduction

The purpose of this fact sheet is to provide information regarding property values and explain the use of institutional controls (ICs) at Superfund sites.

Property Values

Will a Superfund designation decrease property values or hurt the economy?

EPA does not track property values. EPA's mission is to protect human health and the environment. However, based on past cleanups, EPA believes that a Superfund cleanup has an overall beneficial impact on the community.

Studies indicate that it is the discovery of environmental contamination that can negatively impact property values. Because the listing of a site on the NPL triggers a federal commitment to do cleanup work, this step reduces uncertainty and may act as a signal to real estate markets that property improvements are imminent.

What happens if a contaminated property is not cleaned up and the owner tries to sell the property? How does this affect property values in the neighborhood?

For those property owners who volunteer to have their property cleaned up, they will receive a letter stating the property is clean, which not only provides comfort for the existing property owner but future property owners as well.

For those property owners that do not volunteer to have their property cleaned up, they will not have the benefit of showing that the contamination on their property has been addressed, which may make it more difficult to sell in the future.

EPA has found at other sites that while having your property cleaned up is voluntary, most if not all property owners ultimately chose to have their properties cleaned. State law requires property owners to disclose certain information about the property when trying to sell, especially if any sampling was done, contaminants were found, or if a cleanup occurred.

There are other factors in addition to Superfund cleanup that affect property values, including the general condition of a property, market trends and other unrelated factors in the specific area.

The following links below provide information and studies conducted regarding Superfund sites and property values:

- www.epa.gov/superfund/programs/recycle/effects/property.html
- www.epa.gov/superfund/accomp/benefits.htm
- [Does Cleanup of Hazardous Waste Sites Raise Housing Values?](#) (PDF, 56 pp, 577 K)



Colorado Smelting Company Refinery

(Continues on reverse)

Institutional Controls

What are institutional controls?

Institutional controls (ICs) are non-engineered instruments, such as administrative and legal controls, that help minimize the potential for human exposure to contamination and/or to protect the integrity of a cleanup remedy.

ICs can play an important role when a cleanup is conducted and when it is too difficult or too costly to remove all the contamination from a site.

Typically, ICs are part of the cleanup solution and serve as a non-engineered layer of protection.

Most cleanups will need to use a combination of remedies, such as engineered remedies like contaminated soil removal, and ICs, a non-engineered remedy. ICs provide an additional level of safety and help make sure the remedy remains secure in place and is protective of human health.

Will there be any environmental covenants or institutional controls placed on the site after it is cleaned up?

If the site is listed, EPA and the state will work with the local government and community members to determine possible procedures for handling waste that may be left in place once the cleanup has been completed.

The procedures should detail how the waste will be handled and who would ultimately be responsible for its disposal.

An example of an institutional control that has been used at other residential cleanups includes an excavation ordinance to ensure that any waste left in place that may be dug up is handled appropriately to protect public health and the cleanup remedy.

Community and local government input can be essential to selecting, using, and monitoring any institutional controls that are the best fit for the community and the protectiveness of the remedy.

For more information about the use of institutional controls at cleanup sites, download:

- **Institutional Controls: A Citizen's Guide to Understanding Institutional Controls at Superfund, Brownfields, Federal Facilities, Underground Storage Tank, and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Cleanups** (PDF, 7 pp, 57 K)



Colorado Smelter slag pile

FOR MORE INFORMATION OR TO BE PLACED ON OUR MAILING LIST CONTACT THE FOLLOWING:

<p>U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 1595 Wynkoop St., Denver, CO 80202 toll free 800-227-8917 ext. 6062</p> <p>Sabrina Forrest NPL Coordinator 303-312-6484 forrest.sabrina@epa.gov</p> <p>Chris Wardell Community Involvement 303-312-6062 wardell.christopher@epa.gov</p>	<p>Colorado Dept. of Public Health and Environment 4300 Cherry Creek Dr. South, Denver, CO 80246 toll free 888-569-1831 ext. 3303</p> <p>Martin O'Grady State Project Manager 303-692-3366 martin.ogradly@state.co.us</p> <p>Jeanine Natlerman Public Information Officer 303-692-3303 jeanine.natlerman@state.co.us</p>
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Colorado Smelter hoja informativa

AGENCIA DE PROTECCIÓN AMBIENTAL DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS • REGIÓN 8 • SEPTIEMBRE DE 2012

Valores de las propiedades y controles institucionales

Introducción

El propósito de esta hoja informativa es proporcionar información con respecto de los valores de las propiedades, y explicar el uso de los controles institucionales (controles institucionales, ICs) en las áreas Superfund.

Valores de las propiedades

¿La designación de Superfund disminuirá los valores de las propiedades o perjudicará la economía?

La EPA no controla los valores de las propiedades. La misión de la EPA es proteger la salud de los seres humanos y el medioambiente. Sin embargo, sobre la base de limpiezas realizadas en el pasado, la EPA considera que una limpieza Superfund tiene un impacto general beneficioso sobre la comunidad.

Los estudios indican que descubrir la contaminación ambiental es lo que impacta negativamente sobre los valores de las propiedades. Debido a que la aparición de un sitio en la Lista Nacional de Prioridades (National Priorities List, NPL) origina un compromiso federal de realizar el trabajo de limpieza, este paso reduce la incertidumbre y puede actuar como una señal para los mercados de bienes raíces que indique que las mejoras de las propiedades son inminentes.

¿Qué sucede si una propiedad contaminada no se limpia y los dueños intentan vender la propiedad? ¿Cómo influye esto en los valores de las propiedades del vecindario?

Aquellos dueños de propiedades que voluntariamente han hecho limpiar sus terrenos recibirán una carta que indique que la propiedad está limpia, lo cual no sólo proporciona tranquilidad para el dueño actual sino también para los futuros dueños de la propiedad.

Aquellos dueños de propiedades que no deseen voluntariamente hacer limpiar sus terrenos no recibirán el beneficio de mostrar que la contaminación de su propiedad ha sido abordada, lo cual dificultará la venta en el futuro.

La EPA ha encontrado en otros sitios que, si bien la limpieza de la propiedad es voluntaria, la mayoría, por no decir todos, de los propietarios eligen finalmente realizar la limpieza de sus terrenos. La ley estatal exige que los dueños de las propiedades divulguen cierta información acerca de la propiedad al momento de venderla, especialmente si se realizó alguna toma de muestra, se encontraron contaminantes o si se llevó a cabo una limpieza.

Existen otros factores, además de la limpieza Superfund, que influyen en los valores de las propiedades, entre ellos, el estado general de la propiedad, las tendencias de los mercados y otros factores no relacionados en el área específica.

Los enlaces que figuran a continuación proporcionan información y el nombre de los estudios realizados respecto de las áreas Superfund y los valores de las propiedades:

- www.epa.gov/superfund/programs/recycle/effects/property.html
- www.epa.gov/superfund/accomp/benefits.htm
- sites.nicholasinstitute.duke.edu/environmentaleconomics/files/2013/01/WP-FF-12-03.pdf (PDF, 56 pp, 577 K)



Colorado Smelting Company Refinery

Controles institucionales

¿Qué son los controles institucionales?

Los controles institucionales (institutional controls, ICs) son instrumentos no diseñados, tales como controles administrativos y legales, que ayudan a minimizar la posibilidad de exposición de los seres humanos a la contaminación o a proteger la integridad de una solución de limpieza.

Los IC pueden cumplir una función importante cuando se lleva a cabo una limpieza y cuando es muy difícil o costoso eliminar toda la contaminación de un sitio. Normalmente, los IC son parte de una solución de limpieza y sirven como una capa no diseñada de protección.

La mayoría de las limpiezas necesitarán utilizar una combinación de soluciones, tales como soluciones diseñadas técnicamente como eliminación de suelos contaminados, e IC, una solución sin diseño técnico. Los IC proporcionan un nivel adicional de seguridad y ayudan a asegurar que la solución permanezca de manera segura en su lugar y proteja la salud de los seres humanos.

¿Habrá algún acuerdo o controles institucionales colocados en el sitio después de la limpieza?

Si el sitio figura en lista, la EPA y el estado trabajarán con el gobierno local y los miembros de la comunidad para determinar los procedimientos posibles para el manejo de desechos que pudieran haber quedado en el lugar una vez finalizada la limpieza.

Los procedimientos deben detallar cómo se manejarán los desechos y quién sería básicamente responsable de su eliminación.

Un ejemplo de un control institucional que ha sido utilizado en otras limpiezas residenciales incluye la ordenanza de excavación para asegurar que cualquier desecho que quede en el lugar y pueda desenterrarse sea manejado de manera adecuada para proteger la salud pública y la solución de limpieza.

El aporte de la comunidad y del gobierno local puede ser esencial para seleccionar, utilizar y monitorear cualquier control institucional que sea el mejor para la comunidad y la capacidad de protección de la solución.

Para obtener más información sobre el uso de los controles en los sitios de limpieza, descargue:

- **Institutional Controls: A Citizen's Guide to Understanding Institutional Controls at Superfund, Brownfields, Federal Facilities, Underground Storage Tank, and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Cleanups** (PDF, 7 pp, 57 K)



Pila de escoria de Colorado Smelter

PARA OBTENER MÁS INFORMACIÓN O PARA QUE LE AGREGUEMOS A NUESTRA LISTA DE CORREO COMUNÍQUESE CON LAS SIGUIENTES ENTIDADES:

<p>Agencia de Protección Ambiental de los Estados Unidos (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency) 1595 Wynkoop St., Denver, CO 80202 Teléfono gratuito 800-227-8917 ext. 6062</p> <p>Sabrina Forrest Coordinadora de la NPL 303-312-6484 forrest.sabrina@epa.gov</p> <p>Chris Wardell Participación Comunitaria (Community Involvement) 303-312-6062 wardell.christopher@epa.gov</p>	<p>Departamento de Salud Pública y Ambiental de Colorado (Colorado Dept. of Public Health and Environment) 4300 Cherry Creek Dr. South, Denver, CO 80246 Teléfono gratuito 888-569-1831 ext. 3303</p> <p>Martin O'Grady Gerente de Proyecto Estatal (State Project Manager) 303-692-3366 martin.ogradly@state.co.us</p> <p>Jeanine Natlerman Funcionaria de Información (Public Information Officer) 303-692-3303 jeanine.natlerman@state.co.us</p>
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Colorado Smelter
fact sheet

Health Information

Contamination and Historic Smelting Operations in Pueblo

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has tested some of the neighborhood yards possibly harmed by historic smelting operations near the Colorado Smelter in the Eilers neighborhood of Pueblo. Some samples exceeded federal health levels for arsenic and lead. More investigation needs to occur to better understand the extent of contamination. Historic smelting operations and emissions often leave remains of heavy metals, including arsenic and lead, in soils. Also left behind is a "slag pile" the area of dark grey to black rocky material located between I-25 and Santa Fe.



Colorado Smelter slag pile

Soil and the Health of You and Your Family

Soil and dust that contains arsenic and lead can enter the body by breathing in, eating, drinking or swallowing. For example, when children play, they sometimes touch things that have contaminated dirt or dust on them and then put their hands or other items into their mouths.

Possible Health Effects from Arsenic and Lead

Health effects linked with being around arsenic for a long time are an increased risk for some types of cancer such as skin, lung, bladder, kidney, and liver cancers.

The possible effects of higher levels of lead in children are hearing problems, lower IQ scores and delays in development. Lead can come from many sources; household paint made before 1978, the glaze on some pottery or dishes, soil, and sometimes drinking water. Adults can also be harmed by high levels of lead in their bodies (e.g., hypertension, anemia, kidney disease).

Tips to Protect Your Family

- Children and adults should avoid contact with the **slag pile**.
- Watch preschool children when they are playing outside. Keep them from eating dirt or mud and from putting dirty toys in their mouths.
- Encourage preschool children to play in grass-covered areas of the yard.
- Talk to children about not eating soil or mud from their yards.



Colorado Smelter
hoja informativa

Información sobre la salud

Contaminación y operaciones históricas de fundición en Pueblo

La Agencia de Protección Ambiental de los Estados Unidos (Environmental Protection Agency, EPA) ha analizado algunos de los terrenos de los vecindarios posiblemente perjudicados por las históricas operaciones de fundición cerca de la fundición Colorado Smelter en el vecindario Eilers de Pueblo. Algunas muestras superan los niveles federales de salud en cuanto a arsénico y plomo. Es necesario investigar más para entender mejor el alcance de la contaminación. A menudo, las operaciones y emisiones históricas a causa de la fundición dejan restos de metales pesados, incluso arsénico y plomo, en los suelos. También queda abandonada una "pila de escoria", el área de material rocoso de gris a negro ubicada entre la I-25 y Santa Fe.



Pila de escoria de Colorado Smelter

El suelo y su salud y la de su familia

El suelo y el polvo que contengan arsénico y plomo pueden ingresar en su cuerpo al respirar, cuando come, bebe o al tragar. Por ejemplo, cuando los niños juegan, algunas veces tocan cosas que tienen polvo o suciedad contaminados, y luego se llevan las manos u otros elementos a la boca.

Posibles efectos del arsénico y el plomo sobre la salud

Estar en presencia de arsénico por un tiempo prolongado produce efectos en la salud que se relacionan con un aumento del riesgo de padecer algunos tipos de cáncer, como cáncer de piel, de pulmón, de vejiga, de riñón y de hígado.

Los posibles efectos ocasionados por niveles más altos de plomo en niños son problemas de audición, coeficiente intelectual bajo y retrasos en el desarrollo. El plomo puede provenir de muchas fuentes, tales como pinturas para el hogar fabricadas antes de 1978, el esmalte de algunas piezas de cerámica o vajilla, el suelo, y a veces el agua potable. Los niveles elevados de plomo en el cuerpo de personas adultas también pueden tener efectos perjudiciales (p. ej., hipertensión, anemia, enfermedad renal).

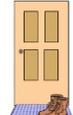
Consejos para proteger a su familia

- Los niños y adultos deben evitar estar en contacto con la "pila de escoria".
- Vigile a los niños en edad preescolar cuando juegan al aire libre. Evite que ingresen polvo o barro y que se lleven juguetes sucios a la boca.
- Aliente a los niños en edad preescolar a que jueguen en las áreas del jardín cubiertas con césped.
- Hable con los niños sobre no comer tierra ni barro del jardín.

Ways to protect your health
By keeping dirt from getting into your house and into your body



Wash and peel all fruits, vegetables, and root crops



Wipe shoes on doormat or remove shoes



Don't eat food, chew gum, or smoke when working in the yard



Damp mop floors and damp dust counters and furniture regularly



Wash dogs regularly



Wash children's toys regularly



Wash children's hands and feet after they have been playing outside

*If you think your child has been exposed to lead and/or are pregnant and would like blood lead testing, contact the Pueblo City-County Health Department for more information.

FOR MORE INFORMATION OR TO BE PLACED ON OUR MAILING LIST CONTACT THE FOLLOWING:

<p>Pueblo City-County Health Department 101 W. 9th Street, Pueblo, CO 81003 719-583-4300</p> <p>Ken Williams Director, Environmental Health 719-583-4323 ken.williams@co.pueblo.co.us</p> <p>U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 1595 Wynkoop St., Denver, CO 80202 toll free 800-227-8917 ext. 6484</p> <p>Sabrina Forrest NPL Coordinator 303-312-6484 forrest.sabrina@epa.gov</p>	<p>Colorado Dept. of Public Health and Environment 4300 Cherry Creek Dr. South, Denver, CO 80246 toll free 888-569-1831 ext. 3303</p> <p>Martin O'Grady State Project Manager 303-692-3366 martin.ogrady@state.co.us</p> <p>Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry 1595 Wynkoop St., Denver, CO 80202 303-312-7011</p> <p>David Dorian ddorian@cdc.gov</p>
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Maneras de proteger su salud
Evite que entre polvo a su hogar y en su cuerpo.



Lave y pele todos los frutos, las verduras y los cultivos de raíz



Limpie los zapatos en un felpudo o quíteselos al ingresar al hogar



No coma alimentos, no masque chicle ni fume mientras trabaja en el jardín



Limpie periódicamente los pisos, las mesadas y los muebles con paños húmedos



Baña a los perros con regularidad



Lave los juguetes de los niños con regularidad



Lava las manos y los pies de los niños después de que juegan al aire libre

*Si piensa que su hijo se ha expuesto al plomo o si usted está embarazada y desea que se le realice un análisis de sangre para detectar plomo, comuníquese con el Departamento de Salud del Condado de Pueblo City (Pueblo City-County Health Department) para obtener más información.

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O VISITE www2.epa.gov/region8/colorado-smelter

[Tips to protect your health | Maneras de proteger su salud](http://www2.epa.gov/region8/colorado-smelter-tips-protect-your-health)
 (www2.epa.gov/region8/colorado-smelter-tips-protect-your-health)



Colorado Smelter
fact sheet



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY • REGION 8 • AUGUST 2013

- The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has tested some of the Eilers and Bessemer neighborhood yards possibly affected by previous smelting operations at the Colorado Smelter.
- Some of the samples taken showed higher than acceptable levels of arsenic and lead.
- The black and grey slag pile contains some of the highest levels of lead and arsenic.
- People, particularly children, who are exposed to too much lead or arsenic, can experience a variety of adverse health problems that may include developmental delays, cancer and other problems.
- Exposure can result when children play in contaminated soil or when vegetables grown in contaminated soils are eaten without being washed first.

Ways to protect your health
By keeping dirt from getting into your house and into your body



Wash and peel all fruits, vegetables, and root crops



Wipe shoes on doormat or remove shoes



Don't eat food, chew gum, or smoke when working in the yard



Damp mop floors and damp dust counters and furniture regularly



Wash dogs regularly



Wash children's toys regularly



Wash children's hands and feet after they have been playing outside

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Colorado Smelter
hoja informativa



AGENCIA DE PROTECCION AMBIENTAL DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS • REGION 8 • AGOSTO DE 2013

- La Agencia de Protección Ambiental (the Environmental Protection Agency, EPA) ha evaluado algunos terrenos de los vecindarios Eilers y Bessemer posiblemente afectados por anteriores operaciones de fundición en Colorado Smelter.
- Algunas de las muestras tomadas mostraron niveles de arsénico y plomo más altos que los aceptables.
- La pila de escoria negra y gris contiene algunos de los más altos niveles de plomo y arsénico.
- Las personas, especialmente los niños, que se exponen demasiado al plomo o al arsénico pueden padecer una variedad de problemas serios de salud, entre los que se incluyen retrasos de desarrollo, cáncer y otros trastornos.
- La exposición puede ocurrir cuando los niños juegan en suelos contaminados o cuando se ingieren vegetales cultivados en suelos contaminados sin antes lavarlos bien.

Maneras de proteger su salud
Evite que entre polvo a su hogar y en su cuerpo.



Lave y pele todos los frutos, los verduras y los tubérculos



Limpie los zapatos en un felpudo o quíteselos al ingresar al hogar



No coma alimentos, no mastique chicle ni fume mientras trabaja en el jardín



Limpie periódicamente los pisos, los mesadas y los muebles con paños húmedos



Bañe a los perros con regularidad



Lave los juguetes de los niños con regularidad



Lave las manos y los pies de los niños después de que jueguen al aire libre

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Consent for Access | Consentimiento para acceso
 (www2.epa.gov/region8/colorado-smelter-consent-access-sheet)



Colorado Smelter
fact sheet



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY • REGION 8 • FALL 2014

Soil and Indoor Dust Sampling and Consent for Access

Background
 The Colorado Smelter was a silver and lead smelter that operated in the Eilers and Bessemer neighborhoods from 1883 to 1908. The EPA is concerned about high levels of arsenic and lead (metals) that have been identified in smelter slag and neighborhood soils.

Introduction
 The purpose of this fact sheet is to provide information on consent for access forms for the EPA to sample soil and indoor dust for metals in the Eilers and Bessemer neighborhoods.

Why does the EPA need to sample soils and dust?
 The EPA needs soil samples to determine if there is smelter-related arsenic, lead, or other metals in the soil on your property in the Eilers/Bessemer neighborhoods which could impact your health.

The EPA also needs indoor dust samples from at least 10 percent of homes where soil was sampled to determine if lead or other metals are being tracked into homes from outdoors. The EPA will also share information about other steps that you might take to prevent exposures to lead.

What is a consent for access form and why do you need one?
 A consent for access form gives the EPA permission to sample the soil around the home and/or indoor dust. The EPA is seeking consent for access from the property owner and tenant. The EPA will not sample your property without your consent.

What does the consent for access form allow the EPA to do?
 The consent for access allows the EPA to:

- conduct yard sampling, which may include sample collection of surface soils (typically 0-2 inches) and subsurface (underground) soils (typically 2-18 inches);
- vacuum sample the indoor living area and attic to collect dust;
- take photographs or make sketches to record the sampling process and sample locations.

Do I need to be home when the EPA collects samples?
 Property owners or tenants do not need to be home when outdoor soil samples are collected. However, you are welcome to observe sampling.

You will need to be home if you allow access for the EPA to collect indoor dust samples. The EPA will work with you to determine the best date and time to conduct sampling.

What happens after the EPA is finished sampling?
 Once the EPA completes testing of the soil and dust samples, the EPA will mail results to each property owner and tenant.

What if the sample results show that arsenic or lead is found at a property?
 If the sampling shows cleanup of soils is needed, the EPA will contact you again to discuss the process for yard cleanup.

FOR MORE INFORMATION OR TO BE PLACED ON OUR MAILING LIST CONTACT THE FOLLOWING:

Sabrina Forrest EPA Remedial Project Manager 303-312-6484 Toll Free: 800-227-8917 ext. 312-6484 forrest.sabrina@epa.gov	Christopher Wardell EPA Community Involvement Coordinator 303-312-6062 Toll Free: 800-227-8917 ext. 312-6062 wardell.christopher@epa.gov
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Colorado Smelter
hoja informativa



AGENCIA DE PROTECCIÓN AMBIENTAL DE ESTADOS UNIDOS (EPA) • REGIÓN 8 • OTOÑO 2014

Muestreo de suelo y polvo en áreas interiores – consentimiento para acceso a la propiedad

Antecedentes Históricos
 El "Colorado Smelter" era una fábrica de fundición de plata y plomo en el vecindario de Eilers y Bessemer de 1883 al 1908. La EPA se preocupa por altos niveles de arsénico y plomo (metales) que han sido identificados en la escoria de la fundición y en suelos de los vecindarios de Eilers y Bessemer.

Introducción
 El propósito de esta hoja informativa es de brindar información al público sobre el formulario Consentimiento Para Acceso a la Propiedad, el cual permitiría que la EPA realice tomar muestras para metales en suelos (tierra) y polvo de áreas interiores de casas en los vecindarios Eilers y Bessemer.

¿Porque es necesario tomar muestras de suelo y polvo?
 La EPA necesita muestras del suelo para investigar si hay arsénico, plomo, u otros metales relacionados a la fundición del Colorado Smelter en los suelos de su propiedad en los vecindarios Eilers y Bessemer. La presencia de tales metales podría afectar su salud. La EPA también necesita muestras de polvo de áreas interiores de 10 ciento de las casas donde tomamos muestras del suelo que compare si el plomo u otros metales se están introduciendo a las casas desde afuera. La EPA compartirá información sobre posibles medidas que se pueden implementar para prevenir la exposición al polvo.

¿Qué es el formulario "Consentimiento Para Acceso a la Propiedad" y porque lo necesita la EPA?
 El formulario "Consentimiento Para Acceso a la Propiedad" le da permiso a la EPA para entrar en su propiedad y tomar muestras del suelo alrededor de la casa y/o polvo en áreas interiores. La EPA solicita Consentimiento Para Acceso a la Propiedad del dueño y también el inquilino. La EPA no tomara muestras de su propiedad sin su permiso.

¿Qué actividades de la EPA autorizará el "Permiso Para Entrar en La Propiedad"?
 El formulario "Consentimiento Para Acceso a la Propiedad" da permiso a la EPA para:

- Llevar a cabo el muestreo de suelo en mi patio (incluyendo suelo de superficie (típicamente de 0 a 2 pulgadas de la superficie) y suelos de subsuperficie (típicamente de 2 a 18 pulgadas bajo el superficie).
- Tomar muestras de polvo en mi casa, usando una aspiradora, en la sala y otras áreas interiores, incluyendo el ático o desván.
- Tomar fotos o hacer dibujos para documentar el procedimiento de tomar muestras y los sitios en que las muestras se recolectan.

¿Tengo que estar en casa cuando la EPA recolecta las muestras?
 Los dueños o inquilinos de la propiedad no tienen que estar en la casa cuando muestras de suelo de patio son recolectadas. Sin embargo, usted puede observar el muestreo si desea.

Si tendrá que estar presente si da su permiso para la EPA recolectar muestras de polvo de áreas interiores de la casa. En ese caso, nos comunicaremos con usted para identificar una fecha y hora convenientes para el muestreo.

¿Qué pasa una vez que la EPA termina su muestreo?
 Cuando la EPA termine el análisis de las muestras de suelo y polvo, la EPA o su contratista les mandará los resultados al dueño y al inquilino de la propiedad.

¿Qué pasa si los resultados muestran la presencia de arsénico o plomo en mi propiedad?
 Si los resultados del muestreo indican que hace falta la limpieza de contaminación relacionada con la fábrica de fundición, la EPA se comunicará con usted de nuevo para hablar sobre el proceso de limpieza de su patio.

Para más información o para inscribirse en nuestra lista de distribución, favor de comunicarse con:

Sabrina Forrest Líder de Proyectos Correctivos 303-312-6484 Llamada gratuita: 800-227-8917 ext. 312-6484 forrest.sabrina@epa.gov	Jasmin Guerra Coordinadora de Participación Comunitaria 303-312-6508 Llamada gratuita: 800-227-8917 ext. 312-6508 guerra.jasmin@epa.gov
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o visite nuestro sitio web: www2.epa.gov/region8/colorado-smelter

Appendix D: Community Involvement Plan Questionnaire

Interview Introduction

We are visiting with you today to get your opinion on the best way for the agencies working on the Colorado Smelter Superfund site to communicate information to the Pueblo community, and the best way for the community to communicate with us.

We are interested in your opinion, and would like you to be as candid as possible. Your responses will be pooled with all the other responses and never attributed to you. The plan is then developed from all of the responses.

If at any time you have questions for us, please feel free to ask.

What do you know about the Colorado Smelter proposed Superfund site?

Do you have any concerns about the proposed cleanup work at the site and in the Eilers neighborhood?

Yes _____ No _____

If “Yes,” What are they?

How would you prefer to receive information about this site? (i.e., email, postal service, media, word-of-mouth)

How frequently would you like to receive information?

What form or format of site information would you like to receive?
(suggestions if they don’t come up with an answer):

- short, very focused mailings sent frequently (fact sheets, flyers, post cards)
- longer, general informational mailings, sent periodically (fact sheets, technical documents)
- email messages
- a website
- newspaper articles – which papers
- radio or TV interviews – which stations
- from community members
- family, friends
- public meetings held by EPA and STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENT
- information sessions held by EPA, STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, PCCHD

Is there specific information you would like to have?

How responsive have EPA/STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENT been in communicating information regarding the Colorado Smelter site? How can we improve?

Media: How do you get news about current issues?

(i.e., *Denver Post*, *Pueblo Chieftain*, Channels 5 and 30, KCSJ, etc.)

Newspapers: _____ TV stations: _____

Radio stations: _____ Internet: _____

Friends and neighbors: _____ Other: _____

Public meetings are important to the Superfund process.

- a. Where would you recommend having public meetings?
- b. How far would you travel to attend a meeting?
- c. Would you attend a Colorado Smelter meeting held in conjunction with a previously established community meeting (e.g. a local city council meeting)?
- d. What style of meeting do you prefer? (presenter/audience, availability session, etc.)
- e. What are good days of the week for such meetings and what times of day are convenient for you?

How often do you think the community be updated?

Do you think there is any need to provide information in a language other than English?

If so, what language(s)?

Are you aware that a Community Advisory Group has been formed to study and provide input to the agencies about the cleanup?

Yes _____ No _____

Would you be interested in attending these meetings, or becoming a Community Advisory Group member?

Who else do you think we should talk to?

Is there anything else you would like to share with us?

Would you like to review the draft Community Involvement Plan?

Appendix E: Colorado Smelter Superfund Site Repository Information

EPA established a local information repository and informed the community about its availability. EPA plans on establishing two information repositories. The information repository will contain a copy of the Administrative Record, items developed, received, published, or made available to the public. EPA will also provide information in hard copy by mail upon request. The location of the information repository is:

Pueblo City County Library
Rawlings (Main Branch)
100 E. Abriendo Avenue
Pueblo, CO 81004
719-562-5600

EPA Superfund Records Center
1595 Wynkoop Street
Denver, CO 80202-1129

To request copies of administrative record documents call:
303-312-7273 or 800-227-8917 ext. 312-7273 (toll free Region 8 only)

Appendix F: Community Involvement Requirements in the Superfund Process

Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation

The Preliminary Assessment involves gathering historical and other available information about site conditions to evaluate whether the site poses a threat to human health and the environment and/or whether further investigation is needed. The Preliminary Assessment also helps identify sites that may need immediate or short-term response actions. The Site Investigation tests certain media such as soil, water or air at the site. This is done to determine what hazardous substances are present, whether they are being released to the environment, and are a threat to human health. EPA conducted Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation activities at the site in 2010 and 2011.

Community Involvement Requirements

There are no required community involvement requirements at this initial stage of the process.

National Priorities Listing Process

Information about a site that is collected in the Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation phase helps EPA to evaluate the risks posed by the site using its Hazard Ranking System. Sites that score at or above an established level qualify for cleanup under CERCLA and are proposed for listing on the NPL. After a site is proposed to be included on the NPL, EPA holds a public comment period, considers all comments received, and then makes a final determination whether or not to include the site on the National Priorities List.

Community Involvement Requirements

Federal Register Announcement

2014 National Priorities List Proposal and Final Listing

On May 12, 2014, EPA proposed adding the former Colorado Smelter to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites. This proposal was published in the Federal Register, initiating a 60-day comment period which ended on July 11, 2014.

On December 11, 2014, EPA listed the site on the National Priorities List. EPA received numerous comments regarding the National Priorities List proposal, and published a responsiveness summary to the comments received. The responsiveness summary is contained in this document: [Support Document for the Revised National Priorities List Final Rule – Colorado Smelter](http://www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/supdoc/sd1892.pdf) (www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/supdoc/sd1892.pdf).

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study

The Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study phase of the process determines the nature and extent of contamination at the site, tests whether certain technologies are capable of treating the

contamination, and evaluates the cost and performance of technologies that could be used to clean up the site. The Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study are conducted somewhat concurrently. Data collected in the Remedial Investigation influence the development of remedial alternatives in the Feasibility Study. The primary objective of the Feasibility Study is to ensure that appropriate, potential remedial alternatives are developed and evaluated.

Community Involvement Requirements

Community Interviews

On October 6, 7, and 8, 2014, EPA, the state health department and the local health department conducted interviews to solicit community concerns, information needs and to learn how and when people would like to be involved in the Superfund process. This process, along with information about the community detailed in the community profile section, as well as other meetings and media reports, serve as the basis for this Community Involvement Plan.

Community Involvement Plan

In April 2015, EPA issued a draft Community Involvement Plan for review specifying the community involvement activities that EPA expects to undertake at the site. EPA distributed the draft to all interviewees and other interested stakeholders.

Local Information Repository

EPA has established a local information repository and has informed citizens of its availability. The information repository will contain a copy of the administrative record, items developed, received, published, or made available to the public. EPA will also provide information in hard copy by mail upon request. The location of the information repository is:

Pueblo City County Library
Rawlings (Main Branch)
100 E. Abriendo Avenue
Pueblo, CO 81004
719-562-5600

Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) Notification

EPA must inform the public of the availability of a Technical Assistance Grant and include material that describes the Technical Assistance application process in the information repository. EPA has announced the availability of the TAG at formal and informal meetings and Community Advisory Group meetings.

Administrative Record

EPA must establish an administrative record, make it available for public inspection, and publish a notice of its availability. The administrative record contains all information that EPA considers in its decision-making process about the site.

Administrative Record Notification

EPA must publish a notice of availability of the administrative record in a major local newspaper of general circulation.

Proposed Plan

The proposed plan summarizes the findings of the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study, compares various ways to address site contaminants, identifies EPA's preferred alternative to address site contaminants, and explains how to provide public comments.

Community Involvement Requirements

Advertisement, Public Notice

EPA must publish a notice of the availability for the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study and proposed plan, including a brief analysis of the proposed plan, in a major local newspaper such as the *Pueblo Chieftain*. The notice also must announce a 30-day public comment period.

Public Comment Period

EPA must provide at least 30 days for the submission of written and oral comments on the proposed plan and supporting information, including the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study. This comment period can be extended by a minimum of 30 additional days upon a timely request.

Public Meeting and Meeting Transcript

EPA must provide an opportunity for a public meeting regarding the proposed plan and supporting information to be held at or near the site during the comment period. EPA must provide a transcript(s) of this meeting and have the transcript(s) made available to the public.

Record of Decision

The Record of Decision describes EPA's final decision on which cleanup alternatives will be used at the site. It contains information on site history, site description, site characteristics, community participation, enforcement activities, past and present activities, contaminated media, the contaminants present, description of the response actions to be taken, and any needed remedy selected for cleanup.

Community Involvement Requirements

Public Notice

EPA is required to publish a public notice which informs the public that the Record of Decision has been signed and announces the availability of the remedial action plan selected. This notice will provide a brief summary of the selected remedy.

Remedial Design/Remedial Action

Remedial Design/Remedial Action is the phase during which EPA designs and implements the remedy selected in the Record of Decision. Remedial Design is the development of the specifications for a site cleanup and Remedial Action is the implementation of the actual cleanup.

Community Involvement Requirements

Fact Sheet and Public Briefing

When design work on the selected remedy is 70 percent complete, EPA will issue a fact sheet describing the Remedial Design. EPA must also hold a public briefing regarding the final engineering design prior to the initiation of Remedial Action.

Construction Completion

This is the point in the process when any necessary physical construction needed for the cleanup has been completed.

Community Involvement Requirements

There are no required community involvement requirements at this stage of the process.

Five-Year Reviews/Post Construction Completion

This is an analysis prepared every five years to determine if site remedies remain protective of human health and the environment.

Community Involvement Requirements

Prior to the start of the five-year review process, community members are notified and asked through community interviews to provide any information, issues, and/or concerns they may have regarding the remedy. When EPA completes the five-year review the community is notified of the results.

Deletion from the National Priorities List

When all cleanup phases have been completed, all cleanup goals have been achieved, and the remedy is determined to be protective, EPA will delete the site from the NPL.

Community Involvement Requirements

Public Notice

EPA is required to publish a notice of intent to delete the site from the NPL in the federal register and in a local newspaper (*Pueblo Chieftain*). EPA is also required to place copies of the information supporting the proposed deletion and final deletion in the information repository. The local information repository is located at the Pueblo (Rawlings) Library.

Public Comment Period

In the public notice, EPA must solicit public comments through a public comment period of a minimum 30 days. Once the comment period ends, EPA prepares a responsiveness summary to comments received.