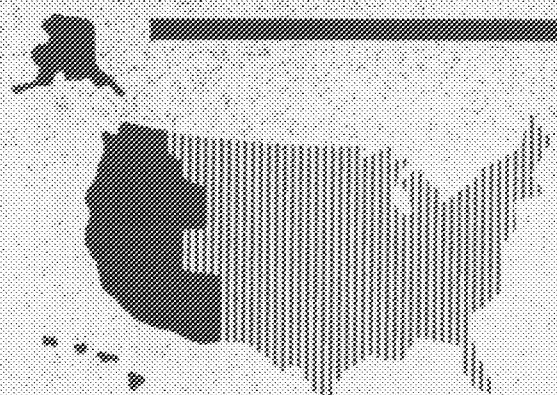


ARC SWEST



*Remedial Activities at
Selected Uncontrolled
Hazardous Waste Sites in
the Zone of Regions IX and X*

REVISED
COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

IRON MOUNTAIN MINE
SUPERFUND SITE

REDDING, CALIFORNIA



*Environmental Protection Agency
Contract No. 68-W9-0031*

CHM HILL

REVISED
COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

IRON MOUNTAIN MINE
SUPERFUND SITE

REDDING, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPA Contract No. 68-W9-0031
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CH2M HILL Project No.
RDD 69017.CR.CR

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INTRODUCTION

This is a revision of an earlier community relations plan (CRP) prepared for the Iron Mountain Mine Superfund site in 1983. EPA policy is to revise this document after the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) is complete, and EPA has formally selected a cleanup alternative for the site. The purpose of the revised CRP is to let the community know what EPA will do to notify it about continuing activities at the site and what actions EPA will take to become aware of new and continuing concerns of the affected community.

The original 1983 CRP was based on discussions with agency personnel, local officials, and local interest group members. Those interviewed included Regional Water Quality Control Board staff, director of the Shasta Wonderland Association, city and county staff, city and county elected officials, and representatives of the Redding League of Women Voters. Information gathered during these discussions helped EPA to characterize local concerns and interests, develop community relations objectives appropriate for the site, and plan activities to meet those objectives. This earlier CRP described the community relations activities EPA planned to carry out during the RI/FS.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS BACKGROUND

SITE DESCRIPTION

Iron Mountain Mine is located in the Klamath Mountains of Shasta County, California, about 9 miles northwest of the city of Redding (see Figure 1). Mining began at the site in the late 1800s and continued until the early 1960s. The principal minerals were pyrite, chalcopyrite, and sphalerite. Gold and silver were also extracted from the area overlying the massive sulfide ore deposits.

Acid Mine Drainage (AMD) from the mine workings and runoff from tailings piles contain toxic concentrations of heavy metals. These contaminated waters are currently discharging into Boulder and Slickrock Creeks, which flow into Spring Creek. The contaminated waters are held in the Spring Creek Reservoir until released into Keswick Reservoir, where releases of clean waters from Shasta Lake can provide enough dilution to meet current pollution control standards in the Sacramento River below Keswick Dam. Water intakes for the City of Redding are located 2 miles south of Keswick Dam. Salmon and steelhead spawn below Keswick Dam in the Sacramento River.

The low pH and heavy metal contamination have caused the virtual elimination of aquatic life in Slickrock Creek, Boulder Creek, sections of Spring Creek and Flat Creek. Reports of fish kills of valuable salmon, steelhead, and trout and high levels of metal contamination in the Sacramento River near Iron Mountain Mine have been documented since the 1950s. Lower levels of these contaminants have caused damage such as disease and disrupted migration behavior and lowered reproductive rates in local populations of these fish species and other aquatic life.

HISTORY OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AT IRON MOUNTAIN MINE

Local residents and officials have been aware of the Iron Mountain Mine problem for many years. The Shasta Wonderland Association--an organization that encourages tourism through promotion of scenic values--documents its earliest involvement back to 1955, when it became concerned with fish kills caused by the acid mine drainage.

The Regional Water Quality Control Board became involved at the site in 1976 and has pursued cleanup vigorously since that time. The Board hosted numerous public

and agency meetings about the site as part of both its regulatory and study activities. The Board also has made presentations to various local groups and agencies.

Local residents and officials have had access to numerous public meetings where the Iron Mountain Mine acid mine drainage problem was discussed. Public attendance and comment at the Regional Water Quality Control Board meetings was not extensive. All persons interviewed in 1983 attributed this to the public's perception that the Board was doing what it could to solve the problem and, thus, there was no need for greater public involvement. A variety of special interest groups, particularly sport and commercial fishing groups, have maintained a more active interest in the Iron Mountain Mine site.

Local residents have been informed about site activities through a combination of press coverage, fact sheets, local meetings, and presentations. The Record Searchlight is the local Redding newspaper. Those interviewed in 1983 considered it to be a good, credible news source that provides timely coverage of site activities. Three local television stations and several local radio stations have provided coverage. Local radio stations have contacted Regional Water Quality Control Board staff for status reports.

EPA community relations activities have included:

- Conducting interviews with local residents to learn about their questions and concerns
- Establishing a mailing list of about 150 interested residents and local officials
- Establishing three information repositories (see list in Appendix B)
- Conducting briefings and presentations for local community groups, agencies, and elected officials
- Using press releases to notify the community about formal public comment periods, EPA decisions, and other significant events
- Publishing fact sheets periodically (June 1985, July 1987, and July 1988) to inform the community about EPA plans, decisions, and field activities at the site
- Conducting a community meeting in August 1985 to discuss the various alternative actions EPA was considering for cleaning up the site

Conducting formal public comment periods (August 1985 and July 1986) to gather public comments on EPA's proposed alternatives

PARTICIPANTS INVOLVED AT THE SITE

A number of government agencies, interest groups, individuals, and the media have been involved or interested in the Iron Mountain Mine site. A description of participants who can be expected to have a continued interest in the site is provided below.

Role of Regional Water Quality Control Board

The Regional Water Quality Control Board began regulatory review of the Iron Mountain Mine site in 1976. Since that time its staff has been actively involved in seeking solutions to the water quality problems associated with the site and in enforcing state water quality standards. Major staff responsibility has rested with the same two staff members in the Redding office for several years. They have participated in numerous Regional Board regulatory hearings and have made presentations about Iron Mountain Mine for local and regional civic and governmental groups. They have also supplied information for numerous local press and media reports. They are very visible in the local community, and are viewed as responsible public officials and credible sources of information about the Iron Mountain Mine site.

Regional Water Quality Board involvement at Iron Mountain Mine was prompted by a series of events/situations that occurred in the mid-1970s: 1) the Regional Board members and staff became more aware of the magnitude of the acid mine drainage (AMD) problem, 2) staff members began learning more about the relationship between acid mine drainage and fish kills based on their experience at other sites, and 3) state water quality policy shifted toward an emphasis on regulation of non-point source wastes, such as mine waste.

Since then, the Regional Water Quality Control Board has led attempts to enforce water quality standards at the Iron Mountain Mine site. It has fined Iron Mountain Mine Inc. for failure to comply with state regulations. This fine and subsequent court action received widespread local and regional press coverage.

Involvement of Current Mine Owner

Since the signing of the ROD in 1986, the current mine owner has begun an active campaign to contest EPA's clean-up decision which involves constructing a cap over the mine and subsidence areas. The owner has promoted his alternate proposal for a high-technology mining facility. As a result, some community members have questioned the validity of EPA's clean-up action at the site. Concerns include the tech-

nical viability of the proposal to inject low density concrete to seal the mine workings, fear that this technology is experimental and hence potentially unproductive, and a feeling that the current mine owner is not really getting a "fair deal" because he is not being allowed to make economic use of the mine. Since the EPA and the current mine owner do not agree on the cleanup remedy, some community members are frustrated that they cannot draw clear conclusions about this issue.

On March 30, 1990, EPA issued a unilateral enforcement order to Iron Mountain Mines, Inc., Ted W. Arman, President, and Rhone-Poulenc Basic Chemicals Co. Iron Mountain Mines, Inc. is the current owner of the mine and Phone-Poulenc is a former owner. The order requires the companies to construct and maintain diversion projects on Upper Spring Creek and on South Fork Spring Creek. The companies must submit workplans, schedules, and designs for approval by EPA.

Interest of Local Government

Since a clean environment and good fishing are major cornerstones of the local tourist industry, the city and county will continue to follow site cleanup activities closely. They would like to be briefed on study plans, progress, and results and have an opportunity to review any studies or reports relating to the site.

Concerns of Interest Groups

The primary interest groups include the regional sport fishing clubs, regional tourist facilities, the northern California commercial fishermen and an environmental group. The concerns of the tourist industry have been primarily expressed by the director of the Shasta Wonderland Association. He is a noted regional sportsman and has very good contacts with the regional sport fishing groups. He has been following fisheries issues associated with the Sacramento River since the mid-1950s. The Shasta Wonderland Association and individual tourist facility owners will continue to follow the Iron Mountain Mine site carefully. They believe that cleanup of the mine waste runoff is critical to their long-term economic well-being.

No single sport fishing group has taken the lead in expressing concern over the problems at the Iron Mountain Mine site. Long-term interest has, however, been expressed by the following organizations: Shasta Fly Fishers, Sacramento Salmon and Steelhead, California Trout, and the California Fisheries Restoration Foundation. These groups have been represented at Regional Water Quality Control Board hearings and follow site activity progress through telephone conversations with the Regional Water Quality Control Board staff. They and other sport fishing organizations should be kept informed of all future site activities.

Commercial fishermen have not expressed concern over the acid mine drainage in local or regional meetings. Rather, their interest has been reflected through the

activities of the California Department of Fish and Game and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Competition for use of the salmon fishery resource in northern California is keen, and the commercial fishermen can be expected to remain interested in site cleanup activities.

The Sacramento River Preservation Trust, an environmental group seeking to protect the river, will be watching cleanup progress at the site. The group plans to monitor effects that site activities might have on the Sacramento River and will report about them to their members.

Participation of Community Groups

In May 1983, the League of Women Voters sponsored a workshop on hazardous waste in Shasta County, including the Iron Mountain Mine site. While the League has no specific activities planned relating to the site, they will follow site cleanup progress. In 1988, several League members toured the Iron Mountain Mine site with the current owner.

While the general level of public environmental concern is viewed to be high, ad hoc groups seem to come to the forefront in response to specific issues, rather than on an ongoing basis. The community has good informal information networks which seem to center around elected officials and other community leaders. When specific environmental issues have been raised, such as nuclear power, very effective local ad hoc groups have been formed to mobilize public opinion. As long as interested citizens believe that the responsible agencies are solving the Iron Mountain Mine problem, such community involvement is not expected to occur.

The active business community in Redding includes the Chamber of Commerce, Leadership Redding, and the Economic Development Corporation. These groups sponsor guest speakers and generally keep their membership up to date on topical issues. Since these groups work to improve Redding's economy, their views on site activities will remain important as cleanup progresses.

Involvement of the Local Media

Local press, radio, and television coverage of events surrounding the site has been fairly extensive. Most interviewees felt that the coverage has been accurate and well presented. The local newspaper, the Record Searchlight, is read by most residents in the Redding area. Representatives from the League of Women Voters indicated that most of their information on the Iron Mountain Mine site came from the Regional Water Quality Control Board via the Record Searchlight. They believe that the local paper is a good way to reach most Redding area residents.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS ISSUES

During the 1983 and 1988 interviews, the following issues and concerns were expressed by the groups described above.

Impact of Mine Waste on Fisheries

The major issue surrounding the Iron Mountain Mine site is the impact of acid mine drainage on local fisheries. The California Department of Fish and Game has estimated that over the past 20 to 30 years the seasonal fisheries run in the Sacramento River has decreased by 36,000 fish as a result of a variety of causes. A number of highly publicized fish kills have been directly attributable to acid mine drainage impacts from Iron Mountain Mine. These fish kills are of great local concern since tourism is a major economic factor in the Redding/Shasta County area. Historically, the economic base has been provided by timber, tourism, and agriculture (in order of importance). During the 1980s, tourism moved into second position and, in the current economic climate, has provided a stable economic base, while timber-related activity has decreased significantly. Community and business leaders view fisheries as an important link in their future regional development plans.

Fisheries issues are centered around three concerns: 1) habitat loss and need for restoration in the Sacramento River watershed, 2) impact on sport fishing in the Redding/ Shasta County region, and 3) impact on commercial fishing for salmon off the northern California coast. Resource agencies, sport fishing groups, tourist-related businesses, and commercial fishing groups have all expressed concern about Iron Mountain Mine's impact on the regional fishery.

Impact of the Mine Waste on Drinking Water Quality

The intake for the City of Redding's water supply is located approximately 2 miles below Keswick Dam. Monitoring of treated water from the plant has not shown the presence of heavy metals. In 1983, the Regional Water Quality Control Board staff in Redding reported that a few local residents had called them with questions about drinking water quality. They also reported that a small number of people had raised drinking water quality concerns at Water Quality Control Board meetings over the past 7 years. They have responded to these calls and questions by telephone or in person during the Water Quality Control Board meetings. Unless monitoring of samples from the Redding treatment plant begins to show contamination, public concern over drinking water quality is not expected to become a major issue. Although the City of Redding has ceased intake of drinking water from the Sacramento River for precautionary measures, the water quality has never violated applicable standards and is not expected to do so in the future as the remedial action is implemented.

In the 1988 questionnaire and subsequent interviews, several community members were concerned that if the water adversely affected fish, it might also affect human health. A related concern was that eating the contaminated fish might affect human health.

Impact on Groundwater

Approximately 5 to 10 groundwater wells are located on private property holdings downstream of the Iron Mountain Mine runoff. Two property owners have appeared at Regional Board hearings and have called the staff occasionally to ask specific questions about Iron Mountain Mine activities and the state's legal action. The Regional Water Quality Control Board staff believes that the problem is limited to surface water and has not affected local groundwater. No groundwater sampling has been requested by downstream residents.

Public Information about the Site

Most of the people interviewed in 1983 felt that media coverage of specific events was widespread and that the public was aware of a relationship between the Iron Mountain Mine acid mine drainage and fish kills. EPA received comments in 1987 and 1988 expressing concern over the lack of newspaper coverage after the ROD was signed in late 1986. Local officials and agency staff believe that the public's understanding is superficial in several areas and that many misconceptions exist about the EPA clean-up plan for Iron Mountain Mine. As an example, one such misunderstanding is the belief that federal income tax dollars are paying for EPA activity at the site rather than the Superfund tax on the chemical and petroleum industries.

Nearby property owners are also very interested in knowing about the specific impacts EPA's activities will have on them, including noise, flooding, need for property access, and damage to Iron Mountain Road by heavy equipment. They also wanted to be informed before state or federal agency representatives come on their property.

To ensure public access to information about the site, an additional set of documents has been sent to the Shasta College Library where they are available for public review.

Effect of Site Cleanup on Redding's Economy

Since Redding's economy is depressed right now, some community members are concerned that if the mine does not reopen for operation, potential future jobs may be lost. To help offset this loss, these community members feel that local contrac-

tors should be used for any work relating to the site. The depressed economy is evident in the closure of the Shasta County Library due to lack of funding.

CONCLUSIONS

In summary, it was the opinion of most of those interviewed that while the Redding/Shasta County community is generally environmentally sensitive, they believe that the responsible public agencies are taking steps to cleanup the Iron Mountain Mine problem. It seems likely that unless the community perceives that public agencies are failing to take appropriate steps, interest will, in general, probably continue at a low level. Specific instances such as another fish kill or further promotion of alternatives by the IMMI owner may arouse public interest requiring some response. Some controversy exists over EPA's cleanup plan because the current mine owner is promoting his mining proposal as a clean-up plan, although EPA rejected his plan on technical and economic grounds. The mine has been an important historical source of jobs in the Redding community. Although the mine has been essentially inactive for the past 25 years, some view EPA's plan as standing in the way of developing future jobs at the mine. If controversy over resolving the acid mine drainage problem grows, the potential exists for more active community involvement.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS OBJECTIVES AND TECHNIQUES

COMMUNITY RELATIONS OBJECTIVES

The following objectives will be important as EPA involvement at Iron Mountain Mine site continues.

- Keep local officials, the business community, interest groups, agency personnel, and community groups briefed on project objectives and upcoming activities.
- Provide information and advance notice to property owners near the site who may be affected by activities at the site.
- Provide clear, consistent information to the above groups throughout the project. Include information about schedules, work content, progress, and results. Ensure that identified concerns and information needs are adequately addressed. Provide the information in a form that is useful and understandable to the lay person.
- Provide the media with timely, accurate information about major activities, findings, and decisions.
- Provide residents, officials, agencies, and interested parties an opportunity to review and comment on remedial action alternatives identified at subsequent decision-making points after the 1986 ROD.
- Remain sensitive to changes in community concerns as the cleanup progresses.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS TECHNIQUES

The techniques listed below will be used to meet community relations objectives. These techniques are based on particular concerns and needs of those involved at the Iron Mount Mine site. Many techniques were suggested by officials and interested parties during interviews with them.

1. Mailing List

The project mailing list is periodically updated. Fact sheets, meeting notices, and notice of public comment periods are be distributed to the mailing list.

2. Information Repositories

Public information repositories have been established at the Shasta County Library, the Shasta College Library, and the Regional Water Quality Control Board Office. The Shasta College Library was added as a repository when the Shasta County Library was closed because of budget problems (addresses are listed in Appendix B). Copies of relevant technical reports are available for public review at these locations. Fact sheets, report summaries, and copies of the RI/FS Report are available to the public at these repositories. Briefings, fact sheets and press releases have been used to notify the public of the location of these information repositories.

3. Briefings of Local Officials and Community Organizations

Periodically, public officials and interested parties have been given project briefings. In the future, EPA will identify 3 to 5 community groups in Redding to give presentations on site cleanup plans at their regular meetings.

4. Press Releases

Press releases will be issued at appropriate times throughout the upcoming cleanup activities.

5. Fact Sheets

Fact sheets will be prepared in the future to provide information to the community about progress of the cleanup and related events.

6. Community Meetings

Those interviewed in 1983 said that community meetings are not as important as good press coverage and briefings for communicating with the community. A public meeting was held on August 15, 1985, to discuss the remedial alternatives in the feasibility study and to receive public questions and comments on those alternatives. Most community members interviewed in 1988 felt that at-large community meetings would not draw significant crowds. They indicated that briefings for local civic organizations would be the most effective way. Public meetings will be held in the future if warranted by developments at the site, and pursuant to regulatory requirements.

7. Public Comment Period

A three-week public comment period was provided from August 2nd to August 23rd, 1985, after release of the Feasibility Study report. Notice of the comment period and of the availability of the Feasibility Study report was issued two weeks before the comment period began. A summary of the

Feasibility Study report was distributed to the project mailing list to facilitate public comment. Another public comment period was held in July of 1986 to gather additional public comment.

As formal decisionmaking points are identified in the future, including a further Feasibility Study and ultimately delisting of the site from the National Priorities List, public comment periods will be conducted to gather comments and questions from the community to incorporate them into the agency's decision.

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Appendix A

CONTACTS AND INTERESTED PARTIES

INTERVIEWEES

The following people were interviewed in 1988 and provided information to EPA about the community's concerns and interests related to the Iron Mountain Mine site.

- Annette Rardin and Stanley Ross, local residents
- Jim Pedri, Regional Water Quality Control Board
- Bob Bosworth, Chairman, Shasta County Board of Supervisors
- Mike Dahl, Council Member, City of Redding
- Scott Ferris, Northern California Fishing Guides Association and Member of the Department of Fish and Game's Sacramento River Advisory Committee
- Tryg Sletteland, President of the local chapter of the Sacramento River Preservation Trust
- John Reginato, Director, Shasta Wonderland Association
- Marlys Barbosa, Ann Lutrick, Ruth Wingate, Janet Tyrrel, Sue Knapp, and Francine Sullivan, League of Women Voters.

IMPORTANT CONTACTS

Names and addresses of contacts interested in or affected by the Iron Mountain Mine site are listed below:

STATE AND FEDERAL ELECTED OFFICIALS

U.S. Senators

The Honorable Alan Cranston
45 Polk Street
San Francisco, California 94102
415/556-8440

The Honorable Pete Wilson
450 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, California 94102
415/556-4307

U.S. Congressman

The Honorable Wally Herger
2nd Congressional District
No. 20 Declaration Drive, Suite B
Chico, California 95926
916/893-8363

State Assemblyman

The Honorable Stan Statham
1st Assembly District
410 Hemsted Drive, Suite 210
Redding, California 96002
916/223-6300

State Senator

The Honorable Jim Nielsen
4th Senate District
2400 Washington Street, Suite 120
Redding, California 96001
916/225-2201

Local Elected Officials

John Reit
Shasta County Supervisor, District I
1500 Court Street, Room 207
Redding, California 96001

Bob Bosworth
Shasta County Supervisor, District
1500 Court Street, Room 207
Redding, California 96001

Francis Sullivan
Shasta County Supervisor, District III
1500 Court Street, Room 207
Redding, California 96001

Molly Wilson
Shasta County Supervisor, District IV
1500 Court Street, Room 207
Redding, California 96001

Roy F. "Pete" Peters
Shasta County Supervisor, District V
1500 Court Street, Room 207
Redding, California 96001

Nancy Buffum
Mayor, City of Redding
760 Parkview Avenue
Redding, California 96001

Carl Arness
City Councilmember
Redding City Hall
760 Parkview Avenue
Redding, California 96001

Mike Dahl Councilmember
City Councilmember
760 Parkview Avenue
Redding, California 96001

Dr. Lee Fulton
City Councilmember
760 Parkview Avenue
Redding, California 96001

Charlie Moss
City Councilmember
760 Parkview Avenue
Redding, California 96001

Darrell Burrell
Chairman
Redding Planning Commission
1855 Placer Street
Redding, California 96001

Agency Representatives

Fraser Felter
U.S. EPA Community Relations Coordinator
1235 Mission Street
San Francisco, CA 94103
1-800-231-3075

Dennis Heiman
Associate Land and Water Use Analyst
California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Central Valley Region
415 Knollcrest Drive
Redding, California 96002
916/224-4845

Ron Hill
Director
U.S. EPA, Solid & Waste Management Division
26 West Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45268

Steve Hooper
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Emergency and Remedial Response
401 M Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20460

Mike Kaas
Department of Interior
2401 E Street, W.
Washington, D.C. 20241

Jim Austreng
Waste Management Engineer
Department of Health Services
Site Mitigation and Emergency Response Section
10151 Croyden Way
Sacramento, California 95827
916/855-7857

Kirk Nordstrom
U.S.G.S., Water Resources (MS-421)
345 Middlefield Road
Menlo Park, California 94025

Steven J. Plank, M.D.
Public Health Officer
2650 Breslauer Way
Redding, California 96001
916/225-5591

Susan Ramos
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, California 95825

Russ Mull
Director
Environmental Health Division
Shasta County Health Department
1855 Placer Street
Redding, California 96001
916/225-5787

David Wright
Waste Management Services
Department of Health Services
744 P Street
Sacramento, California 95814

Interested Groups and Individuals

T.W. Arman, President
Iron Mountain Mines, Inc.
1900 Point West Way, Suite 102
Sacramento, California 95815

California Kamloops, Inc.
P.O. Box 133
Redding, California 96099

California Sportfishing
Protection Alliance
Attn: Mr. Jim Crenshaw
5720 Roseville Road, Suite C
Sacramento, California 95842

Ducks Unlimited
c/o Howard Schlemmer
Howard's Bail Bond Agency
1832 Butte Street
Redding, California 96001
916/241-1389

Zeke Grader (commercial fisherman)
PCFFA
3000 Bridgeway Building, Room 104
Box 1626
Sausalito, California 94965

Klamath River Fishing Guides
c/o Bill Claypole
Beaver Creek Lodge
16606 Highway 96
Oak Knoll
Klamath River, California 96050

Northern California Salmon and Steelhead
Attn: Vie Adkins
c/o Riverview Inn
Balls Ferry Road
Anderson, California 96007

Annette Rardin
5049 Bidwell Road
Redding, California 96001

S.T. Reynolds, President
Northern California Council, Federation
of Fly Fishers
P.O. Box 737
Woodland, California 96595

Sacramento River Advisory Committee
c/o Mr. Dan Frost, Chairman
P.O. Box 2007
Redding, California 96099

Stan Ross (downstream property owner)
N. Iron Mountain Road
Redding, California 96001

Shasta Fly Fishers
c/o Fly Shop
4140 Churn Creek Road
Redding, California 96002

Shasta Wonderland Association
Attn: John Reginato, Director
1250 Park View Avenue
Redding, California 96001
916/243-2643

MEDIA

KRCR--Channel 7
P.O. Box 7R
Redding, California 96099
916/243-7777

KHSL--Channel 12
P.O. Box 399
Redding, California 96099
916/221-5714

KCPM--Channel 24
448 Redcliff Drive
Redding, California 96001

KIXE--Channel 9
603 North Market
Redding, California 96003

KARZ
P.O. Box 50
Burney, California 96013
916/222-2222

KCLM
1330 Hartnell
Redding, California 96001

KEWB
2660 Gateway Drive
Anderson, California 96007
916/221-1330

KQMS/KSHA
P.O. Box 1400
Redding, California 96099
916/221-1400

KPAK
6478-C Westside Road
Redding, California 96001
916/243-0343

The Record Searchlight
Attn: Bill Miller
1101 Twin View Boulevard
Redding, California 96003
916/243-2424

Sacramento Bee
Attn: Stephen Green
P.O. Box 15779
Sacramento, California 95852

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Appendix B

INFORMATION REPOSITORIES

Shasta College Library
(Contact: John Bertrand)
1065 Old Oregon Trail North
Redding, California 96003
916/225-4777

California Regional Water Quality Control Board
(Contact: Jim Pedri)
100 East Cypress Avenue
Redding, California 96002
916/225-5756

Shasta County Library
(Contact: Dianne Barry)
1855 Shasta Street
Redding, California 96002
916/225-2045

Meriam Library, Special Resources
CSU Chico
(Contact: Bill Jones)
First Street
Chico, CA 95929-0295
916/895-5710

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