SEMS-RM DOCID # 100038074

EPA

2024

## Leviathan Mine Superfund Site

# COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

Dear Reader,

This Community Involvement Plan (CIP) lays out how the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will inform and engage with the community while working at the Leviathan Mine Superfund site. Input from residents, local governments, and community organizations helped shape this plan. We consider it a "living document." Your suggestions for improving our public involvement program are always welcome. This means the CIP can be updated or revised as:

- Cleanup progresses
- Site conditions change
- EPA receives significant input from the community or other site partners on cleanup work

The CIP is hosted on EPA's web page for the site: www.epa.gov/superfund/leviathanmine

Paper copies of the CIP are available at the site's information repository for review. EPA sets up information repositories to host and share important project information. They are in a central community location to provide free and easy access to important site information for community members.

For more information about local information repositories, please contact:

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EPA invites the community to provide input and feedback throughout its work at the site.

***Cover: Leviathan Mine Water Treatment Plant.***

*Sun shining through Aspen trees at the Leviathan Mine site*

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# Introduction

EPA is overseeing an investigation into the extent of contamination at the Leviathan Mine Superfund site. EPA became involved at the site after the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California contacted the Agency. The Tribe is concerned that contamination from the mine is impacting their Tribal land and culture. As part of its work, EPA is coordinating closely with the Tribe and its environmental program. The Atlantic Richfield Company (ARC) and the state of California are the potentially responsible parties, or PRPs, for the site. With EPA oversight, ARC is performing a remedial investigation and feasibility study to summarize the nature and extent of contamination, including ecological and human health risk assessments. EPA will take the information gathered to evaluate and inform its cleanup decisions.

The Leviathan Mine is in Alpine County, California, near the California-Nevada border. It includes about 250 acres of mine wastes and disturbed areas, including the former mine pit and current water treatment systems. Some of the mine's impacts extend downstream. Past mining practices at the mine created acid mine drainage (AMD). Mining operations exposed rocks containing sulfur-bearing minerals. When water (including rainwater, snowmelt, and underground water) interacts with these rocks, it creates sulfuric acid. The resulting highly acidic water carries heavy metals into the surrounding environment, including groundwater, surface water and soil, and may have harmful effects on humans, animals and plants.

In 2000, EPA added the mine and the impacted areas to the Superfund Program's National Priorities List (NPL) to address contamination from AMD. EPA ordered PRPs to capture and treat the largest sources of AMD as an early response action. The PRPs continue to operate AMD treatment systems on-site. The results of several years of stream monitoring indicate that these systems have improved downstream water quality by reducing the amount of metals in the water.

The primary risk to the community from the Leviathan Mine is direct contact with AMD and associated metals discharged from the mine system. No drinking water or irrigation supply wells, homes, schools, or regularly occupied structures are known to exist within four miles of the site. The AMD treatment systems are all located behind locked gates and fences.

A long-term site remedy is still needed. EPA ordered ARC to complete a remedial investigation and feasibility study (RI/FS) to understand the need for more long-term solutions at the site. Completion of the RI/FS will lead to the selection of the site's long-term remedy, including year-round treatment of AMD.

*Untreated acid mine drainage storage pond*

## COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AT SUPERFUND SITES

The Superfund Community Involvement program aims to advocate and strengthen early and meaningful community participation during the cleanup of contaminated sites. The CIP is EPA's site-specific roadmap for informing and engaging community members in the cleanup process. This CIP:

- Provides general Superfund program information.
- Describes the site and the community.
- Identifies public participation opportunities and options throughout the cleanup process.
- Serves as a resource for EPA and Tribal, state and local partners.
- Informs new cleanup team members about the community.
- Identifies community needs and concerns.
- Lists community resources for planning meetings and communicating with residents and officials.
- Adopts community involvement tools and practices to use at the site.
- Relies on recommendations from interviews about ways to further improve community involvement.
- Identifies existing networks in the area to ensure culturally/linguistically appropriate, effective, and efficient outreach methods are in place.

Two primary goals of this CIP are to:

Facilitate two-way dialogue between the community and EPA.

Encourage community participation throughout the cleanup process.

### Community Involvement at the Leviathan Mine Superfund Site

Active and participatory community involvement is an important part of the cleanup process. It is also regulated under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), also known as "Superfund." This CIP follows community involvement requirements in the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) §117 and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) §300.430. EPA's Community Involvement Program is designed to facilitate participation of community members throughout the cleanup process, including the investigation phase and the remedy selection phase. EPA works closely with state and local agencies to provide community involvement throughout the Superfund process.

# Superfund Overview

## WHAT IS THE SUPERFUND PROGRAM?

EPA's Superfund program, enacted in 1980 under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and amended in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), is responsible for cleaning up the nation's most toxic hazardous waste sites and responding to environmental emergencies, oil spills and natural disasters.

EPA requires those responsible for contaminating Superfund sites to clean up those sites or reimburse the government if EPA cleans them up. EPA coordinates the cleanup with state, Tribal, and local environmental protection and waste management agencies. EPA requests feedback and concurrence from applicable state or Tribal agencies on proposed plans for cleanup prior to selecting the remedy in a decision document.

Once EPA has been made aware of a site by individuals, Tribal, state and local agencies, or others, EPA follows a step-by-step process to determine the best way to clean it up and protect human health and the environment. If the site poses an immediate threat to public health or the environment, EPA can intervene with an emergency response action (called a "removal action").

## SUPERFUND REMEDIAL PROCESS

EPA uses two basic types of responses to manage contaminated sites: removal actions and remedial actions. Removal responses are common at Superfund sites when the contamination poses an immediate threat to human health and the environment. Remedial actions involve complex and highly contaminated sites that often require several years to study the problem and to develop a permanent solution to clean up the site. These are the sites that most people think of when they hear about the Superfund program. The section below describes the general steps in EPA's Superfund remedial process.

**Assessment**
EPA determines if a site poses a threat to people and the environment and whether hazards need to be addressed immediately or if additional site information will be collected. EPA uses the information collected during the assessment phase of the Superfund process to score sites according to the risk they may pose to human health and the environment. If a site has a high enough score on the Hazard Ranking System (HRS) and meets all other criteria, EPA may propose it for listing on the NPL.

**Characterization**
Once a site is listed on the NPL, further investigation into the problems at the site and the best way to address them is required. This is called the remedial investigation and feasibility study (RI/FS). After development of cleanup alternatives, EPA recommends the option it considers best for the site and offers it to the community for evaluation and comment in a Proposed Plan.

**Selection of Remedy**
The cleanup method ultimately chosen for the site, and the reasons for the selection, are documented and published in the Record of Decision (ROD). The ROD discusses all activities prior to the selection of a cleanup method and describes how the cleanup will be protective of human health and the environment.

**Cleanup**
The cleanup phase includes two parts. During the remedial design phase, plans for the cleanup method are carefully designed. The remedial action phase starts the actual cleanup work at a site by implementing the plans created during the remedial design.

**Post-Construction**
After EPA determines that the physical construction of the remedy at a site is complete, post-construction activities ensure that the cleanup actions will protect human health and the environment over the long term. These activities may include routine maintenance such as making sure signs and fences are intact or soil treatment systems are running smoothly. EPA may delete a site or part of a site (sometimes called an operable unit) from the NPL if all cleanup goals have been met and no further cleanup action is required to protect human health and the environment.

If hazardous substances remain on-site above levels that permit unlimited use and unrestricted exposure, EPA may delete the site or portion of the site, but EPA will retain responsibility for determining the ongoing protectiveness of the remedy. Ongoing protectiveness is monitored with five-year reviews. Generally, reviews take place five years following the start of a CERCLA response action and are repeated every succeeding five years so long as future uses remain restricted.

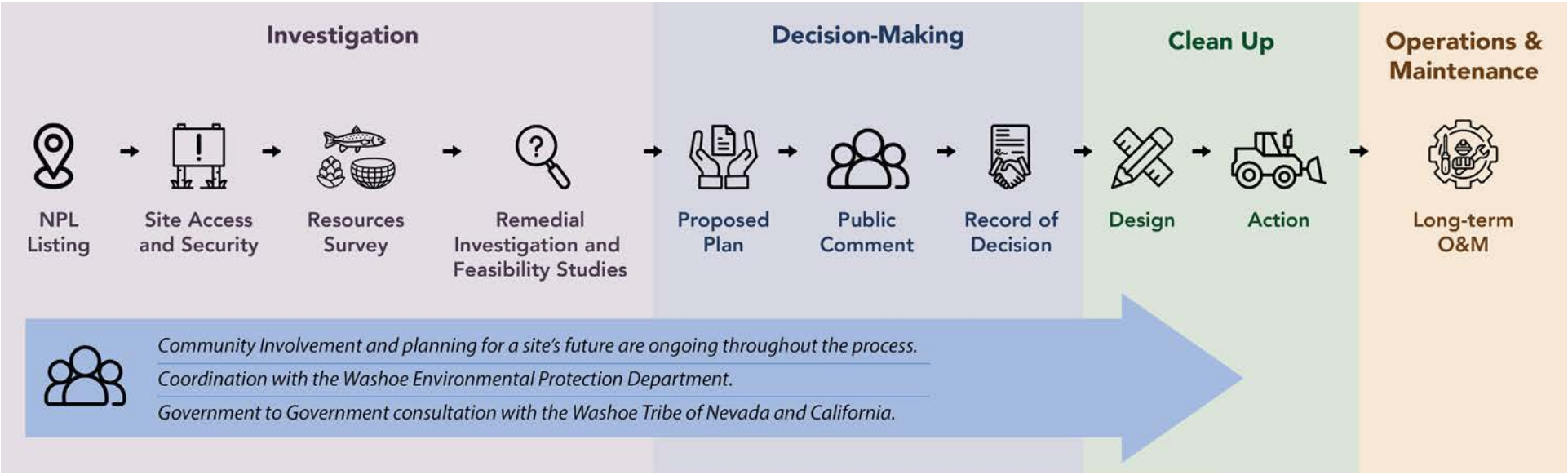
*Aspen trees along Leviathan Creek in the fall*

**For more information about EPA's cleanup programs, please visit:**

Basic Information About Cleanups: epa.gov/cleanups/basic-information-about-cleanups

EPA's Role in Emergency Response: epa.gov/emergency-response/epas-role-emergency-response

## SUPERFUND PROCESS AT LEVIATHAN MINE




## SUPERFUND REMOVAL PROCESS

Superfund removal cleanup actions generally include an assessment phase, a removal or cleanup phase, and a post-removal phase. Removals are classified as emergency response, time-critical or non-time-critical removals, depending on the extent and type of contamination. EPA has performed several non-time critical removal actions at the Leviathan Mine Superfund site, including the three current treatment systems operating at the site. These early actions have resulted in reduced risk at the site by capturing and treating the major sources of AMD.

Non-time-critical removals happen when EPA determines that a removal action is appropriate, and the situation allows for a planning period of at least six months before on-site activities must begin. Non-time-critical removal actions require an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis, which evaluates cleanup approaches and their costs, and an Action Memorandum, which documents the selected remedy after the public has had a chance to comment.

*EPA technical site visit*

*High density sludge treatment plant at the Leviathan Mine site*

# About the Site

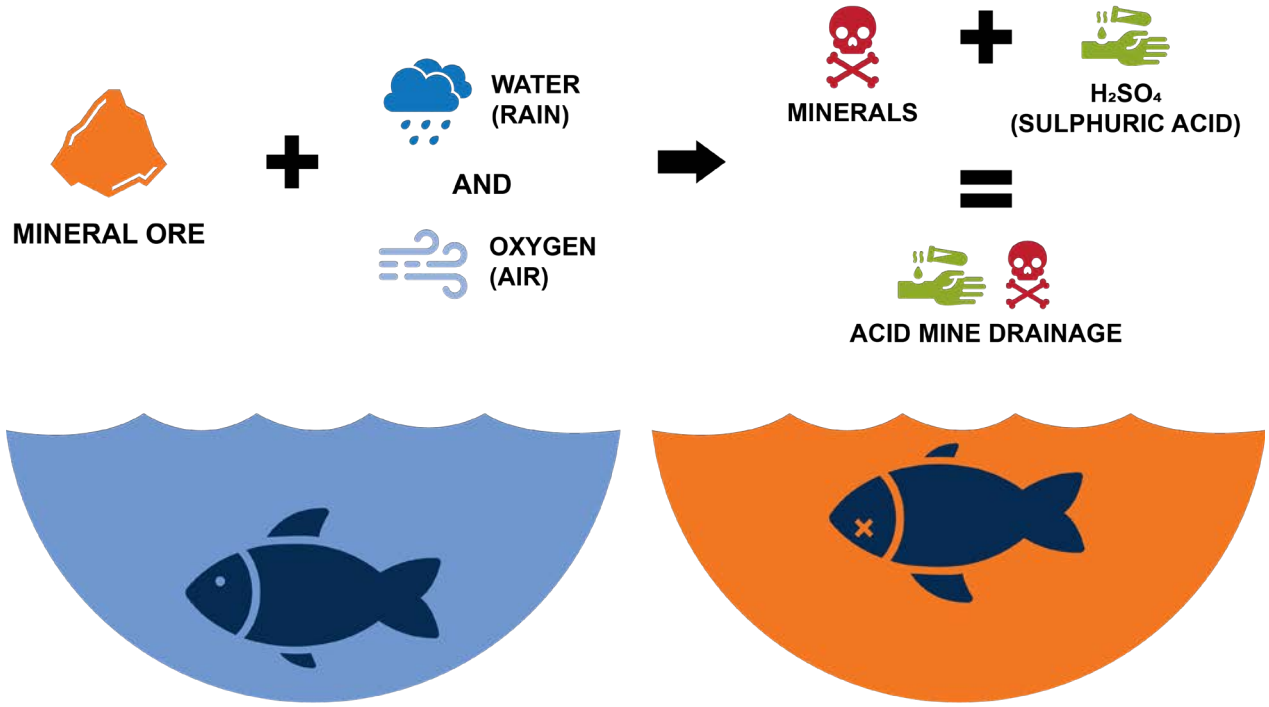
## OVERVIEW

The Leviathan Mine Superfund site is a former underground and open pit mine located high on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada in Alpine County, California. The 250-acre area is about 25 miles southeast of Lake Tahoe. Toiyabe National Forest and private land surround the site.

In 1863, Leviathan Mine began underground extraction of copper sulfate for processing silver ore in the Comstock mining region of Nevada. Mining operations ceased in 1872 due to the high sulfur and low copper content of the ore. Underground sulfur mining took place from 1935 to 1941. In 1952, the Anaconda Company turned the underground workings into an open pit mine to extract sulfur ore. To get to the ore, mine operators removed about 22 million tons of overburden and waste rock and placed the material into and along the channels of Leviathan Creek and Aspen Creek. In 1962, the Anaconda Company sold the mine to Alpine Mining Enterprises. The mine has not operated since 1962.

### What is Acid Mine Drainage?

Acid mine drainage occurs when groundwater contacts minerals inside the mine and reacts to create sulfuric acid, which dissolves metals from the surrounding mineralized rock. This drainage can be toxic to people and aquatic life.

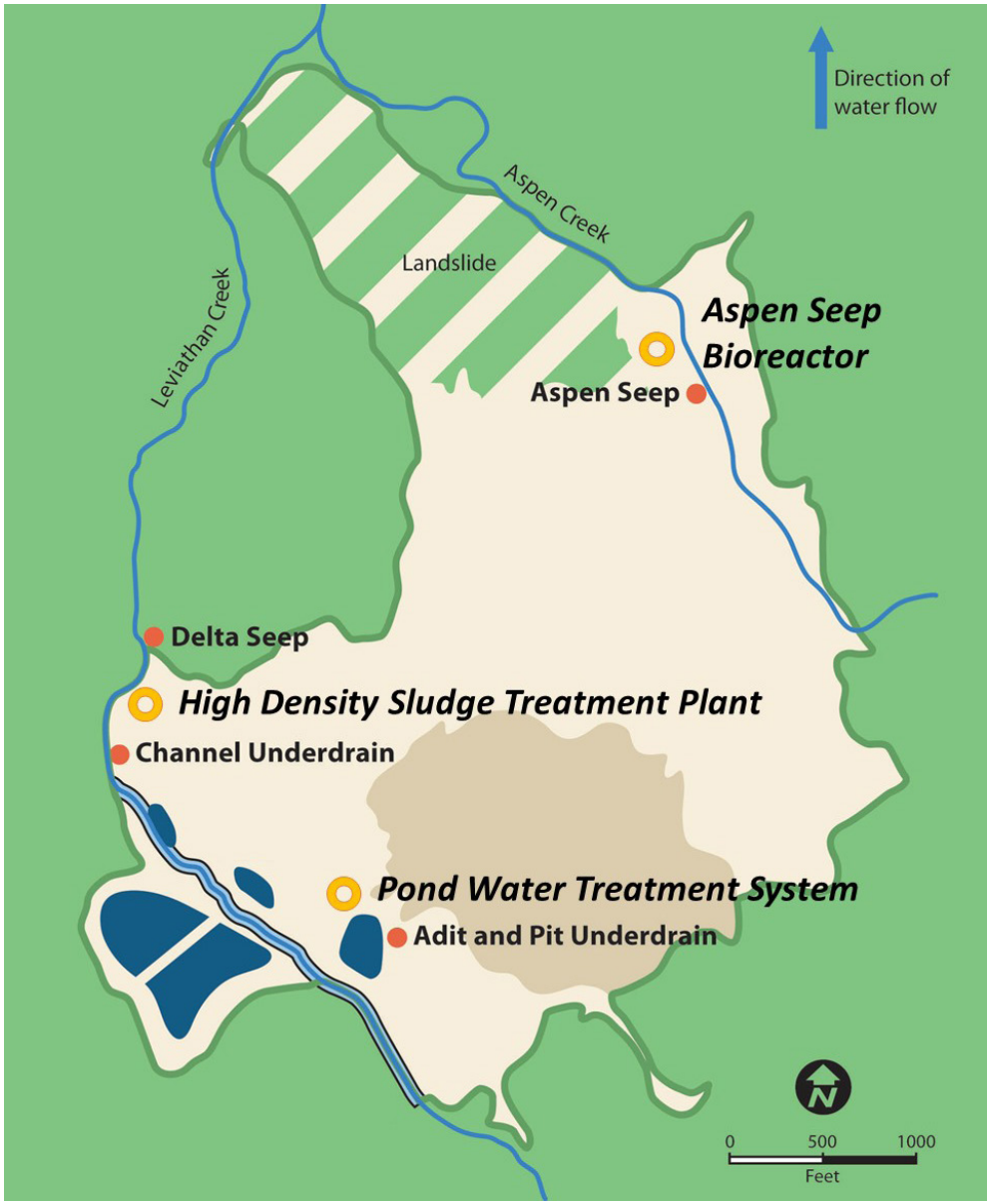


## EARLY RESPONSE

Early Response actions include the current operation of three systems that treat AMD from five major discharges of mining-impacted water from the mine area. Before EPA listed the site on the NPL, work began to address the release of contaminants at the site. In the 1980s, the state of California implemented a Pollution Abatement Project to separate clean Leviathan Creek water from mine wastes and to capture AMD from the former pit and remaining adit (tunnel). In the 1990s, the state of California, in partnership with University of Nevada, Reno, implemented a system to capture and treat a source of AMD that was impacting Aspen Creek. After EPA listed the site on the NPL, ARC put in a system to capture and treat the remaining two major sources of AMD near Leviathan Creek, and took over operations of the system at Aspen Creek. The treatment systems neutralize the water and reduce metals concentrations in the water before discharging the treated water to on-site streams. Ongoing operation of these interim treatment systems has greatly improved the water quality of the Leviathan-Bryant Creek watershed, while a long-term remedy is selected for the site.

## TREATING THE FIVE MAJOR DISCHARGES OF AMD

Most of the AMD at the site discharges to the surface at five locations: The Adit, the Pit Underdrain, the Channel Underdrain, the Delta Seep, and the Aspen Seep. AMD is collected at these five locations and treated in three different systems: The Pond Water Treatment System, the Aspen Seep Bioreactor, and the High-Density Sludge Treatment Plant. Each system uses different technology and chemical reactions to reduce acidity and remove metals from the water.



The State of California operates their Pond Water Treatment System during the summer field season to treat AMD that is captured year-round in onsite storage ponds. The Pond Water Treatment System uses lime to reduce the concentration of metals in the AMD so that the treated water can be released into Leviathan Creek. When needed, the State also operates an Early-Season Treatment System to treat AMD captured in the onsite ponds prior to the summer field season.

***Pond Water Treatment System***

## THREE CURRENT TREATMENT SYSTEMS

*High-Density Sludge (HDS) Treatment Plant*

The High-Density Sludge (HDS) Treatment Plant, operated by ARC, seasonally captures and treats the remaining two major discharges of AMD near Leviathan Creek (the Delta Seep and the Channel Underdrain). The Delta Seep and Channel Underdrain were initially treated by a lime treatment system, also operated by ARC. The HDS treatment plant operates during warmer months, usually May to October, weather permitting.


*Aspen Seep Bioreactor*

The Aspen Seep Bioreactor system collects and treats discharge from the Aspen Seep year-round. The state of California initially operated this treatment system. ARC now operates the system.

## INVESTIGATION AND CLEANUP

EPA has overseen the investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the mine and is evaluating the information gathered to inform cleanup options. EPA has used a removal action approach to address immediate threats to health and the environment, focusing first on controlling AMD generated at the site. This approach has allowed EPA to conduct in-depth studies of the other site areas. The site team has collected thousands of samples of soil, stream sediment, and water. The information gathered helps EPA and site partners understand the best way to address the source of contamination present at the site.

## COORDINATION

EPA closely coordinates cleanup plans and activities with all site partners, including local and state agencies from California and Nevada, the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the site's PRPs. In addition, the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California is closely involved at the site to ensure that their traditional Tribal uses of the area's resources are protected.

*Stream macroinvertebrate sampling*

## Tribal Consultation – Coordination with the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California

EPA's policy is to consult on a government-to-government basis with federally recognized Tribal governments when EPA actions and decisions may affect Tribal interests. Consultation is a process of meaningful communication and coordination between EPA and tribal officials prior to EPA taking actions or implementing decisions that may affect Tribes. Activities should be informed by the regional process for consultation with Tribal governments and EPA's Policy on Environmental Justice for Working with Federally Recognized Tribes and Indigenous Peoples. As a process, consultation includes several methods of interaction that may occur at different levels, depending on past and current practices, adjustments made through EPA's national policy, the continuing dialogue between EPA and Tribal governments, and program and regional office procedures and plans. Any outreach activities should be appropriate for effective engagement with a Tribal community and culturally sensitive.

EPA will continue to consult with the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California (Waší·šiw) on a government-to-government basis and will closely coordinate with the Tribe throughout remedy construction and long-term monitoring at the site.

## Memorandum of Agreement with Natural Resource Trustees

On April 9, 1998, EPA entered into the Leviathan Mine Site Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) among the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California, the United States Department of the Interior, and the United States Department of Agriculture. The Nevada Department of Environmental Protection and the California Department of Fish and Game subsequently joined the MOA.

Section VII of the MOA provides for coordination of efforts of these parties, known as the site's Natural Resource Trustees, regarding collection of data, assessment of risks, evaluation of alternative possible response actions and natural resource restoration actions, and development and implementation of a strategy to seek to have liable parties perform and/or pay for the costs of response, restoration, compensation for natural resources damages, and operation and maintenance activities at the site.

## TIMELINE

| | |
|---|---|
| 1863-1872 | Underground mining for copper. |
| 1935-1941 | Underground mining for sulfur. |
| 1952-1962 | Open pit sulfur mining. |
| 1950s | Multiple fish kill events reported downstream of mine. |
| 1984 | The state of California acquired the site to address water quality. |
| 1985 | The state of California completed the Leviathan Mine Pollution Abatement Project to control two sources of AMD. |
| 1996 | The state of California constructed the Aspen seep bioreactor to treat AMD. |
| 1997 | Tribe requests EPA involvement at the Site. |
| 1997-1998 | EPA began surface water monitoring. |
| 1999 | The state of California constructed the Pond Water Treatment system. |
| 2000 | EPA, with the support of the Tribe, added Leviathan Mine to the Superfund Program's National Priorities List. |
| 2001 | Lime treatment system constructed by ARC. |
| 2008 | EPA orders ARC to begin the RI/FS. |
| 2009 | High-density sludge treatment system replaced lime treatment system. |
| 2018 | RI/FS field work completed. |
| 2021 | Draft Focused Feasibility Study submitted to EPA, site partners, and interested parties with alternatives for combining all three AMD treatment systems into a single new HDS Treatment Plant. |
| 2023 | Draft Remedial Investigation report submitted to EPA, site partners, and interested parties for review. |

*Untreated AMD in two ponds: Oxidized in left pond and unoxidized in right pond*

*Public meeting to provide updates on Leviathan Mine near Markleeville, California*

# About the Community

## HISTORY OF THE COMMUNITY

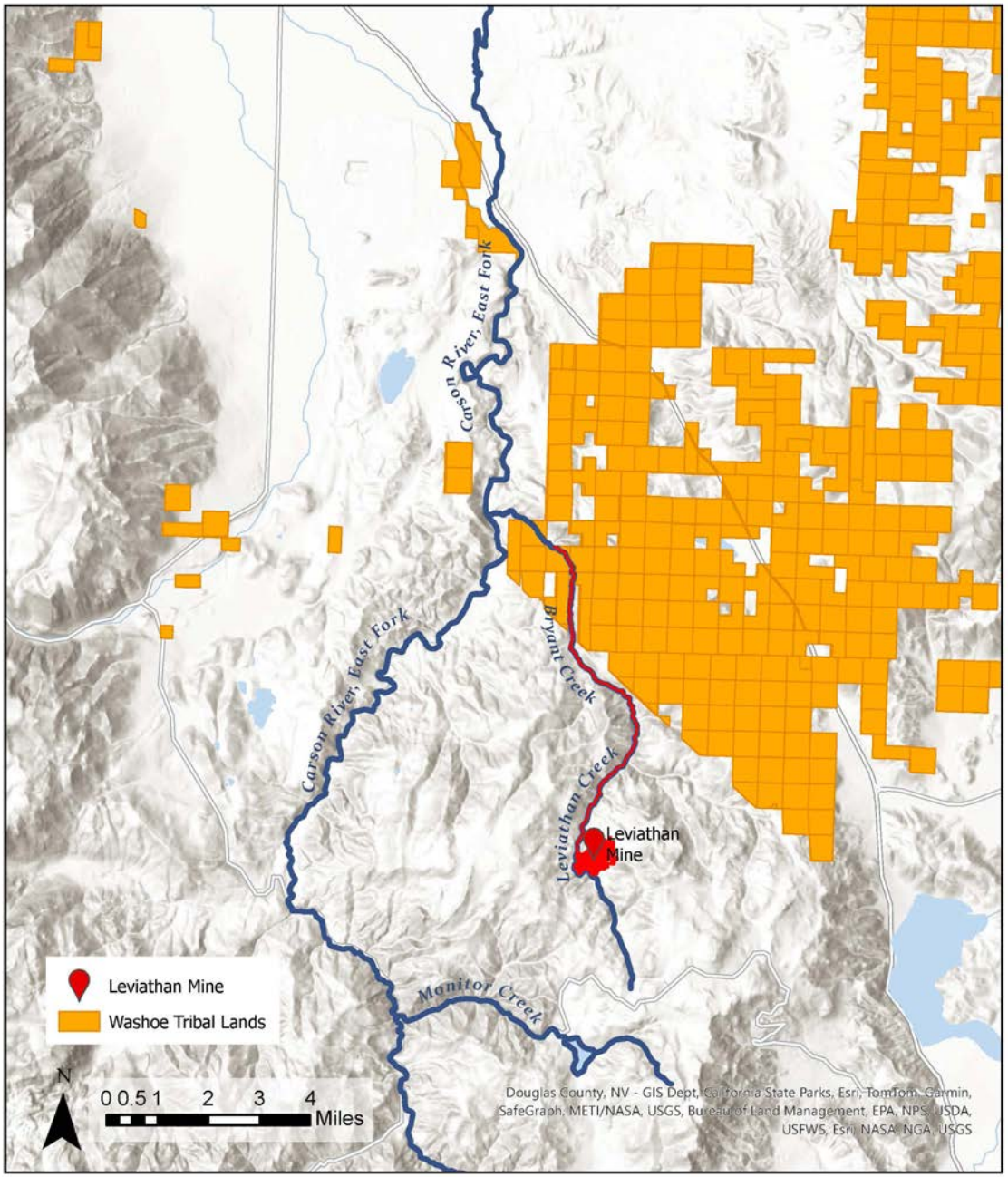
The Leviathan Mine site lies within the aboriginal lands of the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California (Waší·šiw). The Carson River basin covers more than 10,000 acres of Public Domain Trust Allotments held in trust for individual Indians since the 1880s by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (locally known as the Pine Nut Allotments). These allotments, located on the western slope of the Pine Nut Mountains, hold significant spiritual value for the Tribe and have provided the Tribe with a livelihood of harvesting pine nuts as well as title to the land for future resources. Sixteen of these allotments, covering approximately 2,560 acres, are within a 500-foot corridor along Bryant Creek and lie directly downstream from the site. The Leviathan Mine site is about 9 miles upstream from the East Fork of the Carson River. The East Fork of the Carson River runs through Dresslerville, which is part of the Tribal reservation.

Settlers heading west in search of gold in California crossed through Washoe territory. A few years after the 1849 California Gold Rush, the Comstock Lode was discovered in Virginia City, Nevada. Some of these settlers remained in or returned to Washoe lands to settle the mountains and valleys of the Sierra Nevada. The steady inflow of settlers brought a rapid decline to the Washoe people and to their way of life. Much of the arable land, valleys and historic territory surrounding or near Lake Tahoe was claimed by settlers, and the Washoe people were left to camp at the edges of white settlements and ranches for access to work and food. Many of the Washoe people stayed in the ranching area of Carson City and around Carson Valley. Some families remained on land near traditional settlement areas such as Woodfords and Sierra Valley.

In 1936, the U.S. Department of the Interior approved the first Constitution and By-Laws of the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California. In 1970, the Bureau of Land Management donated 80 acres to create the Woodfords Colony for Washoe people who had been living on the allotments in Alpine County. These allotments, known as the Wade property, were deeded to the Tribe in 1976. The Washoe Reservation underwent a large expansion in the 1980s when the majority of the former Stewart Indian School lands were transferred to the Tribe. Parcels acquired included the Stewart Ranch, Silverado, Upper and Lower Clear Creek and Stewart.

Today, Washoe Tribal lands are located in two states and nine counties and are next to six national forests, a Bureau of Land Management District, and the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency. Washoe Tribal members continue to use resources within the original territory in a manner similar to their ancestors. These Tribal lifeways include gathering of plant material for food, pine nut harvesting, medicine, and basket weaving, as well as hunting and fishing.

The mine area is in a remote portion of Alpine County surrounded by national forest. There are a few residences in the area of the mine and along Leviathan Mine Road. These residents are generally interested in the area's water quality and are concerned about the damage to and washing out of roads in the area due to heavy machinery use of the roadways.

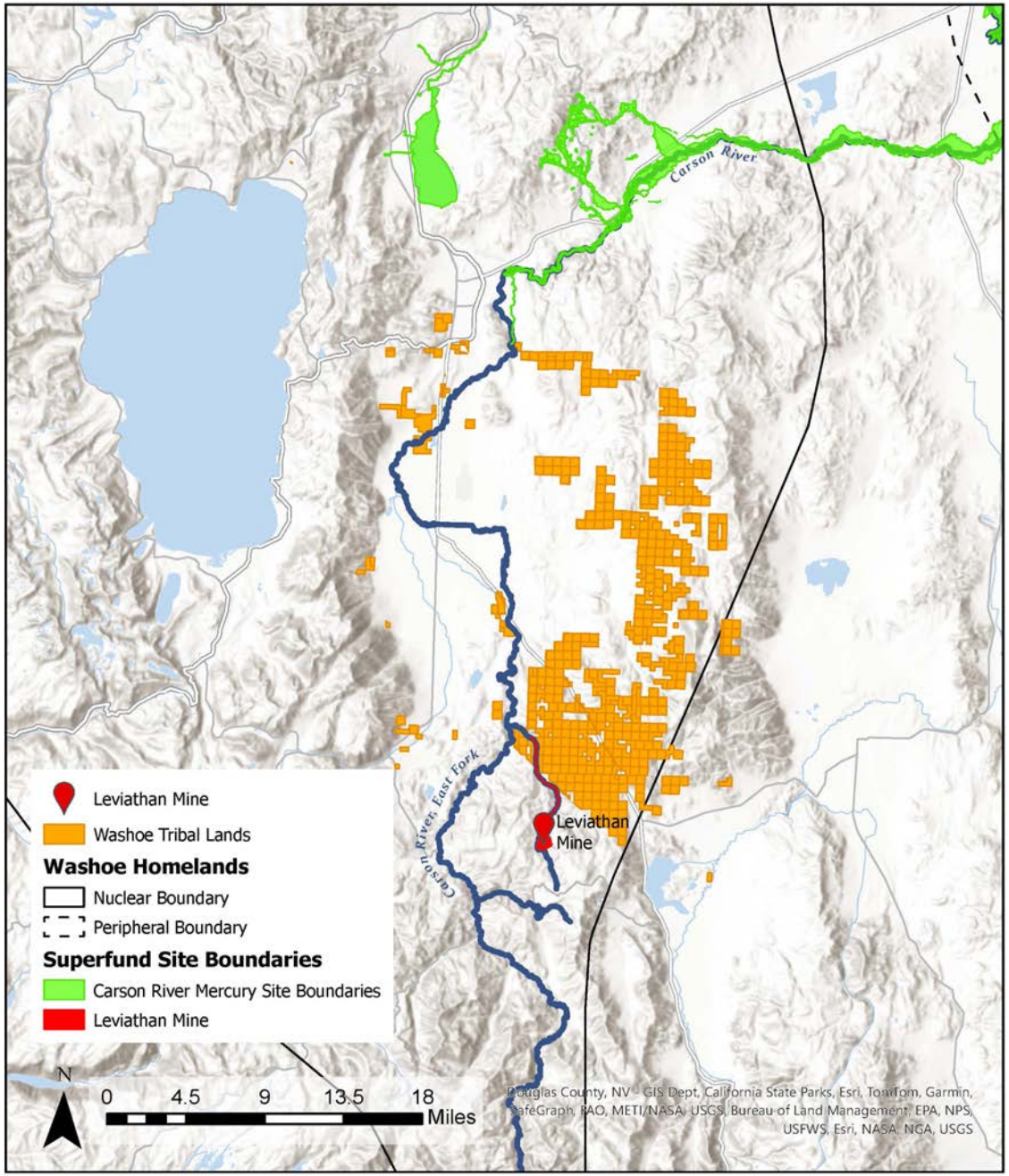



WEPD
A.Kerley
4/16/2024

This data has been compiled on a geographic information system for the use of Washoe Tribe Environmental. The data is for visual representation only and should not be construed as a replacement for the authoritative source. The Washoe Tribe assumes no liability as to the sufficiency or accuracy of this data.

**MAP PROVIDED BY THE WASHOE TRIBE OF NEVADA & CALIFORNIA SHOWING TRIBAL LANDS NEAR LEVIATHAN MINE**

## Leviathan Mine and Upper Carson River

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## MEANINGFUL INVOLVEMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

All people should be afforded the opportunity to meaningfully participate in Agency decision-making processes that may affect the health of their community or environment. The Federal Government must continue to remove barriers to the meaningful involvement of the public in such decision-making, particularly those barriers that affect members of communities with environmental justice concerns, including those related to disability, language access, and lack of resources. The Federal Government must also continue to respect Tribal sovereignty and support self-governance by ensuring that Tribal Nations are consulted on Federal policies that have Tribal implications. In doing so, we must recognize, honor, and respect the different cultural practices — including subsistence practices, ways of living, Indigenous Knowledge, and traditions.

**Indigenous Knowledge and the Cleanup Process**
Indigenous Knowledge and other forms of knowledge do not depend on each other for validation, and each system can support the insights of the other. Indigenous Knowledge can provide accurate information, valuable insights, and effective practices that complement practices and knowledge derived from other approaches. Multiple ways of knowing or lines of evidence can improve research outcomes and improve decision making. Appropriately recognizing, considering, and applying Indigenous Knowledge requires growing and maintaining strong and mutually beneficial relationships between the EPA and Tribes and Indigenous Peoples. Such relationships provide opportunities to identify shared values and goals, build trust and common understanding, and facilitate the exchange of information. These relationships can also help the EPA identify and pursue actions to support Tribes in protecting and enhancing Indigenous Knowledge, develop better approaches to scientific research informed by and inclusive of Indigenous Knowledge, and make better-informed and more effective decisions.

***Environmental justice*** means the just treatment and meaningful involvement of all people, regardless of income, race, color, national origin, Tribal affiliation, or disability, in agency decision-making and other Federal activities that affect human health and the environment so that people:

i. are fully protected from disproportionate and adverse human health and environmental effects (including risks) and hazards, including those related to climate change, the cumulative impacts of environmental and other burdens, and the legacy of racism or other structural or systemic barriers; and

ii. have equitable access to a healthy, sustainable, and resilient environment in which to live, play, work, learn, grow, worship, and engage in cultural and subsistence practices.

*View from the rim of the former mine*

## WASHOE TRIBE OF NEVADA AND CALIFORNIA (WAŠÍ·ŠIW) LIFEWAY

The Washoe Tribal lifeway is how the Washoe people live according to their ancestral and cultural connection to the land throughout the seasons. This traditional way of life would guide seasonal migration, hunting, fishing, and gathering plants, and when to conduct certain ceremonies, among other activities. It is important that cleanup activities take the Washoe Tribal lifeway into account to protect all forms of life, which are considered sacred.

***Mule deer (memdéwi)***

*Mountain Beaver (ćimélhel)*

*Chokecherry (ćámdu?)*

**EPA Activities and Resources**

EPA Region 9 programs collaborate closely to make sure underserved, low income, or Tribal communities facing disproportionate environmental risks have opportunities for meaningful participation in environmental decision-making, including contributing information and experiences from different world views. Region 9 also coordinates closely with EPA Headquarters and states to support initiatives that provide all people living near Superfund sites with technical assistance, training opportunities, and other services. EPA has a variety of resources for communities who may experience environmental injustices available at www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice, including:

- The Environmental Justice Collaborative Problem-Solving (CPS) Cooperative Agreement Program provides funding for eligible applicants for projects that address local environmental and public health issues in an affected community. The program assists recipients in building collaborative partnerships to help them understand and address environmental and public health concerns in their communities.
- The Environmental Justice Small Grants Program: EPA's Environmental Justice Small Grants Program supports and empowers communities working on solutions to local environmental and public health issues. The program helps communities, non-profit organizations, U.S. territories, Tribal governments and Tribal organizations understand and address exposure to multiple environmental harms and risks.
- The Environmental Justice Thriving Communities Technical Assistance Centers (TCTAC) Program establishes national and regional assistance centers to provide communities with environmental justice related technical assistance and training and enhance policy development. Applicable TCTACs for Leviathan Mine include the National Indian Health Board TCTAC and the regional University of Arizona and San Diego State University TCTACs.

Resources for recognition and incorporation of Indigenous Knowledge into the cleanup and decision-making process and for better integrating environmental justice concerns into Agency work with Tribes include:

- Considering Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) During the Cleanup Process
- EPA Policy on Environmental Justice for Working with Federally Recognized Tribes and Indigenous Peoples
- Executive Order on Revitalizing our Nation's Commitment to Environmental Justice for All
- Guidance for Federal Departments and Agencies on Indigenous Knowledge
- Implementation of Guidance for Federal Departments and Agencies on Indigenous Knowledge
- Regional Tribal Operations Committee (RTOC)

*Stream macroinvertebrate sampling*

**Community Activities Near Leviathan Mine**
For Leviathan Mine, the community members most vulnerable to contaminant exposure may not be neighboring residents due to the remote location of the Site. Instead, members of the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California whose lifeway is framed around hunting, fishing and gathering from nature; and visiting recreators, particularly those who engage in fishing and watersports may be the community members most vulnerable to contaminant exposure.

Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California
Tribal lands are located downstream from the Leviathan Mine site. The lifeway of the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California is deeply embedded within the environment for sustenance, cultivation, ceremonial practice, provision of raw materials for subsistence and economic production, spirituality, and traditional medicine.

Settlement of the area during the logging and mining boom of the 19th century displaced the Tribe from their ancestral lands, disrupting the traditional lifeways both by preventing access to natural resources now claimed by others and, in the absence of those resources, needing to adopt Western practices to feed and house their families. Decades of Tribal advocacy for their land to be returned to them led to federal recognition of the Tribe and Tribal land in the early 20th century, allowing for re-establishment of ancestral tradition and practices in the Carson Valley area.

Today, those lifeways are further threatened by the potential of AMD from the Site to impact both the waters and the land, as well as the plants and wildlife. The Tribe has expressed concerns about the safety of consuming water, plants, game and fish within Tribal lands, and fears further loss of traditional knowledge if these resources need to be procured from an external source.


*Bracken fern (megígeš)*


*Green ephedra (mé·gel)*


*Watercress (ʔulipánza)*

Visiting Recreators

There is no recreational use on Leviathan Mine, however there are various recreational activities in the surrounding areas including on nearby federal lands, and downstream of the site along Bryant Creek and the East Fork of the Carson River. Most area recreators are visitors and do not reside near the Site. However, the nature of recreation increases the likelihood of visiting recreators coming into contact with AMD contamination through these activities. This makes visiting recreators another community with potentially higher exposure risk to contaminants related to the Site.

Primary activities reported by interested parties included camping, fishing, rafting and hiking. Other reported recreational activities in the area include:

- Hot Springs soaking
- Hunting
- Off-road vehicle driving
- Kayaking
- Mountain biking
- Horseback riding
- Organized bicycle races
- Car camping
- Dirt biking
- Jeeping
- Four wheeling
- Snowmobiling
- Recreational shooting
- Gathering wood
- Christmas tree hunting
- Sheep herding

*Kayaking*

*Sheep herding*

## PAST COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES

EPA commits, throughout the cleanup process, to:

- Involve the public.
- Keep the community informed about cleanup activities.
- Share how these activities may affect them.

EPA has been working with interested community members and agencies since 1997 when the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California petitioned EPA to investigate concerns about the Leviathan Mine and wastes generated there. EPA will continue to work closely with the Tribe and other community members impacted by the site as efforts to control and treat the AMD progress and the site moves through the Superfund process. During social distancing for the COVID-19 public health emergency, EPA conducted virtual site tours via Zoom and hosted virtual meetings to discuss current activities in the long-term cleanup process. With the relaxation of social distancing protocols, EPA resumed in-person community meetings in 2022. EPA has also resumed annual site visits for the Tribe to view the ongoing work at Leviathan Mine and provide critical Tribal perspectives on the cleanup work by the PRPs and EPA. EPA provides updates to the Tribe, local governments, and community groups upon request. EPA has also created fact sheets to keep interested parties informed about the Superfund process and to share the site's history through to present day.

Currently, EPA is overseeing the completion of the site's RI/FS, the findings of which will inform the selection of the long-term remedy for the site in a Record of Decision. Due to the complexity of the area, EPA may divide the final remedy into components that focus on certain areas of the site and certain forms of contamination. For example, EPA may present options for long-term control and treatment of AMD separately from options for addressing soil contamination at another location.

EPA will release a Proposed Plan for public comment prior to selecting the final remedy. The public will have a minimum time of 30 days to provide comments (written, email, or verbal) to EPA regarding the proposed plan. EPA plans to hold a public meeting within the community to share the findings of the RI/FS and explain the Proposed Plan. In addition, EPA policy provides that EPA engage in government-to-government consultation with federally recognized Tribes when agency actions or decisions may affect Tribal interests. Tribal consultation may be appropriate at multiple points throughout the Superfund process and EPA will consult and coordinate with the Washoe throughout the current investigations and the remedy selection process.

*EPA site tour in 2011*

## COMMUNITY FEEDBACK

In January, February and May 2023, EPA held phone interviews with 18 people (residents and representatives from various interested groups), including the U.S. Department of the Interior, the U.S. Forest Service, the Washoe Environmental Protection Department, the state of California, the Carson River Subconservancy District, Alpine Watershed Group, the Sierra Nevada Conservancy, GreenActNV, Alpine County, Douglas County, Washoe Tribal Council, and Atlantic Richfield. EPA notified community members and site partners about the opportunity to participate in CIP interviews via the site mailing list and at community meetings. Individuals were invited by email to participate in a group or individual interview. Each person interviewed was asked if there was anyone else they would recommend be contacted for a CIP interview.

The following sections summarize the feedback provided to EPA during the community interviews.

## COMMUNITY MEMBERS VOICE THEIR CONCERNS

### *Superfund Cleanup Process*

Questions and concerns raised during the interviews touched on both a general understanding of a cleanup performed under EPA's Superfund program and a better understanding of the Leviathan Mine Superfund site's cleanup status and progress. Some participants were very knowledgeable about the site and had been involved in the Superfund process for many years. Other interviewees requested information about the Superfund process as well as the decisions and the process related to selecting a removal versus a remedial response. Several people requested this information to be used as a basis for understanding the site's current cleanup status and position in the overall Superfund cleanup process. Additional information requested included an explanation of how EPA selected the cleanup approach for the site, further context for technical considerations in the cleanup process, a timeline for cleanup progress with clearly outlined next steps, and a status update sharing current cleanup progress.

### *Efficacy and Sustainability of Selected Cleanup*

All interviewees are interested in ensuring a successful long-term cleanup at the site. Some people expressed concern or curiosity about whether the current cleanup approach will be sustainable. Questions raised included remedy consideration of climate change and the anticipated increase in the frequency of extreme weather events, as well as the role seasonality may play in seeking to optimize cleanup timing.

Several interviewees expressed appreciation that the cleanup approach has a highly engineered plan designed to achieve an efficient and timely cleanup. However, looking to the future, several people expressed concern about whether there will be sufficient funding to sustain long-term operation and maintenance of the cleanup and whether the Tribe has the information needed and the capacity to remain engaged with the long-term cleanup. For example, electric lines might need to be run across Washoe Tribal land if the treatment system operates year-round. People would like assurances that the remedy selected will permanently address risk and that the necessary funding and training are in place or available to sustain that remedy into the future.

### *Environmental Impacts*

Many interviewees shared concerns about the risks and impacts to the environment resulting from the site. Areas of interest included impacts on downstream environments and the riparian zone, the health of fish and other aquatic organisms, and general impacts on surface water quality and groundwater quality.

### *Human Health Impacts*

Several interviewees wanted more information about potential human health risks related to the site and ways to mitigate or prevent possible exposures. People living and working close to the site want further information about exposure risks and potential health effects from exposures. The broader area is frequently used for recreation, especially rafting, kayaking, hot spring soaking, hunting, gathering, and fishing. More information is needed about potential risks associated with recreation and consumption of plants or animals in the area of the site. Additionally, more information is needed on whether metals from the site are bioaccumulating in fish and whether a fish consumption advisory would be needed.

### *Tribal Lifeways*

Several interviewees voiced concerns about the impacts to the lifeways of the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California. Traditionally, the Washoe people are hunters and gatherers with a deep spiritual connection to the land. The piñon pine is considered sacred to the Tribe with piñon pine nuts historically being a staple of their diet. The Tribe would hold a festival in the fall when the pine nuts ripened, praying and giving thanks before harvesting and storing the pine nuts for winter. Concerns about health risks related to Leviathan Mine have prevented the Tribe from holding these festivals.

One interviewee indicated that the Tribe feels disconnected from its traditional lands, especially as the Tribe is unable to hold its usual hunting, foraging and gathering, nor can the Tribe host its traditional customs such as the pine nut festival. One person suggested incorporating Washoe cleansing practices into the cleanup process, such as a face-washing and prayer ceremony at the beginning of work.

Additionally, several interviewees asked about whether the Tribe has the resources it needs, given that the Tribe cannot access its traditional food sources. More information was requested about how to maintain as much of the Tribal lifeway as possible during cleanup. People also requested information about grants and resources that could help sustain the Washoe lifeway and aid them with the long-term operation and maintenance of the site remedy.

### *Local Quality of Life*

Area residents expressed concerns about the cleanup impacting local quality of life. Concerns raised included the damaged and deteriorating condition of Leviathan Mine Road, road dust, and potential redistribution of airborne contaminants. Residents also noted night-time pollution from the operating lights of the AMD treatment system.

While not mentioned in the community interviews, EPA has received comments from the community during previous outreach events expressing interest in jobs related to the cleanup. Site proximity and the long-term nature of the cleanup could provide for short “commute” times and job security.

*Piñon pine cone (t'á·gɨm)*

*Washoe Tribal site visit in 2011*

## COMMUNITY MEMBERS TELL EPA HOW TO REACH THEM

Knowledge about the site ranged widely from people who have been involved at the site for many years feeling well-informed, to people who have moved to the area in the last couple of years or who live far from the site, knowing very little about the area. Most interviewees indicated they would like to learn more about the site and to receive regular updates. Responses about the preferred frequency of EPA communication about site activities ranged from every two to three years to as frequently as when new information becomes available. Annual updates were the most common suggestion for information sharing frequency, followed closely by every six months or updates whenever there are major milestones or significant changes at the site. One person requested that a schedule of community involvement and engagement opportunities be made available so that people can plan ahead to participate in events.

People expressed a preference for information to be shared electronically. All interviewees preferred email over postal mail. Public meetings should be located in the areas where people most impacted by the site are living. Suggestions included Markleeville in Alpine County and Gardnerville in Douglas County. Fact sheets were the most commonly requested information sharing tool, provided that the information presented be accessible and non-technical. Many people also said that partnerships with community leaders and civic organizations would support broader community engagement. A couple of people expressed concern about whether the Tribe has the information it needs.

**Interviewees suggested sharing information through:**

Area newspapers, such as Nevada Appeal, Record Courier, Reno Gazette Journal, and South Lake Tahoe Tribune.

KUNR-Reno (88.7 FM) radio shows or public service announcements.

KODE Channel 8 News

Email

Public Meetings

# Community Involvement Tools and Activities

EPA believes that an engaged public benefits and strengthens the cleanup process. EPA is committed to providing and encouraging public participation so that the people whose lives have been impacted by the site and cleanup have a say in how it is cleaned up. EPA will strive to maintain a consistent community presence and build relationships with the community and Tribal, state, local and other federal government agencies.

## COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT OBJECTIVES

Community involvement is the process of engaging in dialogue and collaboration with community members. The goal of Superfund community involvement is to advocate and strengthen early and meaningful community participation during Superfund cleanups.

The primary objectives of community involvement are to ensure that community members affected by a Superfund remedial or removal site:

- Are aware of EPA's activities.
- Have opportunities to influence site cleanup and reuse decisions.
- Are aware that their concerns are considered in the site decision-making process.

## COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT ACTION PLAN

EPA will continue to coordinate with the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California, the state of California, elected officials, and area residents and organizations to ensure that important site updates and information are shared with the community.

The Community Involvement Action Plan (action plan) highlights EPA's **key objectives, methods** and **timelines** for keeping residents, community members, and Tribal and local officials informed and involved throughout the cleanup process. The activities and their frequency relate to the stage of cleanup. They also reflect the level of interest expressed by the community. EPA based the action plan on several factors, including the needs, concerns and recommendations from the community interviews. EPA will use different activities to share information and speak with community members, such as:

**EPA also has other webpages available for information about the Superfund program and Region 9:**

- National Superfund program: www.epa.gov/superfund
- EPA Region 9: https://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/epa-region-9-pacific-southwest
- Superfund Community Involvement: www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-community-involvement

## TRIBAL COMMUNITY EVENTS

EPA coordinates closely with the director and staff at the Washoe Environmental Protection Department (WEPD). WEPD staff organize a number of public events and outreach activities to ensure the Washoe Tribal community has access to information about the Leviathan Mine and is provided opportunities to raise concerns. EPA will continue its support for these efforts by providing information and materials. EPA will also participate upon invitation or through jointly-organized events.

## EPA AND COMMUNITY MEETINGS

EPA will host public meetings for community members to learn about the sites and cleanup efforts. The meetings will also provide an opportunity to ask questions and voice any concerns. Given the size of the site, EPA may consider hosting multiple public meetings to share the same information or update in multiple locations. People interviewed for this CIP recommended hosting public meetings at the beginning of the field season to share progress and cleanup successes to date, as well as lay out expectations for activity over the coming months. EPA will continue to include WEPD presentations in community meetings organized by EPA.

EPA staff may attend meetings held by community groups, the local government and other organizations upon request to share information about the site and to address community questions, concerns, ideas and comments. For example, the Alpine County Board of Supervisors meets every other Tuesday and EPA could request to provide periodic updates to the local government officials, who could share that information with their constituents. To identify appropriate opportunities and venues to deliver information about the site, EPA will work with the community to coordinate the meetings.

Based on availability, EPA staff may host or participate in meetings virtually, as coordinated with the community. To best accommodate community members, EPA staff may provide options to participate by phone for people unable to join a web-based meeting. EPA staff may share meeting materials ahead of the meeting so people unable to view the presentation can follow along.

**Community members can discuss concerns with EPA whenever a representative is in the area or contact EPA's remedial project manager or EPA's community involvement coordinator by phone, email or mail at any time.**

# SITE TOURS

EPA will continue to support virtual and occasional in-person site tours for the Tribe and other interested parties. People interviewed for development of this CIP indicated these site tour options are an opportunity to keep the community abreast of cleanup status and progress at the site, to maintain community engagement throughout the cleanup, to support continued collaboration and open communication between site partners, and to celebrate milestones and successes in the cleanup process. EPA will also pursue options to ensure that members of the public, not just local, state and federal agencies, are made aware that they can participate in the tours. EPA will continue to coordinate an annual site tour for Washoe Tribal leadership with WEPD.

Another suggestion EPA may consider is holding events at the site, such as a luncheon to celebrate cleanup milestones. These events would give members of the community an opportunity to come into the site, learn about the site history, cleanup successes and future plans, and to meet and talk with EPA and other regulatory agencies in an informal, accessible, and personal setting.

*Site tour in 2011*

## DIGITAL MEDIA OUTREACH TOOLS

Individuals interviewed for this CIP suggested several options for electronic/online media outreach tools to increase general awareness and to broadly share site information, even with people not living in the immediate area of the site. These tools included recording video updates (like a "YouTube Explainer Video") filmed on-site with current footage from the site. Drone footage, if available, could be used to show the treatment plant and ponds. Video updates that show current conditions could also help deter unauthorized visitors trying to access the treatment area.

Social media platforms, such as Facebook, can also be a primary information sharing tool, particularly in rural areas. Several local government entities have a strong presence on Facebook and could share information provided by EPA. Another suggestion was the development of online Story Maps to share the site history and cleanup progress. Many people recommended layering and combining these tools to maximize outreach.

EPA will also continue to maintain a site webpage. For regular updates, please visit www.epa.gov/leviathanmine.

## OUTREACH THROUGH PARTNERS

EPA will work with local leaders and community organizations in sharing information and building trust. EPA can partner with local groups, organizations, and agencies to share outreach materials, plan events, and keep websites and social media communication platforms current. People interviewed for this CIP suggested the following agencies, organizations, and groups as potential outreach partners:

- Alpine County Chamber of Commerce
- Alpine Watershed Group
- Ebbetts Pass National Scenic Byway Groups
- Local equestrian groups
- Local fly-fishing community groups
- Local trail building/maintenance groups
- Sierra Fund
- Sierra Nevada Alliance
- Sierra Streams Institute
- Truckee River Watershed Council

## BRIEFINGS WITH LOCAL OFFICIALS

EPA staff may brief the Washoe Tribal Council, the Alpine County Board of Supervisors, the Douglas County Board of Commissioners, and the Carson River Subconservancy District Board of Directors, in addition to other elected officials upon their request for information or in correspondence with relevant site information.

## PERIODIC UPDATES

EPA staff will develop and distribute information about the site on an as-needed basis. This information will:

- Provide regular updates about the Superfund process.
- Notify the public about public meetings and availability sessions and public comment periods.
- Provide links to publicly available documents and other resources.

EPA staff will maintain and continue to build a site mailing list. If you would like to be on EPA's mailing list to receive site updates via regular mail or electronically, please contact EPA community involvement coordinator Georgia Thompson at 415-972-3048 or thompson.georgia@epa.gov. Updates will also be available at the site's information repositories.

## FORMAL PUBLIC COMMENT PERIODS

During the Superfund process, EPA announces and opens public comment periods and encourages people to submit information. EPA accepts formal comments on several types of documents, including Proposed Plans, as well as when EPA proposes a site for listing on or deletion from the NPL. EPA considers all public comments in the Superfund decision-making process.

*EPA public site tour in 2022*

## Public Comment Tips

Commenting is an important way to make your voice heard. Public comments can strengthen an environmental decision by providing the authoring agency with facts or perspectives lacking in the original draft. Commenting helps EPA create an accurate and comprehensive document to support appropriate and informed decision-making.

- Prepare for commenting by familiarizing yourself with the scope of the issue and relevant laws.
- Identify your key issues and concerns.
- Identify allies who can help with the document review and understanding of the report and coordinate your comments with them to strengthen your message.
- Be specific with your comments, including what you think could improve the document, what you think is missing from the document, what you like about the document, and what parts you want to remain in the document.

## COMMUNITY TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE RESOURCES

EPA provides additional assistance to communities through a variety of technical assistance resources. These resources include the Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) program, the Technical Assistance Services for Communities (TASC) program and Community Advisory Group (CAG) formation support. For more information on these resources, please visit www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-technical-assistance-communities.

***Site tour in 2024 with WEPD Director and Summer Youth Interns***

## GET INVOLVED AND GET SUPPORT

For more information about the tools listed below, please contact:

**Georgia Thompson**

415-972-3048

thompson.georgia@epa.gov

**Community Advisory Group (CAG)**

www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-community-advisory-groups

A CAG is a self-governing group of interested individuals that meets regularly to learn about EPA's cleanup process, discuss issues and concerns, and provide feedback to EPA. EPA can provide support to the CAG by attending meetings, making presentations, procuring meeting rooms, advertising the meetings, and providing copies of site-related documents.

**Technical Assistance Grant (TAG)**

www.epa.gov/superfund/technical-assistance-grant-tag-program

A TAG provides funding for eligible community groups to contract their own technical advisor to interpret and explain technical reports, site conditions, and EPA's proposed cleanup proposals and decisions.

**Technical Assistance Services for Communities (TASC) Program**

www.epa.gov/superfund/technical-assistance-services-communities-tasc-program

TASC provides independent educational and technical assistance to communities affected by a site. This assistance helps communities better understand site issues and participate in the decision-making process.

## LOCAL MEDIA OUTLETS

EPA may provide updates and information to local newspapers and radio and television stations and ask them to report on site-related issues. EPA may publish public notices about meetings and other events in local newspapers and send notices to other local news outlets. Please see page 47 for local media outlets identified in community.

EPA staff will be available for interviews and will respond to media inquiries in a timely fashion. Inquiries from the news media should be directed to EPA Region 9 public affairs director Michael Alpern at alpern.michael@epa.gov or 415-947-4142.

## MAILING LIST

EPA will continue to maintain and update the site mailing list. The list has been developed based on meeting sign-in sheets, community interviews, and email and telephone inquiries. To be added to the mailing list, please send a request by email, telephone or regular mail to EPA (see page 46 for contact information).

## INFORMATION REPOSITORY

EPA has established information repositories where the community can review site documents. Please see page 48 for locations.

## FISH ADVISORIES AND CONSUMPTION RECOMMENDATIONS

When contaminant levels in fish or shellfish are unsafe, advisories help people make informed decisions about where to fish or harvest shellfish. Advisories recommend that people avoid eating certain species of fish and shellfish caught in certain places. They may be issued for the general public or for specific groups of people at risk. No fish advisories are currently in place related to Leviathan Mine. However, should circumstances change, EPA will work with partner agencies to issue advisories, as needed, and to develop outreach materials about the advisories. For current information about fish advisories, visit the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment's California Fish Advisory Map (oehha.ca.gov/fish/ca-fishmap) or Nevada Department of Wildlife (ndow.org).

There are no fish consumption advisories currently in place for the East Fork Carson River or Bryant Creek (near the Leviathan Mine). However, the Nevada Department of Wildlife offers fish consumption recommendations in accordance with EPA's guidelines and based on the mercury levels in fish collected from this area. Fish consumption recommendations help people understand how much fish can be safely consumed over a period of time. NDOW offers recommendations for the number of brown trout, mountain whitefish and rainbow trout meals per month. For current recommendations, visit www.ndow.org/blog/mercury-in-fish.

*Lahontan Cutthroat Trout (ʔímgiʔ)*

# Appendix

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| **AMD** | Acid Mine Drainage |
| **ARC** | Atlantic Richfield Company |
| **CAG** | Community Advisory Group |
| **CERCLA** | Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act |
| **CIP** | Community Involvement Plan |
| **CPS** | Collaborative Problem Solving |
| **EPA** | United States Environmental Protection Agency |
| **HDS** | High Density Sludge |
| **HRS** | Hazard Ranking System |
| **MOA** | Memorandum of Agreement |
| **NCP** | National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan |
| **NPL** | National Priorities List |
| **RI/FS** | Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study |
| **ROD** | Record of Decision |
| **SARA** | Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 |
| **TAG** | Technical Assistance Grant |
| **TASC** | Technical Assistance Services for Communities |
| **WEPD** | Washoe Environmental Protection Department |


*Site tour in 2022*

# KEY CONTACTS

## EPA Region 9 Contacts

75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

**Freyja Knapp**
*EPA Remedial Project Manager*
415-972-3025
knapp.freyja@epa.gov

**Georgia Thompson**
*EPA Community Involvement Coordinator*
415-972-3048
thompson.georgia@epa.gov

## Site Partner Contacts

**Cale Pete**
*Environmental Manager*
Washoe Environmental Protection Department, Washoe Tribe of NV & CA
919 US HWY 395 North
Gardnerville, NV 89410
775-265-8680 office
775-309-8748
cale.pete@washoetribe.us

## Elected Officials

- U.S. House of Representatives. Visit www.house.gov/representatives/find-your-representative for contact information for your current congressional representative. The Leviathan Mine Superfund site is in the third congressional district of California and the second congressional district of Nevada.
- U.S. Senate. Visit www.senate.gov/senators for contact information for your current U.S. senators for California and Nevada.
- California State House/Assembly and California State Senate. Visit findyourrep.legislature.ca.gov for contact information for your current California representative. The Leviathan Mine Superfund site is in California State Assembly District 1 and California State Senate District 4.
- Nevada State House/Assembly and Nevada State Senate. Visit www.leg.state.nv.us/whosmylegislator/ for contact information for your current Nevada representative. The Leviathan Mine Superfund site is in Nevada State Assembly District 39 and Nevada State Senate District 17.
- Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California. Visit washoetribe.us/departmentlandingpage/163-Page-tribal-council for contact information for your current council member(s). The Leviathan Mine Superfund site is located in the Woodfords (Hung A Lei Ti) Community.

## LOCAL MEDIA OUTLETS

EPA may publish public notices about meetings and other events in local newspapers and send notices to other local news outlets. EPA may include the following media outlets as part of outreach and information delivery efforts.

### NEWSPAPERS

*Nevada Appeal*
1071 S Carson St
Carson City, NV 89701
775-882-2111
www.nevadaappeal.com/

*Record Courier*
1624 10th St, Unit 3
Minden, NV 89423
775-782-5121
www.recordcourier.com/

*Reno Gazette Journal*
80 W First St, Suite C
Reno NV 89501
www.rgj.com/

*Tahoe Daily Tribune*
3079 Harrison Avenue
South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150
530-541-3880
www.tahoedailytribune.com/

### RADIO STATION

*88.7 FM KUNR-Reno*
1664 North Virginia St., MS 0294,
Reno, NV 89557
775-327-5867
www.kunr.org/

### TELEVISION STATION

*News Channel 8 KOLO-TV*
*4850 Ampere Drive*
*Reno, NV. 89502*
*775-858-8888*

### MAILING LIST

EPA will continue to maintain and update the site mailing list. To be added to the mailing list, please send a request by email, telephone or standard mail to EPA (see page 42 for contact information).

## INFORMATION REPOSITORY

EPA keeps project information and reference materials for the public to read at local information repositories. Copies of cleanup documents for the Leviathan Mine Superfund site are available at the location below.

**Region 9 Superfund Records Center**
95 Hawthorne Street, 4th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94105
415-536-2000
www.epa.gov/epalibraries/region-9-environmental-information-centerlibrary-services
**Please call to confirm hours/availability*

Information is primarily provided electronically, but hard copies are available for the repository upon request. Some of the materials that may be available at the repository include:

- Record of Decision
- Proposed Plan
- Action Memorandum for non-time-critical removal actions
- Site fact sheets

Many of these documents are also available through the site webpage: www.epa.gov/superfund/leviathanmine

## MORE RESOURCES

Leviathan Mine Superfund Site Website
www.epa.gov/superfund/leviathanmine

EPA's Superfund Program
www.epa.gov/superfund

Superfund Community Involvement
www.epa.gov/superfund/superfund-community-involvement

This is Superfund: A Community Guide to EPA's Superfund Program
semspub.epa.gov/work/HQ/175197.pdf

Washoe Environmental Protection Agency Facebook Page
www.facebook.com/WTEPD

Alpine County Facebook Page
www.facebook.com/OfficalAlpineCounty

Washoe Tribe Newsletter
www.washoetribe.us/bloglistingpage/167-Page-member-news-announcmenets

Nevada Division of Environmental Protection - Leviathan Mine Page
www.ndep.nv.gov/environmental-cleanup/superfund/leviathan-mine


*EPA maintenance visit in 2022*

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

2024

epa.gov/superfund/leviathanmine