

The **OUTREACH**

Montana's Source for Brownfields Information

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Success Story:

The Fort Belknap Indian Community Brownfields Program and Lodgepole Hall Project

The Fort Belknap Tribes received their first tribal response grant in 2004, building on previous successes with brownfields assessment and job training grants. The Tribe has inventoried brownfields sites on their reservation, developed a public record of response actions, done extensive outreach in the community, is developing an enforceable code and training staff in site assessment and cleanup. The tribe also created a compliance officer position to help with compliance and enforcement of their environmental codes.

One focus of their program is to continue environmental assessment work at sites with reuse potential. An example of this is the Tribe's work on the historic Lodgepole Hall site. This building was constructed in 1936, following the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. It is one of the few remaining typical "Round Halls" that remain intact. The hall functioned as the center of Assiniboine Tribal identity which was expressed

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Lodgepole Hall constructed in 1936

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Lodgepole Hall exterior.

by traditional dance ceremonies. This community building was also used for dances, basketball games, and many other community-centered activities, although it subsequently fell out of use. On February 4, 2000 the site was officially listed on the National

Register of Historic Places and the Tribe began planning to renovate the structure consistent with its history.

An environmental assessment of the site has been completed. Lead paint and asbestos containing materials were found in the building and require remediation in order for the building to be put back into use. An analysis of cleanup alternatives has been completed and the Tribe plans to remediate the site through the Tribal Response Program in 2009.

For more information please contact:

Stephanie L. Wallace
U.S. EPA, Region 8, Montana Office
Phone (406) 457-5018
Email: Wallace.Stephanie@epamail.epa.gov ■

New Guidance: Contaminant Fate and Transport Modeling

Ever think about calculating site-specific cleanup levels at a site, but don't know where to start? Ever wonder what kinds of information are needed to plug into a model to determine if contamination is going to impact groundwater?

Well, you're in luck! The Montana Department of Environmental Quality's (MDEQ's) Site Response Section has issued a guidance document that discusses the kinds of data needed for modeling the fate and transport of contaminants in soil. The goal of this guidance is to provide a comprehensive description of which data is required and why. The guidance also provides specific MDEQ preferred analytical methods for data derived from laboratory analyses. Please consult this guidance when drafting

or reviewing work plans where samples are planned for use in Fate and Transport Modeling, in the calculation of Site-Specific Cleanup Levels, or other similar types of modeling.

The guidance is available online:

<http://deq.mt.gov/StateSuperfund/PDFs/DeqRemFateTransportGuideSept2008.pdf> ■

Changes to Regional Screening Levels

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recently consolidated several EPA Regions' tables of Preliminary Remediation Goals and Soil Screening Levels into one table of "Regional Screening Levels" (RSLs):

<http://www.epa.gov/region09/superfund/prg/index.html>

The Montana Department of Environmental Quality's Site Response Section (SRS) uses the October 2008 RSL table to screen soil contaminants, with a few modifications to make its use specific to Montana. For example, the Montana-specific modifications include (but are not limited to) the following:

- SRS assumes a Dilution Attenuation Factor of 10 for the soil screening levels that protect groundwater from contaminant transport through the soil. EPA uses a default Dilution Attenuation Factor of 1;
- For screening purposes, SRS typically uses "residential" cleanup values (unless MDEQ-approved institutional controls are in place). The EPA's RSL table includes "industrial" screening levels in addition to "residential" screening levels; and

- For non-carcinogenic contaminants, SRS divides the Direct Contact RSLs by 10.

SRS has constructed a flow-chart that provides a detailed description of how to screen soil contaminant concentrations using the new RSL table.

http://deq.mt.gov/StateSuperfund/VCRA_Guide/SoilScreeningProcess11-08.pdf

Over the last few months, EPA had been working out the bugs and making revisions to the RSL table. Although it appears that the frequency of changes to the RSL table has dwindled, the RSL table is still a work in progress. This means that a screening level at a site could change unexpectedly.

If you have any site-related questions about the new RSLs or the soil screening process, please contact the SRS project officer for that site.

If you have general questions about RSLs, please contact Jason Seyler at (406) 841-5071 or jseyler@mt.gov. ■

RSL Tables

Table Type	PDF (Color)	PDF (B&W)	XSL (Color)	XSL (B&W)
Summary Table	(PDF) (11pp, 80.4K)	(PDF) (11pp, 75.1K)	XLS	XLS
Residential Soil Supporting	(PDF) (11pp, 71.6K)	(PDF) (11pp, 67K)	XLS	XLS
Industrial Soil Supporting	(PDF) (11pp, 66.6K)	(PDF) (11pp, 62.5K)	XLS	XLS
Residential Air Supporting	(PDF) (15pp, 53K)	(PDF) (15pp, 51K)	XLS	XLS
Industrial Air Supporting	(PDF) (15pp, 55.5K)	(PDF) (15pp, 51K)	XLS	XLS
Residential Tapwaters Supporting	(PDF) (15pp, 55.5K)	(PDF) (15pp, 51K)	XLS	XLS
Chemical Specific Parameters	(PDF) (7pp, 445K)	(PDF) (7pp, 397K)	XLS	XLS
Composite Table	(PDF) (82pp, 397K)	(PDF) (82pp, 388K)	XLS	XLS

Citation: USEPA. Regional Screening Levels (RSL) for Chemical Contaminants at Superfund Sites. RSL Table.

New Brownfields Coordinators at MDEQ

The Montana Department of Environmental Quality's (MDEQ's) Brownfields Program announces two new Brownfields coordinators.

Amy Steinmetz has taken on the duty of Petroleum Brownfields Coordinator for the MDEQ's LUST/Brownfields Section. Amy has been working on petroleum release sites at MDEQ for four years, and before that she worked at Energy Laboratories. The previous Petroleum Brownfields Coordinator, Betsy Hovda, has moved on to the Public Water Supply Section at MDEQ. We wish Betsy the best in her new position and thank her for her years of hard work promoting Brownfield activities across Montana.

The MDEQ's Site Response Section (SRS) recently filled a position with duties that include managing the Voluntary Cleanup Program, the Controlled Allocation of Liability Act Program, and the SRS's Brownfields Program. This position has been filled by Jason Seyler, who has worked as a project officer in the SRS for over two years. Before coming to MDEQ, Jason worked several years for BASF Chemical Corporation in Virginia, and he and his wife were Peace Corps volunteers in Benin, West Africa.

SRS's previous Brownfields Coordinator was Laura Alvey. Laura is still working in the SRS, and now that

Jason has taken on Brownfields Coordinator duties, Laura will have more time to devote to the Groundwater Remediation Program and the Agricultural Chemicals Monitoring Program.

The Brownfields Coordinator for the Permitting and Compliance Division is still Rebecca Holmes.

Welcome to both Amy Steinmetz and Jason Seyler!

Petroleum Brownfields Coordinator

Amy Steinmetz
(406) 841-5053
asteinmetz@mt.gov

Hazardous Substances Brownfields Coordinator/ Remediation Division

Jason Seyler
(406) 841-5071
jseyler@mt.gov

Hazardous Substances Brownfields Coordinator/ Permitting and Compliance Division

Rebecca Holmes
(406) 444-2876
rholmes@mt.gov ■

Frequently Asked Questions (and Answers) on SRS Website

The Site Response Section (SRS) gets some of the same kinds of questions over and over. Why do I need to sieve soil samples for lead analysis? What is surface soil? How can I dispose of purge water? In response to these kinds of inquiries, SRS has developed a website with answers to many Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs).

SRS sincerely hopes that this FAQ page will provide consultants and the public with a reference that provides guidance and rationale on MDEQ policies and requirements.

Here's a link to the FAQ website:

[http://deq.mt.gov/StateSuperfund/
FrequentlyAskedQuestions.asp](http://deq.mt.gov/StateSuperfund/FrequentlyAskedQuestions.asp) ■

MDEQ Notifies Public of Potential Asbestos Insulation in Bozeman, Helena, and Livingston

The EPA Brownfields Grant Program helped to fund a public education campaign over the past year informing the public that asbestos waste ore and product from the historic Karst and similar asbestos mines has been found in three Montana cities. The Montana Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) is encouraging residents to be aware of the possibility of asbestos in their homes, gardens, and neighborhoods.



“Asbestos insulation milled from ore originating at the Karst Mine is known as Karstolite and has been found in several structures in Bozeman, Helena, and Livingston,” says John Podolinsky, Environmental Specialist with the MDEQ Asbestos Control Program. Karstolite was reportedly used in the three cities through the late 1950s, mostly as attic insulation. “An

undetermined number of homes and commercial buildings built before 1960 may contain the insulation. We want to make sure the public is aware of this possibility and if someone finds Karstolite in their home or business that they take proper precautions for handling asbestos,” says Podolinsky.

Asbestos ore has also been found in Bozeman area soils. The ore was historically stockpiled at several locations in the Bozeman area with the intention of eventually commercially milling or transporting the asbestos ore. In some instances the stockpiled ore was used as fill material by nearby commercial or residential property owners. Several of the areas where asbestos ore was stockpiled have been cleaned up and efforts are on-going in an area on South

Wallace Avenue where the ore was stored and milled in the 1950s. “If you think you have found asbestos ore in your yard, park, or near hiking trails, do not disturb or transport the soil yourself. Contact the MDEQ or refer to our website for more information,” says Colleen Owen, Project Officer with the MDEQ Remediation Division.

The MDEQ has launched a website specifically about asbestos from these mines at www.asbestos.mt.gov; www.deq.mt.gov; or www.Karstolite.mt.gov. To have your home inspected for asbestos a list of labs and consultants can be found on the MDEQ website. People with questions can also call 1-800-246-8198.

The MDEQ distributed about 10,000 information brochures with assistance from county public health departments, city libraries, the Montana State University Extension Office, county extension offices, and the Montana Contractors Association. Five trainings to contractors and city employees, held in February and March 2008, triggered the broader public outreach campaign.

The Karst Mine is located in Gallatin County, Montana and was operated off and on from the early 1900s through the 1950s. The type of asbestos mined at the Karst Mine is called anthophyllite. It belongs to the amphibole group of naturally-occurring fibrous minerals known as asbestos. Milled asbestos from the Karst or other mines can appear like small shiny ore chunks; dirty fluffy cottage cheese; khaki, brown or gray-colored, fibrous or fine powder. Pictures are available on the website. The un-milled asbestos ore comes in a variety of colors including white, dark green, or brown. It often is initially mistaken for petrified wood. Asbestos is a human carcinogen. Exposure to asbestos may increase risk of lung cancer and other respiratory disease.

Further Cleanup at CMC Asbestos Bozeman State Superfund Site

Meanwhile, the City of Bozeman has submitted a

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DEQ Notifies Public of Potential Asbestos Insulation in Bozeman, Helena, and Livingston – *continued from page 5*

cleanup proposal addressing the remaining asbestos contamination at the CMC Asbestos Bozeman State Superfund Site in Bozeman. Work under an addendum to the 2002 Voluntary Cleanup Plan is scheduled to begin in March of 2009.

“We share the City’s enthusiasm to finalize cleanup and the addendum moves the process forward into home stretch,” says Colleen Owen, MDEQ Project Officer.

The site is located near the new Bozeman Public Library and consists of areas where asbestos ore was stored for milling and transport to other locations. The addendum addresses properties not included in the original Voluntary Cleanup Plan located just west of the library and along South Wallace Avenue. Some of the soil in these areas is contaminated with asbestos



CMC Bozeman Library

ore where it was stockpiled, spread or used as fill material.

The plan includes asbestos-contaminated soil excavation on properties near the library with disposal at the Bozeman Landfill, patching and repaving of certain areas along South Wallace Avenue, long-term monitoring, and institutional controls, including a city resolution, modification of the City Street Cut Permit Application, training for city workers, and deed

restrictions for properties where inaccessible asbestos contamination may require future removal.

The cost of the remaining cleanup is estimated at approximately \$438,000. The MDEQ will reimburse the city for a percentage of the cost under the Controlled Allocation of Liability Act.



Ore Loadout Tower

The addendum to the 2002 Voluntary Cleanup Plan is available at the MDEQ Remediation Division, 1100 North Last Chance Gulch, Helena; the Bozeman Public Library, 626 East Main, Bozeman; and online at the MDEQ website, www.deq.mt.gov. Written comments were accepted starting Friday, December 19, 2008 through Sunday, January 18, 2009. Questions about the addendum should be directed to Colleen Owen, MDEQ Project Officer, at (406) 841-5068 or 1-800-246-8198.

For more information on Karstolite insulation contact:
John Podolinsky
MDEQ Asbestos Control Program
(406) 444-2690 or jpodolinsky@mt.gov.

For information on CMC Bozeman and asbestos found in soil contact:

Colleen Owen
MDEQ Project Officer, Remediation Division
(406) 841-5068, cowen@mt.gov ■



Save the Date



November 16–18, 2009

Brownfields Conference 2009

New Orleans

The Environmental Protection Agency
announced the 13th National Brownfields Conference
to be held on **November 16–18, 2009 in New Orleans, Louisiana.**

The conference will provide a forum for training, research and technical assistance to communities to facilitate the inventory, assessment, remediation, and redevelopment of brownfields sites, community involvement, and the green and sustainable revitalization of brownfields and contaminated sites.

Go to www.brownfields2009.org

for more information about the next National Brownfields Conference.



Brownfields Contacts

General Brownfields Information

Jason Seyler (406) 841-5071
Mike Trombetta (406) 841-5045

Hazardous Substance Brownfields

Jason Seyler (406) 841-5071
Site Response Section

Petroleum Brownfields

Amy Steinmetz (406) 841-5053
LUST/Brownfields Section

Jeff Kuhn (406) 841-5055
LUST/Brownfields Section

Meth-contaminated Properties

Deb Grimm (406) 444-5286
Methamphetamine Cleanup Program

Hazardous Waste Generators

Becky Holmes (406) 444-2876
Hazardous Waste Section

Voluntary Cleanup Program Controlled Allocation of Liability Act SRS's Brownfields Program

Jason Seyler (406) 841-5071
Site Response Section

Subscribe to a MDEQ Brownfields e-mail at:

<http://svc.mt.gov/deq/ListServe/BrownfieldsStep1.asp>

Join MDEQ's Listserve if you want to receive periodic e-mails regarding brownfields in Montana. This list serve is available for anyone to post messages, but be careful if you reply to a message on the list because your message will automatically go to EVERYONE ON THE LIST!

Please contact Christal Anderson if you want to be added to or taken off the mailing list for hard copies of *The Outreach* at:

CAnderson3@mt.gov or call 406-841-5056



Lodgepole Hall