The Eagle Mine Superfund Site
In 1986, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) added the Eagle Mine Site to its National Priorities List (NPL).

The National Priorities List is a list of some of the most contaminated sites in the nation, commonly referred to as Superfund Sites.
All NPL sites across the nation are subject to an environmental investigation and cleanup process in accordance with two authorities: CERCLA and the NCP.
**CERCLA**: The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. CERCLA was passed by Congress in 1980 to address the dangers of abandoned or uncontrolled sites contaminated with hazardous substances.

**NCP**: (40 CFR, Subchapter J, Part 300): The National Contingency Plan. CERCLA- implementing regulations. The federal government’s blueprint for responding to both oil spills and hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants.
CDPHE is the lead regulator overseeing investigation and cleanup activities at the Eagle Mine Site.

EPA is the support agency. Both agencies coordinate closely and must concur on all major decisions and actions at the site.
Superfund Process Acronyms

- **PA/SI**: Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection
- **NPL**: National Priorities List
- **RI/FS**: Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
- **ROD**: Record of Decision
- **RD/RA**: Remedial Design/Remedial Action
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Community Involvement Activities at NPL Sites

Discovery

PA/SI
Proposed Listing on NPL in Federal Register
Public Comment on Proposed Listing
Response to Comments
Final Listing on NPL in Federal Register
Community Interview
Community Involvement Plan (CIP)
Information Repository/Establish Administrative Record
Public Notice of Administrative Record
Public Notice of TAG Availability
RI/FS Begins
FS Completion and Proposed Plan

Notice and Availability of Explanation of Significant Differences (if necessary)
Notice of Availability/Brief Description of Proposed ROD Amendment (if necessary)
Notice of Availability of Amended ROD (if necessary)

Post-ROD Significant Changes (if necessary)
Revised CIP
Public Notice of ROD Availability
ROD
Response to Comments
Public Comment on Significant Changes (if needed)
Revised Proposed Plan and Discussion of Significant Changes (if needed)
Pre-ROD Significant Changes (if necessary)
Notice and Comment on Consent Decree (if necessary)
Responsiveness Summary to Comments on RI/FS and Proposed Plan
Public Meeting Transcript Available
Public Meeting on Proposed Plan

Remedial Design/Remedial Action
Fact Sheet on Final Engineering Design
Public Briefing on Final Engineering Design
Remedial Action Begins
Proposed NPL Deletion in Federal Register
Public Notice of Intent to Delete in Federal Register
Proposed Deletion Information to Information Repository
Public Comment on Intent to Delete
Response to Comments

Final NPL Deletion in Federal Register
Final Deletion Package in Information Repository

Community Involvement and Outreach Center
The Eagle Mine Superfund Site
Superfund Process - Post
Construction Completion

→ Operation and Maintenance

→ Five-Year Reviews
Five-Year Reviews - A Snapshot

The lead agency conducts five-year reviews at all NPL sites following the start of a Superfund cleanup when contamination is left on the site.

Five-year reviews are used to determine how the remedy is working and if the remedy remains protective of human health and the environment.

Five-Year Reviews are conducted in perpetuity at sites where contamination remains.
Eagle Mine Superfund Site Five-Year Reviews So Far

2000  1st Five-Year Review Report
2005  2nd Five-Year Review Report
2008  3rd Five-Year Review Report (moved up two years to kick off a site evaluation in response to a change in water quality standards)
2013  4th Five-Year Review
Two major developments for the Eagle Mine Site in 2008:


- The third Five-Year Review Report noted that the Eagle Mine Superfund Site remedy was no longer protective due to a change in the water quality standards, specifically zinc.
Community Involvement Activities at NPL Sites