

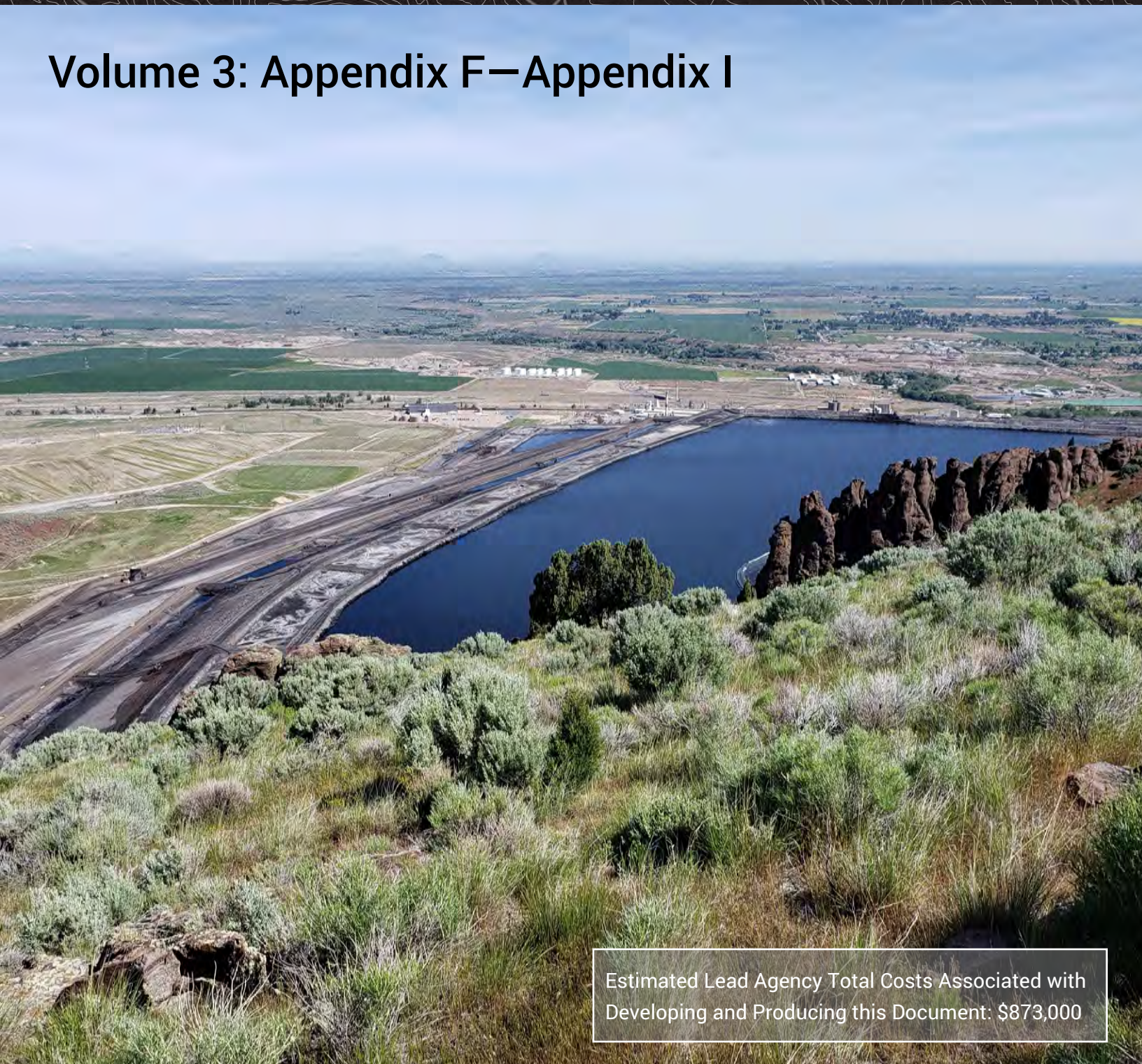


U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

Blackrock Land Exchange Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Pocatello Field Office

Volume 3: Appendix F—Appendix I



Estimated Lead Agency Total Costs Associated with
Developing and Producing this Document: \$873,000

Pocatello Field Office

**Blackrock Land Exchange
Draft Environmental Impact Statement**

DOI-BLM-ID-I020-2019-0008-EIS

Volume 3: Appendix F–Appendix I

**U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management**

December 2019

Estimated Lead Agency Total Costs Associated with
Developing and Producing this Document: \$873,000

BLM MISSION

It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

DOI-BLM-ID-I020-2019-0008-EIS

Blackrock Land Exchange

Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Appendix F

Phase I Environmental Site Assessments



Phase I Environmental Site Assessment

Blackrock Land Exchange:
Disposal of Federal Land

Bannock and Power Counties
September 2019

Prepared for
J.R. Simplot Company and
Bureau of Land Management, Pocatello Office

Prepared by
Michael R. Murray, Ph.D.
HDR Engineering, Inc.
412 E. Parkcenter Blvd, Ste 100
Boise, ID 83706

Phase I Environmental Site Assessment

Blackrock Land Exchange: Disposal of Federal Land

Bannock and Power Counties, Idaho

Prepared for:

J.R. Simplot Company and
Bureau of Land Management, Pocatello Office

Prepared by:

Michael R. Murray, Ph.D.
HDR Engineering, Inc.
412 E. Parkcenter Blvd., Ste. 100
Boise, Idaho 83706-6659
HDR Project Number: 10101457-37

September 2019



September 5, 2019

Wendy Fuell
J.R. Simplot Company
P.O. Box 912
Pocatello, Idaho 83204

Re: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Report Submittal
Blackrock Land Exchange: Disposal of Federal Land
Bannock and Power Counties, Idaho

Dear Wendy:

We are pleased to provide you with the above-referenced Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) report. The attached report presents our methodology, findings, opinions, conclusions, and recommendations regarding environmental conditions at the project site.

HDR appreciates the opportunity to serve the J.R. Simplot Company on this important project. If you have any questions or comments, please feel free to contact me at 208-387-7033 or mike.murray@hdrinc.com.

Sincerely,

HDR ENGINEERING, INC.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Michael R. Murray". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Michael R. Murray, PhD
Vice President/Project Manager

Distribution: electronic copy

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Investigation

Cross-Reference Guide to BLM Environmental Site Assessment Phase I Report Format

BLM Requirement	Section of this Report
1. Cover Sheet	Front page
2. Table of Contents	Page i
3. Summary	Page v
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5. Site Description	Section 2
6. User Provided Information	Section 3
7. Records Review	Section 4
8. Site Reconnaissance	Section 5
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10. Recognized Environmental Conditions/Historical Recognized Environmental Conditions	Section 7
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12. Findings	Section 9 and Summary
13. Opinions	Section 10 and Summary
14. Conclusions	Section 9
15. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Statement	Section 10
16. Deviations	Section 11
17. References	Section 12
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Summary

HDR Engineering, Inc. (HDR) conducted a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (Phase I ESA) of approximately 719 acres of Federal land managed by the U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management (BLM) that extends from Power County to Bannock County, in Pocatello, Idaho. The Phase I ESA has been prepared for J.R. Simplot Company (Simplot) and BLM for Federal land being considered for exchange under the Blackrock Land Exchange. The proposal involves exchange of the approximately 719 acres of Federal land adjacent to the Don Plant for approximately 667 acres of non-Federal land currently owned by Simplot. Simplot has proposed as mitigation an additional 159 acres of non-Federal, Simplot-owned land that would be conveyed to BLM.

The property, referenced herein as the Project Area, consists of approximately 719 acres of Federal land proposed for exchange under the Blackrock Land Exchange. Refer to the project location map and site detail map (**Figure 1** and **Figure 2**) for further detail.

This Phase I ESA focuses on the Federal land (Project Area) that would be disposed of in exchange for non-Federal land. An assessment of the non-Federal land is available under different cover (*Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, Blackrock Land Exchange: Pre-acquisition of Non-Federal Land*, HDR 2019).

This Phase I ESA assessed for the presence of recognized environmental conditions (RECs) that may adversely affect the project area, and was conducted in accordance with the scope and limitations of the ASTM International (ASTM) Practice E1527-13. In addition, the Phase 1 ESA follows the requirements of BLM's H-2000-02 Environmental Site Assessments for Disposal of Real Property (Release 2-229, August 21, 2012). This report includes a summary of the site reconnaissance conducted on June 11, a review of environmental databases, a review of historical data sources, environmental lien search, and personal interviews. Any exceptions to or deletions from these ASTM and BLM practices are described later in this report.

Findings

General findings of this assessment include the following:

- The Project Area is Federal land proposed for exchange in the Blackrock Land Exchange project, in Bannock and Power counties near Pocatello and Inkom, Idaho. The land around the Project Area consists of a mix of industrial, residential, public, and tribal uses. Fort Hall Reservation belonging to the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes dominates the area west of the Project Area. Immediately north of much of the Project Area is the Eastern Michaud Flats (EMF) site. The EMF site is a Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) regulated Superfund site comprised of Simplot's Don Plant facility and the previous FMC Corporation (FMC) phosphorus plant.
- Review of government records and historical sources identified the Project Area as part of the EMF Superfund site, characterized as the Offplant Operating Unit (OU). Elevated levels of some metals and inorganics have been identified in surface soils. Elevated fluoride has been identified in vegetation. Superfund risk assessment identified no human health risk and

marginal ecological risk due to fluoride in vegetation. No remedial action has been proposed by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the Project Area.

- The Project Area at latitude/longitude 42.877/-112.521 is identified as the Pocatello Moving Target Range in the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) database (program ID: F101D0119). The same location is also listed in the unexploded ordnance (UXO) database. The FUDs are properties were (are) Federal lands that were used by the Department of Defense (DOD). The FUDs database was established in 1986 for assessment, and if cleanup was deemed necessary, it was led by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps). UXOinfo.com site list the site as a FUDS site but indicates that the history as “no data available.” HDR obtained records from the Corps regarding the Pocatello Moving Target Range (Appendix E). The range was used by the War Department in 1943 and 1944 as a moving target range over a 4,494-acre area (the exact locations remains uncertain but it included current day BLM-managed land in the Pocatello area, and likely included the Project Area). Inspections were conducted in 1991, no hazards were identified. The Corps concluded, “since no hazardous or toxic waste was discovered, this site is recommended for no further action”.
- In 2013, Simplot had a release of gypsum from a diked area and some gypsum entered onto BLM land near the southern end of the gypstack. Simplot reported the release and IDEQ oversaw the cleanup of the material. IDEQ considers the release mitigated.

Opinions

HDR has reviewed the stated data sources, which are part of the ASTM E 1527-13 assessment protocol. Based upon the review of the data, HDR has developed the following professional opinion:

- The Project Area is located within the Offplant OU of the EMF Superfund site. The record of decision (ROD) identifies the measures to be taken by Simplot and FMC to address site impacts, including the Offplant OU. No remedial action has taken place in the past, nor has been proposed for the Federal lands, including the Project Area. This portion of the Project Area is considered a CREC.
- The area around latitude/longitude 42.877/-112.521 is listed in the FUDs database and is not considered a REC based on information provided by the Corps (see Appendix E).
- The release of gypsum form a diked are onto the Project Area has been mitigated and is not considered a REC.

Conclusions

HDR has performed a Phase I ESA in conformance with the scope and limitations of ASTM Practice E 1527.13 and BLM Manual Handbook H-2000-02 for the Project Area. Any exceptions to, or deletions from, this practice are described in Section 11.0 of this report. This assessment has revealed no evidence of RECs in connection with the property, except for the following:

- The Project Area is located within the Offplant OU of the EMF Superfund site. The ROD identifies the measures to be taken by Simplot and FMC to address site impacts, including the Offplant OU. No remedial action has taken place in the past, nor has been proposed for

the Federal lands, including the Project Area. This portion of the Project Area is considered a CREC.

Recommendations

Recommendations included in this report were developed through the investigative procedures described in the Scope of Services, Significant Assumptions, and Limitations sections of this report (see Section 1.2). These findings should be reviewed within the context of the limitations provided in the Limitations section.

HDR makes following recommendations:

Recommendation 1

This assessment has revealed no evidence of hazardous substances, petroleum products, or recognized environmental conditions and/or CERCLA 120(h) concerns on this real property. No further inquiry is needed for purposes of appropriate inquiry; therefore, this real property is suitable for disposal.

Recommendation 2

Report users should consider the “shelf life” of Phase I documents in determining risk. ASTM E 1527-13: 4.6 states that a conforming “Phase I” report is valid for a period of 180 days, and may be updated during the 180 days to 1-year timeframe. The report is valid for use in any of the CERCLA defenses ONLY if it is updated within this time frame. If greater than one year passes from the final report date, the Phase I effort would need to be repeated to remain in compliance with ASTM and the “All Appropriate Inquiry” (AAI) protection.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this Phase I environmental site assessment (Phase I ESA) is to document the evaluation of the project lands for indications of recognized environmental conditions (RECs). ASTM International (ASTM) Practice E 1527-13 defines the following categories of REC:

REC: The presence or likely presence of any hazardous substances or petroleum products in, on, or at a property: (1) due to release to the environment; (2) under conditions indicative of a release to the environment; or (3) under conditions that pose a material threat of a future release to the environment. De minimis conditions are not recognized environmental conditions (see definition below).

ASTM E 1527-13 defines release as a release of any hazardous substance or petroleum product shall have the same meaning as the definition of “release” in Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 United States Code (U.S.C.) § 9601(22).

Historical REC (HREC): A past release of any hazardous substances or petroleum products that has occurred in connection with the property, and has been addressed to the satisfaction of the applicable regulatory authority or meeting unrestricted use criteria established by a regulatory authority. The property is not subject to any required controls (for example, property use restrictions, activity and use limitations, institutional controls, or engineering controls).

Controlled REC (CREC): A REC resulting from a past release of hazardous substances or petroleum products that has been addressed to the satisfaction of the applicable regulatory authority (for example, as documented by the issuance of a No Further Action [NFA] letter or equivalent, or meeting risk-based criteria established by the regulatory authority). Hazardous substances or petroleum products are allowed to remain in place, subject to the implementation of required controls (for example, property use restrictions, activity and use limitations, institutional controls, or engineering controls).

Additional conditions that are not included under the definitions of a REC, but are defined by ASTM Practice E 1527-13 include:

De minimis: A condition that generally does not present a threat to human health or the environment, and that generally would not be the subject of an enforcement action if brought to the attention of appropriate governmental agencies. Conditions determined to be de minimis conditions are not RECs, historical RECs nor CRECs.

Business Environmental Risk: A risk which can have a material environmental or environmentally-driven impact on the business associated with the current or planned use of a parcel of commercial real estate, not necessarily limited to those environmental issues required to be investigated in this practice.

Consideration of business environmental risk issues may involve addressing one or more non-scope considerations.

In addition the ASTM defined RECs, the Phase 1 ESA includes addressing solid waste and physical hazards issues. Where BLM defines physical hazards are (BLM 2012):

Man-caused situations, such as mine shafts, high walls, unsafe bridges, primitive roads, or similar features, where the potential exists for injury or death to visitors on the lands before the disposal is completed.

It is BLM policy that locations of sites must be identified on site maps, a detailed description be provided, and photo documentation be included in the ESA report.

1.2 Scope of Services, Significant Assumptions, and Limitations

The services provided for this project consisted of the following:

- Provide a description of the Project Area, including current land uses (Section 2.1 – 2.3)
- Provide a general description of the topography, soils, geology, and groundwater flow direction (Section 2.4)
- Review reasonably ascertainable and reviewable regulatory information published by Federal, state, local, and tribal, environmental agencies pertaining to the Project Area (Section 4.0 in total)
- Review historical data sources for the Project Area, including aerial photographs, topographic maps, fire insurance maps, city directories, and other readily available development data (Section 4.3 in total)
- Conduct an area reconnaissance and an environmental review—including a visual review of adjoining properties—with a focus on indications of hazardous substances, petroleum products, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), wells, storage tanks, solid waste disposal pits and sumps, and utilities. In addition review site for physical hazards as defined above (Section 5.0 in total)
- Interview current owner of the Project Area and interview other persons with knowledge of the development history of the Project Area (Section 6.0 in total)
- Determine deviations in methodology that results in data gaps in the information obtained and comment on their significance in identifying RECs for the Project Area (Section 13.0)
- Prepare a written report of methods, findings, opinions and conclusions (Sections 9.0, 10.0, and 11.0 in total).

The goal of this scope of services is to assist the user in identifying conditions in the project area that may indicate risks regarding hazardous materials storage, disposal, or other impacts. The resulting report may qualify the user for relief from liabilities as one of three “defenses” identified in the 2002 Brownfields Amendments to CERCLA, Section 9607 (All Appropriate Inquiry [AAI] subsections).

These three defenses include:

1. The “innocent landowner” defense to potential liabilities under 42 U.S.C. § 9601
2. The “contiguous project corridor owner” defense pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 9607q
3. The “bona fide prospective purchaser” defense pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §9607r

Federal regulations at (42 U.S.C §9601(35)(A) & (B), §9607(b)(3), §9607(q); and §9607(r)), promulgated by the United States (U.S.) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), require that liability release be based (in part) on completion of AAI prior to purchase of a property. Those inquiries are documented by Phase I reports, or ESAs. EPA has agreed that the recently developed ASTM guidance (ASTM Practice E 1527-13: 3.2.6) specifies and interprets AAI requirements.

A user is defined by ASTM Practice E 1527-13: as the party seeking to use Practice E 1527 to complete an ESA of the project area and may include a potential purchaser of land in the project area, a potential tenant of the Project Area, an owner of land in the project area, a lender, or a project area manager. Investigative areas not included in the standard ASTM ESA scope include: asbestos, lead-based paint, lead in drinking water, radon or urea formaldehyde, wetland issues, regulatory compliance, cultural and historic resources, industrial hygiene, health and safety, ecological resources, endangered species, and high voltage power lines.

Indoor air quality from sources such as mold and asbestos is not included in the ASTM standard except to the extent that indoor air impacts are related to Superfund release and/or caused by releases of hazardous substances into subsurface soil or groundwater (vapor intrusion).

The potential for vapor encroachment or intrusion into structures in the Project Area are assessed from on-site or off-plant sources, based on the experience of the Environmental Professional. State and national policies and standards relevant to vapor intrusion are in flux, and subject to change.

The scope of services for ESA projects also does not include the completion of soil borings, the installation of groundwater monitoring wells, or the collection of soil or groundwater samples.

HDR has made certain assumptions in preparing the scope of this assessment:

- Data gathered from public information sources (i.e., libraries or public regulatory agencies) are accurate and reliable.
- Site operations reflect site conditions relative to potential releases, and no intentional concealment of environmental conditions or releases has occurred.
- Interview information is directly reported as gathered by the assessor, and is limited by the accuracy of the interviewee's recollection and experience.
- Published geologic information and site observations made by the environmental professional are used to estimate likely contaminant migration pathways in the subsurface. These estimates by the environmental professional are limited in accuracy, and are generally cross-referenced with existing information about similar sites and environmental releases in the area, if available.
- Regulatory information is limited to sites identified after the late 1980s, because reliable records were not kept by regulatory agencies prior to that time frame.

The findings and conclusions presented in this report are based on the procedures described in ASTM Practice E 1527-13, informal discussions with various agencies, a review of the available literature cited in this report, conditions noted at the time of this Phase I ESA, and HDR's interpretation of the information obtained as part of this Phase I ESA. The findings and conclusions are limited to the specific project and properties described in this report, and by the accuracy and completeness of the information provided by others.

An ESA cannot entirely eliminate uncertainty regarding the potential for RECs. Conducting this assessment is intended to reduce, but not eliminate, uncertainty regarding the potential for RECs in connection with a project area within reasonable limits of time and cost. In conducting its services, HDR used a degree of care and skill ordinarily exercised under similar circumstances by reputable members of its profession practicing in the same locality. This Phase I ESA conforms to the level of documentation required in ASTM Practice E 1527-13. However, HDR may omit discussion of certain records, i.e., sources deemed, in HDR's professional opinion, to be inapplicable, or of limited value, to the specific needs of the client. However, in accordance with ASTM, if the lack of available documentation results in a data gap, this data gap is identified and its significance is discussed.

1.3 User Reliance

HDR Engineering, Inc. (HDR) received authorization from both the J.R. Simplot Company (Simplot) and the U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to conduct a Phase I ESA of the Project Area. The Project Area is defined as the Federal land, located in both Bannock and Power counties, Idaho, proposed for exchange from the BLM for non-Federal lands. This Phase I ESA has been prepared for Simplot and the BLM and only these two entities have the right to rely on the contents of this Phase I ESA without written authorization.

This Phase I ESA focuses on the Federal land (Project Area) that would be disposed of in exchange for non-Federal land. An assessment of the non-Federal land is available under different cover (*Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, Blackrock Land Exchange: Pre-acquisition of Non-Federal Land*, HDR 2019).

2.0 Site Description

2.1 Location and Legal Description

The Project Area is described as the Federal land, comprised of one full parcel and portions of three additional parcels of BLM land, proposed for exchange in the Blackrock Land Exchange project, in Bannock and Power counties near Pocatello and Inkom, Idaho. **Table 1** lists the Project Area Federal land.

The Project Area, comprised of approximately 719.6 acres, is an irregularly-shaped, but contiguous block of land that extends through sections 17, 19, 20, and 30 in Township 6 South, Range 34 East (T6S, R34E) in both Bannock and Power counties, near Pocatello. Refer to the project vicinity map for the locations of both the Project Area and the non-Federal land proposed for exchange, and the detail map of the Project Area (**Figure 1** and **Figure 2**) for further site location details.

Table 1 – Description of Blackrock Land Exchange Federal Parcels

Federal Land Requested in Exchange for Non-Federal Land			Acres per Section
	Parcel ID*	Township 6 South, Range 34 East	
Bannock County	No parcel ID (full parcel)	Section 17: W½ NW¼, W½ SW¼	169.28
	No parcel ID (partial parcel)	Section 20: NW¼ NW¼	40.86
		Township 6 South, Range 34 East	
Power County	RPD0419-02 (partial parcel)	Section 19, lots 2, 3, 4, and 5: N½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼, SE¼ NW¼, E½ SW¼, W½ SE¼	467.24
	RPD0419-04 (partial parcel)	Section 30: N½ NE¼ NW¼, N½ NW¼ NE¼	41.20
Total			719.58

* Parcel IDs and acreages per Bannock County Assessor’s website: <https://bannock.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=dfe86cb077844d8f8b68ba01ac6f7087> and Power County Assessor’s website: http://idahoparcels.us:8060/gm3/desktop/power.html#on=sketch/default:scalebar_feet/scalebar_feet;parcels/parcels:boundry/boundry:openstreetmap/osm_mapnik&loc=152.8740565703525;-12562119;5279180

2.2 Site and Vicinity Characteristics

The Project Area is located west of Pocatello, Idaho in both Power and Bannock counties, on the northwest side of Howard Mountain (**Figure 2**). Howard Mountain is located in a boundary area between the Eastern Snake River Plain and the Bannock Range. Terrain is steep and mountainous, with soils ranging from shallow and rocky to deep and well drained. Elevations in this area range from 4,400 to 6,500 feet above mean sea level. Vegetation consists mainly of native shrub steppe type, with minimal juniper.

2.1 Area Geology and Hydrogeology

The Project Area is located at the northern end of the Bannock Range, at the Snake River Plain boundary. Pleistocene terrace deposits are present locally to elevations of 5,400 feet. Boulder gravels with interbedded silt and sand are present along the Portneuf Valley. The Portneuf River drainage was part of the Bear River drainage prior to 500-600,000 years ago. Approximately 15,500 years ago, a flood event from Lake Bonneville flowed northward down the Portneuf River drainage onto the Snake River Plain. Deposits of Starlight and Salt Lake Formations often underlie these terrace deposits and are exposed within and at the perimeter of the mountain ranges. In the Pocatello area, the Starlight Formation consists of fluvially-deposited tuff, ash-flow tuff, basalt, and breccia or conglomerate.

The Project Area receives approximately 12 inches of mean annual precipitation. Most of the precipitation occurs from March to May, with secondary peaks occurring during November and December. Temperatures in the region range from a mean daily low of 14.4 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) in January to a mean daily high of 88.0°F in July.

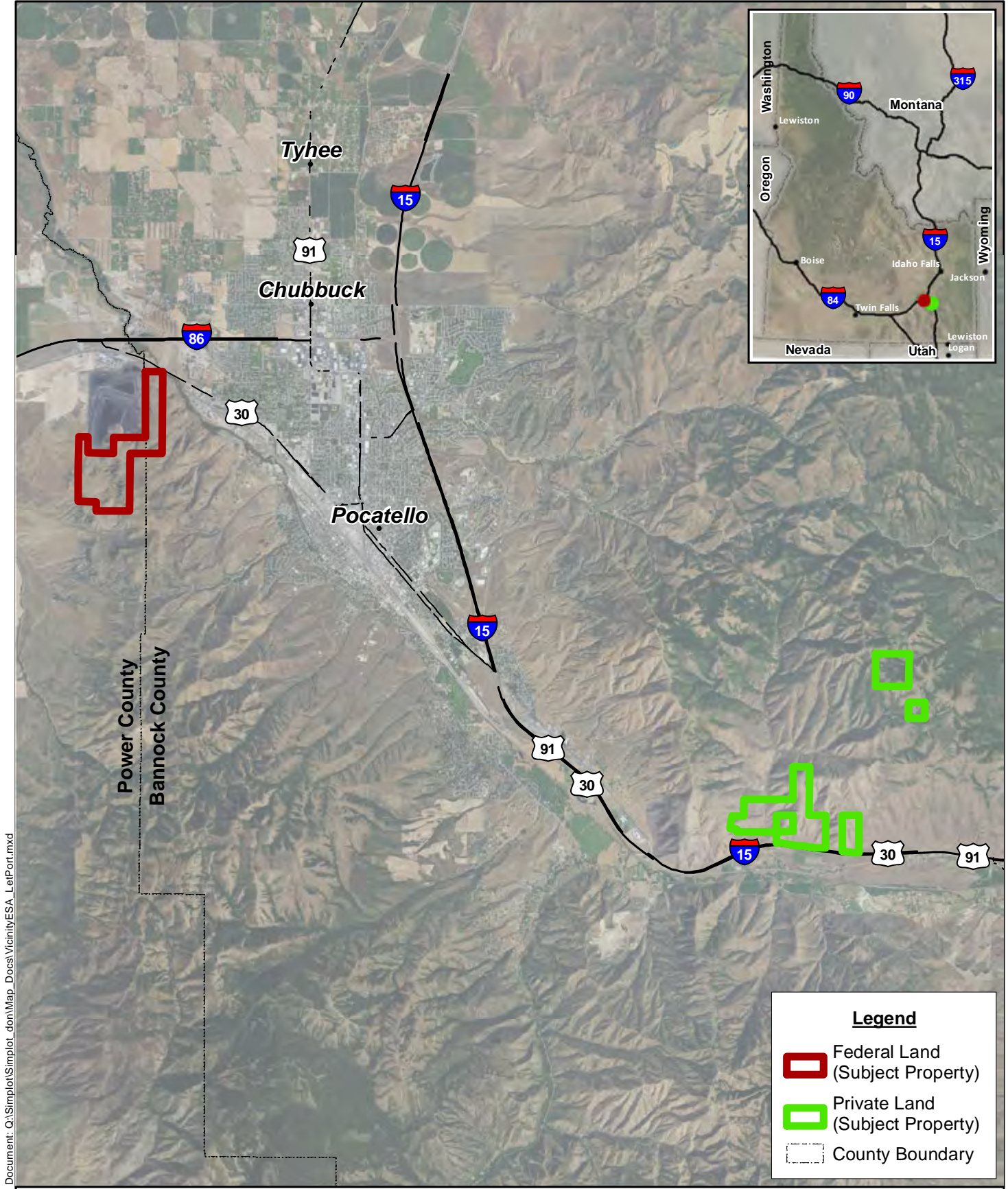
Shallow groundwater flow direction in the area follows the contours of the terrain and moves toward the Portneuf River. Groundwater contour maps for the Eastern Michaud Flats (EMF) Superfund site show groundwater north of the Project Area to flow in a northerly direction (similar to the terrain) and toward the Portneuf River.

2.2 Current Use of Property and Adjoining Properties

The land around the Project Area consists of a mix of industrial, residential, public and tribal uses. Fort Hall Reservation belonging to the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes dominates the area west of the Project Area. Immediately north of much of the Project Area is the EMF site. Simplot's Don Plant facility, which is directly north of the EMF site, is bordered to the north by both U.S. Highway 30 (US-30) and Interstate 86 (I-86). North of the interstate are several industrial and retail facilities, including Mickelsen Construction, Tesoro Logistics, Rowland RV and Boat Storage, and Idaho Rock and Sand. Undeveloped BLM land borders the Project Area to the south and southeast. A mix of BLM and non-Federal land is directly east as is Portneuf River. North of the river, sandwiched between US-30 to the south and I-86 to the north is a residential area.

2.3 Description of Structures, Roads, and Other Site Improvements

The Project Area is undeveloped and does not contain structures. Some fences exist in the areas, but the main site improvements are comprised of unpaved roads. For the Project Area, unpaved road runs north-south through Section 17 of the area, crosses Section 20 of the area, and runs into Section 19. The nearest paved road to the Project Area is US-30 to the north.



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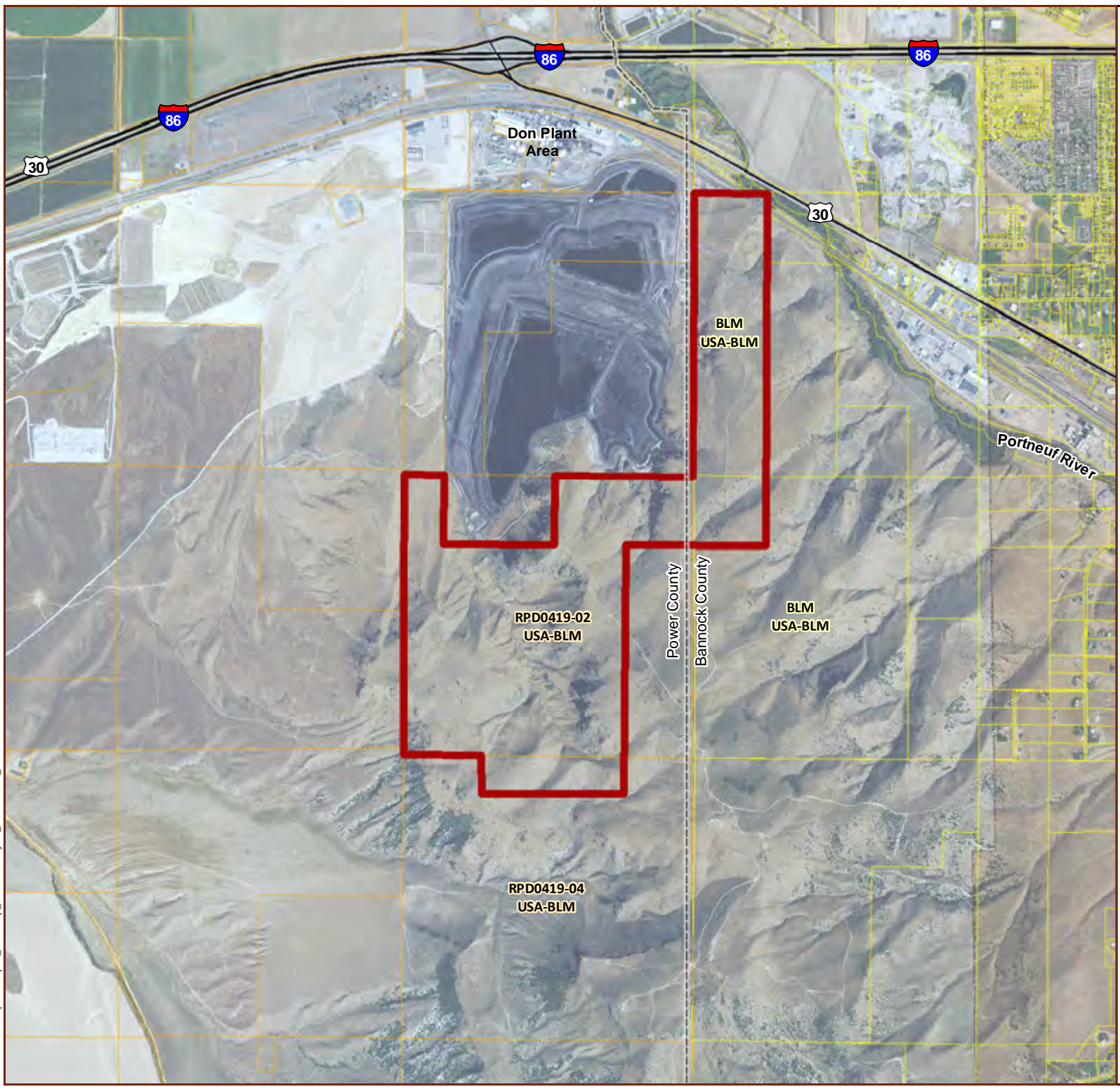
**Figure 1. Vicinity Map
 Simplot Blackrock Land Exchange
 Phase I ESA
 Bannock/Power Counties, Idaho**

Imagery: 2017 1 Meter Resolution NAIP
 Source: USDA/NRCS Digital Gateway
 Other Data Sources: INSIDE Idaho, Idaho
 Transportation Department; USGS
 Map Date: 7/11/2019




Legend

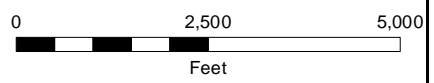
- Federal Land
(Subject Property)
- Private Land
(Subject Property)
- County Boundary

0 2 4
 Miles



Legend

-  Federal Land (Subject Property)
-  Bannock County Parcel
-  Power County Parcel



Imagery: 2017 1 meter resolution NAIP;
Source USDA/NRCS Digital Gateway
Other Data Sources: Inside Idaho; USGS; BLM; Bureau of Indian Affairs; Power County; Bannock County
Map Date: 7/11/2019

Figure 2
Project Area
Blackrock Disposal Phase 1
Bannock/Power Counties Idaho
Blackrock Land Exchange

3.0 User Provided Information

The users of the report are Simplot and BLM. As part of the all appropriate inquiry, the user has the following investigatory responsibilities:

- Providing searches for recorded environmental cleanup liens
- Reporting specialized knowledge of the subject property
- Evaluating the relationship of the purchase price to the value of the property, if not contaminated

BLM has indicated that no environmental cleanup liens are filed or recorded against the Project Area (Federal land). However, a portion of this land is considered to be part of the off-site operable unit associated with the EMF Superfund site. This issue is discussed in further detail in Section 4.3.6. Simplot has provided information including specialized knowledge and experience related to the Federal land, including the record of decision (ROD) for their portion of the EMF Superfund site.

4.0 Records Review

4.1 EDR Database Search Results

HDR contracted Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR) to complete a database search of Federal, state, and tribal environmental records for the Project Area. EDR performed the computerized search for the Project Area on May 30, 2019. The databases included Federal, state, local, and tribal databases as defined by ASTM E 1527-13, plus EDR proprietary databases as research aids. The results of the database search are summarized in **Table 2** and the following paragraphs. A complete copy of the EDR environmental database report is included in Appendix A.

Table 2 – Summary of Environmental Database Search Results

Database	Description	Listings in Project Area Land Search Radius	Listings of Concern to the Project Area
FEDERAL ASTM STANDARD			
ECHO	Enforcement & Compliance History Information. ECHO provides integrated compliance and enforcement information for about 800,000 regulated facilities nationwide.	1	0
Financial Assurance	Financial assurance information for underground storage tank facilities. Financial assurance is intended to ensure that resources are available to pay for the cost of closure, post-closure care, and corrective measures if the owner or operator of a regulated facility is unable or unwilling to pay.	1	0

Database	Description	Listings in Project Area Land Search Radius	Listings of Concern to the Project Area
FINDS	Facility Index System. FINDS contains both facility information and pointers to other sources that contain more detail. EDR includes the following FINDS databases in this report: PCS (Permit Compliance System), AIRS (Aerometric Information Retrieval System), DOCKET (Enforcement Docket used to manage and track information on civil judicial enforcement cases for all environmental statutes), FURS (Federal Underground Injection Control), C-DOCKET (Criminal Docket System used to track criminal enforcement actions for all environmental statutes), FFIS (Federal Facilities Information System), STATE (State Environmental Laws and Statutes), and PADS (PCB Activity Data System).	1	0
LEAD SMELTERS	A listing of former lead smelter sites.	1	1 (EMF)
NPL	The National Priorities List (NPL) is the U.S. EPA's database of uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste facilities that have been listed for priority remedial actions under the Superfund program.	1	1 (EMF)
PRP	Potentially Responsible Parties. EPA's listing of PRPs.	1	1 (EMF)
RCRA-CESQG	RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Conditionally exempt small quantity generators (CESQGs) generate less than 100 kg of hazardous waste, or less than 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month.	1	0
ROD	Records of Decision mandating a permanent remedy at an NPL (Superfund) site containing technical and health information to aid in the cleanup.	1	1 (EMF)
SEMS	SEMS (Superfund Enterprise Management System) tracks hazardous waste sites, potentially hazardous waste sites, and remedial activities performed in support of EPA's Superfund Program across the United States. The list was formerly known as CERCLIS, renamed to SEMS by the EPA in 2015. The list contains data on potentially hazardous waste sites that have been reported to the EPA by states, municipalities, private companies and private persons, pursuant to Section 103 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). This dataset also contains sites that are either proposed to or on the National Priorities List (NPL) and the sites that are in the screening and assessment phase for possible inclusion on the NPL.	1	1 (EMF)
US ENG Controls	A listing of sites with engineering controls in place. Engineering controls include various forms of caps, building foundations, liners, and treatment methods to create pathway elimination for regulated substances to enter environmental media or effect human health.	1	1 (EMF)

Database	Description	Listings in Project Area Land Search Radius	Listings of Concern to the Project Area
US INST Controls	A listing of sites with institutional controls in place. Institutional controls include administrative measures, such as groundwater use restrictions, construction restrictions, property use restrictions, and post remediation care requirements intended to prevent exposure to contaminants remaining on site. Deed restrictions are generally required as part of the institutional controls.	1	1 (EMF)
US MINES	Active Mines and Mineral Processing Plant operations for commodities monitored by the Minerals Information Team of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS).	1	0
UXO	A listing of unexploded ordnance site locations.	1	1 (Subject Area)
STATE and LOCAL ASTM STANDARD			
ALLSITES	Idaho's remediation database is a compilation of data on all the state and delegated federal remediation programs operated by the DEQ. Programs included are AST, Brownfield, Emergency Response (ER), General Remediation, LUST, Mining, Miscellaneous, RCRA, Solid Waste, UST and voluntary cleanup program (VCP).	6	1 (Subject Area)
LUST	Leaking Underground Storage Tank Incident Reports. LUST records contain an inventory of reported leaking underground storage tank incidents.	2	0
UST	The Underground Storage Tank database contains registered USTs. USTs are regulated under Subtitle I of the RCRA. The data come from IDEQ's Registered USTs in Idaho list.	4	0
TRIBAL			
INDIAN RESERV	Map of Indian administered lands that have an area equal to or greater than 640 acres.	1	0

HDR reviewed the listings identified within the database search area. Listings or sites of potential concern to the Project Area are identified in the last column of **Table 2** and described in further detail in the following bullets.

The EDR search of Federal, state, local, and tribal databases returned two properties that HDR identifies as potential concerns. The first is identified within the Project Area and the second is the adjacent EMF Superfund Site. Both are further described below.

4.1.1 Pocatello Moving Target Range

The Project Area at latitude/longitude 42.877/-112.521 is identified as the Pocatello Moving Target Range in the Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDs) database (program ID: F101D0119). The same location is also listed the unexploded ordnance (UXO) database. No other information is provided in the EDR database. The FUDs were (are) Federal lands that were utilized by the Department of Defense (DOD). The FUDs database was established in 1986 for assessment, and to determine if cleanup was necessary. Assessment and cleanup activities are led by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps). UXOinfo.com list the site as a FUDs site but indicates that the history as “no data available.” The BLM has no records about the FUDs activities (Anderson 2019). HDR obtained records from the Corps (provide through the IDEQ Pocatello office) regarding the Pocatello Moving

Target Range (Appendix E). The land was used by the War Department in 1943 and 1944 as a moving target range over a 4,494 acre area (the exact locations remains uncertain but it included current day BLM managed land in the Pocatello area, and likely included the Project Area). Inspections were conducted in 1991 by the Corps, no hazards were identified. The Corps concluded, “since no hazardous or toxic waste was discovered, this site is recommended for no further action.”

4.1.2 Eastern Michaud Flats (EMF) Superfund Site

The EMF Superfund site is listed in seven databases (NPL, SEMS, US ENG CONTROLS, US INST CONTROL, ROD, PRP, and LEAD SMELTERS). Located mostly north and adjacent to the Project Area, it includes a former elemental phosphorus processing plant (former Astaris [also known as FMC Corporation] Elemental Phosphorus Plant) and the active Simplot Don Plant that manufactures phosphate fertilizer. See Section 4.3.6 for additional information.

4.1.3 Other EDR Listed Sites

The remaining listings were not of concern to the Project Area based on factors such as distance, hydraulic gradient, geology, or clean-up status.

No sites were listed in the orphan summary (unmappable sites due to insufficient address information) listed the following sites within the buffer zone, adjacent to the Project Area.

4.2 Additional Regulatory Information

4.2.1 Online Sources

Using the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality’s (IDEQ) online Waste Management and Remediation Division Facility Mapper (<http://www.deq.idaho.gov/waste-mgmt-remediation/remediation-activities/facility-mapper/>), HDR searched for the Project Area on July 11, 2019, and found the FUD listing consistent with the EDR report (see Section 4.1.1). No other listings were found for the Project Area. The adjacent EMF site was listed, consistent with the EDR report.

4.2.2 Agency File Reviews

See Section 4.2.1.

4.2.3 BLM Records

See Section 6.0 for interview with BLM personnel regarding BLM’s knowledge and records of the Project Area.

4.3 Historical Use Information

The objective of reviewing historical use information is to develop a history of previous land uses at and in the vicinity of the Project Area, and to assess these uses for potential hazardous materials impacts that may affect the Project Area. HDR reviewed those historical sources that were reasonably ascertainable and likely to provide useful information, as defined by the ASTM standard.

4.3.1 Fire Insurance Maps

The Project Area is undeveloped land with no physical address. There is no Sanborn® Fire Insurance Maps coverage.

4.3.2 Historical Aerial Photographs

Historical aerial photographs are valuable for the environmental assessor to review features of the Project Area and surrounding properties over a long period of time. HDR reviewed historical aerial photographs of the Project Area provided by EDR (Appendix B) for the following years: 1953, 1969, 1974, 1980, 1985, 1993, 2004, 2009, 2013, and 2017. EDR provided two photos per each year of coverage to ensure coverage of the entire area. The photo with the suffix “_1” is focused on the area immediately north of the Project Area. The photo with the suffix “_2” is focused on the Project Area itself. **Figure 3** illustrates photographic coverage.

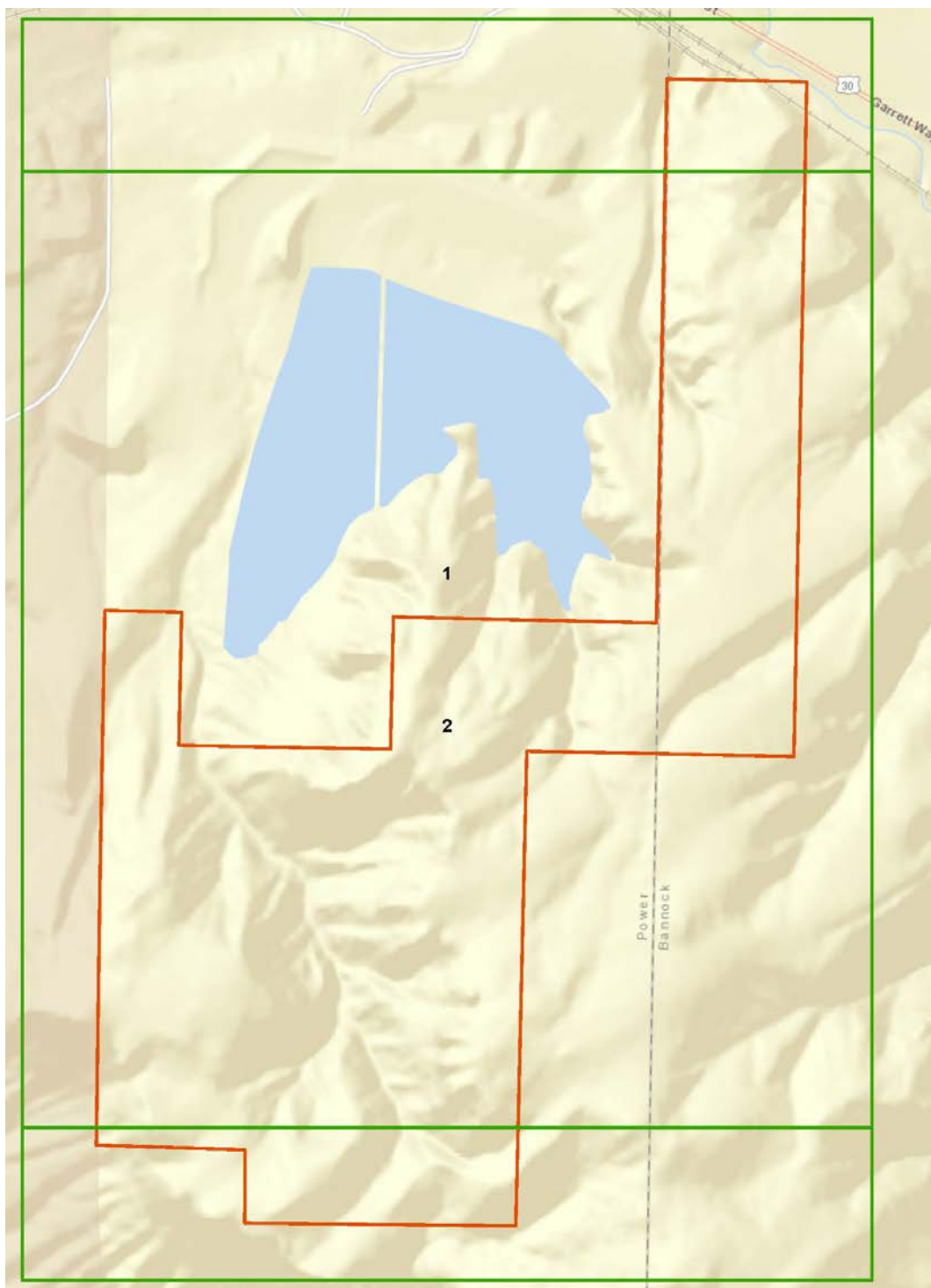


Figure 3. EDR Photographic Coverage

Numbers 1 and 2 in the figure relate to the _1 and _2 suffices in the picture descriptions below.

1953_1: The land was mostly undeveloped. Dirt roads were visible as were US-30 and Portneuf River to the north and northeast of the Project Area.

1953_2: The land was mountainous and mostly undeveloped. Dirt roads were visible as were two structures in the northeast portion of the Project Area. The two structures occurred within right-of-way IDI-00123 and consisted of a water reservoir and pipeline for the Union Pacific Railroad. The BLM case file shows that the right-of-way was issued on September 22, 1906, but does not indicate when the reservoir and pipeline were constructed.

1969_1: The most apparent change from the 1953 photograph was the development of industrial waste ponds (gypsum stack at Don Plant and also ponds associated with FMC operations). There were also several more roads visible in the area around the waste ponds.

1969_2: The Project Area was mostly unchanged from the 1953 photograph.

1974_1: The area north of the Project Area continues to develop and is associated with the Don Plant and FMC operations.

1974_2: The Project Area was mostly unchanged from the 1953 and 1969 photographs.

1980_1: The waste ponds and associated industrial facilities expanded in all directions adjacent to the Project Area.

1980_2: The Property Area was unchanged from the 1969 photograph.

1985_1: The area appeared mostly unchanged from the 1980 photograph.

1985_2: The Property Area was unchanged from the 1969 photograph.

1993_1: The area was mostly unchanged from the 1980 photograph, except for the waste ponds extending further south.

1993_2: The Property Area was unchanged from the 1980 photograph.

2004_1: The area was mostly unchanged from the 1993 photograph, the Don Plant and the FMC facility remain active and the waste ponds (gypstack) continues to expand. The two structures, water reservoir and pipeline for the Union Pacific Railroad, visible since the 1953 photo, were removed. BLM's case file does not contain any correspondence to indicate the date when the reservoir and pipeline were removed.

2004_2: The Project Area was unchanged from the 1993 photograph except that the two structures in the northeast portion, visible since at least 1953, were removed.

2009_1: The area was mostly unchanged from the 2004 photograph, the gypsum stack continue to expand.

2009_2: The Property Area was unchanged from the 2004 photograph.

2013_1: The area was mostly unchanged from the 2009 photograph. The waste ponds were significantly darker in areas, which may be an indication of increased depth.

2013_2: The Property Area was unchanged from the 2009 photograph.

2017_1: The configuration of the waste ponds and some of the associated facilities to the north did not change location, but changed configuration from all past photos. The waste ponds again were darker than in pre-2013 photographs. There were two new, small areas of development associated with the ponds on their east side.

2017_2: The Property Area was unchanged from the 2013 photograph.

4.3.3 Historical Topographic Maps

Historical topographic maps provide an overview of the area relative to potential previous land uses. HDR reviewed historical topographic maps of the Project Area provided by EDR. These maps served to augment information that was gathered in the historic aerial photograph review. The USGS 7.5-minute series topographic maps (Pocatello North, 1971; Pocatello South, 1971; Michaud Creek, 1971, Michaud, 1971; Pocatello South, 1974, Michaud, 1974; Michaud Creek, 1974; Pocatello North, 2013; Pocatello South, 2013; Michaud Creek, 2013; and Michaud, 2013) and the 15-minute series topographic maps (Michaud, 1934; Pocatello, 1937; Michaud, 1937) were reviewed, and are provided in Appendix C. The topographic maps show little change in the area over time, except that beginning in 1971, they show the locations of industrial waste ponds ultimately associated with the Simplot Don Plant and the FMC facility.

4.3.4 City Directory Information

There is no physical address for the Project Area; therefore, there are no search results available for the parcels in city directories.

4.3.5 Environmental Liens, Activity Use Limitations (AULs) and Additional Information

Per the Statement of Services assumptions (Section 1.2), no environmental lien search for the Project Area was conducted in support of this Phase 1 ESA. The EDR database (Appendix A), however, includes the following environmental lien databases:

- NPL Liens – Federal Superfund Liens - Federal Superfund Liens. Under the authority granted the EPA by CERCLA of 1980, the EPA has the authority to file liens against real property in order to recover remedial action expenditures or when the property owner received notification of potential liability. EPA compiles a listing of filed notices of Superfund Liens.

The Project Area is not listed in the database. In addition, EDR contains the following related databases to site institutional/engineering controls:

- LUCIS – Land Use Control Information System
- US ENG CONTROLS – Engineering Controls Sites List
- US INST Control – Sites with Institutional Controls
- INST Control – Idaho's institutional controls restricting list

The Project Area is not listed in these databases. However, the nearby EMF site is listed in both US ENG CONTROL and US INST Control.

4.3.6 Summary of Previous Environmental Investigations

PREVIOUS PHASE 1 ESA

In 2009, HDR prepared a Phase I ESA for the Pocatello office of the BLM that reviewed all but one of the same properties for a potential land exchange with Simplot.

- Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, Proposed Blackrock Land Exchange IDI-35337, November 2009

The Federal land proposed in the 2009 exchange is the same Federal land proposed for the current exchange.

The 2009 Phase I ESA reviewed the history of Simplot's and BLM's efforts to complete a land exchange that ultimately date back to an initial proposal for a Blackrock Land Exchange from Simplot to BLM in 1994. Following is a chronology of events:

- April 29, 1994: Simplot submitted a Blackrock Land Exchange proposal to the Pocatello Resource Area, BLM.
- January 3, 1995: Simplot amends proposal to offer an additional parcel of non-Federal land.
- 1995-1996: *Feasibility Report/Analysis and Agreement to Initiate* is developed and approved. An environmental assessment (EA) is started.
- 1996-2001: Exchange put on hold.
- 2001: Simplot renews talks with BLM to continue processing the proposed exchange and amends the proposal to include more acreage of both non-Federal and Federal land.
- 2002: HDR conducted Phase I ESA for BLM
- 2007: HDR updated the Phase I ESA for BLM
- 2009: HDR updated the Phase I ESA for BLM

The 2009 Phase I ESA summarized site reconnaissance conducted in 2002, 2007, and 2009. The 2009 report findings included the following (Federal land summary only):

- The EMF Superfund site includes two phosphate ore processing plants: Simplot's Don Processing Plant, an operational phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facility, and the former Astaris Elemental Phosphorus Plant (also known as the FMC facility) and the surrounding land (Offplant Operating Unit (OU)). The FMC facility is mostly located within the Fort Hall Reservation. Don Plant is located on non-Federal, Simplot-owned property. EPA listed the EMF site on its NPL on August 30, 1990; issued a ROD for the site in 1998; and negotiated a separate consent decree with Simplot for the Don Plant. A baseline ecological risk assessment found contaminant releases (metals, radionuclides, fluoride and phosphorus) via air, to vegetation and soil on the Project Area and adjacent non-Federal and Federal lands. The ROD identified measures for Simplot and FMC to take to address site impacts in the Offplant OU. No remedial action has taken place in the Project Area and none has ever been proposed.
- The Preliminary Site Characterization Summary of the RI/FS (Bechtel, Unpublished Report, 1994) provides data for areas outside the Don Plant and FMC facility and includes samples

collected within the Project Area. Conclusions of the EMF off-site soils study (Bechtel, Unpublished Report) state that most contamination from EMF facilities is found to the north and east of the existing plant facilities (see Appendix F of this Phase 1 ESA for a table showing soil sample results for Sections 17 and 19). Because Howard Mountain is a barrier, and prevailing winds are from the southwest and southeast, emissions to the south have been limited. Two additional conclusions from the study are that subsurface soils have not been impacted by airborne releases, and that air deposition is the sole mechanism for initial placement of EMF material to off-site locations.

- Pacific Hide and Fur Depot (also known as Pacific Hide and Fur Recycling Company) was an approximately 10-acre site at 3575 US-30 West, within 1 mile east northeast of the nearest point of the Project Area. The site was previously occupied by a gravel mining operation prior to 1950, and a scrap yard from the late 1950s to 1983, when PCB-contaminated residual oil was allowed to drain directly into the ground. Also, capacitors were discarded directly into the pit and lead acid batteries were drained on site, while their casings were mixed with the metal scrap. In a 1983 emergency EPA action, some contaminated soil was removed a fence was erected around the dump area for capacitors. The site was listed in 1984 for contamination of groundwater and surface water by PCBs. Criminal charges were filed and sentences were passed on 2 of 3 defendants. The site was deleted from the NPL in 1999 following several RODS, several consent decrees, and finally a closeout report. The Project Area is over 1,000 feet higher in elevation than the site. Also, the Portneuf River likely serves as a hydraulic boundary between the contaminated site and the Federal lands proposed as part of the land exchange.
- The 2009 Phase I ESA did not reveal any new findings since the 2007 Phase I ESA.

5.0 Site Reconnaissance

5.1 Methodology and Limiting Conditions

HDR conducted a site reconnaissance of the Project Area by observing site conditions from accessible roads and walking areas that were accessible, while avoiding unsafe areas such as cliffs and steep terrain. HDR personnel also used binoculars to observe land features and used Google Earth to assess land surface features. Because of the large acreage involved, HDR's team did not physically walk all areas; however, HDR attempted to observe the entire acreage through visual observation, including viewing inaccessible areas through binoculars.

5.2 Observations

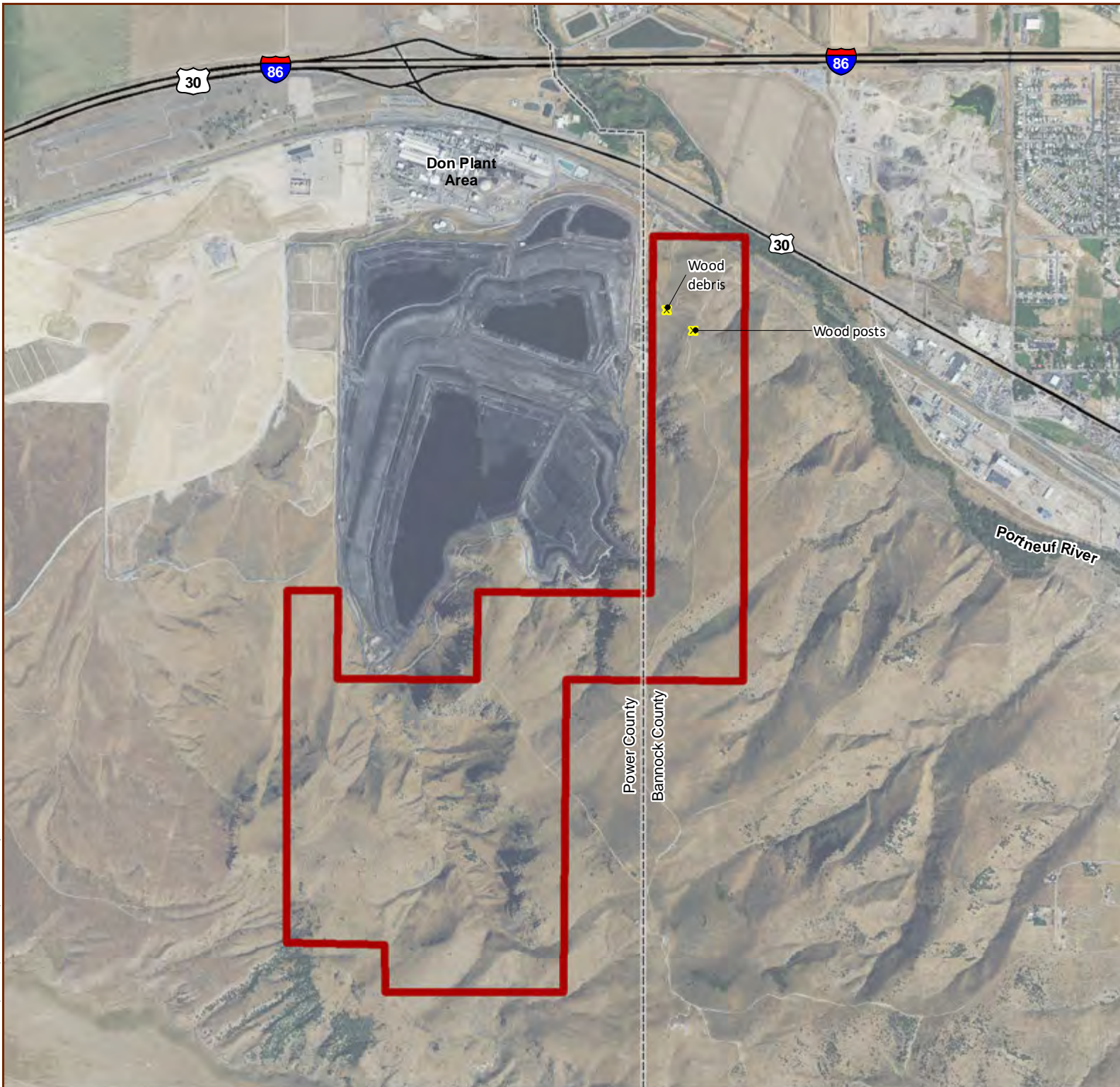
On June 11, HDR conducted a reconnaissance of the Project Area and surrounding properties, located on the south and east sides of the Simplot Don Plant. **Figure 4** shows the locations of identified features. The HDR field crew met with Monty Johnson and Wendy Fuell from Simplot on the morning of June 11 to be led to the site (while Federal land, Simplot personnel were familiar with access, that included accessing some areas through non-Federal, Simplot-owned property). Several BLM dirt roads cross the Project Area on the east side of the main canyon. HDR drove to the end of one of the dirt roads, approximately centered on the east side of the canyon, and looked into the canyon from the eastern edge. HDR observed the signature rock area (from one of the previous

Phase 1 ESAs); however, the location was not accessible due to the steepness of the east side of the canyon. The reconnaissance team followed other roads on the east side of the canyon to get viewpoints into the canyon and into smaller draws away from the canyon. The team used binoculars to view distant locations for indication that further access was needed.



In addition for assessing the Project Area for ASTM defined RECs, the area was also assessed for solid waste and physical hazards, where BLM defines physical hazards are as follows:

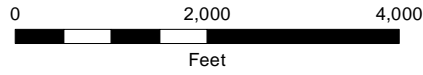
Man-caused situations, such as mine shafts, high walls, unsafe bridges, primitive roads, or similar features, where the potential exists for injury or death to visitors on the lands before the disposal is completed (BLM 2012).

Table 3 summarizes site observations. To the east of the Don Plant, there is a main dirt road that runs north-south as well as a couple of smaller roads that branch off (especially near the northern property boundary). At the northern end of the property, there is a circular dirt road coming off of the main road that branches off and gives access to the Simplot Don Plant (there is a gate across the road to mark the property boundary). Next to the road leading to the Simplot Don Plant was some wood debris (fence posts and pallets). Just south of the circular dirt road, are a couple of old posts sticking out of the side of the hill (**Figure 4**).



Legend

-  Federal Land
-  Site Reconnaissance Identified Features



Imagery: 2017 1 meter resolution NAIP;
Source USDA/NRCS Digital Gateway
Other Data Sources: Inside Idaho; USGS; BLM; Bureau of Indian Affairs; Power County; Bannock County

Map Date: 7/8/2019

Figure 4.
Site Reconnaissance Identified Features
Blackrock Disposal Phase 1
Bannock/Power Counties Idaho

In addition, HDR observed the area surrounding latitude/longitude 42.877/-112.521 that is listed as the Pocatello Moving Target Range and was unable to identify any land disturbance that would suggest any type of target range in the area.

Table 3 – Summary of June 11, 2019, Site Visit Observations

Feature	Comment/Observations
Regulated Hazardous Substances/Wastes and/or Petroleum Products in Connection with Project Area	Not observed.
Aboveground/Underground Hazardous Substance or Petroleum Product Storage Tanks (ASTs/USTs)	Not observed.
Hazardous Substance and Petroleum Product Containers Not in Connection with Property Use	Not observed.
Unidentified Substance Containers	None
Electrical or Mechanical Equipment Likely to Contain Fluids	None observed.
Interior Stains or Corrosion	No structures on-site.
Strong, Pungent, or Noxious Odors	None
Pools of Liquid	None
Drains, Sumps, and Clarifiers	None observed.
Pits, Ponds, and Lagoons	None
Stained Soil or Pavement	No soil staining observed.
Stressed Vegetation	None.
Solid Waste Disposal or Evidence of Fill Materials	Some trash, abandoned fencing and wood debris. Shoot gun shells found various locations along roads, but not in great concentrations (not considered to be a shooting range, rather random shooting).
Waste Water Discharges	No observed.
Wells	None observed
Septic Systems	Not observed.
Physical Hazards	No man-made hazards observed. The steep canyon walls are natural, but are considered hazards to humans.

Select photographs taken during site reconnaissance are included in Appendix D.

5.3 Solid Waste and Physical Hazards

As described in **Table 3**, some trash (paper, cans, bottles, and cigarettes), abandoned fencing and wood debris were observed. Shoot gun shells found various locations along roads, but not in great concentrations (not considered to be a shooting range). No man-made physical hazards were observed in the Project Area.

5.4 Utilities and PCBs

A power line traverses the Project Area in a north-south direction near the middle of Section 19. According to EDR, this is a 345 kilovolt (kV) line. Another power line runs north-south approximately one-half mile from this one, and is identified by EDR as a 138 kV line. This second power line falls outside of the Project Area. No transformers were observed on the Federal land.

5.5 Vapor Intrusion Potential

According to EPA guidance, vapor intrusion is the general term for the migration of the vapor phase contaminants into buildings or structures. These contaminants are primarily volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and some heavy metals (mercury). These contaminants migrate from any subsurface contaminant source, such as contaminated soil or groundwater, through the soil and into an overlying building. The two general classes of VOCs that account for a large number of soil and groundwater contamination sites in the United States are petroleum hydrocarbons and non-petroleum hydrocarbon fuel additives, and chlorinated solvents (drycleaners and de-greasers).

The potential for vapor intrusion was evaluated for the Project Area. Based on the current and historical use of the Project Area, and the lack of VOC sources in the immediate vicinity, vapor intrusion is not considered to be of concern for the Project Area.

6.0 Interviews and Summary of Land Uses

6.1 Interviews

HDR conducted a phone interview with Mr. Bryce Anderson of the BLM on June 11, 2019. Mr. Anderson is the BLM project manager for the land exchange project and is familiar with land management and hazardous materials issues on BLM land in the Pocatello area. The following is a summary of the interview findings regarding the Project Area (Federal land):

- In 2013, Simplot had a release of gypsum from a diked area and some gypsum entered onto BLM land near the southern end of the gypstack. Simplot reported the release and IDEQ oversaw the cleanup of the material. IDEQ considers the release mitigated.
- Other than the gypsum release, Mr. Anderson is not aware of any RECs associated with the Project Area (Federal land) and is not aware of any reports on file at BLM indicating dumping or release of hazardous materials.
- Mr. Anderson did indicate that the Project Area has been impacted by Don Plant operations relating to air emissions and that the Project Area are part of the EMF Superfund site.
- Mr. Anderson was aware of the Army Corps of Engineers' FUDS database listing, but is unaware of any environmental issues at this location. He speculated that the Pocatello Moving Target Range may be from World War II training, but the BLM has no records regarding this activity at this location (see Section 4.1.1 and Appendix E for additional information).
- Mr. Anderson also reviewed BLM's Abandoned Mine Site Cleanup Module (AMSCM) database. He indicated the only feature within the Project Area that was recorded in the database consisted of the 2013 release of gypsum from a diked area.

In addition, HDR interviewed Monty Johnson of Simplot. Mr. Johnson is familiar with Don Plant operations and in general familiar with land use of the Project Area. Mr. Johnson indicated he is not aware of any new RECs (since 2009) associated with the Project Area other than those identified as part of the 2009 Phase 1 ESA (relating to the EMF Superfund site). Mr. Johnson also described the gypsum release and that material has been cleaned up (see first bullet above).

6.2 Known Current and Past Uses of the Project Area and Adjoining Properties

Project Area (Federal land). The Project Area has been mainly undeveloped since at least 1937. A few unpaved roads traverse the site, mainly north-south through Section 17, across the northwest tip of Section 20, and into Section 19. There were two structures within right-of-way, IDI-00123, which consisted of a water reservoir and pipeline for the Union Pacific Railroad. BLM's case file shows that the right-of-way was issued on September 22, 1906. The case file does not contain any correspondence to indicate when the reservoir and pipeline were constructed or removed. However, based on aerial photographs, the two structures were removed by 2004.

Adjoining North. The Simplot Don Plant abuts the Project Area to the north (Section 19) and to the west (Section 17) (**Figure 2**, Appendix A). Simplot has produced fertilizer products at the plant since 1944. This facility is still in operation. The gray un-vegetated area containing several ponds (slurry water containing gypsum) shown in **Figure 2** is Simplot's gypsum stack. Simplot completed installation of a synthetic liner over the gypsum stack consistent with the CERCLA ROD in 2018. The FMC facility, located to the northwest of the Project Area, produced elemental phosphorus from 1949 to 2001. FMC shut down the operation, and the buildings were demolished in 2001. These sites combined with some off-facility areas comprise the EMF Superfund site.

Adjoining East. The area adjoining the Project Area to the east has been mainly undeveloped since at least 1937.

Adjoining South. The area adjoining the Project Area to the south has been mainly undeveloped since at least 1937.

Adjoining West. For Section 19, the adjoining west property is undeveloped BLM land. The adjoining land to the west of Project Area in Section 17 is Simplot Don Plant property (**Figure 2**).

7.0 Recognized Environmental Conditions/ Historical Recognized Environmental Conditions

HDR has conducted a Phase I ESA of the Project Area (Federal land as part of a potential land exchange), located near Pocatello, Idaho. The ESA was performed in general conformance with the scope and limitations of ASTM Practice E 1527-13 and with BLM Manual Handbook H-2000-02. Any exceptions to, or deletions from, this practice are described previously in this report.

This assessment has revealed no evidence of RECs in connection with the Project Area. The adjacent EMF Superfund site, has impacted the Subject Property and may be classified as a CREC (see Section 1.1 for definition):

- A portion of the Project Area is located within the boundaries of the EMF Superfund site. The EMF site includes two phosphate ore processing plants - the Simplot Don Processing Plant, an operational phosphate fertilizer manufacturing facility, and the former Astaris Elemental

Phosphorus Plant (also known as the FMC facility) and surrounding lands (the Offplant OU). Most of the FMC facility is located within the boundary of the Fort Hall Reservation on privately-owned fee land. Simplot’s Don Plant is located on non-Federal, Simplot-owned land. The EMF site was listed on EPA’s National Priority List on August 30, 1990. The site encompasses Onsite OUs for FMC and Simplot, and the Offplant OU as identified in the Record of Decision, issued by EPA in 1998. EPA negotiated a separate consent decree with Simplot for the Simplot Plant Operable Unit. A baseline ecological risk assessment conducted to evaluate potential effects of site related contamination on the natural environment found releases of contaminants from the EMF site on soils in the Offplant OU via movement in the air. Elevated levels of several constituents have been identified in the soils and vegetation on the Project Area, and adjacent non-Federal and Federal land. These constituents include metals, radionuclides, fluoride and phosphorous. The Project Area is located within the Offsite OU of the EMF Superfund site. The ROD identifies the measures to be taken by Simplot and FMC to address site impacts. No remedial action has taken place in the past, nor has been proposed by EPA for the Federal land.

8.0 CERCLA 120(h)/40 CFR, part 373 Requirements for Notice

Whenever BLM enters into any contract for the sale or other transfer of real property on which any hazardous substance was stored for 1 year or more, known to have been released, or disposed of, the BLM must include in such contract notice of the type and quantity of such hazardous substance and notice of the time at which such storage, release, or disposal took place, to the extent such information is available on the basis of a complete search of the agency files.

As described in Section 4.3.6, contaminants are present in some vegetation and soils in the Offplant OU, which is part of the Project Area. The contaminants are attributed to deposition via air from the EMF Superfund site. Such contaminants are considered disposal and per BLM Manual Handbook H-2000-02, it is BLM policy that providing notice for disposal will be based on any amount of a hazardous substance.

The content of the notice must include (BLM Manual Handbook H-2000-02):

Table 4 – Content of Notice

Name of the Hazardous Substance	Chemical Abstracts Services Registry Number (CASRN)	Regulatory Synonym	RCRA Hazardous Waste Number	Reportable Quantity 40 CFR Part 302.4 ^a	Quantity Disposed of at Site	Date(s) of Disposal
beryllium	7440-41-7	None	P015	10 lbs (4.54 kg)	Unknown	1940s-2001
cadmium	7440-43-9	None	NA	10 lbs (4.54 kg)	Unknown	1940s-2001
vanadium		None			Unknown	1940s-2001
zinc	7440-66-6	None	NA	1000 (454)	Unknown	1940s-2001
polonium-210	Atomic Number 84	None	NA	0.01 Ci (3.7E 8 Bq)	Unknown	1940s-2001
fluoride		None			Unknown	1940s-present
chromium	7440-47-3	None	NA	5000 lbs (2270 kg)	Unknown	1940s-2001

Name of the Hazardous Substance	Chemical Abstracts Services Registry Number (CASRN)	Regulatory Synonym	RCRA Hazardous Waste Number	Reportable Quantity 40 CFR Part 302.4 ^a	Quantity Disposed of at Site	Date(s) of Disposal
lead	7439-92-1	None	NA	10 lbs (4.54 kg)	Unknown	1940s-2001
total phosphorous	7723-14-0	None	NA	1 lb (0.454 kg)	Unknown	1940s-present

^a Historical Air Emissions from Simplot and FMC phosphate ore processing plants that began operation in the 1940s. The FMC facility closed in 2001; the Simplot facility is still operational.

RCRA = Resource Conservation Recover Act; CFR = Code of Federal Regulations; lbs = pounds; kg = kilograms

Remedial Action: The ROD identified measures for Simplot and FMC to take to address site impacts in the Offplant OU. No remedial action has taken place in the Project Area and none has ever been proposed.

9.0 Findings and Conclusions

HDR has conducted a Phase I ESA of the Project Area, approximately 719 acres of Federal land proposed for exchange in the Blackrock Land Exchange with BLM, near Inkom and Pocatello, Idaho. Simplot and BLM are requesting a Phase I ESA of the aforementioned properties for a potential exchange for non-Federal lands.

The Phase I ESA was performed in accordance with the scope and limitations of ASTM Practice E 1527-13 and BLM Manual Handbook H-2000-02. Any exceptions to, or deletions from, this practice are described previously in this report. Included in this Phase I ESA are a summary of the site reconnaissance conducted on June 11, 2019, the review of the environmental database search report, historical data sources, and other records, and interviews with available personnel knowledgeable about the Project Area.

General findings of this assessment include the following:

- The Project Area is Federal land proposed for exchange in the Blackrock Land Exchange project, in Bannock and Power counties near Pocatello and Inkom, Idaho. The land around the Project Area consists of a mix of industrial, residential, public, and tribal uses. Fort Hall Reservation belonging to the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes dominates the area west of the Project Area. Immediately north of much of the Project Area is the Eastern Michaud Flats (EMF) site. The EMF site is a CERCLA regulated Superfund site comprised of Simplot's Don Plant facility and the previous FMC phosphorus plant.
- Review of government records and historical sources identified the Project Area as part of the EMF Superfund site, characterized as the Offplant OU. Elevated levels of some metals and inorganics have been identified in surface soils. Elevated fluoride has been identified in vegetation. Superfund risk assessment identified no human health risk and marginal ecological risk due to fluoride in vegetation. No remedial action has been proposed by EPA for the Project Area.
- The Project Area at latitude/longitude 42.877/-112.521 is identified as the Pocatello Moving Target Range in the FUDs database (program ID: F101D0119). The same location is also listed in the UXO database. The FUDs are properties were (are) Federal lands that were used by the DOD. The FUDs database was established in 1986 for assessment, and if

cleanup was deemed necessary, it was led by the Corps. UXOinfo.com site list the site as a FUDS site but indicates that the history as “no data available.” HDR obtained records from the Corps regarding the Pocatello Moving Target Range (Appendix E). The range was used by the War Department in 1943 and 1944 as a moving target range over a 4,494 acre area (the exact locations remains uncertain but it included current day BLM managed land in the Pocatello area, and likely included the Project Area). Inspections were conducted in 1991, no hazards were identified. The Corps concluded, “since no hazardous or toxic waste was discovered, this site is recommended for no further action.”

- In 2013, Simplot had a release of gypsum from a diked area and some gypsum entered onto BLM land near the southern end of the gypstack. Simplot reported the release and IDEQ oversaw the cleanup of the material. IDEQ considers the release mitigated.

10.0 Opinion and ASTM Statement

HDR has reviewed the stated data sources, which are part of the ASTM E 1527-13 assessment protocol. Based upon the review of the data, HDR has developed the following professional opinion and statement:

HDR has performed a Phase I ESA in conformance with the scope and limitations of ASTM Practice E 1527.13 and BLM Manual Handbook H-2000-02 for the Project Area. Any exceptions to, or deletions from, this practice are described in Section 11.0 of this report. This assessment has revealed no evidence of RECs in connection with the property, except for the following:

- The Project Area is located within the Offplant OU of the EMF Superfund site. The ROD identifies the measures to be taken by Simplot and FMC to address site impacts, including the Offplant OU. No remedial action has taken place in the past, nor has been proposed for the Federal lands, including the Project Area. This portion of the Project Area is considered a CREC.
- The area around latitude/longitude 42.877/-112.521 is listed in the FUDs database and is not considered a REC based on information provided by the Corps (see Appendix E).
- The release of gypsum form a diked are onto the Project Area has been mitigated and is not considered a REC.

11.0 Deviations

The ASTM E 1527-13 standards require a listing of “data gaps,” including data failure, encountered during the investigative process that may affect the validity of the conclusions drawn by the environmental professional. The ASTM E 1527-13: 12.7 standard also requires that the environmental professional estimate the relative importance of the data gaps. Generally, gaps in available data are related to the availability of historical data sources for specific sites of concern. The environmental professional uses multiple historical data sources as a method to provide coverage for data gaps. Historical information is collected on a recurring basis, and the passage of time between data sets may or may not constitute a significant gap in data coverage.

For this project, the following items may constitute a data gap or deviation from standard ASTM E 1527-13:

- Absence of Sanborn fire insurance maps
- Absence of city directory information

The inability to obtain and review the Sanborn fire insurance maps and city directories do not present significant data gaps, because of the presence of other supporting historical information. As described in Section 10, the FUDs database remains a data gap until additional information is obtained on this listing.

12.0 References

Anderson, Bryce (BLM). 2019. Personal communication with HDR. June 11, 2019.

ASTM Practice E 1527-13. 2013. Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process.

BLM [United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management]. 2012. H-2000-02 Environmental Site Assessments for Disposal of Real Property (PUBLIC). August 12, 21, 2012.

EDR Aerial Photo Decade Package. *Public Lands Simplot, Pocatello, ID 83204*. Inquiry 5665495.6. May 31, 2019.

EDR Historical Topographic Map. *Public Lands Simplot, Pocatello, ID 83204*. Inquiry 5665495.5. May 30, 2019.

EDR Area/Corridor Report. *Public Lands Simplot, Pocatello, ID 83204*. Inquiry 5665495.7s. May 31, 2019.

HDR Engineering, Inc. (HDR). 2019. *Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, Blackrock Land Exchange: Pre-acquisition of Non-Federal Land*.

13.0 Recommendations

Recommendations included in this report were developed through the investigative procedures described in the Scope of Services, Significant Assumptions, and Limitations sections of this report (see Section 1.2). These findings should be reviewed within the context of the limitations provided in the Limitations section.

Recommendation 1

This assessment has revealed no evidence of hazardous substances, petroleum products, or recognized environmental conditions and/or CERCLA 120(h) concerns on this real property. No further inquiry is needed for purposes of appropriate inquiry; therefore, this real property is suitable for disposal.

Recommendation 2

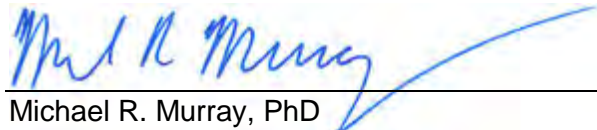
Report users should consider the “shelf life” of Phase I documents in determining risk. ASTM E 1527-13: 4.6 states that a conforming “Phase I” report is valid for a period of 180 days, and may be

updated during the 180 days to 1-year timeframe. The report is valid for use in any of the CERCLA defenses ONLY if it is updated within this time frame. If greater than one year passes from the final report date, the Phase I effort would need to be repeated to remain in compliance with ASTM and the "All Appropriate Inquiry" protection.

14.0 Approvals

We declare that, to the best of our professional knowledge and belief, we meet the definition of environmental professional as defined in Section 312.10 of 40 Code of Federal Regulations [C.F.R.] Part 312.

We have the specific qualifications based on education, training, and experience to assess a property of the nature, history, and setting of the project area. We have developed and performed the all appropriate inquires in conformance with standards and practices set forth in 40 CFR Part 312.



Michael R. Murray, PhD
Vice President/Project Manager

15.0 Qualifications of Environmental Professionals

This Phase I ESA was performed by the following HDR personnel:

Mr. Michael R. Murray, Ph.D., HDR's qualified environmental professional, as defined by ASTM Practice E 1527-13, has 28 years of experience in ESAs, soil and groundwater investigations and remediation, wastewater/biosolids land application, wetland delineation and mitigation, statistical analysis and design, mine site closures, hazardous materials management, biological assessments, database management, research, project management, and teaching. Dr. Murray's responsibilities have included technical lead, project planning, field supervision, schedule and cost control, public relations, and expert witness support. He has conducted over 100 ESAs.

Appendix A – Governmental Database Search



Public Lands Simplot

Public Lands Simplot

Pocatello, ID 83204

Inquiry Number: 5665495.7s

May 31, 2019

EDR Area / Corridor Report



6 Armstrong Road, 4th floor
Shelton, CT 06484
Toll Free: 800.352.0050
www.edrnet.com

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Map Findings Summary	3
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Map Findings	25
Orphan Summary	OR-1
Government Records Searched/Data Currency Tracking	GR-1

Thank you for your business.
 Please contact EDR at 1-800-352-0050
 with any questions or comments.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A search of available environmental records was conducted by Environmental Data Resources, Inc (EDR). The report was designed to assist parties seeking to meet the search requirements of EPA's Standards and Practices for All Appropriate Inquiries (40 CFR Part 312), the ASTM Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments (E 1527-13), the ASTM Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments for Forestland or Rural Property (E 2247-16), the ASTM Standard Practice for Limited Environmental Due Diligence: Transaction Screen Process (E 1528-14) or custom requirements developed for the evaluation of environmental risk associated with a parcel of real estate.

SUBJECT PROPERTY INFORMATION

ADDRESS

PUBLIC LANDS SIMPLOT
POCATELLO, ID 83204

TARGET PROPERTY SEARCH RESULTS

The Target Property was identified in the following databases.

Page Numbers and Map Identifications refer to the EDR Area/Corridor Report where detailed data on individual sites can be reviewed.

Sites listed in ***bold italics*** are in multiple databases.

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Local Lists of Hazardous waste / Contaminated Sites

ALLSITES: Remediation Database

A review of the ALLSITES list, as provided by EDR, and dated 03/05/2019 has revealed that there is 1 ALLSITES site within the requested target property.

<u>Site</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Map ID / Focus Map(s)</u>	<u>Page</u>
POCATELLO MOV TARGET Facility Id: 2012BAZ345		A1 / 8	24

Other Ascertainable Records

UXO: Unexploded Ordnance Sites

A review of the UXO list, as provided by EDR, and dated 12/31/2017 has revealed that there is 1 UXO site within the requested target property.

<u>Site</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Map ID / Focus Map(s)</u>	<u>Page</u>
ASR		A2 / 8	24

SURROUNDING SITES: SEARCH RESULTS

Surrounding sites were identified in the following databases.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Page Numbers and Map Identifications refer to the EDR Area/Corridor Report where detailed data on individual sites can be reviewed.

Sites listed in ***bold italics*** are in multiple databases.

Unmappable (orphan) sites are not considered in the foregoing analysis.

STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Federal NPL site list

NPL: National Priority List

A review of the NPL list, as provided by EDR, and dated 04/11/2019 has revealed that there is 1 NPL site within approximately 1 mile of the requested target property.

<u>Site</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Direction / Distance</u>	<u>Map ID / Focus Map(s)</u>	<u>Page</u>
<i>EASTERN MICHAUD FLAT</i> Cerclis ID:: 1001308 EPA Id: IDD984666610	<i>HWY 30, 3 MI W OF CI</i>	<i>W 1/4 - 1/2 (0.354 mi.)</i>	<i>5 / 2</i>	<i>30</i>

Federal CERCLIS list

SEMS: Superfund Enterprise Management System

A review of the SEMS list, as provided by EDR, and dated 04/11/2019 has revealed that there is 1 SEMS site within approximately 0.5 miles of the requested target property.

<u>Site</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Direction / Distance</u>	<u>Map ID / Focus Map(s)</u>	<u>Page</u>
<i>EASTERN MICHAUD FLAT</i> Site ID: 1001308 EPA Id: IDD984666610	<i>HWY 30, 3 MI W OF CI</i>	<i>W 1/4 - 1/2 (0.354 mi.)</i>	<i>5 / 2</i>	<i>30</i>

Federal institutional controls / engineering controls registries

US ENG CONTROLS: Engineering Controls Sites List

A review of the US ENG CONTROLS list, as provided by EDR, and dated 01/31/2019 has revealed that there is 1 US ENG CONTROLS site within approximately 0.5 miles of the requested target property.

<u>Site</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Direction / Distance</u>	<u>Map ID / Focus Map(s)</u>	<u>Page</u>
<i>EASTERN MICHAUD FLAT</i> EPA ID:: IDD984666610 EPA ID:: IDD984666610	<i>HWY 30, 3 MI W OF CI</i>	<i>W 1/4 - 1/2 (0.354 mi.)</i>	<i>5 / 2</i>	<i>30</i>

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

US INST CONTROL: Sites with Institutional Controls

A review of the US INST CONTROL list, as provided by EDR, and dated 01/31/2019 has revealed that there is 1 US INST CONTROL site within approximately 0.5 miles of the requested target property.

<u>Site</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Direction / Distance</u>	<u>Map ID / Focus Map(s)</u>	<u>Page</u>
EASTERN MICHAUD FLAT EPA ID:: IDD984666610	HWY 30, 3 MI W OF CI	W 1/4 - 1/2 (0.354 mi.)	5 / 2	30

State and tribal leaking storage tank lists

LUST: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Sites

A review of the LUST list, as provided by EDR, and dated 04/02/2019 has revealed that there are 2 LUST sites within approximately 0.5 miles of the requested target property.

<u>Site</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Direction / Distance</u>	<u>Map ID / Focus Map(s)</u>	<u>Page</u>
JACK B PARSON COMPAN Cleanup Date: 06/30/1992 Status: Confirmed Release Facility Id: 5-030017	10200 BATISTE RD	ENE 1/4 - 1/2 (0.349 mi.)	4 / 3	25
STINKER #63 Cleanup Date: 01/02/2009 Status: Site Cleanup Completed Facility Id: 5-030028	14367 W HWY 30	E 1/4 - 1/2 (0.384 mi.)	7 / 3	77

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Local Lists of Hazardous waste / Contaminated Sites

ALLSITES: Remediation Database

A review of the ALLSITES list, as provided by EDR, and dated 03/05/2019 has revealed that there are 5 ALLSITES sites within approximately 0.5 miles of the requested target property.

<u>Site</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Direction / Distance</u>	<u>Map ID / Focus Map(s)</u>	<u>Page</u>
JACK B PARSON COMPAN Facility Id: 2011BAZ3378	10200 BATISTE RD	ENE 1/4 - 1/2 (0.349 mi.)	4 / 3	25
PATTON & LINTON Facility Id: 2011BAZ5036	14360 W HWY 30	E 1/4 - 1/2 (0.378 mi.)	6 / 3	77
STINKER #63 Facility Id: 2011BAZ6231	14367 W HWY 30	E 1/4 - 1/2 (0.384 mi.)	7 / 3	77
CUMMINS INTERMOUNTAIN Facility Id: 2011BAZ1629	14299 HWY 30 W	E 1/4 - 1/2 (0.444 mi.)	8 / 3	78
AMERICAN PAINTING & CO Facility Id: 2011BAZ301	14251 W HWY 30	E 1/4 - 1/2 (0.471 mi.)	9 / 3	78

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Other Ascertainable Records

ROD: Records Of Decision

A review of the ROD list, as provided by EDR, and dated 04/11/2019 has revealed that there is 1 ROD site within approximately 1 mile of the requested target property.

<u>Site</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Direction / Distance</u>	<u>Map ID / Focus Map(s)</u>	<u>Page</u>
<i>EASTERN MICHAUD FLAT</i> EPA ID:: IDD984666610	<i>HWY 30, 3 MI W OF CI</i>	<i>W 1/4 - 1/2 (0.354 mi.)</i>	<i>5 / 2</i>	<i>30</i>

INDIAN RESERV: Indian Reservations

A review of the INDIAN RESERV list, as provided by EDR, and dated 12/31/2014 has revealed that there is 1 INDIAN RESERV site within approximately 1 mile of the requested target property.

<u>Site</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Direction / Distance</u>	<u>Map ID / Focus Map(s)</u>	<u>Page</u>
FORT HALL RESERVATIO		W 0 - 1/8 (0.002 mi.)	Region / 2,1,4,5,7,8	24

US MINES: Mines Master Index File

A review of the US MINES list, as provided by EDR, has revealed that there is 1 US MINES site within approximately 0.25 miles of the requested target property.

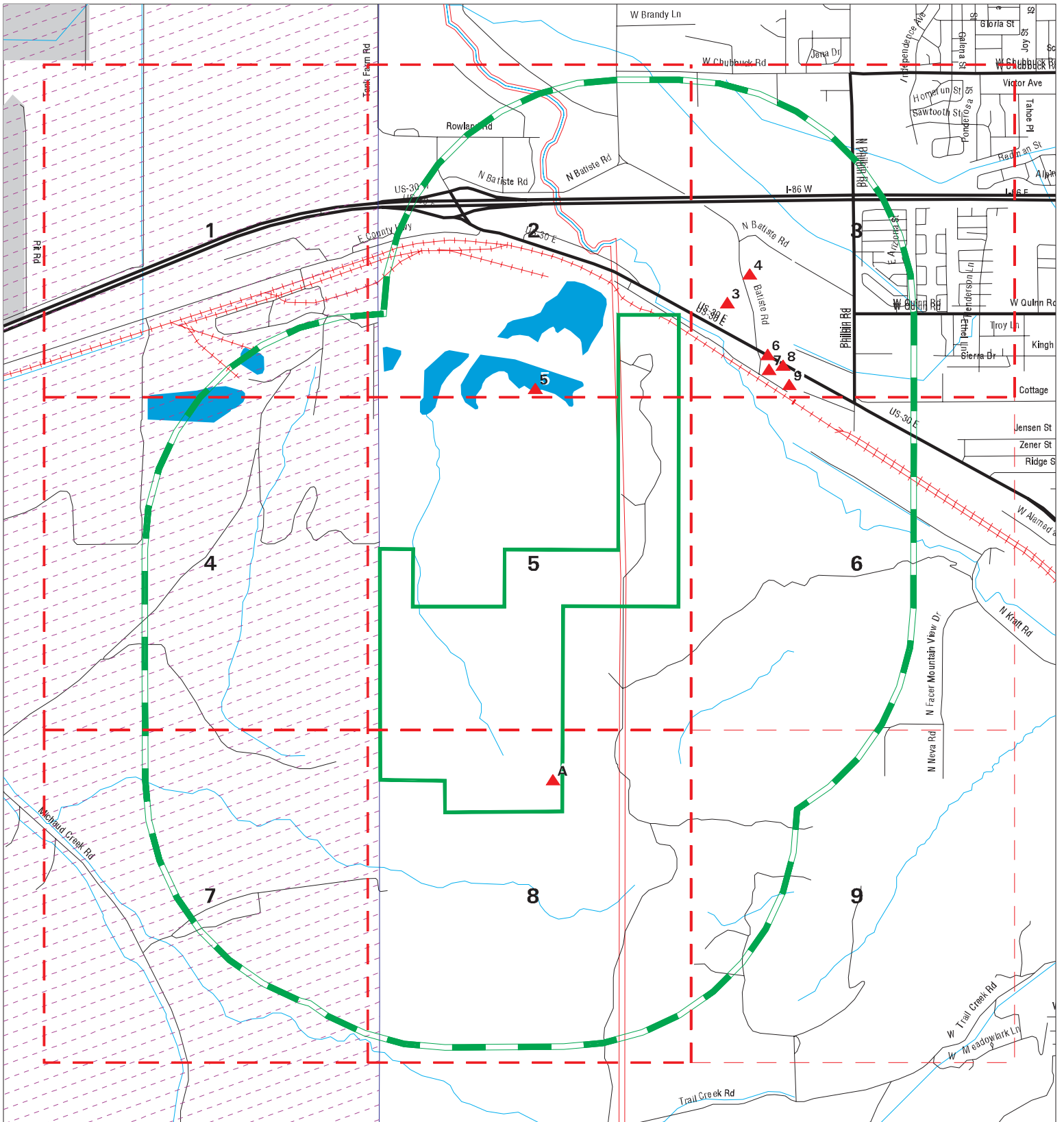
<u>Site</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Direction / Distance</u>	<u>Map ID / Focus Map(s)</u>	<u>Page</u>
HUNZIKER SAND & GRAV Database: US MINES, Date of Government Version: 11/27/2018 Mine ID:: 1000325		ENE 1/8 - 1/4 (0.213 mi.)	3 / 3	24

MAPPED SITES SUMMARY

Target Property:
PUBLIC LANDS SIMPLOT
POCATELLO, ID 83204

MAP ID / FOCUS MAP	SITE NAME	ADDRESS	DATABASE ACRONYMS	DIST (ft. & mi.) DIRECTION
Reg / Multiple	FORT HALL RESERVATIO		INDIAN RESERV	13 0.002 West
A1 / 8	POCATELLO MOV TARGET		ALLSITES	TP
A2 / 8	ASR		UXO	TP
3 / 3	HUNZIKER SAND & GRAV		US MINES	1126 0.213 ENE
4 / 3	JACK B PARSON COMPAN	10200 BATISTE RD	RCRA-CESQG, LUST, UST, ALLSITES, FINDS, ...	1842 0.349 ENE
5 / 2	EASTERN MICHAUD FLAT	HWY 30, 3 MI W OF CI	NPL, SEMS, US ENG CONTROLS, US INST CONT...	1868 0.354 West
6 / 3	PATTON & LINTON	14360 W HWY 30	UST, ALLSITES	1998 0.378 East
7 / 3	STINKER #63	14367 W HWY 30	LUST, UST, ALLSITES, Financial Assurance	2026 0.384 East
8 / 3	CUMMINS INTERMOUNTAI	14299 HWY 30 W	ALLSITES	2342 0.444 East
9 / 3	AMERICAN PAINTING &	14251 W HWY 30	ALLSITES	2486 0.471 East

Key Map - 5665495.7s



- ▲ Sites
- ▬ Target Property
- ▬ Search Buffer
- ▬ Focus Map - No Sites
- ▬ Focus Map - Sites
- National Priority List Sites
- Dept. Defense Sites
- Indian Reservations BIA



<p>SITE NAME: Public Lands Simplot ADDRESS: Public Lands Simplot CITY/STATE: Pocatello ID ZIP: 83204</p>	<p>CLIENT: HDR CONTACT: Michael Murray INQUIRY #: 5665495.7s DATE: 05/31/19 9:01 AM</p>
---	--

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
<u>STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS</u>								
<i>Federal NPL site list</i>								
NPL	1.000		0	0	1	0	NR	1
Proposed NPL	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
NPL LIENS	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
<i>Federal Delisted NPL site list</i>								
Delisted NPL	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
<i>Federal CERCLIS list</i>								
FEDERAL FACILITY	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
SEMS	0.500		0	0	1	NR	NR	1
<i>Federal CERCLIS NFRAP site list</i>								
SEMS-ARCHIVE	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
<i>Federal RCRA CORRACTS facilities list</i>								
CORRACTS	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
<i>Federal RCRA non-CORRACTS TSD facilities list</i>								
RCRA-TSDF	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
<i>Federal RCRA generators list</i>								
RCRA-LQG	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
RCRA-SQG	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
RCRA-CESQG	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
<i>Federal institutional controls / engineering controls registries</i>								
LUCIS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
US ENG CONTROLS	0.500		0	0	1	NR	NR	1
US INST CONTROL	0.500		0	0	1	NR	NR	1
<i>Federal ERNS list</i>								
ERNS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
<i>State- and tribal - equivalent CERCLIS</i>								
SHWS	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>State and tribal landfill and/or solid waste disposal site lists</i>								
SWF/LF	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
<i>State and tribal leaking storage tank lists</i>								
LAST	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
LUST	0.500		0	0	2	NR	NR	2
INDIAN LUST	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
<i>State and tribal registered storage tank lists</i>								
FEMA UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
INDIAN UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
State and tribal institutional control / engineering control registries								
INST CONTROL	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
State and tribal voluntary cleanup sites								
VCP	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
INDIAN VCP	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
State and tribal Brownfields sites								
BROWNFIELDS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS								
Local Brownfield lists								
US BROWNFIELDS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Local Lists of Landfill / Solid Waste Disposal Sites								
HIST LF	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
SWTIRE	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
INDIAN ODI	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
ODI	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
DEBRIS REGION 9	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
IHS OPEN DUMPS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Local Lists of Hazardous waste / Contaminated Sites								
US HIST CDL	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
ALLSITES	0.500	1	0	0	5	NR	NR	6
CDL	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
US CDL	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Local Land Records								
LIENS 2	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Records of Emergency Release Reports								
HMIRS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
SPILLS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
SPILLS 90	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Other Ascertainable Records								
RCRA NonGen / NLR	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
FUDS	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
DOD	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
SCRD DRYCLEANERS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
US FIN ASSUR	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
EPA WATCH LIST	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

<u>Database</u>	<u>Search Distance (Miles)</u>	<u>Target Property</u>	<u>< 1/8</u>	<u>1/8 - 1/4</u>	<u>1/4 - 1/2</u>	<u>1/2 - 1</u>	<u>> 1</u>	<u>Total Plotted</u>
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NOTES:

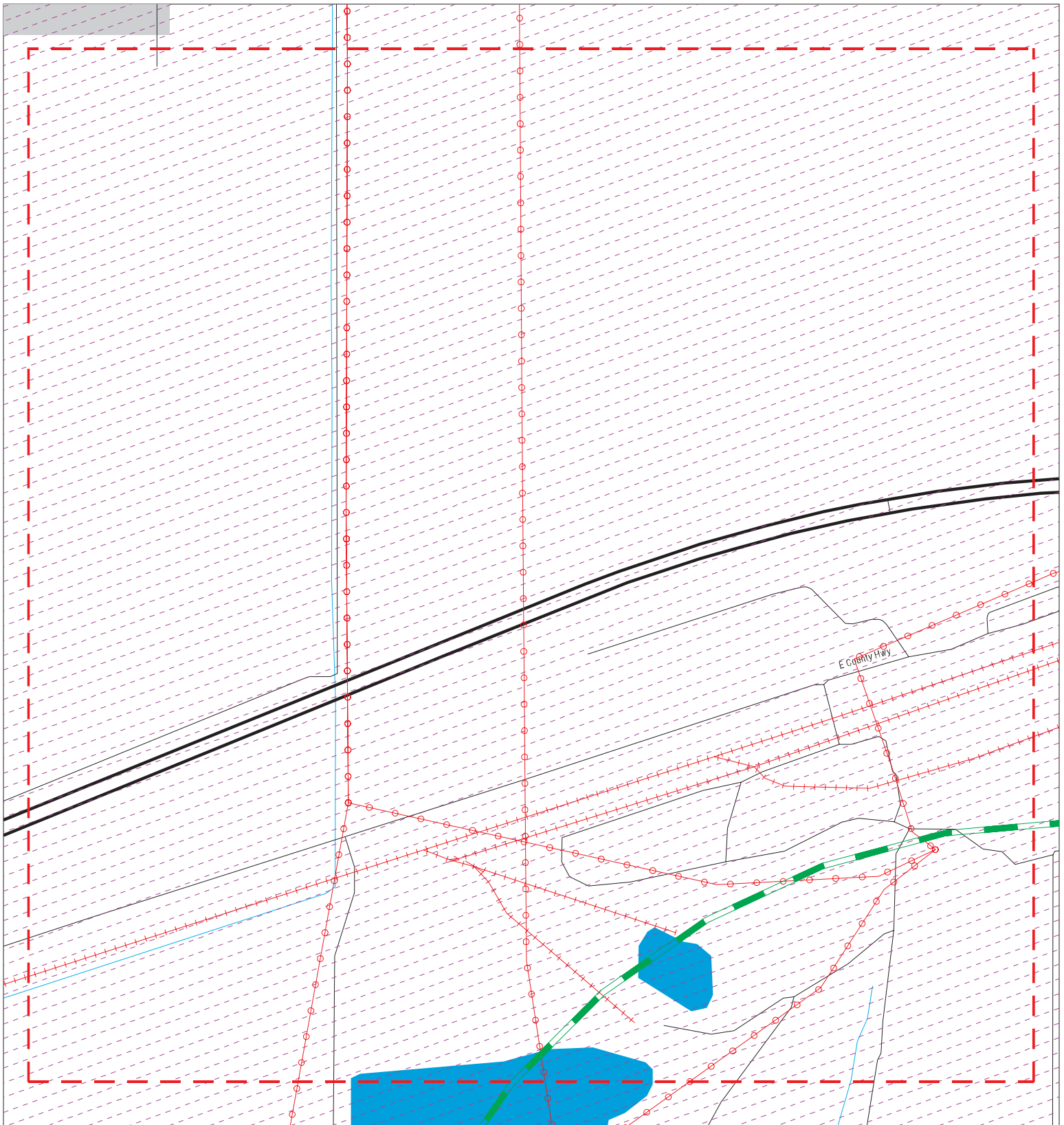
TP = Target Property

NR = Not Requested at this Search Distance

Sites may be listed in more than one database

N/A = This State does not maintain a SHWS list. See the Federal CERCLIS list.

Focus Map - 1 - 5665495.7s



- | | | |
|---|--|---|
|  Sites |  Focus Map - Sites |  Indian Reservations BIA |
|  Target Property |  Power Line | |
|  Search Buffer |  National Priority List Sites | |
|  Focus Map - No Sites |  Dept. Defense Sites | |



SITE NAME: Public Lands Simplot
 ADDRESS: Public Lands Simplot
 CITY/STATE: Pocatello ID
 ZIP: 83204

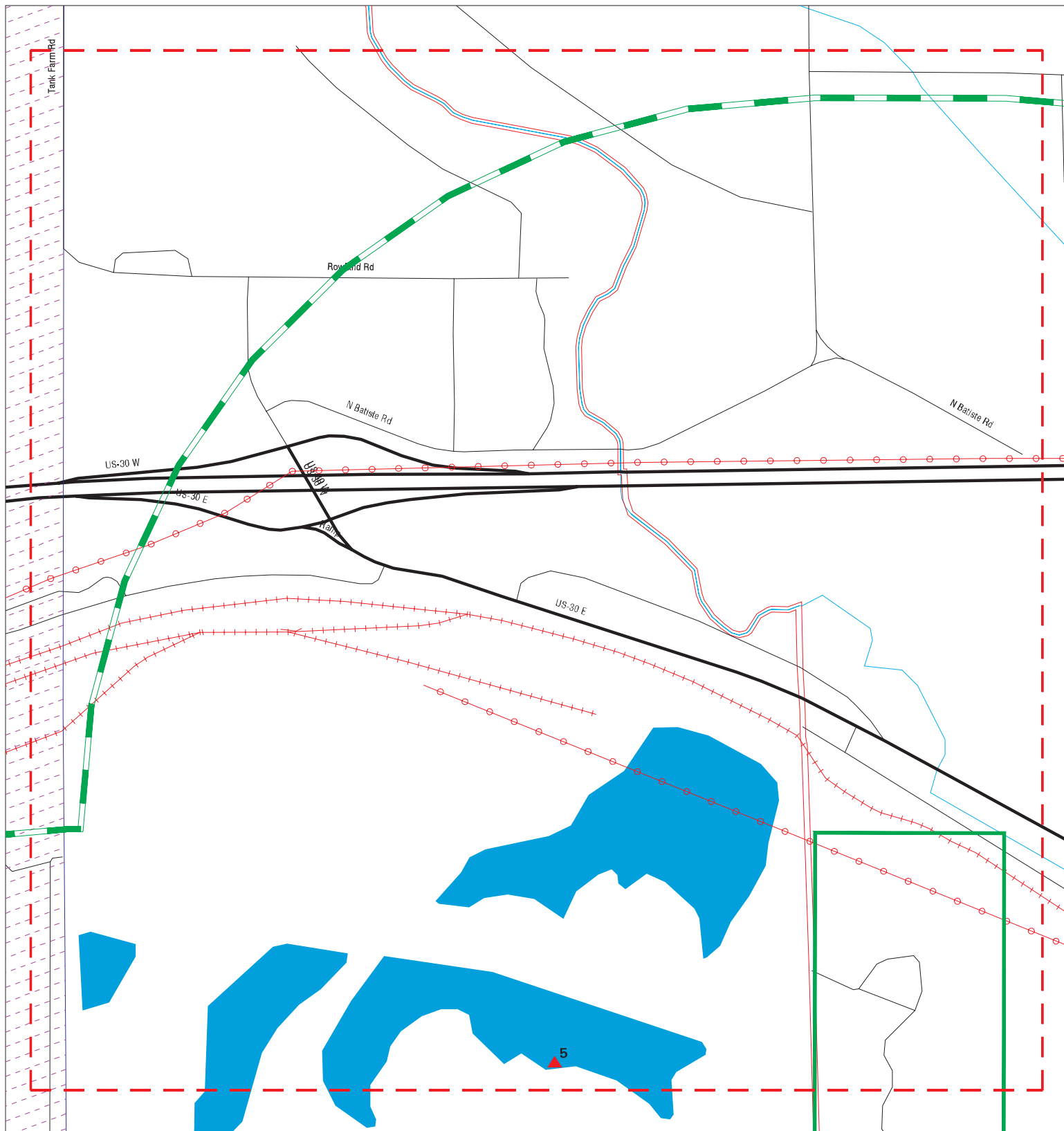
CLIENT: HDR
 CONTACT: Michael Murray
 INQUIRY #: 5665495.7s
 DATE: 05/31/19

MAPPED SITES SUMMARY - FOCUS MAP 1

Target Property:
PUBLIC LANDS SIMPLOT
POCATELLO, ID 83204

MAP ID / FOCUS MAP	SITE NAME	ADDRESS	DATABASE ACRONYMS	DIST (ft. & mi.) DIRECTION
Reg / Multiple	FORT HALL RESERVATIO		INDIAN RESERV	13 0.002 West

Focus Map - 2 - 5665495.7s



- ▲ Sites
- - - Target Property
- - - Search Buffer
- - - Focus Map - No Sites
- - - Focus Map - Sites
- - - Power Line
- National Priority List Sites
- Dept. Defense Sites
- Indian Reservations BIA



SITE NAME: Public Lands Simplot
 ADDRESS: Public Lands Simplot
 CITY/STATE: Pocatello ID
 ZIP: 83204

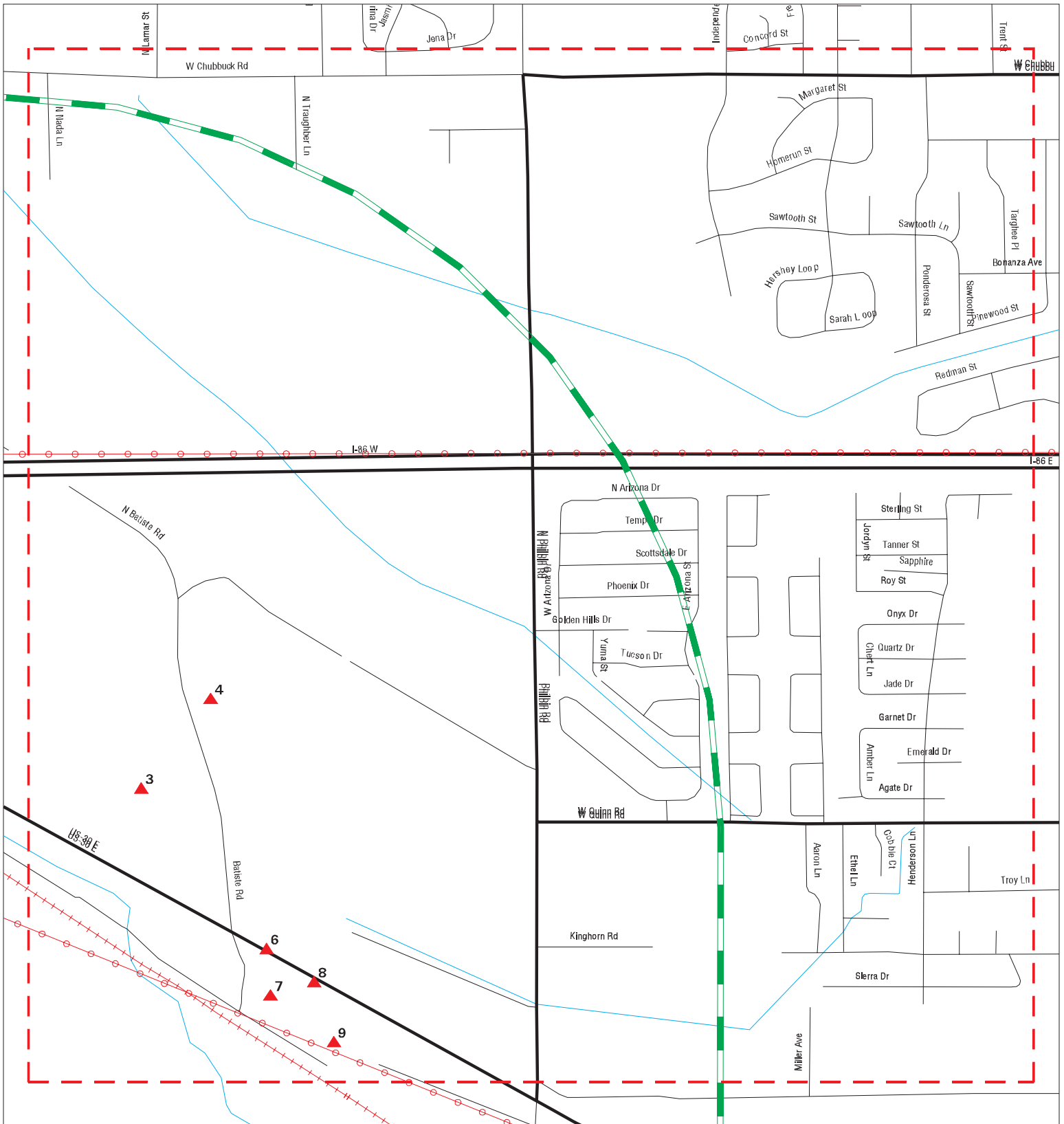
CLIENT: HDR
 CONTACT: Michael Murray
 INQUIRY #: 5665495.7s
 DATE: 05/31/19

MAPPED SITES SUMMARY - FOCUS MAP 2

Target Property:
 PUBLIC LANDS SIMPLOT
 POCA TELLO, ID 83204

MAP ID / FOCUS MAP	SITE NAME	ADDRESS	DATABASE ACRONYMS	DIST (ft. & mi.) DIRECTION
Reg / Multiple	FORT HALL RESERVATIO		INDIAN RESERV	13 0.002 West
5 / 2	EASTERN MICHAUD FLAT	HWY 30, 3 MI W OF CI	NPL, SEMS, US ENG CONTROLS, US INST CONT...	1868 0.354 West

Focus Map - 3 - 5665495.7s



- ▲ Sites
- ▬ Target Property
- ▬ Search Buffer
- ▬ Focus Map - No Sites
- ▬ Focus Map - Sites
- ▬ Power Line
- National Priority List Sites
- Dept. Defense Sites
- Indian Reservations BIA



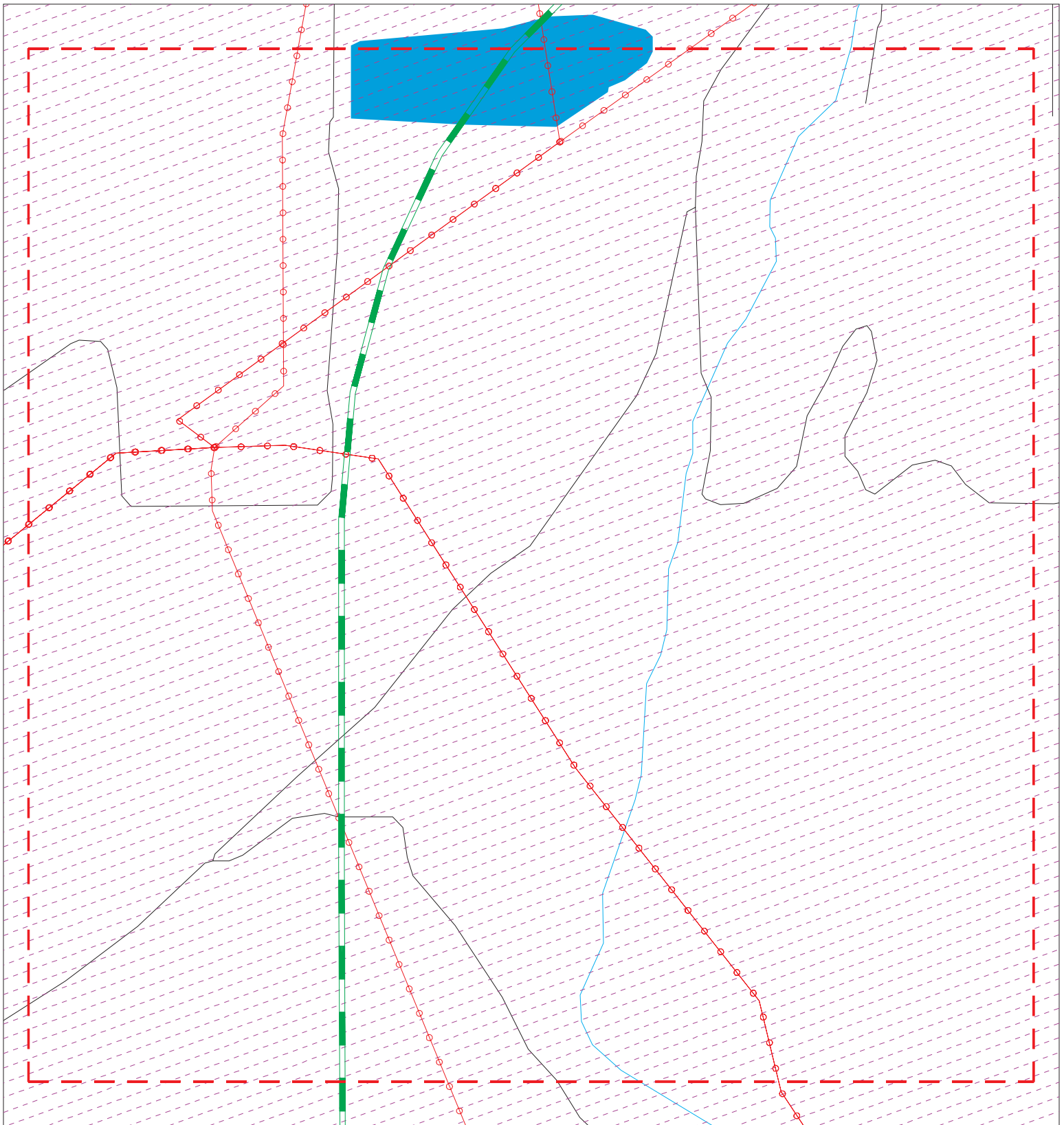
SITE NAME: Public Lands Simplot ADDRESS: Public Lands Simplot CITY/STATE: Pocatello ID ZIP: 83204	CLIENT: HDR CONTACT: Michael Murray INQUIRY #: 5665495.7s DATE: 05/31/19
--	---

MAPPED SITES SUMMARY - FOCUS MAP 3

Target Property:
PUBLIC LANDS SIMPLOT
POCATELLO, ID 83204

MAP ID / FOCUS MAP	SITE NAME	ADDRESS	DATABASE ACRONYMS	DIST (ft. & mi.) DIRECTION
3 / 3	HUNZIKER SAND & GRAV		US MINES	1126 0.213 ENE
4 / 3	JACK B PARSON COMPAN	10200 BATISTE RD	RCRA-CESQG, LUST, UST, ALLSITES, FINDS, ...	1842 0.349 ENE
6 / 3	PATTON & LINTON	14360 W HWY 30	UST, ALLSITES	1998 0.378 East
7 / 3	STINKER #63	14367 W HWY 30	LUST, UST, ALLSITES, Financial Assurance	2026 0.384 East
8 / 3	CUMMINS INTERMOUNTAI	14299 HWY 30 W	ALLSITES	2342 0.444 East
9 / 3	AMERICAN PAINTING &	14251 W HWY 30	ALLSITES	2486 0.471 East

Focus Map - 4 - 5665495.7s



- | | | |
|---|--|---|
|  Sites |  Focus Map - Sites |  Indian Reservations BIA |
|  Target Property |  Power Line | |
|  Search Buffer |  National Priority List Sites | |
|  Focus Map - No Sites |  Dept. Defense Sites | |



SITE NAME: Public Lands Simplot
ADDRESS: Public Lands Simplot
CITY/STATE: Pocatello ID
ZIP: 83204

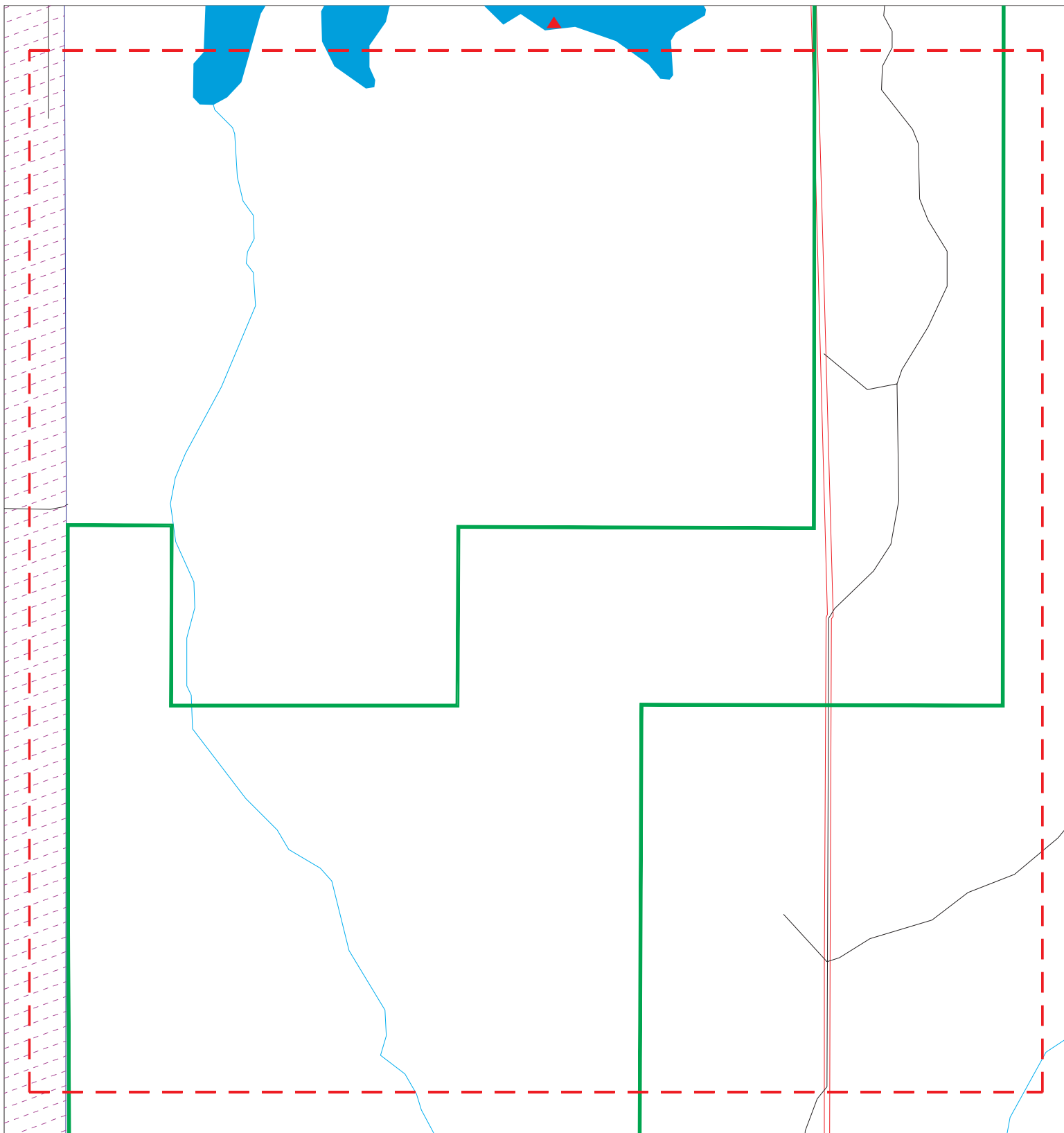
CLIENT: HDR
CONTACT: Michael Murray
INQUIRY #: 5665495.7s
DATE: 05/31/19

MAPPED SITES SUMMARY - FOCUS MAP 4

Target Property:
PUBLIC LANDS SIMPLOT
POCATELLO, ID 83204

MAP ID / FOCUS MAP	SITE NAME	ADDRESS	DATABASE ACRONYMS	DIST (ft. & mi.) DIRECTION
Reg / Multiple	FORT HALL RESERVATIO		INDIAN RESERV	13 0.002 West

Focus Map - 5 - 5665495.7s



- ▲ Sites
- / / Focus Map - Sites
- Indian Reservations BIA
- ▬ Target Property
- — — Power Line
- ▬ Search Buffer
- National Priority List Sites
- / / Focus Map - No Sites
- Dept. Defense Sites



SITE NAME: Public Lands Simplot
ADDRESS: Public Lands Simplot
CITY/STATE: Pocatello ID
ZIP: 83204

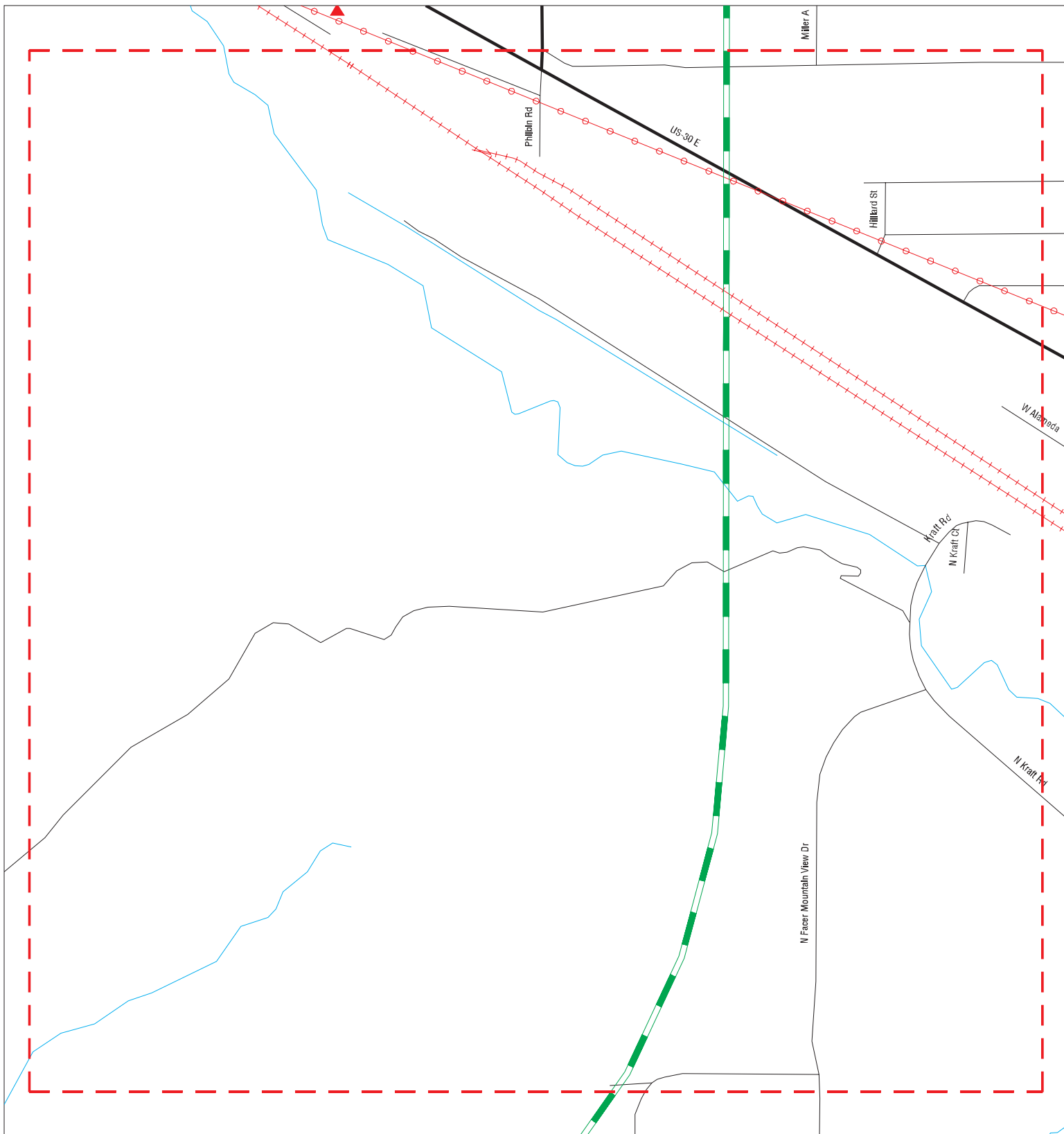
CLIENT: HDR
CONTACT: Michael Murray
INQUIRY #: 5665495.7s
DATE: 05/31/19

MAPPED SITES SUMMARY - FOCUS MAP 5

Target Property:
PUBLIC LANDS SIMPLOT
POCATELLO, ID 83204

MAP ID / FOCUS MAP	SITE NAME	ADDRESS	DATABASE ACRONYMS	DIST (ft. & mi.) DIRECTION
Reg / Multiple	FORT HALL RESERVATIO		INDIAN RESERV	13 0.002 West

Focus Map - 6 - 5665495.7s



- ▲ Sites
- / / Focus Map - Sites
- Indian Reservations BIA
- / / Target Property
- / / Power Line
- National Priority List Sites
- / / Search Buffer
- Dept. Defense Sites
- / / Focus Map - No Sites
- Dept. Defense Sites



SITE NAME: Public Lands Simplot
ADDRESS: Public Lands Simplot
CITY/STATE: Pocatello ID
ZIP: 83204

CLIENT: HDR
CONTACT: Michael Murray
INQUIRY #: 5665495.7s
DATE: 05/31/19

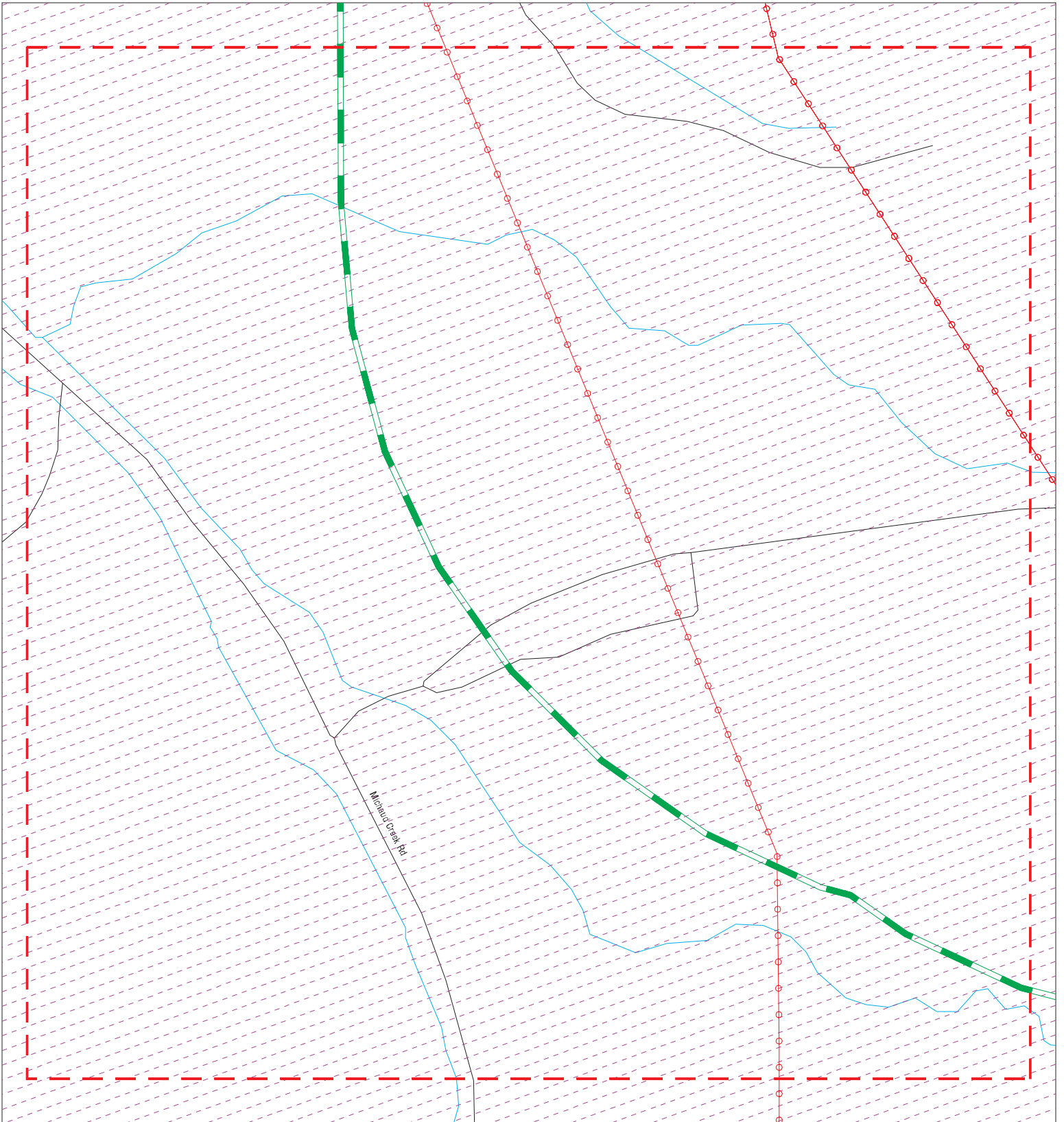
MAPPED SITES SUMMARY - FOCUS MAP 6

Target Property:
PUBLIC LANDS SIMPLOT
POCATELLO, ID 83204

MAP ID / FOCUS MAP	SITE NAME	ADDRESS	DATABASE ACRONYMS	DIST (ft. & mi.) DIRECTION
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NO MAPPED SITES FOUND

Focus Map - 7 - 5665495.7s



- ▲ Sites
- ↗ Target Property
- ↗ Search Buffer
- ↗ Focus Map - No Sites
- ↗ Focus Map - Sites
- ⚡ Power Line
- National Priority List Sites
- Dept. Defense Sites
- Indian Reservations BIA



SITE NAME: Public Lands Simplot
ADDRESS: Public Lands Simplot
CITY/STATE: Pocatello ID
ZIP: 83204

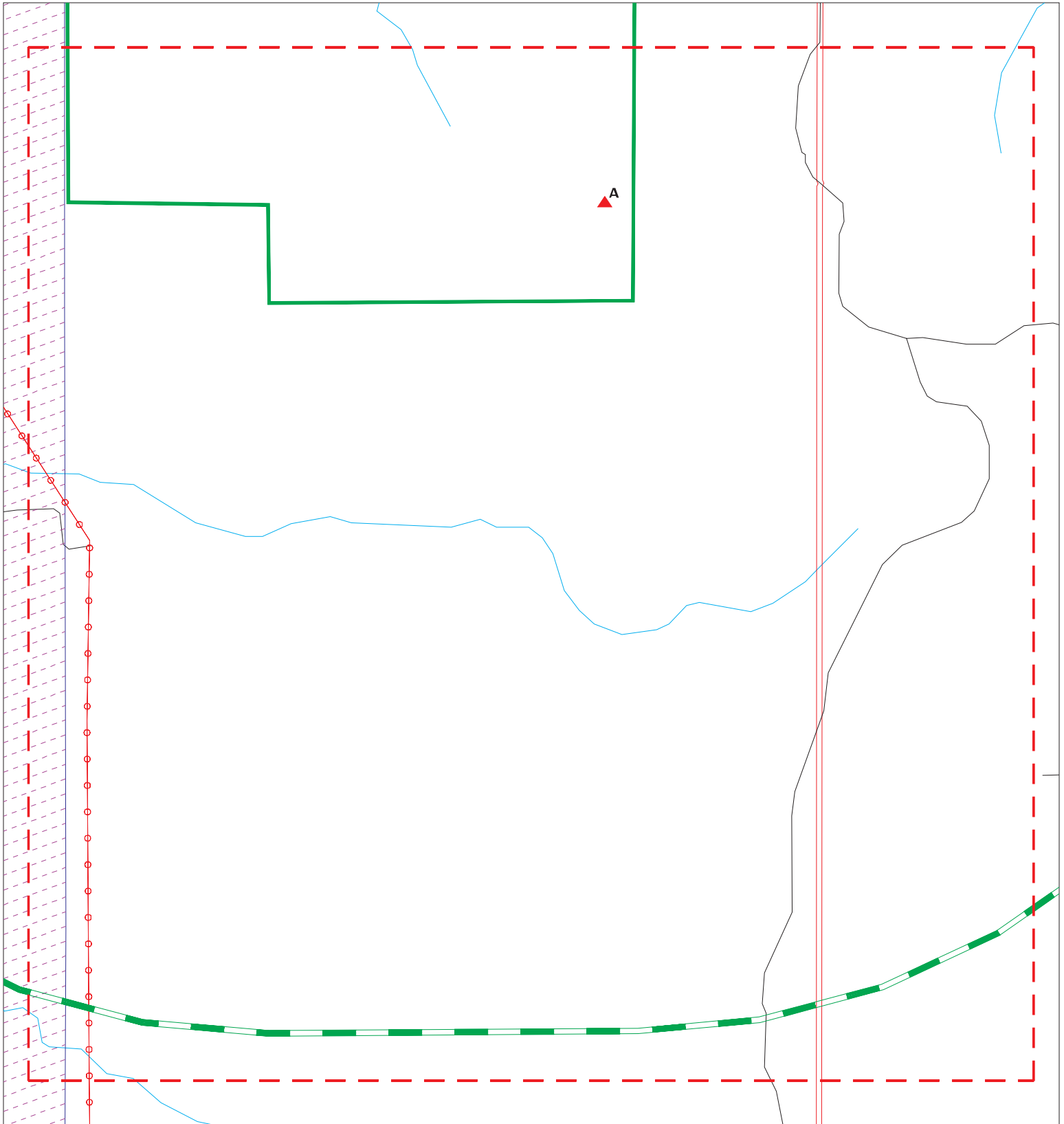
CLIENT: HDR
CONTACT: Michael Murray
INQUIRY #: 5665495.7s
DATE: 05/31/19










MAPPED SITES SUMMARY - FOCUS MAP 7

Target Property:
PUBLIC LANDS SIMPLOT
POCATELLO, ID 83204

MAP ID / FOCUS MAP	SITE NAME	ADDRESS	DATABASE ACRONYMS	DIST (ft. & mi.) DIRECTION
Reg / Multiple	FORT HALL RESERVATIO		INDIAN RESERV	13 0.002 West

Focus Map - 8 - 5665495.7s



- | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|---|---------------------|---|------------------------------|
|  | Sites |  | Focus Map - Sites |  | Indian Reservations BIA |
|  | Target Property |  | Power Line |  | National Priority List Sites |
|  | Search Buffer |  | Dept. Defense Sites | | |
|  | Focus Map - No Sites | | | | |

0 1/8 1/4 Miles



SITE NAME: Public Lands Simplot
 ADDRESS: Public Lands Simplot
 CITY/STATE: Pocatello ID
 ZIP: 83204

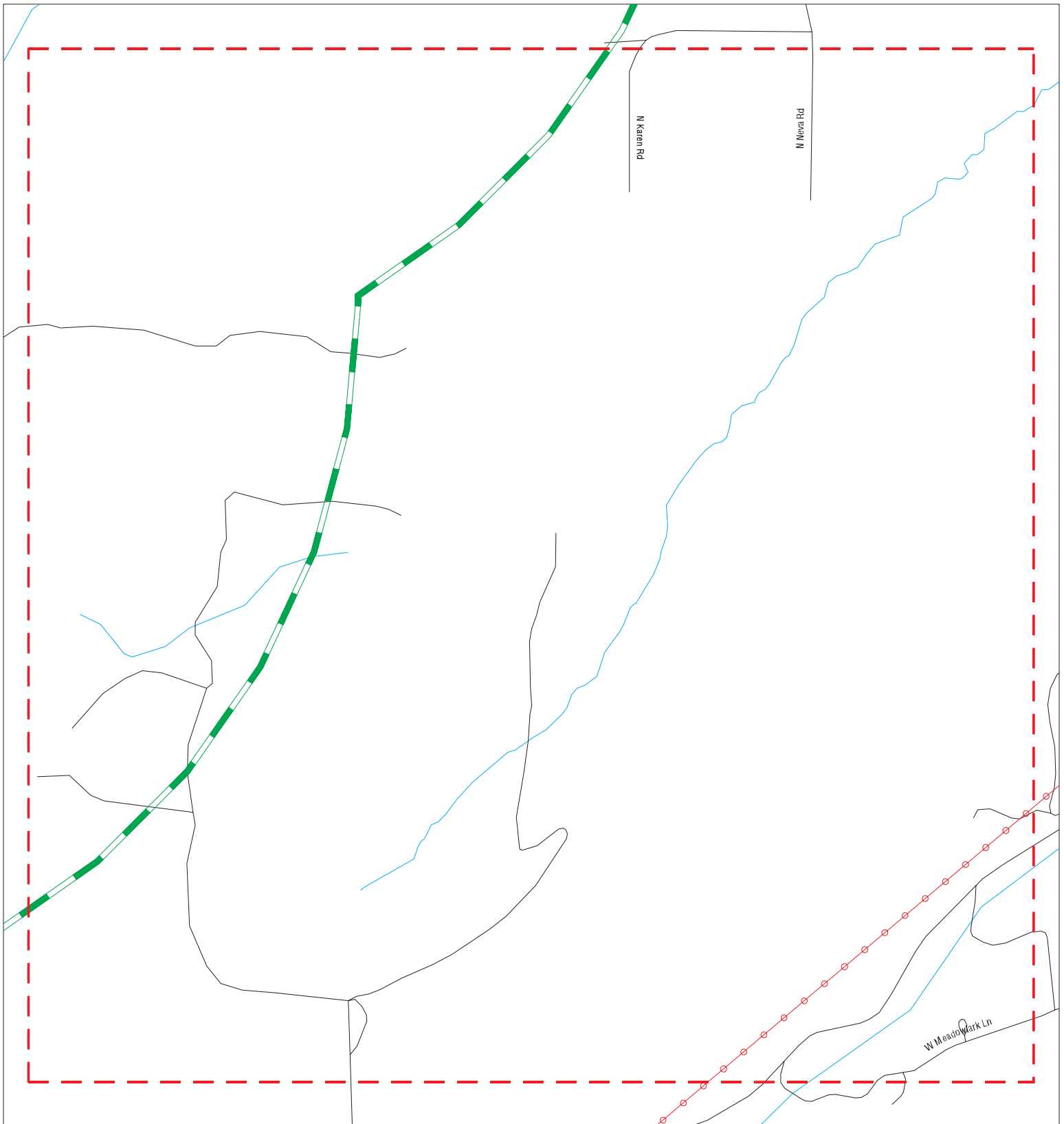
CLIENT: HDR
 CONTACT: Michael Murray
 INQUIRY #: 5665495.7s
 DATE: 05/31/19

MAPPED SITES SUMMARY - FOCUS MAP 8

Target Property:
 PUBLIC LANDS SIMPLOT
 POCA TELLO, ID 83204

MAP ID / FOCUS MAP	SITE NAME	ADDRESS	DATABASE ACRONYMS	DIST (ft. & mi.) DIRECTION
Reg / Multiple	FORT HALL RESERVATIO		INDIAN RESERV	13 0.002 West
A1 / 8	POCA TELLO MOV TARGET		ALLSITES	TP
A2 / 8	ASR		UXO	TP

Focus Map - 9 - 5665495.7s



- ▲ Sites
- ▲ Target Property
- ▲ Search Buffer
- ▲ Focus Map - No Sites
- ▲ Focus Map - Sites
- ▲ Power Line
- ▲ National Priority List Sites
- ▲ Dept. Defense Sites
- ▲ Indian Reservations BIA



SITE NAME: Public Lands Simplot
 ADDRESS: Public Lands Simplot
 CITY/STATE: Pocatello ID
 ZIP: 83204

CLIENT: HDR
 CONTACT: Michael Murray
 INQUIRY #: 5665495.7s
 DATE: 05/31/19

MAPPED SITES SUMMARY - FOCUS MAP 9

Target Property:
PUBLIC LANDS SIMPLOT
POCATELLO, ID 83204

MAP ID / FOCUS MAP	SITE NAME	ADDRESS	DATABASE ACRONYMS	DIST (ft. & mi.) DIRECTION
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NO MAPPED SITES FOUND

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

HUNZIKER SAND & GRAVEL (Continued)

1011139530

Number of Shops: 0
Number of Plants: 0
Latitude Degree: 00
Longitude Degree: 000
Latitude Minute: 00
Latitude Seconds: 00
Longitude Minutes: 00
Longitude Seconds: 00
Number of Pits: 000

4
ENE
1/4-1/2
0.349 mi.
1842 ft.

JACK B PARSON COMPANIES
10200 BATISTE RD
POCATELLO, ID 83205

RCRA-CESQG 1000318048
LUST IDD003815693
UST
ALLSITES
FINDS
ECHO

Actual:
4426 ft.
Focus Map:
3

RCRA-CESQG:

Date form received by agency: 02/09/2018
Facility name: JACK B PARSON COMPANIES
Facility address: 10200 BATISTE RD
POCATELLO, ID 83205
EPA ID: IDD003815693
Mailing address: S 1900 W
OGDEN, UT 84401
Contact: JOHN WILKES
Contact address: S 1900 W
OGDEN, UT 84401
Contact country: US
Contact telephone: 208-232-5796
Contact email: JWILKES@JBPARSON.COM
EPA Region: 10
Land type: Private
Classification: Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator
Description: Handler: generates 100 kg or less of hazardous waste per calendar month, and accumulates 1000 kg or less of hazardous waste at any time; or generates 1 kg or less of acutely hazardous waste per calendar month, and accumulates at any time: 1 kg or less of acutely hazardous waste; or 100 kg or less of any residue or contaminated soil, waste or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, of acutely hazardous waste; or generates 100 kg or less of any residue or contaminated soil, waste or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, of acutely hazardous waste during any calendar month, and accumulates at any time: 1 kg or less of acutely hazardous waste; or 100 kg or less of any residue or contaminated soil, waste or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, of acutely hazardous waste

Owner/Operator Summary:

Owner/operator name: STAKER PARSON COMPANIES
Owner/operator address: PO BOX 3429
OGDEN, UT 84409
Owner/operator country: US
Owner/operator telephone: Not reported
Owner/operator email: Not reported
Owner/operator fax: Not reported

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

JACK B PARSON COMPANIES (Continued)

1000318048

Owner/operator extension: Not reported
Legal status: Private
Owner/Operator Type: Owner
Owner/Op start date: 12/31/1974
Owner/Op end date: Not reported

Owner/operator name: JACK B PARSON COMPANIES
Owner/operator address: Not reported
ID
Owner/operator country: US
Owner/operator telephone: Not reported
Owner/operator email: Not reported
Owner/operator fax: Not reported
Owner/operator extension: Not reported
Legal status: Private
Owner/Operator Type: Operator
Owner/Op start date: 12/31/1974
Owner/Op end date: Not reported

Handler Activities Summary:

U.S. importer of hazardous waste: No
Mixed waste (haz. and radioactive): No
Recycler of hazardous waste: No
Transporter of hazardous waste: No
Treater, storer or disposer of HW: No
Underground injection activity: No
On-site burner exemption: No
Furnace exemption: No
Used oil fuel burner: No
Used oil processor: No
User oil refiner: No
Used oil fuel marketer to burner: No
Used oil Specification marketer: No
Used oil transfer facility: No
Used oil transporter: Yes

. Waste code: D001
. Waste name: IGNITABLE WASTE

. Waste code: D018
. Waste name: BENZENE

. Waste code: D039
. Waste name: TETRACHLOROETHYLENE

. Waste code: D040
. Waste name: TRICHLORETHYLENE

Historical Generators:

Date form received by agency: 04/06/2009
Site name: JACK B PARSON COMPANIES
Classification: Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator

. Waste code: D001
. Waste name: IGNITABLE WASTE

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

JACK B PARSON COMPANIES (Continued)

1000318048

. Waste code: D018
. Waste name: BENZENE

. Waste code: D039
. Waste name: TETRACHLOROETHYLENE

. Waste code: D040
. Waste name: TRICHLORETHYLENE

Date form received by agency: 06/08/1983
Site name: BANNOCK PAVING CO
Classification: Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator

. Waste code: D000
. Waste name: Not Defined

Facility Has Received Notices of Violations:

Regulation violated: Not reported
Area of violation: Used Oil - Generators
Date violation determined: 05/11/2009
Date achieved compliance: 06/05/2009
Violation lead agency: State
Enforcement action: WRITTEN INFORMAL
Enforcement action date: 05/11/2009
Enf. disposition status: Action Satisfied (Case Closed)
Enf. disp. status date: 06/09/2009
Enforcement lead agency: State
Proposed penalty amount: Not reported
Final penalty amount: Not reported
Paid penalty amount: Not reported

Regulation violated: Not reported
Area of violation: LDR - General
Date violation determined: 05/11/2009
Date achieved compliance: 06/05/2009
Violation lead agency: State
Enforcement action: WRITTEN INFORMAL
Enforcement action date: 05/11/2009
Enf. disposition status: Action Satisfied (Case Closed)
Enf. disp. status date: 06/09/2009
Enforcement lead agency: State
Proposed penalty amount: Not reported
Final penalty amount: Not reported
Paid penalty amount: Not reported

Regulation violated: Not reported
Area of violation: Generators - Records/Reporting
Date violation determined: 05/11/2009
Date achieved compliance: 06/05/2009
Violation lead agency: State
Enforcement action: WRITTEN INFORMAL
Enforcement action date: 05/11/2009
Enf. disposition status: Action Satisfied (Case Closed)
Enf. disp. status date: 06/09/2009
Enforcement lead agency: State
Proposed penalty amount: Not reported
Final penalty amount: Not reported

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

JACK B PARSON COMPANIES (Continued)

1000318048

Paid penalty amount: Not reported

Regulation violated: Not reported
Area of violation: Generators - Manifest
Date violation determined: 05/11/2009
Date achieved compliance: 06/05/2009
Violation lead agency: State
Enforcement action: WRITTEN INFORMAL
Enforcement action date: 05/11/2009
Enf. disposition status: Action Satisfied (Case Closed)
Enf. disp. status date: 06/09/2009
Enforcement lead agency: State
Proposed penalty amount: Not reported
Final penalty amount: Not reported
Paid penalty amount: Not reported

Evaluation Action Summary:

Evaluation date: 03/19/2009
Evaluation: COMPLIANCE EVALUATION INSPECTION ON-SITE
Area of violation: Generators - Records/Reporting
Date achieved compliance: 06/05/2009
Evaluation lead agency: State

Evaluation date: 03/19/2009
Evaluation: COMPLIANCE EVALUATION INSPECTION ON-SITE
Area of violation: LDR - General
Date achieved compliance: 06/05/2009
Evaluation lead agency: State

Evaluation date: 03/19/2009
Evaluation: COMPLIANCE EVALUATION INSPECTION ON-SITE
Area of violation: Used Oil - Generators
Date achieved compliance: 06/05/2009
Evaluation lead agency: State

Evaluation date: 03/19/2009
Evaluation: COMPLIANCE EVALUATION INSPECTION ON-SITE
Area of violation: Generators - Manifest
Date achieved compliance: 06/05/2009
Evaluation lead agency: State

LUST:

Facility Id: 5-030017
Status: Confirmed Release
Release Date: 06/30/1992
Cleanup Date: 06/30/1992
Cleanup Method: Not reported
Event ID: 366

UST:

Facility ID: 5-030017
Total Tanks: 1
Tank Status: Closed

ALLSITES:

Facility Id: 2011BAZ3378

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

JACK B PARSON COMPANIES (Continued)

1000318048

Site ID: Multiple Programs
All Programs for site: General Remediation, Leaking Underground Storage Tanks, RCRA Hazardous Waste Site, Underground Storage Tanks
Latitude/Longitude: 42.90767 / -112.50445

FINDS:

Registry ID: 110005781467

Environmental Interest/Information System

AFS (Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS) Facility Subsystem) replaces the former Compliance Data System (CDS), the National Emission Data System (NEDS), and the Storage and Retrieval of Aerometric Data (SAROAD). AIRS is the national repository for information concerning airborne pollution in the United States. AFS is used to track emissions and compliance data from industrial plants. AFS data are utilized by states to prepare State Implementation Plans to comply with regulatory programs and by EPA as an input for the estimation of total national emissions. AFS is undergoing a major redesign to support facility operating permits required under Title V of the Clean Air Act.

AIR SYNTHETIC MINOR

US National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) module of the Compliance Information System (ICIS) tracks surface water permits issued under the Clean Water Act. Under NPDES, all facilities that discharge pollutants from any point source into waters of the United States are required to obtain a permit. The permit will likely contain limits on what can be discharged, impose monitoring and reporting requirements, and include other provisions to ensure that the discharge does not adversely affect water quality.

RCRAInfo is a national information system that supports the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) program through the tracking of events and activities related to facilities that generate, transport, and treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste. RCRAInfo allows RCRA program staff to track the notification, permit, compliance, and corrective action activities required under RCRA.

AIR MINOR

TRANSIENT NON-COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM

[Click this hyperlink](#) while viewing on your computer to access additional FINDS: detail in the EDR Site Report.

ECHO:

Envid: 1000318048
Registry ID: 110005781467
DFR URL: <http://echo.epa.gov/detailed-facility-report?fid=110005781467>

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

5 EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
West HWY 30, 3 MI W OF CITY
1/4-1/2 POCATELLO, ID 83201
0.354 mi.
1868 ft.
Actual:
4619 ft.

NPL 1000402873
SEMS IDD984666610
US ENG CONTROLS
US INST CONTROL
ROD
PRP
LEAD SMELTERS

Focus Map: NPL:
2 EPA ID: IDD984666610
Cerclis ID: 1001308
EPA Region: 10
Federal: N
Final Date: 1990-08-30 00:00:00
Site Score: 57.799999999999997
Latitude: 42.901111
Longitude: -112.52249999999999

Category Details:
NPL Status: Currently on the Final NPL
Category Description: Depth To Aquifer-> 50 And <= 100 Feet
Category Value: 60

NPL Status: Currently on the Final NPL
Category Description: Distance To Nearest Population-> 0 And <= 1/4 Mile
Category Value: 10

Site Details:
Site Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
Site Status: Final
Site Zip: 83201
Site City: POCATELLO
Site State: ID
Federal Site: No
Site County: POWER, BANNOCK
EPA Region: 10
Date Proposed: 05/05/89
Date Deleted: Not reported
Date Finalized: 08/30/90

Substance Details:
NPL Status: Currently on the Final NPL
Substance ID: Not reported
Substance: Not reported
CAS #: Not reported
Pathway: Not reported
Scoring: Not reported

NPL Status: Currently on the Final NPL
Substance ID: A020
Substance: CHROMIUM AND COMPOUNDS
CAS #: Not reported
Pathway: NO PATHWAY INDICATED
Scoring: 1

NPL Status: Currently on the Final NPL
Substance ID: D004
Substance: ARSENIC

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION (Continued)

1000402873

CAS #: 7440-38-2
Pathway: GROUND WATER PATHWAY
Scoring: 4

NPL Status: Currently on the Final NPL
Substance ID: D006
Substance: CADMIUM (CD)
CAS #: 7440-43-9
Pathway: NO PATHWAY INDICATED
Scoring: 1

NPL Status: Currently on the Final NPL
Substance ID: D010
Substance: SELENIUM
CAS #: 7782-49-2
Pathway: NO PATHWAY INDICATED
Scoring: 1

Summary Details:

Conditions at proposal May 5, 1989): The Eastern Michaud Flats Contamination Site covers 2,530 acres in Power County, Idaho, near Pocatello. The Michaud Flats are on the Snake River Plain and are bounded on the north by American Falls Reservoir, on the east by the Portneuf River, on the west by the Rock Creek, and on the south by foothills of the Deep Creek Mountains and Bannock Range. Within the eastern part of the flats are two adjacent phosphate processing facilities. FMC Corp. has produced elemental phosphorus from phosphate shale ore on 1,400 acres since 1949. J.R. Simplot Co. has produced a variety of fertilizer products from phosphate ore on 1,130 acres since 1944. Waste water from both facilities has been stored or disposed of in unlined ponds. FMC is phasing out the use of unlined ponds, and J.R. Simplot has implemented a waste water treatment system. In the summer of 1987, EPA detected elevated levels of heavy metals in sediments of the unlined ponds at both facilities and in waste water at J.R. Simplot. In addition, arsenic, cadmium, and selenium were detected in monitoring wells in the deep confined aquifer. Public and private wells within 3 miles of the area provided drinking water to an estimated 55,000 people and are also used to irrigate over 2,100 acres of forage crops. A private well is 800 feet from an on-site lagoon. In 1976, the State of Idaho closed a drinking water well downgradient of FMC due to elevated arsenic levels. Currently, no other private or public water supply wells are known to be contaminated, although elevated levels of arsenic were detected in a downgradient spring used for drinking. Status August 30, 1990): EPA will soon be sending out general notice letters and requests for additional information to FMC, J.R. Simplot, and other parties potentially responsible for wastes associated with the site. EPA will then investigate the possibility of those responsible performing a remedial investigation/feasibility study to fully define the nature and extent of contamination at the site.

Site Status Details:

NPL Status: Final
Proposed Date: 05/05/1989
Final Date: 08/30/1990
Deleted Date: Not reported

Narratives Details:

NPL Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
City: POCATELLO

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION (Continued)

1000402873

State: ID

SEMS:

Site ID: 1001308
EPA ID: IDD984666610
Cong District: 02
FIPS Code: Not reported
Latitude: 42.901111
Longitude: -112.522500
FF: N
NPL: Currently on the Final NPL
Non NPL Status: Not reported

SEMS Detail:

Region: 10
Site ID: 1001308
EPA ID: IDD984666610
Site Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
NPL: F
FF: N
OU: 00
Action Code: MA
Action Name: ST COOP
SEQ: 2
Start Date: 1991-05-22 04:00:00
Finish Date: 6/30/1996 4:00:00 AM
Qual: Not reported
Current Action Lead: EPA Perf

Region: 10
Site ID: 1001308
EPA ID: IDD984666610
Site Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
NPL: F
FF: N
OU: 01
Action Code: AR
Action Name: ADMIN REC
SEQ: 1
Start Date: 1992-09-21 04:00:00
Finish Date: 11/8/2013 5:00:00 AM
Qual: E
Current Action Lead: EPA Perf

Region: 10
Site ID: 1001308
EPA ID: IDD984666610
Site Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
NPL: F
FF: N
OU: 00
Action Code: CR
Action Name: CI
SEQ: 1
Start Date: 2015-02-26 05:00:00
Finish Date: 3/15/2015 4:00:00 AM

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION (Continued)

1000402873

Qual:	Not reported
Current Action Lead:	EPA Perf
Region:	10
Site ID:	1001308
EPA ID:	IDD984666610
Site Name:	EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
NPL:	F
FF:	N
OU:	00
Action Code:	CR
Action Name:	CI
SEQ:	2
Start Date:	2015-02-26 05:00:00
Finish Date:	3/15/2015 4:00:00 AM
Qual:	Not reported
Current Action Lead:	EPA Perf
Region:	10
Site ID:	1001308
EPA ID:	IDD984666610
Site Name:	EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
NPL:	F
FF:	N
OU:	01
Action Code:	RO
Action Name:	ROD
SEQ:	1
Start Date:	1998-06-08 04:00:00
Finish Date:	6/8/1998 4:00:00 AM
Qual:	Not reported
Current Action Lead:	EPA Perf
Region:	10
Site ID:	1001308
EPA ID:	IDD984666610
Site Name:	EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
NPL:	F
FF:	N
OU:	00
Action Code:	FE
Action Name:	5 YEAR
SEQ:	1
Start Date:	2015-01-13 05:00:00
Finish Date:	9/28/2015 4:00:00 AM
Qual:	Not reported
Current Action Lead:	EPA Perf
Region:	10
Site ID:	1001308
EPA ID:	IDD984666610
Site Name:	EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
NPL:	F
FF:	N
OU:	00
Action Code:	DS
Action Name:	DISCVRY

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION (Continued)

1000402873

SEQ: 1
Start Date: 1979-07-01 04:00:00
Finish Date: 7/1/1979 4:00:00 AM
Qual: Not reported
Current Action Lead: EPA Perf

Region: 10
Site ID: 1001308
EPA ID: IDD984666610
Site Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
NPL: F
FF: N
OU: 00
Action Code: HR
Action Name: HAZRANK
SEQ: 1
Start Date: 1988-11-10 05:00:00
Finish Date: 11/10/1988 5:00:00 AM
Qual: Not reported
Current Action Lead: EPA Perf

Region: 10
Site ID: 1001308
EPA ID: IDD984666610
Site Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
NPL: F
FF: N
OU: 00
Action Code: RS
Action Name: RV ASSESS
SEQ: 1
Start Date: 1990-09-11 04:00:00
Finish Date: 9/11/1990 4:00:00 AM
Qual: Not reported
Current Action Lead: EPA Perf

Region: 10
Site ID: 1001308
EPA ID: IDD984666610
Site Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
NPL: F
FF: N
OU: 01
Action Code: AR
Action Name: ADMIN REC
SEQ: 2
Start Date: 1993-12-20 05:00:00
Finish Date: 11/8/2013 5:00:00 AM
Qual: V
Current Action Lead: EPA Perf

Region: 10
Site ID: 1001308
EPA ID: IDD984666610
Site Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
NPL: F
FF: N

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION (Continued)

1000402873

OU: 00
Action Code: MA
Action Name: ST COOP
SEQ: 1
Start Date: 1991-03-14 05:00:00
Finish Date: Not reported
Qual: Not reported
Current Action Lead: EPA Perf

Region: 10
Site ID: 1001308
EPA ID: IDD984666610
Site Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
NPL: F
FF: N
OU: 00
Action Code: MA
Action Name: ST COOP
SEQ: 3
Start Date: 1996-07-01 04:00:00
Finish Date: 3/15/2005 5:00:00 AM
Qual: Not reported
Current Action Lead: EPA Perf

Region: 10
Site ID: 1001308
EPA ID: IDD984666610
Site Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
NPL: F
FF: N
OU: 00
Action Code: NP
Action Name: PROPOSED
SEQ: 1
Start Date: 1989-05-05 04:00:00
Finish Date: 5/5/1989 4:00:00 AM
Qual: Not reported
Current Action Lead: EPA Perf

Region: 10
Site ID: 1001308
EPA ID: IDD984666610
Site Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
NPL: F
FF: N
OU: 00
Action Code: MA
Action Name: ST COOP
SEQ: 6
Start Date: 2005-03-16 05:00:00
Finish Date: Not reported
Qual: Not reported
Current Action Lead: EPA Perf

Region: 10
Site ID: 1001308
EPA ID: IDD984666610

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION (Continued)

1000402873

Site Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
NPL: F
FF: N
OU: 00
Action Code: NF
Action Name: NPL FINL
SEQ: 1
Start Date: 1990-08-30 04:00:00
Finish Date: 8/30/1990 4:00:00 AM
Qual: Not reported
Current Action Lead: EPA Perf

Region: 10
Site ID: 1001308
EPA ID: IDD984666610
Site Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
NPL: F
FF: N
OU: 00
Action Code: MA
Action Name: ST COOP
SEQ: 5
Start Date: 2005-03-16 05:00:00
Finish Date: Not reported
Qual: Not reported
Current Action Lead: EPA Perf

Region: 10
Site ID: 1001308
EPA ID: IDD984666610
Site Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
NPL: F
FF: N
OU: 00
Action Code: MA
Action Name: ST COOP
SEQ: 4
Start Date: 2005-03-16 05:00:00
Finish Date: Not reported
Qual: Not reported
Current Action Lead: EPA Perf

Region: 10
Site ID: 1001308
EPA ID: IDD984666610
Site Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
NPL: F
FF: N
OU: 00
Action Code: RS
Action Name: RV ASSESS
SEQ: 3
Start Date: 1993-11-08 05:00:00
Finish Date: 11/8/1993 5:00:00 AM
Qual: Not reported
Current Action Lead: EPA Perf

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION (Continued)

1000402873

Region: 10
Site ID: 1001308
EPA ID: IDD984666610
Site Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
NPL: F
FF: N
OU: 00
Action Code: RS
Action Name: RV ASSESS
SEQ: 2
Start Date: 1991-07-19 04:00:00
Finish Date: 7/19/1991 4:00:00 AM
Qual: Not reported
Current Action Lead: EPA Perf

Region: 10
Site ID: 1001308
EPA ID: IDD984666610
Site Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
NPL: F
FF: N
OU: 00
Action Code: SI
Action Name: SI
SEQ: 1
Start Date: 1988-05-03 04:00:00
Finish Date: 5/20/1988 4:00:00 AM
Qual: H
Current Action Lead: EPA Perf

Region: 10
Site ID: 1001308
EPA ID: IDD984666610
Site Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
NPL: F
FF: N
OU: 01
Action Code: BD
Action Name: PRP RI/FS
SEQ: 1
Start Date: 1991-05-30 04:00:00
Finish Date: 6/8/1998 4:00:00 AM
Qual: Not reported
Current Action Lead: EPA Ovrsght

Region: 10
Site ID: 1001308
EPA ID: IDD984666610
Site Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
NPL: F
FF: N
OU: 02
Action Code: BF
Action Name: PRP RA
SEQ: 10
Start Date: 2003-02-19 05:00:00
Finish Date: 4/7/2016 4:00:00 AM

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION (Continued)

1000402873

Qual:	Not reported
Current Action Lead:	EPA Ovrsght
Region:	10
Site ID:	1001308
EPA ID:	IDD984666610
Site Name:	EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
NPL:	F
FF:	N
OU:	02
Action Code:	BF
Action Name:	PRP RA
SEQ:	9
Start Date:	2004-06-01 04:00:00
Finish Date:	4/7/2016 4:00:00 AM
Qual:	Not reported
Current Action Lead:	EPA Ovrsght
Region:	10
Site ID:	1001308
EPA ID:	IDD984666610
Site Name:	EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
NPL:	F
FF:	N
OU:	02
Action Code:	BF
Action Name:	PRP RA
SEQ:	8
Start Date:	1997-08-01 04:00:00
Finish Date:	4/7/2016 4:00:00 AM
Qual:	Not reported
Current Action Lead:	EPA Ovrsght
Region:	10
Site ID:	1001308
EPA ID:	IDD984666610
Site Name:	EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
NPL:	F
FF:	N
OU:	01
Action Code:	BB
Action Name:	PRP RV
SEQ:	3
Start Date:	2010-08-03 05:00:00
Finish Date:	Not reported
Qual:	S
Current Action Lead:	EPA Ovrsght
Region:	10
Site ID:	1001308
EPA ID:	IDD984666610
Site Name:	EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
NPL:	F
FF:	N
OU:	00
Action Code:	PJ
Action Name:	RP EM REM

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION (Continued)

1000402873

SEQ: 1
Start Date: 2006-11-22 05:00:00
Finish Date: 12/20/2006 5:00:00 AM
Qual: S
Current Action Lead: EPA Ovrsght

Region: 10
Site ID: 1001308
EPA ID: IDD984666610
Site Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
NPL: F
FF: N
OU: 01
Action Code: BF
Action Name: PRP RA
SEQ: 5
Start Date: 2014-09-05 05:00:00
Finish Date: Not reported
Qual: Not reported
Current Action Lead: EPA Ovrsght

Region: 10
Site ID: 1001308
EPA ID: IDD984666610
Site Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
NPL: F
FF: N
OU: 01
Action Code: BB
Action Name: PRP RV
SEQ: 1
Start Date: 1993-10-19 04:00:00
Finish Date: 6/8/1998 4:00:00 AM
Qual: S
Current Action Lead: EPA Ovrsght

Region: 10
Site ID: 1001308
EPA ID: IDD984666610
Site Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
NPL: F
FF: N
OU: 01
Action Code: BE
Action Name: PRP RD
SEQ: 5
Start Date: 2013-06-20 05:00:00
Finish Date: Not reported
Qual: Not reported
Current Action Lead: EPA Ovrsght

Region: 10
Site ID: 1001308
EPA ID: IDD984666610
Site Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
NPL: F
FF: N

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION (Continued)

1000402873

OU: 02
Action Code: ME
Action Name: PRP LR
SEQ: 1
Start Date: 2012-06-18 05:00:00
Finish Date: Not reported
Qual: Not reported
Current Action Lead: EPA Ovrsght

Region: 10
Site ID: 1001308
EPA ID: IDD984666610
Site Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
NPL: F
FF: N
OU: 01
Action Code: BB
Action Name: PRP RV
SEQ: 2
Start Date: 2007-04-12 04:00:00
Finish Date: 1/4/2011 5:00:00 AM
Qual: S
Current Action Lead: EPA Ovrsght

Region: 10
Site ID: 1001308
EPA ID: IDD984666610
Site Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
NPL: F
FF: N
OU: 02
Action Code: BF
Action Name: PRP RA
SEQ: 2
Start Date: 2010-06-28 05:00:00
Finish Date: 6/18/2012 5:00:00 AM
Qual: Not reported
Current Action Lead: EPA Ovrsght

Region: 10
Site ID: 1001308
EPA ID: IDD984666610
Site Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
NPL: F
FF: N
OU: 02
Action Code: BE
Action Name: PRP RD
SEQ: 2
Start Date: 2002-08-01 04:00:00
Finish Date: 6/28/2010 5:00:00 AM
Qual: Not reported
Current Action Lead: EPA Ovrsght

Region: 10
Site ID: 1001308
EPA ID: IDD984666610

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION (Continued)

1000402873

Site Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
NPL: F
FF: N
OU: 00
Action Code: MA
Action Name: ST COOP
SEQ: 7
Start Date: 2011-01-01 05:00:00
Finish Date: Not reported
Qual: Not reported
Current Action Lead: St Perf

Region: 10
Site ID: 1001308
EPA ID: IDD984666610
Site Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
NPL: F
FF: N
OU: 00
Action Code: PA
Action Name: PA
SEQ: 1
Start Date: 1985-07-18 05:00:00
Finish Date: 9/6/1985 5:00:00 AM
Qual: L
Current Action Lead: St Perf

Region: 10
Site ID: 1001308
EPA ID: IDD984666610
Site Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
NPL: F
FF: N
OU: 00
Action Code: PA
Action Name: PA
SEQ: 2
Start Date: 1985-10-25 05:00:00
Finish Date: 11/1/1985 6:00:00 AM
Qual: H
Current Action Lead: St Perf

US ENG CONTROLS:

EPA ID: IDD984666610
Site ID: 1001308
Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
Address: HWY 30, 3 MI W OF CITY
POCATELLO, ID 83201
EPA Region: 10
County: POWER, BANNOCK
Event Code: Not reported
Actual Date: 09/30/2012
Contact Name: Not reported
Contact Phone and Ext: Not reported
Event Code Description: Not reported

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION (Continued)

1000402873

Action ID: 001
Action Name: RECORD OF DECISION
Action Completion date: 06/08/1998
Operable Unit: 01
Contaminated Media : Air
Engineering Control: Biosparging
Contact Name: Not reported
Contact Phone and Ext: Not reported
Event Code Description: Not reported

Action ID: 001
Action Name: RECORD OF DECISION
Action Completion date: 06/08/1998
Operable Unit: 01
Contaminated Media : Air
Engineering Control: Encapsulation or Overpacking
Contact Name: Not reported
Contact Phone and Ext: Not reported
Event Code Description: Not reported

Action ID: 001
Action Name: RECORD OF DECISION
Action Completion date: 06/08/1998
Operable Unit: 01
Contaminated Media : Air
Engineering Control: Monitoring
Contact Name: Not reported
Contact Phone and Ext: Not reported
Event Code Description: Not reported

Action ID: 001
Action Name: RECORD OF DECISION
Action Completion date: 06/08/1998
Operable Unit: 01
Contaminated Media : Groundwater
Engineering Control: Extraction
Contact Name: Not reported
Contact Phone and Ext: Not reported
Event Code Description: Not reported

Action ID: 001
Action Name: RECORD OF DECISION
Action Completion date: 06/08/1998
Operable Unit: 01
Contaminated Media : Groundwater
Engineering Control: Hydraulic Control
Contact Name: Not reported
Contact Phone and Ext: Not reported
Event Code Description: Not reported

Action ID: 001
Action Name: RECORD OF DECISION
Action Completion date: 06/08/1998
Operable Unit: 01
Contaminated Media : Groundwater
Engineering Control: Monitoring
Contact Name: Not reported

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION (Continued)

1000402873

Contact Phone and Ext: Not reported
Event Code Description: Not reported

Action ID: 001
Action Name: RECORD OF DECISION
Action Completion date: 06/08/1998
Operable Unit: 01
Contaminated Media : Soil
Engineering Control: Cap
Contact Name: Not reported
Contact Phone and Ext: Not reported
Event Code Description: Not reported

Action ID: 001
Action Name: RECORD OF DECISION
Action Completion date: 06/08/1998
Operable Unit: 01
Contaminated Media : Soil
Engineering Control: Consolidate
Contact Name: Not reported
Contact Phone and Ext: Not reported
Event Code Description: Not reported

Action ID: 001
Action Name: RECORD OF DECISION
Action Completion date: 06/08/1998
Operable Unit: 01
Contaminated Media : Soil
Engineering Control: Engineering Control, (N.O.S.)
Contact Name: Not reported
Contact Phone and Ext: Not reported
Event Code Description: Not reported

Action ID: 001
Action Name: RECORD OF DECISION
Action Completion date: 06/08/1998
Operable Unit: 01
Contaminated Media : Soil
Engineering Control: Excavation
Contact Name: Not reported
Contact Phone and Ext: Not reported
Event Code Description: Not reported

Action ID: 001
Action Name: RECORD OF DECISION
Action Completion date: 06/08/1998
Operable Unit: 01
Contaminated Media : Soil
Engineering Control: Monitoring
Contact Name: Not reported
Contact Phone and Ext: Not reported
Event Code Description: Not reported

Action ID: 001
Action Name: RECORD OF DECISION
Action Completion date: 06/08/1998
Operable Unit: 01

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION (Continued)

1000402873

Contaminated Media : Soil
Engineering Control: Revegetation
Contact Name: Not reported
Contact Phone and Ext: Not reported
Event Code Description: Not reported

Action ID: 001
Action Name: ROD Amendment
Action Completion date: 09/27/2012
Operable Unit: 01
Contaminated Media : Buildings/Structures
Engineering Control: Decontamination
Contact Name: Not reported
Contact Phone and Ext: Not reported
Event Code Description: Not reported

Action ID: 001
Action Name: ROD Amendment
Action Completion date: 09/27/2012
Operable Unit: 01
Contaminated Media : Groundwater
Engineering Control: Discharge
Contact Name: Not reported
Contact Phone and Ext: Not reported
Event Code Description: Not reported

Action ID: 001
Action Name: ROD Amendment
Action Completion date: 09/27/2012
Operable Unit: 01
Contaminated Media : Groundwater
Engineering Control: Infiltration basin/trench
Contact Name: Not reported
Contact Phone and Ext: Not reported
Event Code Description: Not reported

Action ID: 001
Action Name: ROD Amendment
Action Completion date: 09/27/2012
Operable Unit: 01
Contaminated Media : Groundwater
Engineering Control: Monitoring
Contact Name: Not reported
Contact Phone and Ext: Not reported
Event Code Description: Not reported

Action ID: 001
Action Name: ROD Amendment
Action Completion date: 09/27/2012
Operable Unit: 01
Contaminated Media : Groundwater
Engineering Control: Operations & Maintenance (O&M)
Contact Name: Not reported
Contact Phone and Ext: Not reported
Event Code Description: Not reported

Action ID: 001

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION (Continued)

1000402873

Action Name: ROD Amendment
Action Completion date: 09/27/2012
Operable Unit: 01
Contaminated Media : Groundwater
Engineering Control: Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)
Contact Name: Not reported
Contact Phone and Ext: Not reported
Event Code Description: Not reported

Action ID: 001
Action Name: ROD Amendment
Action Completion date: 09/27/2012
Operable Unit: 01
Contaminated Media : Groundwater
Engineering Control: Pump And Treat
Contact Name: Not reported
Contact Phone and Ext: Not reported
Event Code Description: Not reported

Action ID: 001
Action Name: ROD Amendment
Action Completion date: 09/27/2012
Operable Unit: 01
Contaminated Media : Landfill Gas
Engineering Control: Monitoring
Contact Name: Not reported
Contact Phone and Ext: Not reported
Event Code Description: Not reported

Action ID: 001
Action Name: ROD Amendment
Action Completion date: 09/27/2012
Operable Unit: 01
Contaminated Media : Landfill Gas
Engineering Control: Operations & Maintenance (O&M)
Contact Name: Not reported
Contact Phone and Ext: Not reported
Event Code Description: Not reported

Action ID: 001
Action Name: ROD Amendment
Action Completion date: 09/27/2012
Operable Unit: 01
Contaminated Media : Soil
Engineering Control: Consolidate
Contact Name: Not reported
Contact Phone and Ext: Not reported
Event Code Description: Not reported

Action ID: 001
Action Name: ROD Amendment
Action Completion date: 09/27/2012
Operable Unit: 01
Contaminated Media : Soil
Engineering Control: Excavation
Contact Name: Not reported
Contact Phone and Ext: Not reported

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION (Continued)

1000402873

Event Code Description: Not reported

Action ID: 001
Action Name: ROD Amendment
Action Completion date: 09/27/2012
Operable Unit: 01
Contaminated Media : Soil
Engineering Control: Impermeable Barrier
Contact Name: Not reported
Contact Phone and Ext: Not reported
Event Code Description: Not reported

Action ID: 001
Action Name: ROD Amendment
Action Completion date: 09/27/2012
Operable Unit: 01
Contaminated Media : Soil
Engineering Control: Operations & Maintenance (O&M)
Contact Name: Not reported
Contact Phone and Ext: Not reported
Event Code Description: Not reported

Action ID: 001
Action Name: ROD Amendment
Action Completion date: 09/27/2012
Operable Unit: 01
Contaminated Media : Solid Waste
Engineering Control: Evapotranspiration Cover
Contact Name: Not reported
Contact Phone and Ext: Not reported
Event Code Description: Not reported

Action ID: 001
Action Name: ROD Amendment
Action Completion date: 09/27/2012
Operable Unit: 01
Contaminated Media : Solid Waste
Engineering Control: Operations & Maintenance (O&M)
Contact Name: Not reported
Contact Phone and Ext: Not reported
Event Code Description: Not reported

Action ID: 001
Action Name: ROD Amendment
Action Completion date: 09/27/2012
Operable Unit: 01
Contaminated Media : Solid Waste
Engineering Control: Soil Cover
Contact Name: Not reported
Contact Phone and Ext: Not reported
Event Code Description: Not reported

Action ID: 001
Action Name: ROD Amendment
Action Completion date: 09/27/2012
Operable Unit: 01
Contaminated Media : Solid Waste

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION (Continued)

1000402873

Engineering Control: Surface Drainage Control
Contact Name: Not reported
Contact Phone and Ext: Not reported
Event Code Description: Not reported

Action ID: 003
Action Name: ROD Amendment
Action Completion date: 01/20/2010
Operable Unit: 01
Contaminated Media : Groundwater
Engineering Control: Monitoring
Contact Name: Not reported
Contact Phone and Ext: Not reported
Event Code Description: Not reported

Action ID: 003
Action Name: ROD Amendment
Action Completion date: 01/20/2010
Operable Unit: 01
Contaminated Media : Groundwater
Engineering Control: Non-fundamental change (ESD)
Contact Name: Not reported
Contact Phone and Ext: Not reported
Event Code Description: Not reported

Action ID: 003
Action Name: ROD Amendment
Action Completion date: 01/20/2010
Operable Unit: 01
Contaminated Media : Solid Waste
Engineering Control: Impermeable Barrier
Contact Name: Not reported
Contact Phone and Ext: Not reported
Event Code Description: Not reported

US INST CONTROL:

EPA ID: IDD984666610
Site ID: 1001308
Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
Action Name: RECORD OF DECISION
Address: HWY 30, 3 MI W OF CITY
POCATELLO, ID 83201
EPA Region: 10
County: POWER, BANNOCK
Event Code: Not reported
Inst. Control: Land Use Restriction
Actual Date: 06/30/1998
Comple. Date: 06/08/1998
Operable Unit: 01
Contaminated Media : Soil
Contact Name : Not reported
Contact Phone and Ext : Not reported
Event Code Description: Not reported

EPA ID: IDD984666610
Site ID: 1001308

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION (Continued)

1000402873

Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
Action Name: ROD Amendment
Address: HWY 30, 3 MI W OF CITY
POCATELLO, ID 83201
EPA Region: 10
County: POWER, BANNOCK
Event Code: Not reported
Inst. Control: Covenant
Actual Date: 09/30/2012
Comple. Date: 09/27/2012
Operable Unit: 01
Contaminated Media : Groundwater
Contact Name : Not reported
Contact Phone and Ext : Not reported
Event Code Description: Not reported

EPA ID: IDD984666610
Site ID: 1001308
Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
Action Name: ROD Amendment
Address: HWY 30, 3 MI W OF CITY
POCATELLO, ID 83201
EPA Region: 10
County: POWER, BANNOCK
Event Code: Not reported
Inst. Control: Easement
Actual Date: 09/30/2012
Comple. Date: 09/27/2012
Operable Unit: 01
Contaminated Media : Groundwater
Contact Name : Not reported
Contact Phone and Ext : Not reported
Event Code Description: Not reported

EPA ID: IDD984666610
Site ID: 1001308
Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
Action Name: ROD Amendment
Address: HWY 30, 3 MI W OF CITY
POCATELLO, ID 83201
EPA Region: 10
County: POWER, BANNOCK
Event Code: Not reported
Inst. Control: Access Restriction, (N.O.S.)
Actual Date: 09/30/2012
Comple. Date: 09/27/2012
Operable Unit: 01
Contaminated Media : Landfill Gas
Contact Name : Not reported
Contact Phone and Ext : Not reported
Event Code Description: Not reported

EPA ID: IDD984666610
Site ID: 1001308
Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
Action Name: ROD Amendment
Address: HWY 30, 3 MI W OF CITY

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION (Continued)

1000402873

EPA Region: POCATELLO, ID 83201
10
County: POWER, BANNOCK
Event Code: Not reported
Inst. Control: Access Restriction, Fencing
Actual Date: 09/30/2012
Comple. Date: 09/27/2012
Operable Unit: 01
Contaminated Media : Landfill Gas
Contact Name : Not reported
Contact Phone and Ext : Not reported
Event Code Description: Not reported

EPA ID: IDD984666610
Site ID: 1001308
Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
Action Name: ROD Amendment
Address: HWY 30, 3 MI W OF CITY
POCATELLO, ID 83201

EPA Region: 10
County: POWER, BANNOCK
Event Code: Not reported
Inst. Control: Institutional Controls, (N.O.S.)
Actual Date: 09/30/2012
Comple. Date: 09/27/2012
Operable Unit: 01
Contaminated Media : Landfill Gas
Contact Name : Not reported
Contact Phone and Ext : Not reported
Event Code Description: Not reported

EPA ID: IDD984666610
Site ID: 1001308
Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
Action Name: ROD Amendment
Address: HWY 30, 3 MI W OF CITY
POCATELLO, ID 83201

EPA Region: 10
County: POWER, BANNOCK
Event Code: Not reported
Inst. Control: Access Restriction, Fencing
Actual Date: 09/30/2012
Comple. Date: 09/27/2012
Operable Unit: 01
Contaminated Media : Soil
Contact Name : Not reported
Contact Phone and Ext : Not reported
Event Code Description: Not reported

EPA ID: IDD984666610
Site ID: 1001308
Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
Action Name: ROD Amendment
Address: HWY 30, 3 MI W OF CITY
POCATELLO, ID 83201

EPA Region: 10
County: POWER, BANNOCK

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION (Continued)

1000402873

Event Code: Not reported
Inst. Control: Covenant
Actual Date: 09/30/2012
Complet. Date: 09/27/2012
Operable Unit: 01
Contaminated Media : Soil
Contact Name : Not reported
Contact Phone and Ext : Not reported
Event Code Description: Not reported

EPA ID: IDD984666610
Site ID: 1001308
Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
Action Name: ROD Amendment
Address: HWY 30, 3 MI W OF CITY
POCATELLO, ID 83201

EPA Region: 10
County: POWER, BANNOCK
Event Code: Not reported
Inst. Control: Easement
Actual Date: 09/30/2012
Complet. Date: 09/27/2012
Operable Unit: 01
Contaminated Media : Soil
Contact Name : Not reported
Contact Phone and Ext : Not reported
Event Code Description: Not reported

EPA ID: IDD984666610
Site ID: 1001308
Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
Action Name: ROD Amendment
Address: HWY 30, 3 MI W OF CITY
POCATELLO, ID 83201

EPA Region: 10
County: POWER, BANNOCK
Event Code: Not reported
Inst. Control: Access Restriction
Actual Date: 09/30/2012
Complet. Date: 09/27/2012
Operable Unit: 01
Contaminated Media : Solid Waste
Contact Name : Not reported
Contact Phone and Ext : Not reported
Event Code Description: Not reported

EPA ID: IDD984666610
Site ID: 1001308
Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
Action Name: ROD Amendment
Address: HWY 30, 3 MI W OF CITY
POCATELLO, ID 83201

EPA Region: 10
County: POWER, BANNOCK
Event Code: Not reported
Inst. Control: Access Restriction, Fencing
Actual Date: 09/30/2012

Map ID
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EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION (Continued)

1000402873

Comple. Date: 09/27/2012
Operable Unit: 01
Contaminated Media : Solid Waste
Contact Name : Not reported
Contact Phone and Ext : Not reported
Event Code Description: Not reported

EPA ID: IDD984666610
Site ID: 1001308
Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
Action Name: ROD Amendment
Address: HWY 30, 3 MI W OF CITY
POCATELLO, ID 83201

EPA Region: 10
County: POWER, BANNOCK
Event Code: Not reported
Inst. Control: Covenant
Actual Date: 09/30/2012
Comple. Date: 09/27/2012
Operable Unit: 01
Contaminated Media : Solid Waste
Contact Name : Not reported
Contact Phone and Ext : Not reported
Event Code Description: Not reported

EPA ID: IDD984666610
Site ID: 1001308
Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
Action Name: ROD Amendment
Address: HWY 30, 3 MI W OF CITY
POCATELLO, ID 83201

EPA Region: 10
County: POWER, BANNOCK
Event Code: Not reported
Inst. Control: Easement
Actual Date: 09/30/2012
Comple. Date: 09/27/2012
Operable Unit: 01
Contaminated Media : Solid Waste
Contact Name : Not reported
Contact Phone and Ext : Not reported
Event Code Description: Not reported

EPA ID: IDD984666610
Site ID: 1001308
Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
Action Name: ROD Amendment
Address: HWY 30, 3 MI W OF CITY
POCATELLO, ID 83201

EPA Region: 10
County: POWER, BANNOCK
Event Code: Not reported
Inst. Control: Institutional Controls, (N.O.S.)
Actual Date: 09/30/2012
Comple. Date: 09/27/2012
Operable Unit: 01
Contaminated Media : Solid Waste

Map ID
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Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION (Continued)

1000402873

Contact Name : Not reported
Contact Phone and Ext : Not reported
Event Code Description: Not reported

ROD:

EPA ID: IDD984666610
RG: 10
Site ID: 1001308
Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
Action: GOVT ROD Amendment for PRP Remedy
Operable Unit Number: FMC GW & LANDFILLS
SEQ ID: 1
Action Completion: 2012-09-27 00:00:00
NPL Status: Final
Non NPL Status: Not reported

EPA ID: IDD984666610
RG: 10
Site ID: 1001308
Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
Action: GOVT ROD Amendment for PRP Remedy
Operable Unit Number: FMC GW & LANDFILLS
SEQ ID: 3
Action Completion: 2010-01-20 00:00:00
NPL Status: Final
Non NPL Status: Not reported

EPA ID: IDD984666610
RG: 10
Site ID: 1001308
Name: EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION
Action: GOVT ROD for PRP Remedy
Operable Unit Number: FMC GW & LANDFILLS
SEQ ID: 1
Action Completion: 1998-06-08 00:00:00
NPL Status: Final
Non NPL Status: Not reported

PRP:

PRP Name: FMC CORPORATION
FMC CORPORATION
FMC CORPORATION
FMC CORPORATION
FMC CORPORATION
FMC CORPORATION
FMC CORPORATION
FMC IDAHO LLC
J R SIMPLOT CO GAY MINE
J R SIMPLOT CO GAY MINE
J R SIMPLOT CO GAY MINE
J.R. SIMPLOT COMPANY
J.R. SIMPLOT COMPANY

Lead Smelter Sites:

Site ID: 1001308
Facility Region Id: 10

Map ID
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Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION (Continued)

1000402873

Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	N
Contaminant Name:	ALPHA GROSS
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	Y
Contaminant Name:	BERYLLIUM
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	N
Contaminant Name:	COBALT-60
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	N
Contaminant Name:	COPPER
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported

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Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION (Continued)

1000402873

Site ID: 1001308
Facility Region Id: 10
Latitude: Not reported
Longitude: Not reported
CoC Ind: N
Contaminant Name: DI-N-BUTYL PHTHALATE
FF Ind: N
NAI: Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type: Chemicals and allied products
(Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral
processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL: Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type: Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative: Not reported

Site ID: 1001308
Facility Region Id: 10
Latitude: Not reported
Longitude: Not reported
CoC Ind: N
Contaminant Name: EUROPIUM
FF Ind: N
NAI: Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type: Chemicals and allied products
(Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral
processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL: Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type: Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative: Not reported

Site ID: 1001308
Facility Region Id: 10
Latitude: Not reported
Longitude: Not reported
CoC Ind: Y
Contaminant Name: MANGANESE
FF Ind: N
NAI: Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type: Chemicals and allied products
(Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral
processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL: Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type: Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative: Not reported

Site ID: 1001308
Facility Region Id: 10
Latitude: Not reported
Longitude: Not reported
CoC Ind: N
Contaminant Name: POTASSIUM
FF Ind: N
NAI: Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type: Chemicals and allied products
(Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral
processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL: Currently on the Final NPL

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Database(s)

EDR ID Number
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EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION (Continued)

1000402873

Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	Y
Contaminant Name:	POTASSIUM-40
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	Y
Contaminant Name:	SILVER
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	N
Contaminant Name:	URANIUM-238
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	Y
Contaminant Name:	VANADIUM (FUME OR DUST)
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products

Map ID
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Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION (Continued)

1000402873

NPL:	(Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Currently on the Final NPL
Special Initiative:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Site ID:	Not reported
Facility Region Id:	1001308
Latitude:	10
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	Not reported
Contaminant Name:	N
FF Ind:	WHITE PHOSPHORUS
NAI:	N
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Y
	Chemicals and allied products
	(Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	Not reported
Contaminant Name:	N
FF Ind:	BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL)PHTHALATE
NAI:	N
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Y
	Chemicals and allied products
	(Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	Not reported
Contaminant Name:	N
FF Ind:	TETRAHYDROFURAN
NAI:	N
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Y
	Chemicals and allied products
	(Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	Not reported
Contaminant Name:	N
	THALLIUM

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Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION (Continued)

1000402873

FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	N
Contaminant Name:	TOLUENE
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	N
Contaminant Name:	URANIUM-234
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	Y
Contaminant Name:	VANADIUM
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported

Map ID
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MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION (Continued)

1000402873

Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	N
Contaminant Name:	ALUMINUM (FUME OR DUST)
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	N
Contaminant Name:	ANTIMONY
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	Y
Contaminant Name:	ARSENIC
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	N
Contaminant Name:	CESIUM
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported

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Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION (Continued)

1000402873

Site ID: 1001308
Facility Region Id: 10
Latitude: Not reported
Longitude: Not reported
CoC Ind: N
Contaminant Name: COBALT AND COMPOUNDS
FF Ind: N
NAI: Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type: Chemicals and allied products
(Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral
processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL: Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type: Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative: Not reported

Site ID: 1001308
Facility Region Id: 10
Latitude: Not reported
Longitude: Not reported
CoC Ind: N
Contaminant Name: ETHYLBENZENE
FF Ind: N
NAI: Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type: Chemicals and allied products
(Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral
processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL: Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type: Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative: Not reported

Site ID: 1001308
Facility Region Id: 10
Latitude: Not reported
Longitude: Not reported
CoC Ind: Y
Contaminant Name: FLUORIDE
FF Ind: N
NAI: Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type: Chemicals and allied products
(Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral
processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL: Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type: Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative: Not reported

Site ID: 1001308
Facility Region Id: 10
Latitude: Not reported
Longitude: Not reported
CoC Ind: N
Contaminant Name: LITHIUM
FF Ind: N
NAI: Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type: Chemicals and allied products
(Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral
processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL: Currently on the Final NPL

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EDR ID Number
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EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION (Continued)

1000402873

Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	N
Contaminant Name:	MAGNESIUM
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	Y
Contaminant Name:	RADIUM-226
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	N
Contaminant Name:	SELENIUM
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	N
Contaminant Name:	SULFATE
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products

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EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION (Continued)

1000402873

<p>NPL: Primary Site-Sub Type: Special Initiative:</p> <p>Site ID: Facility Region Id: Latitude: Longitude: CoC Ind: Contaminant Name: FF Ind: NAI: Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:</p> <p>NPL: Primary Site-Sub Type: Special Initiative:</p> <p>Site ID: Facility Region Id: Latitude: Longitude: CoC Ind: Contaminant Name: FF Ind: NAI: Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:</p> <p>NPL: Primary Site-Sub Type: Special Initiative:</p> <p>Site ID: Facility Region Id: Latitude: Longitude: CoC Ind: Contaminant Name: FF Ind: NAI: Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:</p> <p>NPL: Primary Site-Sub Type: Special Initiative:</p> <p>Site ID: Facility Region Id: Latitude: Longitude: CoC Ind: Contaminant Name: FF Ind: NAI: Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:</p> <p>NPL: Primary Site-Sub Type: Special Initiative:</p> <p>Site ID: Facility Region Id: Latitude: Longitude: CoC Ind: Contaminant Name:</p>	<p>(Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance) Currently on the Final NPL Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance) Not reported</p> <p>1001308 10 Not reported Not reported N THORIUM-232 N Y Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)</p> <p>Currently on the Final NPL Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance) Not reported</p> <p>1001308 10 Not reported Not reported N URANIUM-235 N Y Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)</p> <p>Currently on the Final NPL Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance) Not reported</p> <p>1001308 10 Not reported Not reported N 1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE N Y Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)</p> <p>Currently on the Final NPL Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance) Not reported</p> <p>1001308 10 Not reported Not reported N 2-BUTANONE (METHYL ETHYL KETONE)</p>
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Map ID
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Site

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EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION (Continued)

1000402873

FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	N
Contaminant Name:	BENZOIC ACID
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	Y
Contaminant Name:	BORON
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	N
Contaminant Name:	CARBON DISULFIDE
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported

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EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION (Continued)

1000402873

Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	N
Contaminant Name:	CHLOROFORM
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	N
Contaminant Name:	LEAD
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	Y
Contaminant Name:	LEAD-210
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	N
Contaminant Name:	NICKEL
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported

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EDR ID Number
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EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION (Continued)

1000402873

Site ID: 1001308
Facility Region Id: 10
Latitude: Not reported
Longitude: Not reported
CoC Ind: N
Contaminant Name: NITRATE
FF Ind: N
NAI: Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type: Chemicals and allied products
(Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral
processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL: Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type: Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative: Not reported

Site ID: 1001308
Facility Region Id: 10
Latitude: Not reported
Longitude: Not reported
CoC Ind: N
Contaminant Name: POLONIUM-210
FF Ind: N
NAI: Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type: Chemicals and allied products
(Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral
processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL: Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type: Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative: Not reported

Site ID: 1001308
Facility Region Id: 10
Latitude: Not reported
Longitude: Not reported
CoC Ind: Y
Contaminant Name: POLONIUM-210
FF Ind: N
NAI: Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type: Chemicals and allied products
(Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral
processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL: Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type: Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative: Not reported

Site ID: 1001308
Facility Region Id: 10
Latitude: Not reported
Longitude: Not reported
CoC Ind: N
Contaminant Name: POTASSIUM-40
FF Ind: N
NAI: Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type: Chemicals and allied products
(Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral
processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL: Currently on the Final NPL

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EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION (Continued)

1000402873

Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	Y
Contaminant Name:	THORIUM-230
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	Y
Contaminant Name:	URANIUM-238
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	N
Contaminant Name:	XYLENES
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	N
Contaminant Name:	ZINC
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products

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EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION (Continued)

1000402873

NPL:	(Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Currently on the Final NPL
Special Initiative:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Site ID:	Not reported
Facility Region Id:	1001308
Latitude:	10
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	Y
Contaminant Name:	CADMIUM
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	N
Contaminant Name:	TRICHLOROETHENE
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	Y
Contaminant Name:	ANTIMONY
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	N
Contaminant Name:	CHLORIDE

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EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION (Continued)

1000402873

<p>FF Ind: N NAI: Y Non-Primary Site-Sub Type: Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance); Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)</p> <p>NPL: Currently on the Final NPL Primary Site-Sub Type: Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance) Special Initiative: Not reported</p> <p>Site ID: 1001308 Facility Region Id: 10 Latitude: Not reported Longitude: Not reported CoC Ind: N Contaminant Name: DIETHYL PHTHALATE FF Ind: N NAI: Y Non-Primary Site-Sub Type: Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance); Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)</p> <p>NPL: Currently on the Final NPL Primary Site-Sub Type: Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance) Special Initiative: Not reported</p> <p>Site ID: 1001308 Facility Region Id: 10 Latitude: Not reported Longitude: Not reported CoC Ind: N Contaminant Name: DIMETHYL PHTHALATE FF Ind: N NAI: Y Non-Primary Site-Sub Type: Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance); Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)</p> <p>NPL: Currently on the Final NPL Primary Site-Sub Type: Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance) Special Initiative: Not reported</p> <p>Site ID: 1001308 Facility Region Id: 10 Latitude: Not reported Longitude: Not reported CoC Ind: Y Contaminant Name: NITRATE FF Ind: N NAI: Y Non-Primary Site-Sub Type: Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance); Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)</p> <p>NPL: Currently on the Final NPL Primary Site-Sub Type: Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance) Special Initiative: Not reported</p> <p>Site ID: 1001308 Facility Region Id: 10 Latitude: Not reported</p>	<p>Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance); Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)</p> <p>Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)</p> <p>1001308</p> <p>10</p> <p>Not reported</p> <p>Not reported</p> <p>N</p> <p>DIETHYL PHTHALATE</p> <p>N</p> <p>Y</p> <p>Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance); Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)</p> <p>Currently on the Final NPL</p> <p>Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)</p> <p>Not reported</p> <p>1001308</p> <p>10</p> <p>Not reported</p> <p>Not reported</p> <p>N</p> <p>DIMETHYL PHTHALATE</p> <p>N</p> <p>Y</p> <p>Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance); Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)</p> <p>Currently on the Final NPL</p> <p>Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)</p> <p>Not reported</p> <p>1001308</p> <p>10</p> <p>Not reported</p> <p>Not reported</p> <p>Y</p> <p>NITRATE</p> <p>N</p> <p>Y</p> <p>Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance); Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)</p> <p>Currently on the Final NPL</p> <p>Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)</p> <p>Not reported</p> <p>1001308</p> <p>10</p> <p>Not reported</p>
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EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION (Continued)

1000402873

Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	Y
Contaminant Name:	PHOSPHORIC ACID
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	Y
Contaminant Name:	PHOSPHORUS COMPOUNDS
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	N
Contaminant Name:	SILVER
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	N
Contaminant Name:	SODIUM
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported

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EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION (Continued)

1000402873

Site ID: 1001308
Facility Region Id: 10
Latitude: Not reported
Longitude: Not reported
CoC Ind: N
Contaminant Name: TETRACHLOROETHENE
FF Ind: N
NAI: Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type: Chemicals and allied products
(Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral
processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL: Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type: Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative: Not reported

Site ID: 1001308
Facility Region Id: 10
Latitude: Not reported
Longitude: Not reported
CoC Ind: Y
Contaminant Name: THALLIUM
FF Ind: N
NAI: Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type: Chemicals and allied products
(Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral
processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL: Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type: Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative: Not reported

Site ID: 1001308
Facility Region Id: 10
Latitude: Not reported
Longitude: Not reported
CoC Ind: N
Contaminant Name: THORIUM-230
FF Ind: N
NAI: Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type: Chemicals and allied products
(Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral
processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL: Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type: Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative: Not reported

Site ID: 1001308
Facility Region Id: 10
Latitude: Not reported
Longitude: Not reported
CoC Ind: Y
Contaminant Name: ZINC
FF Ind: N
NAI: Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type: Chemicals and allied products
(Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral
processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL: Currently on the Final NPL

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EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION (Continued)

1000402873

Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	N
Contaminant Name:	ACETONE
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	N
Contaminant Name:	BARIUM
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	N
Contaminant Name:	BETA GROSS
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	Y
Contaminant Name:	MERCURY
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products

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EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION (Continued)

1000402873

NPL:	(Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Currently on the Final NPL
Special Initiative:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Site ID:	Not reported
Facility Region Id:	1001308
Latitude:	10
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	Not reported
Contaminant Name:	N
FF Ind:	METHYLENE CHLORIDE
NAI:	N
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Y
	Chemicals and allied products
	(Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	Not reported
Contaminant Name:	N
FF Ind:	MOLYBDENUM
NAI:	N
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Y
	Chemicals and allied products
	(Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	Y
Contaminant Name:	RADON
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products
	(Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	N
Contaminant Name:	THORIUM-228

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Database(s)

EDR ID Number
 EPA ID Number

EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION (Continued)

1000402873

FF Ind: NAI: Non-Primary Site-Sub Type: NPL: Primary Site-Sub Type: Special Initiative: Site ID: Facility Region Id: Latitude: Longitude: CoC Ind: Contaminant Name: FF Ind: NAI: Non-Primary Site-Sub Type: NPL: Primary Site-Sub Type: Special Initiative: Site ID: Facility Region Id: Latitude: Longitude: CoC Ind: Contaminant Name: FF Ind: NAI: Non-Primary Site-Sub Type: NPL: Primary Site-Sub Type: Special Initiative: Site ID: Facility Region Id: Latitude: Longitude: CoC Ind: Contaminant Name: FF Ind: NAI: Non-Primary Site-Sub Type: NPL: Primary Site-Sub Type: Special Initiative: Site ID: Facility Region Id: Latitude:	N Y Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance) Currently on the Final NPL Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance) Not reported 1001308 10 Not reported Not reported Y ALPHA GROSS N Y Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance) Currently on the Final NPL Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance) Not reported 1001308 10 Not reported Not reported N AMMONIA N Y Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance) Currently on the Final NPL Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance) Not reported 1001308 10 Not reported Not reported Y BETA GROSS N Y Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance) Currently on the Final NPL Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance) Not reported 1001308 10 Not reported
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EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION (Continued)

1000402873

Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	N
Contaminant Name:	CADMIUM
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	N
Contaminant Name:	CHLOROBENZENE
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	N
Contaminant Name:	CHROMIUM
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	Y
Contaminant Name:	CHROMIUM
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION (Continued)

1000402873

Site ID: 1001308
Facility Region Id: 10
Latitude: Not reported
Longitude: Not reported
CoC Ind: N
Contaminant Name: DI-N-OCTYL PHTHALATE
FF Ind: N
NAI: Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type: Chemicals and allied products
(Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral
processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL: Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type: Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative: Not reported

Site ID: 1001308
Facility Region Id: 10
Latitude: Not reported
Longitude: Not reported
CoC Ind: Y
Contaminant Name: NICKEL
FF Ind: N
NAI: Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type: Chemicals and allied products
(Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral
processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL: Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type: Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative: Not reported

Site ID: 1001308
Facility Region Id: 10
Latitude: Not reported
Longitude: Not reported
CoC Ind: Y
Contaminant Name: SELENIUM
FF Ind: N
NAI: Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type: Chemicals and allied products
(Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral
processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL: Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type: Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative: Not reported

Site ID: 1001308
Facility Region Id: 10
Latitude: Not reported
Longitude: Not reported
CoC Ind: Y
Contaminant Name: TETRACHLOROETHENE
FF Ind: N
NAI: Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type: Chemicals and allied products
(Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral
processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL: Currently on the Final NPL

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION (Continued)

1000402873

Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	Y
Contaminant Name:	TRICHLOROETHENE
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	N
Contaminant Name:	RADIUM-228
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	N
Contaminant Name:	BERYLLIUM
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	N
Contaminant Name:	CALCIUM
FF Ind:	N
NAI:	Y
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Chemicals and allied products

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

EASTERN MICHAUD FLATS CONTAMINATION (Continued)

1000402873

NPL:	(Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Currently on the Final NPL
Special Initiative:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Site ID:	Not reported
Facility Region Id:	1001308
Latitude:	10
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	Not reported
Contaminant Name:	N
FF Ind:	IRON
NAI:	N
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Y
	Chemicals and allied products
	(Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	Not reported
Contaminant Name:	N
FF Ind:	MERCURY
NAI:	N
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Y
	Chemicals and allied products
	(Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported
Site ID:	1001308
Facility Region Id:	10
Latitude:	Not reported
Longitude:	Not reported
CoC Ind:	Not reported
Contaminant Name:	N
FF Ind:	RADIUM-226
NAI:	N
Non-Primary Site-Sub Type:	Y
	Chemicals and allied products
	(Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance);Primary metals/mineral processing (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
NPL:	Currently on the Final NPL
Primary Site-Sub Type:	Multiple (Manufacturing/Processing/Maintenance)
Special Initiative:	Not reported

MAP FINDINGS

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

6 **PATTON & LINTON**
East **14360 W HWY 30**
1/4-1/2 **POCATELLO, ID 83202**
0.378 mi.
1998 ft.

UST **U003726628**
ALLSITES **N/A**

Actual: **UST:**
4427 ft. Facility ID: 5-030655
Focus Map: Total Tanks: 2
3 **Tank Status: Closed**

ALLSITES:
Facility Id: 2011BAZ5036
Site ID: Underground Storage Tanks
All Programs for site: Underground Storage Tanks
Latitude/Longitude: 42.90544 / -112.50162

7 **STINKER #63**
East **14367 W HWY 30**
1/4-1/2 **POCATELLO, ID 83201**
0.384 mi.
2026 ft.

LUST **U003726447**
UST **N/A**
ALLSITES
Financial Assurance

Actual: **LUST:**
4423 ft. Facility Id: 5-030028
Focus Map: **Status: Site Cleanup Completed**
3 Release Date: 11/24/2008
 Cleanup Date: 01/02/2009
 Cleanup Method:Excavation & Hauling
 Event ID: 1628

UST:
Facility ID: 5-030028
Total Tanks: 6
Tank Status: Temporarily Closed

ALLSITES:
Facility Id: 2011BAZ6231
Site ID: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks
All Programs for site: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks, Underground Storage Tanks
Latitude/Longitude: 42.9024 / -112.50264

ID Financial Assurance 2:

Financial Assurance2:
Region: 2
Facility Id: 5-030028
Insurance Type: State Fund
Facility Latitude: 42.9024
Facility Longitude: -112.50264
Facility Phone: Not reported
Facility Type: Gas Station
Facility Status: Active
SR NO: 4480
Date Certified: 06/05/2007
Financial Responsibility Experation Date: 08/01/2018

MAP FINDINGS

Map ID			
Direction			EDR ID Number
Distance			EPA ID Number
Elevation	Site	Database(s)	

8	CUMMINS INTERMOUNTAIN INC POCATELLO	ALLSITES	S108274897
East	14299 HWY 30 W		N/A
1/4-1/2	POCATELLO, ID		
0.444 mi.			
2342 ft.			

Actual:	ALLSITES:	
4426 ft.	Facility Id:	2011BAZ1629
Focus Map:	Site ID:	Multiple Programs
3	All Programs for site:	RCRA Hazardous Waste Site, Underground Storage Tanks
	Latitude/Longitude:	42.90189 / -112.50178

9	AMERICAN PAINTING & SANDBLASTING	ALLSITES	S113713334
East	14251 W HWY 30		N/A
1/4-1/2	POCATELLO, ID		
0.471 mi.			
2486 ft.			

Actual:	ALLSITES:	
4429 ft.	Facility Id:	2011BAZ301
Focus Map:	Site ID:	RCRA Hazardous Waste Site
3	All Programs for site:	RCRA Hazardous Waste Site
	Latitude/Longitude:	Not reported

Count: 0 records

ORPHAN SUMMARY

<u>City</u>	<u>EDR ID</u>	<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Site Address</u>	<u>Zip</u>	<u>Database(s)</u>
NO SITES FOUND					

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

To maintain currency of the following federal and state databases, EDR contacts the appropriate governmental agency on a monthly or quarterly basis, as required.

Number of Days to Update: Provides confirmation that EDR is reporting records that have been updated within 90 days from the date the government agency made the information available to the public.

NPL: National Priority List

National Priorities List (Superfund). The NPL is a subset of CERCLIS and identifies over 1,200 sites for priority cleanup under the Superfund Program. NPL sites may encompass relatively large areas. As such, EDR provides polygon coverage for over 1,000 NPL site boundaries produced by EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC) and regional EPA offices.

Date of Government Version: 04/11/2019	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/18/2019	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/14/2019	Last EDR Contact: 04/18/2019
Number of Days to Update: 26	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/15/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

NPL Site Boundaries

Sources:

EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC)
Telephone: 202-564-7333

EPA Region 1
Telephone 617-918-1143

EPA Region 3
Telephone 215-814-5418

EPA Region 4
Telephone 404-562-8033

EPA Region 5
Telephone 312-886-6686

EPA Region 10
Telephone 206-553-8665

EPA Region 6
Telephone: 214-655-6659

EPA Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7247

EPA Region 8
Telephone: 303-312-6774

EPA Region 9
Telephone: 415-947-4246

Proposed NPL: Proposed National Priority List Sites

A site that has been proposed for listing on the National Priorities List through the issuance of a proposed rule in the Federal Register. EPA then accepts public comments on the site, responds to the comments, and places on the NPL those sites that continue to meet the requirements for listing.

Date of Government Version: 04/11/2019	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/18/2019	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/14/2019	Last EDR Contact: 04/18/2019
Number of Days to Update: 26	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/15/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

NPL LIENS: Federal Superfund Liens

Federal Superfund Liens. Under the authority granted the USEPA by CERCLA of 1980, the USEPA has the authority to file liens against real property in order to recover remedial action expenditures or when the property owner received notification of potential liability. USEPA compiles a listing of filed notices of Superfund Liens.

Date of Government Version: 10/15/1991	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/02/1994	Telephone: 202-564-4267
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/30/1994	Last EDR Contact: 08/15/2011
Number of Days to Update: 56	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/2011
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Delisted NPL: National Priority List Deletions

The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) establishes the criteria that the EPA uses to delete sites from the NPL. In accordance with 40 CFR 300.425.(e), sites may be deleted from the NPL where no further response is appropriate.

Date of Government Version: 04/11/2019	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/18/2019	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/14/2019	Last EDR Contact: 04/18/2019
Number of Days to Update: 26	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/15/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FEDERAL FACILITY: Federal Facility Site Information listing

A listing of National Priority List (NPL) and Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) sites found in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) Database where EPA Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Office is involved in cleanup activities.

Date of Government Version: 04/03/2019	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/05/2019	Telephone: 703-603-8704
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/14/2019	Last EDR Contact: 04/05/2019
Number of Days to Update: 39	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/15/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

SEMS: Superfund Enterprise Management System

SEMS (Superfund Enterprise Management System) tracks hazardous waste sites, potentially hazardous waste sites, and remedial activities performed in support of EPA's Superfund Program across the United States. The list was formerly known as CERCLIS, renamed to SEMS by the EPA in 2015. The list contains data on potentially hazardous waste sites that have been reported to the USEPA by states, municipalities, private companies and private persons, pursuant to Section 103 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). This dataset also contains sites which are either proposed to or on the National Priorities List (NPL) and the sites which are in the screening and assessment phase for possible inclusion on the NPL.

Date of Government Version: 04/11/2019	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/18/2019	Telephone: 800-424-9346
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/23/2019	Last EDR Contact: 04/18/2019
Number of Days to Update: 35	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/29/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SEMS-ARCHIVE: Superfund Enterprise Management System Archive

SEMS-ARCHIVE (Superfund Enterprise Management System Archive) tracks sites that have no further interest under the Federal Superfund Program based on available information. The list was formerly known as the CERCLIS-NFRAP, renamed to SEMS ARCHIVE by the EPA in 2015. EPA may perform a minimal level of assessment work at a site while it is archived if site conditions change and/or new information becomes available. Archived sites have been removed and archived from the inventory of SEMS sites. Archived status indicates that, to the best of EPA's knowledge, assessment at a site has been completed and that EPA has determined no further steps will be taken to list the site on the National Priorities List (NPL), unless information indicates this decision was not appropriate or other considerations require a recommendation for listing at a later time. The decision does not necessarily mean that there is no hazard associated with a given site; it only means that, based upon available information, the location is not judged to be potential NPL site.

Date of Government Version: 04/11/2019	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/18/2019	Telephone: 800-424-9346
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/23/2019	Last EDR Contact: 04/18/2019
Number of Days to Update: 35	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/29/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

CORRACTS: Corrective Action Report

CORRACTS identifies hazardous waste handlers with RCRA corrective action activity.

Date of Government Version: 03/25/2019	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/27/2019	Telephone: 800-424-9346
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/17/2019	Last EDR Contact: 03/27/2019
Number of Days to Update: 21	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/08/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

RCRA-TSDF: RCRA - Treatment, Storage and Disposal

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Transporters are individuals or entities that move hazardous waste from the generator offsite to a facility that can recycle, treat, store, or dispose of the waste. TSDFs treat, store, or dispose of the waste.

Date of Government Version: 03/25/2019	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/27/2019	Telephone: (206) 553-1200
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/17/2019	Last EDR Contact: 03/27/2019
Number of Days to Update: 21	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/08/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RCRA-LQG: RCRA - Large Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Large quantity generators (LQGs) generate over 1,000 kilograms (kg) of hazardous waste, or over 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 03/25/2019	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/27/2019	Telephone: (206) 553-1200
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/17/2019	Last EDR Contact: 03/27/2019
Number of Days to Update: 21	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/08/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RCRA-SQG: RCRA - Small Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Small quantity generators (SQGs) generate between 100 kg and 1,000 kg of hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 03/25/2019	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/27/2019	Telephone: (206) 553-1200
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/17/2019	Last EDR Contact: 03/27/2019
Number of Days to Update: 21	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/08/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RCRA-CESQG: RCRA - Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Conditionally exempt small quantity generators (CESQGs) generate less than 100 kg of hazardous waste, or less than 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 03/25/2019	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/27/2019	Telephone: (206) 553-1200
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/17/2019	Last EDR Contact: 03/27/2019
Number of Days to Update: 21	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/08/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

LUCIS: Land Use Control Information System

LUCIS contains records of land use control information pertaining to the former Navy Base Realignment and Closure properties.

Date of Government Version: 02/22/2019	Source: Department of the Navy
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/07/2019	Telephone: 843-820-7326
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/17/2019	Last EDR Contact: 05/10/2019
Number of Days to Update: 41	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/26/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

US ENG CONTROLS: Engineering Controls Sites List

A listing of sites with engineering controls in place. Engineering controls include various forms of caps, building foundations, liners, and treatment methods to create pathway elimination for regulated substances to enter environmental media or effect human health.

Date of Government Version: 01/31/2019	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/04/2019	Telephone: 703-603-0695
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/08/2019	Last EDR Contact: 05/29/2019
Number of Days to Update: 32	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/09/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

US INST CONTROL: Sites with Institutional Controls

A listing of sites with institutional controls in place. Institutional controls include administrative measures, such as groundwater use restrictions, construction restrictions, property use restrictions, and post remediation care requirements intended to prevent exposure to contaminants remaining on site. Deed restrictions are generally required as part of the institutional controls.

Date of Government Version: 01/31/2019	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/04/2019	Telephone: 703-603-0695
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/08/2019	Last EDR Contact: 05/29/2019
Number of Days to Update: 32	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/09/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

ERNS: Emergency Response Notification System

Emergency Response Notification System. ERNS records and stores information on reported releases of oil and hazardous substances.

Date of Government Version: 03/25/2019	Source: National Response Center, United States Coast Guard
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/26/2019	Telephone: 202-267-2180
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/01/2019	Last EDR Contact: 03/26/2019
Number of Days to Update: 36	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/08/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

State- and tribal - equivalent CERCLIS

ID SHWS: This state does not maintain a SHWS list. See the Federal CERCLIS list and Federal NPL list.

State Hazardous Waste Sites. State hazardous waste site records are the states' equivalent to CERCLIS. These sites may or may not already be listed on the federal CERCLIS list. Priority sites planned for cleanup using state funds (state equivalent of Superfund) are identified along with sites where cleanup will be paid for by potentially responsible parties. Available information varies by state.

Date of Government Version: N/A	Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Date Data Arrived at EDR: N/A	Telephone: 208-373-0502
Date Made Active in Reports: N/A	Last EDR Contact: 02/28/2019
Number of Days to Update: N/A	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/17/2019
	Data Release Frequency: N/A

State and tribal landfill and/or solid waste disposal site lists

ID SWF/LF: Solid Waste Landfills

Solid Waste Facilities/Landfill Sites. SWF/LF type records typically contain an inventory of solid waste disposal facilities or landfills in a particular state. Depending on the state, these may be active or inactive facilities or open dumps that failed to meet RCRA Subtitle D Section 4004 criteria for solid waste landfills or disposal sites.

Date of Government Version: 03/05/2019	Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/06/2019	Telephone: 208-334-5860
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2019	Last EDR Contact: 03/06/2019
Number of Days to Update: 57	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/17/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Annually

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

State and tribal leaking storage tank lists

ID LAST: Leaking Aboveground Storage Tanks

A listing of leaking aboveground storage tank locations.

Date of Government Version: 06/20/2011	Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/22/2011	Telephone: 208-373-0347
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/30/2011	Last EDR Contact: 02/28/2019
Number of Days to Update: 8	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/17/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

ID LUST: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Sites

Leaking Underground Storage Tank Incident Reports. LUST records contain an inventory of reported leaking underground storage tank incidents. Not all states maintain these records, and the information stored varies by state.

Date of Government Version: 04/02/2019	Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/03/2019	Telephone: 208-373-0130
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2019	Last EDR Contact: 04/03/2019
Number of Days to Update: 29	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/15/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN LUST R10: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

A listing of leaking underground storage tank locations on Indian Land.

Date of Government Version: 10/13/2018	Source: EPA Region 1
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/07/2019	Telephone: 617-918-1313
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/01/2019	Last EDR Contact: 04/26/2019
Number of Days to Update: 55	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/05/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R9: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

A listing of leaking underground storage tank locations on Indian Land.

Date of Government Version: 10/13/2018	Source: EPA Region 1
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/07/2019	Telephone: 617-918-1313
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/01/2019	Last EDR Contact: 04/26/2019
Number of Days to Update: 55	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/05/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R8: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

A listing of leaking underground storage tank locations on Indian Land.

Date of Government Version: 10/13/2018	Source: EPA Region 1
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/07/2019	Telephone: 617-918-1313
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/01/2019	Last EDR Contact: 04/26/2019
Number of Days to Update: 55	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/05/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R7: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

A listing of leaking underground storage tank locations on Indian Land.

Date of Government Version: 10/13/2018	Source: EPA Region 1
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/07/2019	Telephone: 617-918-1313
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/01/2019	Last EDR Contact: 04/26/2019
Number of Days to Update: 55	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/05/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R6: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

A listing of leaking underground storage tank locations on Indian Land.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 10/13/2018	Source: EPA Region 1
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/07/2019	Telephone: 617-918-1313
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/01/2019	Last EDR Contact: 04/26/2019
Number of Days to Update: 55	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/05/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R4: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
A listing of leaking underground storage tank locations on Indian Land.

Date of Government Version: 10/13/2018	Source: EPA Region 1
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/07/2019	Telephone: 617-918-1313
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/01/2019	Last EDR Contact: 04/26/2019
Number of Days to Update: 55	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/05/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R1: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
A listing of leaking underground storage tank locations on Indian Land.

Date of Government Version: 10/13/2018	Source: EPA Region 1
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/07/2019	Telephone: 617-918-1313
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/01/2019	Last EDR Contact: 04/26/2019
Number of Days to Update: 55	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/05/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R5: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
A listing of leaking underground storage tank locations on Indian Land.

Date of Government Version: 10/13/2018	Source: EPA Region 1
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/07/2019	Telephone: 617-918-1313
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/01/2019	Last EDR Contact: 04/26/2019
Number of Days to Update: 55	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/05/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

FEMA UST: Underground Storage Tank Listing
A listing of all FEMA owned underground storage tanks.

Date of Government Version: 05/15/2017	Source: FEMA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/30/2017	Telephone: 202-646-5797
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/13/2017	Last EDR Contact: 04/25/2019
Number of Days to Update: 136	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/22/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

State and tribal registered storage tank lists

ID UST: Registered Underground Storage Tanks in Idaho
Registered Underground Storage Tanks. UST's are regulated under Subtitle I of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and must be registered with the state department responsible for administering the UST program. Available information varies by state program.

Date of Government Version: 04/02/2019	Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/03/2019	Telephone: 208-373-0130
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2019	Last EDR Contact: 04/03/2019
Number of Days to Update: 29	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/15/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R5: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

Date of Government Version: 04/06/2016	Source: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/02/2017	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/07/2017	Last EDR Contact: 04/26/2019
Number of Days to Update: 36	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/05/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

INDIAN UST R6: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

Date of Government Version: 04/06/2016	Source: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/02/2017	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/07/2017	Last EDR Contact: 04/26/2019
Number of Days to Update: 36	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/05/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R4: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

Date of Government Version: 04/06/2016	Source: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/02/2017	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/07/2017	Last EDR Contact: 04/26/2019
Number of Days to Update: 36	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/05/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R1: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

Date of Government Version: 04/06/2016	Source: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/02/2017	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/07/2017	Last EDR Contact: 04/26/2019
Number of Days to Update: 36	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/05/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R10: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

Date of Government Version: 04/06/2016	Source: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/02/2017	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/07/2017	Last EDR Contact: 04/26/2019
Number of Days to Update: 36	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/05/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R9: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

Date of Government Version: 04/06/2016	Source: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/02/2017	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/07/2017	Last EDR Contact: 04/26/2019
Number of Days to Update: 36	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/05/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R8: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

Date of Government Version: 04/06/2016	Source: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/02/2017	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/07/2017	Last EDR Contact: 04/26/2019
Number of Days to Update: 36	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/05/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R7: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

Date of Government Version: 04/06/2016	Source: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/02/2017	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/07/2017	Last EDR Contact: 04/26/2019
Number of Days to Update: 36	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/05/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

State and tribal institutional control / engineering control registries

ID INST CONTROL: Sites with Institutional Controls Restricting Use

Sites included in the Remediation Sites database that have institutional controls restricting use.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 03/05/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/06/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2019
Number of Days to Update: 57

Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Telephone: 208-373-0347
Last EDR Contact: 03/06/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/17/2019
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

State and tribal voluntary cleanup sites

ID VCP: Voluntary Cleanup Program Sites

The Idaho Legislature created the Idaho Land Remediation Act, DEQ's Voluntary Cleanup Program, to encourage innovation and cooperation between the state, local communities and private parties working to revitalize properties with hazardous substance or petroleum contamination.

Date of Government Version: 03/05/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/06/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2019
Number of Days to Update: 57

Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Telephone: 208-373-0495
Last EDR Contact: 03/06/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/17/2019
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN VCP R7: Voluntary Cleanup Priority Listing

A listing of voluntary cleanup priority sites located on Indian Land located in Region 7.

Date of Government Version: 03/20/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/22/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/19/2008
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: EPA, Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7365
Last EDR Contact: 04/20/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/20/2009
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN VCP R1: Voluntary Cleanup Priority Listing

A listing of voluntary cleanup priority sites located on Indian Land located in Region 7.

Date of Government Version: 03/20/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/22/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/19/2008
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: EPA, Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7365
Last EDR Contact: 04/20/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/20/2009
Data Release Frequency: Varies

State and tribal Brownfields sites

ID BROWNFIELDS: Brownfields Inventory

Brownfields are abandoned or underutilized properties where the reuse is complicated by actual or perceived environmental contamination. With the help of Idaho Counties, Cities, Economic Development Districts, Urban Renewal Entities, developers and brokers, DEQ is developing a comprehensive, statewide inventory of Brownfields.

Date of Government Version: 03/05/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/06/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2019
Number of Days to Update: 57

Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Telephone: 208-373-0495
Last EDR Contact: 03/06/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/17/2019
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

US BROWNFIELDS: A Listing of Brownfields Sites

Brownfields are real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Cleaning up and reinvesting in these properties takes development pressures off of undeveloped, open land, and both improves and protects the environment. Assessment, Cleanup and Redevelopment Exchange System (ACRES) stores information reported by EPA Brownfields grant recipients on brownfields properties assessed or cleaned up with grant funding as well as information on Targeted Brownfields Assessments performed by EPA Regions. A listing of ACRES Brownfield sites is obtained from Cleanups in My Community. Cleanups in My Community provides information on Brownfields properties for which information is reported back to EPA, as well as areas served by Brownfields grant programs.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 12/17/2018
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/18/2018
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2019
Number of Days to Update: 24

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-566-2777
Last EDR Contact: 03/19/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/01/2019
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Local Lists of Landfill / Solid Waste Disposal Sites

ID SWTIRE: Waste Tire Collection Sites

A listing of registered waste tire collection sites.

Date of Government Version: 03/15/2002
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/16/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/02/2004
Number of Days to Update: 47

Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Telephone: 208-373-0416
Last EDR Contact: 05/09/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/26/2019
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

ID HISTORICAL LANDFILL: Idaho Historical Landfills

A listing of older landfills. The listing has not been updated since July 1997.

Date of Government Version: 07/10/1997
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/21/2002
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/27/2002
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Telephone: 208-373-0502
Last EDR Contact: 02/02/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/04/2009
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

INDIAN ODI: Report on the Status of Open Dumps on Indian Lands

Location of open dumps on Indian land.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/1998
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/24/2008
Number of Days to Update: 52

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-308-8245
Last EDR Contact: 04/26/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/12/2019
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ODI: Open Dump Inventory

An open dump is defined as a disposal facility that does not comply with one or more of the Part 257 or Part 258 Subtitle D Criteria.

Date of Government Version: 06/30/1985
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/09/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/17/2004
Number of Days to Update: 39

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Last EDR Contact: 06/09/2004
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

DEBRIS REGION 9: Torres Martinez Reservation Illegal Dump Site Locations

A listing of illegal dump sites location on the Torres Martinez Indian Reservation located in eastern Riverside County and northern Imperial County, California.

Date of Government Version: 01/12/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/07/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/21/2009
Number of Days to Update: 137

Source: EPA, Region 9
Telephone: 415-947-4219
Last EDR Contact: 04/22/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/05/2019
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

IHS OPEN DUMPS: Open Dumps on Indian Land

A listing of all open dumps located on Indian Land in the United States.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 04/01/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/06/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/29/2015
Number of Days to Update: 176

Source: Department of Health & Human Services, Indian Health Service
Telephone: 301-443-1452
Last EDR Contact: 04/23/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/12/2019
Data Release Frequency: Varies

US HIST CDL: National Clandestine Laboratory Register

A listing of clandestine drug lab locations that have been removed from the DEAs National Clandestine Laboratory Register.

Date of Government Version: 02/24/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/26/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/17/2019
Number of Days to Update: 50

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration
Telephone: 202-307-1000
Last EDR Contact: 05/24/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/09/2019
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Local Lists of Hazardous waste / Contaminated Sites

ID ALLSITES: Remediation Database

Idaho's remediation database is a compilation of data on all the state and delegated federal remediation programs operated by the DEQ. Programs included are AST, Brownfield, ER, General Remediation, LUST, Mining, Miscellaneous, RCRA, Solid Waste, UST and VCP.

Date of Government Version: 03/05/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/06/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2019
Number of Days to Update: 57

Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Telephone: 208-373-0309
Last EDR Contact: 03/06/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/18/2019
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

ID CDL: Clandestine Drug Labs

These are labs in which the Idaho State Police have investigated.

Date of Government Version: 07/22/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/01/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/29/2010
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: Idaho State Police
Telephone: 208-884-7000
Last EDR Contact: 02/28/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/17/2019
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ID CDL 2: Clandestine Drug (Meth) Laboratory Site Property List

A listing of clandestine drug lab site locations.

Date of Government Version: 12/11/2018
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/06/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2019
Number of Days to Update: 57

Source: Dept of Health & Welfare
Telephone: 208-334-5500
Last EDR Contact: 03/06/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/17/2019
Data Release Frequency: Varies

US CDL: Clandestine Drug Labs

A listing of clandestine drug lab locations. The U.S. Department of Justice ("the Department") provides this web site as a public service. It contains addresses of some locations where law enforcement agencies reported they found chemicals or other items that indicated the presence of either clandestine drug laboratories or dumpsites. In most cases, the source of the entries is not the Department, and the Department has not verified the entry and does not guarantee its accuracy. Members of the public must verify the accuracy of all entries by, for example, contacting local law enforcement and local health departments.

Date of Government Version: 02/24/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/26/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/17/2019
Number of Days to Update: 50

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration
Telephone: 202-307-1000
Last EDR Contact: 05/24/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/09/2019
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

LIENS 2: CERCLA Lien Information

A Federal CERCLA ('Superfund') lien can exist by operation of law at any site or property at which EPA has spent Superfund monies. These monies are spent to investigate and address releases and threatened releases of contamination. CERCLIS provides information as to the identity of these sites and properties.

Date of Government Version: 04/11/2019	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/18/2019	Telephone: 202-564-6023
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/23/2019	Last EDR Contact: 04/18/2019
Number of Days to Update: 35	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/05/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

HMIRS: Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System

Hazardous Materials Incident Report System. HMIRS contains hazardous material spill incidents reported to DOT.

Date of Government Version: 03/25/2019	Source: U.S. Department of Transportation
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/26/2019	Telephone: 202-366-4555
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/14/2019	Last EDR Contact: 03/26/2019
Number of Days to Update: 49	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/08/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Records of Emergency Release Reports

ID SPILLS: Spills Data

A listing of hazardous materials spills, releases or accidents as reported to the State of Idaho's central Communications Center.

Date of Government Version: 06/20/2011	Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/22/2011	Telephone: 208-373-0502
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/30/2011	Last EDR Contact: 02/28/2019
Number of Days to Update: 8	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/17/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

ID SPILLS 2: SPILLS 2

Hazardous material spills

Date of Government Version: 03/04/2019	Source: Department of Health & Welfare
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/07/2019	Telephone: 208-334-5564
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2019	Last EDR Contact: 02/28/2019
Number of Days to Update: 56	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/18/2047
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

ID SPILLS 90: SPILLS90 data from FirstSearch

Spills 90 includes those spill and release records available exclusively from FirstSearch databases. Typically, they may include chemical, oil and/or hazardous substance spills recorded after 1990. Duplicate records that are already included in EDR incident and release records are not included in Spills 90.

Date of Government Version: 06/01/2006	Source: FirstSearch
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/03/2013	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/06/2013	Last EDR Contact: 01/03/2013
Number of Days to Update: 62	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

RCRA NonGen / NLR: RCRA - Non Generators / No Longer Regulated

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Non-Generators do not presently generate hazardous waste.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 03/25/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/27/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/17/2019
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (206) 553-1200
Last EDR Contact: 03/27/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/08/2019
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FUDS: Formerly Used Defense Sites

The listing includes locations of Formerly Used Defense Sites properties where the US Army Corps of Engineers is actively working or will take necessary cleanup actions.

Date of Government Version: 03/07/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/03/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/23/2019
Number of Days to Update: 50

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Telephone: 202-528-4285
Last EDR Contact: 05/21/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/02/2019
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DOD: Department of Defense Sites

This data set consists of federally owned or administered lands, administered by the Department of Defense, that have any area equal to or greater than 640 acres of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/10/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 62

Source: USGS
Telephone: 888-275-8747
Last EDR Contact: 04/12/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/22/2019
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

FEDLAND: Federal and Indian Lands

Federally and Indian administrated lands of the United States. Lands included are administrated by: Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, National Wild and Scenic River, National Wildlife Refuge, Public Domain Land, Wilderness, Wilderness Study Area, Wildlife Management Area, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Department of Justice, Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/06/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 339

Source: U.S. Geological Survey
Telephone: 888-275-8747
Last EDR Contact: 04/12/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/22/2019
Data Release Frequency: N/A

SCRD DRYCLEANERS: State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners Listing

The State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners was established in 1998, with support from the U.S. EPA Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation. It is comprised of representatives of states with established drycleaner remediation programs. Currently the member states are Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/03/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/07/2017
Number of Days to Update: 63

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 615-532-8599
Last EDR Contact: 05/13/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/26/2019
Data Release Frequency: Varies

US FIN ASSUR: Financial Assurance Information

All owners and operators of facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste are required to provide proof that they will have sufficient funds to pay for the clean up, closure, and post-closure care of their facilities.

Date of Government Version: 03/25/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/26/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/07/2019
Number of Days to Update: 42

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-566-1917
Last EDR Contact: 03/26/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/08/2019
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

EPA WATCH LIST: EPA WATCH LIST

EPA maintains a "Watch List" to facilitate dialogue between EPA, state and local environmental agencies on enforcement matters relating to facilities with alleged violations identified as either significant or high priority. Being on the Watch List does not mean that the facility has actually violated the law only that an investigation by EPA or a state or local environmental agency has led those organizations to allege that an unproven violation has in fact occurred. Being on the Watch List does not represent a higher level of concern regarding the alleged violations that were detected, but instead indicates cases requiring additional dialogue between EPA, state and local agencies - primarily because of the length of time the alleged violation has gone unaddressed or unresolved.

Date of Government Version: 08/30/2013	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/21/2014	Telephone: 617-520-3000
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/17/2014	Last EDR Contact: 05/06/2019
Number of Days to Update: 88	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/19/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

2020 COR ACTION: 2020 Corrective Action Program List

The EPA has set ambitious goals for the RCRA Corrective Action program by creating the 2020 Corrective Action Universe. This RCRA cleanup baseline includes facilities expected to need corrective action. The 2020 universe contains a wide variety of sites. Some properties are heavily contaminated while others were contaminated but have since been cleaned up. Still others have not been fully investigated yet, and may require little or no remediation. Inclusion in the 2020 Universe does not necessarily imply failure on the part of a facility to meet its RCRA obligations.

Date of Government Version: 09/30/2017	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/08/2018	Telephone: 703-308-4044
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/20/2018	Last EDR Contact: 05/10/2019
Number of Days to Update: 73	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/19/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

Toxic Substances Control Act. TSCA identifies manufacturers and importers of chemical substances included on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory list. It includes data on the production volume of these substances by plant site.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2016	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/21/2017	Telephone: 202-260-5521
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/05/2018	Last EDR Contact: 03/22/2019
Number of Days to Update: 198	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/01/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Every 4 Years

TRIS: Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System

Toxic Release Inventory System. TRIS identifies facilities which release toxic chemicals to the air, water and land in reportable quantities under SARA Title III Section 313.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2016	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/10/2018	Telephone: 202-566-0250
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/12/2018	Last EDR Contact: 05/24/2019
Number of Days to Update: 2	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/02/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Annually

SSTS: Section 7 Tracking Systems

Section 7 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended (92 Stat. 829) requires all registered pesticide-producing establishments to submit a report to the Environmental Protection Agency by March 1st each year. Each establishment must report the types and amounts of pesticides, active ingredients and devices being produced, and those having been produced and sold or distributed in the past year.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2009	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/10/2010	Telephone: 202-564-4203
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/25/2011	Last EDR Contact: 04/24/2019
Number of Days to Update: 77	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/05/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Annually

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

ROD: Records Of Decision

Record of Decision. ROD documents mandate a permanent remedy at an NPL (Superfund) site containing technical and health information to aid in the cleanup.

Date of Government Version: 04/11/2019	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/18/2019	Telephone: 703-416-0223
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/23/2019	Last EDR Contact: 04/18/2019
Number of Days to Update: 35	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/17/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Annually

RMP: Risk Management Plans

When Congress passed the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, it required EPA to publish regulations and guidance for chemical accident prevention at facilities using extremely hazardous substances. The Risk Management Program Rule (RMP Rule) was written to implement Section 112(r) of these amendments. The rule, which built upon existing industry codes and standards, requires companies of all sizes that use certain flammable and toxic substances to develop a Risk Management Program, which includes a(n): Hazard assessment that details the potential effects of an accidental release, an accident history of the last five years, and an evaluation of worst-case and alternative accidental releases; Prevention program that includes safety precautions and maintenance, monitoring, and employee training measures; and Emergency response program that spells out emergency health care, employee training measures and procedures for informing the public and response agencies (e.g the fire department) should an accident occur.

Date of Government Version: 04/25/2019	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/02/2019	Telephone: 202-564-8600
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/23/2019	Last EDR Contact: 04/22/2019
Number of Days to Update: 21	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/05/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

RAATS: RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System

RCRA Administration Action Tracking System. RAATS contains records based on enforcement actions issued under RCRA pertaining to major violators and includes administrative and civil actions brought by the EPA. For administration actions after September 30, 1995, data entry in the RAATS database was discontinued. EPA will retain a copy of the database for historical records. It was necessary to terminate RAATS because a decrease in agency resources made it impossible to continue to update the information contained in the database.

Date of Government Version: 04/17/1995	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/03/1995	Telephone: 202-564-4104
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/07/1995	Last EDR Contact: 06/02/2008
Number of Days to Update: 35	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/01/2008
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

PRP: Potentially Responsible Parties

A listing of verified Potentially Responsible Parties

Date of Government Version: 04/11/2019	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/18/2019	Telephone: 202-564-6023
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/23/2019	Last EDR Contact: 05/10/2019
Number of Days to Update: 35	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/19/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

PADS: PCB Activity Database System

PCB Activity Database. PADS Identifies generators, transporters, commercial storers and/or brokers and disposers of PCB's who are required to notify the EPA of such activities.

Date of Government Version: 03/20/2019	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/10/2019	Telephone: 202-566-0500
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/14/2019	Last EDR Contact: 04/10/2019
Number of Days to Update: 34	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/22/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Annually

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

ICIS: Integrated Compliance Information System

The Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) supports the information needs of the national enforcement and compliance program as well as the unique needs of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program.

Date of Government Version: 11/18/2016	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/23/2016	Telephone: 202-564-2501
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/10/2017	Last EDR Contact: 04/08/2019
Number of Days to Update: 79	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/22/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FTTS: FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)
FTTS tracks administrative cases and pesticide enforcement actions and compliance activities related to FIFRA, TSCA and EPCRA (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act). To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 04/09/2009	Source: EPA/Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/16/2009	Telephone: 202-566-1667
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/11/2009	Last EDR Contact: 08/18/2017
Number of Days to Update: 25	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/04/2017
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FTTS INSP: FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)
FTTS tracks administrative cases and pesticide enforcement actions and compliance activities related to FIFRA, TSCA and EPCRA (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act). To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 04/09/2009	Source: EPA/Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/16/2009	Telephone: 202-566-1667
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/11/2009	Last EDR Contact: 08/18/2017
Number of Days to Update: 25	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/04/2017
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

MLTS: Material Licensing Tracking System

MLTS is maintained by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and contains a list of approximately 8,100 sites which possess or use radioactive materials and which are subject to NRC licensing requirements. To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 08/30/2016	Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/08/2016	Telephone: 301-415-7169
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/21/2016	Last EDR Contact: 04/22/2019
Number of Days to Update: 43	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/05/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

COAL ASH DOE: Steam-Electric Plant Operation Data

A listing of power plants that store ash in surface ponds.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005	Source: Department of Energy
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/07/2009	Telephone: 202-586-8719
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/22/2009	Last EDR Contact: 03/07/2019
Number of Days to Update: 76	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/17/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

COAL ASH EPA: Coal Combustion Residues Surface Impoundments List

A listing of coal combustion residues surface impoundments with high hazard potential ratings.

Date of Government Version: 07/01/2014	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/10/2014	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/20/2014	Last EDR Contact: 03/05/2019
Number of Days to Update: 40	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/17/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

PCB TRANSFORMER: PCB Transformer Registration Database

The database of PCB transformer registrations that includes all PCB registration submittals.

Date of Government Version: 05/24/2017	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/30/2017	Telephone: 202-566-0517
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/15/2017	Last EDR Contact: 04/26/2019
Number of Days to Update: 15	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/05/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

RADINFO: Radiation Information Database

The Radiation Information Database (RADINFO) contains information about facilities that are regulated by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations for radiation and radioactivity.

Date of Government Version: 04/02/2019	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/02/2019	Telephone: 202-343-9775
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/14/2019	Last EDR Contact: 04/02/2019
Number of Days to Update: 42	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/15/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HIST FTTS: FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Inspection & Enforcement Case Listing

A complete inspection and enforcement case listing from the FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) for all ten EPA regions. The information was obtained from the National Compliance Database (NCDB). NCDB supports the implementation of FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act) and TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act). Some EPA regions are now closing out records. Because of that, and the fact that some EPA regions are not providing EPA Headquarters with updated records, it was decided to create a HIST FTTS database. It included records that may not be included in the newer FTTS database updates. This database is no longer updated.

Date of Government Version: 10/19/2006	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2007	Telephone: 202-564-2501
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/10/2007	Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2008
Number of Days to Update: 40	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/17/2008
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

HIST FTTS INSP: FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Inspection & Enforcement Case Listing

A complete inspection and enforcement case listing from the FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) for all ten EPA regions. The information was obtained from the National Compliance Database (NCDB). NCDB supports the implementation of FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act) and TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act). Some EPA regions are now closing out records. Because of that, and the fact that some EPA regions are not providing EPA Headquarters with updated records, it was decided to create a HIST FTTS database. It included records that may not be included in the newer FTTS database updates. This database is no longer updated.

Date of Government Version: 10/19/2006	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2007	Telephone: 202-564-2501
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/10/2007	Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2008
Number of Days to Update: 40	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/17/2008
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

DOT OPS: Incident and Accident Data

Department of Transportation, Office of Pipeline Safety Incident and Accident data.

Date of Government Version: 12/03/2018	Source: Department of Transportation, Office of Pipeline Safety
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/29/2019	Telephone: 202-366-4595
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/21/2019	Last EDR Contact: 04/30/2019
Number of Days to Update: 51	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/12/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

CONSENT: Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees

Major legal settlements that establish responsibility and standards for cleanup at NPL (Superfund) sites. Released periodically by United States District Courts after settlement by parties to litigation matters.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 03/31/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/23/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/23/2019
Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: Department of Justice, Consent Decree Library
Telephone: Varies
Last EDR Contact: 04/05/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/22/2019
Data Release Frequency: Varies

BRS: Biennial Reporting System

The Biennial Reporting System is a national system administered by the EPA that collects data on the generation and management of hazardous waste. BRS captures detailed data from two groups: Large Quantity Generators (LQG) and Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/22/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/28/2017
Number of Days to Update: 218

Source: EPA/NTIS
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Last EDR Contact: 05/24/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/02/2019
Data Release Frequency: Biennially

INDIAN RESERV: Indian Reservations

This map layer portrays Indian administered lands of the United States that have any area equal to or greater than 640 acres.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/14/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2017
Number of Days to Update: 546

Source: USGS
Telephone: 202-208-3710
Last EDR Contact: 04/11/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/22/2019
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

FUSRAP: Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program

DOE established the Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP) in 1974 to remediate sites where radioactive contamination remained from Manhattan Project and early U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) operations.

Date of Government Version: 08/08/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/11/2018
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/14/2018
Number of Days to Update: 3

Source: Department of Energy
Telephone: 202-586-3559
Last EDR Contact: 05/02/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/19/2019
Data Release Frequency: Varies

UMTRA: Uranium Mill Tailings Sites

Uranium ore was mined by private companies for federal government use in national defense programs. When the mills shut down, large piles of the sand-like material (mill tailings) remain after uranium has been extracted from the ore. Levels of human exposure to radioactive materials from the piles are low; however, in some cases tailings were used as construction materials before the potential health hazards of the tailings were recognized.

Date of Government Version: 06/23/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/11/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/03/2017
Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: Department of Energy
Telephone: 505-845-0011
Last EDR Contact: 05/24/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/02/2019
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LEAD SMELTER 1: Lead Smelter Sites

A listing of former lead smelter site locations.

Date of Government Version: 04/11/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/18/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/14/2019
Number of Days to Update: 26

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-603-8787
Last EDR Contact: 04/18/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/15/2019
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LEAD SMELTER 2: Lead Smelter Sites

A listing of former lead smelter site locations.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 04/11/2019	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/18/2019	Telephone: 703-603-8787
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/14/2019	Last EDR Contact: 04/18/2019
Number of Days to Update: 26	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/15/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

US AIRS (AFS): Aerometric Information Retrieval System Facility Subsystem

Date of Government Version: 10/27/2009	Source: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/10/2009	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/08/2009	Last EDR Contact: 11/12/1996
Number of Days to Update: 28	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
	Data Release Frequency: Annually

US AIRS MINOR: Aerometric Information Retrieval System Facility Subsystem

Date of Government Version: 10/27/2009	Source: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/10/2009	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/08/2009	Last EDR Contact: 11/12/1996
Number of Days to Update: 28	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
	Data Release Frequency: Annually

US MINES: Active Mines & Mineral Plants Database Listing

Active Mines and Mineral Processing Plant operations for commodities monitored by the Minerals Information Team of the USGS.

Date of Government Version: 04/14/2011	Source: USGS
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/08/2011	Telephone: 703-648-7709
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/13/2011	Last EDR Contact: 03/01/2019
Number of Days to Update: 97	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/10/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

US MINES 2: Active Mines & Mineral Plants Database Listing

Active Mines and Mineral Processing Plant operations for commodities monitored by the Minerals Information Team of the USGS.

Date of Government Version: 04/14/2011	Source: USGS
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/08/2011	Telephone: 703-648-7709
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/13/2011	Last EDR Contact: 03/01/2019
Number of Days to Update: 97	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/10/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

US MINES 3: Active Mines & Mineral Plants Database Listing

Active Mines and Mineral Processing Plant operations for commodities monitored by the Minerals Information Team of the USGS.

Date of Government Version: 04/14/2011	Source: USGS
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/08/2011	Telephone: 703-648-7709
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/13/2011	Last EDR Contact: 03/01/2019
Number of Days to Update: 97	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/10/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

ABANDONED MINES: Abandoned Mines

An inventory of land and water impacted by past mining (primarily coal mining) is maintained by OSMRE to provide information needed to implement the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA). The inventory contains information on the location, type, and extent of AML impacts, as well as, information on the cost associated with the reclamation of those problems. The inventory is based upon field surveys by State, Tribal, and OSMRE program officials. It is dynamic to the extent that it is modified as new problems are identified and existing problems are reclaimed.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 03/27/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/28/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/01/2019
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: Department of Interior
Telephone: 202-208-2609
Last EDR Contact: 03/21/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/24/2019
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FINDS: Facility Index System/Facility Registry System

Facility Index System. FINDS contains both facility information and 'pointers' to other sources that contain more detail. EDR includes the following FINDS databases in this report: PCS (Permit Compliance System), AIRS (Aerometric Information Retrieval System), DOCKET (Enforcement Docket used to manage and track information on civil judicial enforcement cases for all environmental statutes), FURS (Federal Underground Injection Control), C-DOCKET (Criminal Docket System used to track criminal enforcement actions for all environmental statutes), FFIS (Federal Facilities Information System), STATE (State Environmental Laws and Statutes), and PADS (PCB Activity Data System).

Date of Government Version: 02/15/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/05/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/15/2019
Number of Days to Update: 10

Source: EPA
Telephone: (206) 553-1200
Last EDR Contact: 03/05/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/17/2019
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

ECHO: Enforcement & Compliance History Information

ECHO provides integrated compliance and enforcement information for about 800,000 regulated facilities nationwide.

Date of Government Version: 04/07/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/09/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/23/2019
Number of Days to Update: 44

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-2280
Last EDR Contact: 04/09/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/22/2019
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

UXO: Unexploded Ordnance Sites

A listing of unexploded ordnance site locations

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/17/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/01/2019
Number of Days to Update: 74

Source: Department of Defense
Telephone: 703-704-1564
Last EDR Contact: 04/15/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/29/2019
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DOCKET HWC: Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket Listing

A complete list of the Federal Agency Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket Facilities.

Date of Government Version: 05/31/2018
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/26/2018
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/05/2018
Number of Days to Update: 71

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-0527
Last EDR Contact: 05/24/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/09/2019
Data Release Frequency: Varies

FUELS PROGRAM: EPA Fuels Program Registered Listing

This listing includes facilities that are registered under the Part 80 (Code of Federal Regulations) EPA Fuels Programs. All companies now are required to submit new and updated registrations.

Date of Government Version: 02/19/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/21/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/01/2019
Number of Days to Update: 39

Source: EPA
Telephone: 800-385-6164
Last EDR Contact: 05/21/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/02/2019
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Other Ascertainable Records

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

ID AIRS: Permitted Sources & Emissions Listing

Permit and emissions inventory data.

Date of Government Version: 03/22/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/26/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2019
Number of Days to Update: 37

Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Telephone: 208-373-0253
Last EDR Contact: 03/25/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/09/2048
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ID DRYCLEANERS: Drycleaner Listing

A listing of drycleaner locations.

Date of Government Version: 07/06/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/13/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/28/2009
Number of Days to Update: 15

Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Telephone: 208-373-0211
Last EDR Contact: 04/25/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/12/2019
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ID Financial Assurance 1: Financial Assurance Information Listing

Financial assurance is intended to ensure that resources are available to pay for the cost of closure, post-closure care, and corrective measures if the owner or operator of a regulated facility is unable or unwilling to pay

Date of Government Version: 10/31/2018
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/02/2018
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/05/2018
Number of Days to Update: 33

Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Telephone: 208-373-0502
Last EDR Contact: 04/25/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/12/2019
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ID Financial Assurance 2: Financial Assurance Information Listing

A listing of financial assurance information for underground storage tank facilities. Financial assurance is intended to ensure that resources are available to pay for the cost of closure, post-closure care, and corrective measures if the owner or operator of a regulated facility is unable or unwilling to pay.

Date of Government Version: 03/21/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/22/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2019
Number of Days to Update: 41

Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Telephone: 208-373-0502
Last EDR Contact: 03/22/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/15/2019
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ID TIER 2: Tier 2 Data Listing

A listing of facilities which store or manufacture hazardous materials and submit a chemical inventory report.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/25/2012
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/19/2012
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: Bureau of Homeland Security
Telephone: 208-422-3040
Last EDR Contact: 05/16/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/02/2019
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ID UIC: Underground Injection Wells Database Listing

Deep and shallow underground injection wells locations.

Date of Government Version: 02/04/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/07/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2019
Number of Days to Update: 84

Source: Department of Water Resources
Telephone: 208-287-4932
Last EDR Contact: 05/03/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/19/2019
Data Release Frequency: Varies

EDR MGP: EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plants

The EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plant Database includes records of coal gas plants (manufactured gas plants) compiled by EDR's researchers. Manufactured gas sites were used in the United States from the 1800's to 1950's to produce a gas that could be distributed and used as fuel. These plants used whale oil, rosin, coal, or a mixture of coal, oil, and water that also produced a significant amount of waste. Many of the byproducts of the gas production, such as coal tar (oily waste containing volatile and non-volatile chemicals), sludges, oils and other compounds are potentially hazardous to human health and the environment. The byproduct from this process was frequently disposed of directly at the plant site and can remain or spread slowly, serving as a continuous source of soil and groundwater contamination.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: N/A
Number of Days to Update: N/A

Source: EDR, Inc.
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: N/A
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

EDR Hist Auto: EDR Exclusive Historical Auto Stations

EDR has searched selected national collections of business directories and has collected listings of potential gas station/filling station/service station sites that were available to EDR researchers. EDR's review was limited to those categories of sources that might, in EDR's opinion, include gas station/filling station/service station establishments. The categories reviewed included, but were not limited to gas, gas station, gasoline station, filling station, auto, automobile repair, auto service station, service station, etc. This database falls within a category of information EDR classifies as "High Risk Historical Records", or HRHR. EDR's HRHR effort presents unique and sometimes proprietary data about past sites and operations that typically create environmental concerns, but may not show up in current government records searches.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: N/A
Number of Days to Update: N/A

Source: EDR, Inc.
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: N/A
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: Varies

EDR Hist Cleaner: EDR Exclusive Historical Cleaners

EDR has searched selected national collections of business directories and has collected listings of potential dry cleaner sites that were available to EDR researchers. EDR's review was limited to those categories of sources that might, in EDR's opinion, include dry cleaning establishments. The categories reviewed included, but were not limited to dry cleaners, cleaners, laundry, laundromat, cleaning/laundry, wash & dry etc. This database falls within a category of information EDR classifies as "High Risk Historical Records", or HRHR. EDR's HRHR effort presents unique and sometimes proprietary data about past sites and operations that typically create environmental concerns, but may not show up in current government records searches.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: N/A
Number of Days to Update: N/A

Source: EDR, Inc.
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: N/A
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: Varies

EDR RECOVERED GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES

Exclusive Recovered Govt. Archives

ID RGA LF: Recovered Government Archive Solid Waste Facilities List

The EDR Recovered Government Archive Landfill database provides a list of landfills derived from historical databases and includes many records that no longer appear in current government lists. Compiled from Records formerly available from the Department of Environmental Quality in Idaho.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/01/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/17/2014
Number of Days to Update: 200

Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 06/01/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ID RGA LUST: Recovered Government Archive Leaking Underground Storage Tank

The EDR Recovered Government Archive Leaking Underground Storage Tank database provides a list of LUST incidents derived from historical databases and includes many records that no longer appear in current government lists. Compiled from Records formerly available from the Department of Environmental Quality in Idaho.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/01/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/03/2014
Number of Days to Update: 186

Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 06/01/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

OTHER DATABASE(S)

Depending on the geographic area covered by this report, the data provided in these specialty databases may or may not be complete. For example, the existence of wetlands information data in a specific report does not mean that all wetlands in the area covered by the report are included. Moreover, the absence of any reported wetlands information does not necessarily mean that wetlands do not exist in the area covered by the report.

Oil/Gas Pipelines

Source: PennWell Corporation

Petroleum Bundle (Crude Oil, Refined Products, Petrochemicals, Gas Liquids (LPG/NGL), and Specialty Gases (Miscellaneous)) N = Natural Gas Bundle (Natural Gas, Gas Liquids (LPG/NGL), and Specialty Gases (Miscellaneous)). This map includes information copyrighted by PennWell Corporation. This information is provided on a best effort basis and PennWell Corporation does not guarantee its accuracy nor warrant its fitness for any particular purpose. Such information has been reprinted with the permission of PennWell.

Electric Power Transmission Line Data

Source: PennWell Corporation

This map includes information copyrighted by PennWell Corporation. This information is provided on a best effort basis and PennWell Corporation does not guarantee its accuracy nor warrant its fitness for any particular purpose. Such information has been reprinted with the permission of PennWell.

Sensitive Receptors: There are individuals deemed sensitive receptors due to their fragile immune systems and special sensitivity to environmental discharges. These sensitive receptors typically include the elderly, the sick, and children. While the location of all sensitive receptors cannot be determined, EDR indicates those buildings and facilities - schools, daycares, hospitals, medical centers, and nursing homes - where individuals who are sensitive receptors are likely to be located.

AHA Hospitals:

Source: American Hospital Association, Inc.

Telephone: 312-280-5991

The database includes a listing of hospitals based on the American Hospital Association's annual survey of hospitals.

Medical Centers: Provider of Services Listing

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

Telephone: 410-786-3000

A listing of hospitals with Medicare provider number, produced by Centers of Medicare & Medicaid Services, a federal agency within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Nursing Homes

Source: National Institutes of Health

Telephone: 301-594-6248

Information on Medicare and Medicaid certified nursing homes in the United States.

Public Schools

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Telephone: 202-502-7300

The National Center for Education Statistics' primary database on elementary and secondary public education in the United States. It is a comprehensive, annual, national statistical database of all public elementary and secondary schools and school districts, which contains data that are comparable across all states.

Private Schools

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Telephone: 202-502-7300

The National Center for Education Statistics' primary database on private school locations in the United States.

Daycare Centers: Day Care List

Source: Department of Health and Welfare

Telephone: 208-332-7205

Flood Zone Data: This data was obtained from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). It depicts 100-year and 500-year flood zones as defined by FEMA. It includes the National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL) which incorporates Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) data and Q3 data from FEMA in areas not covered by NFHL.

Source: FEMA

Telephone: 877-336-2627

Date of Government Version: 2003, 2015

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

NWI: National Wetlands Inventory. This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2002, 2005 and 2010 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

State Wetlands Data: Wetlands Inventory
Source: Department of Water Resources
Telephone: 208-287-4800

STREET AND ADDRESS INFORMATION

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Appendix B – Historical Aerial Photographs



Public Lands Simplot

Public Lands Simplot

Pocatello, ID 83204

Inquiry Number: 5665495.6

May 31, 2019

The EDR Aerial Photo Decade Package



6 Armstrong Road, 4th floor
Shelton, CT 06484
Toll Free: 800.352.0050
www.edrnet.com

Date EDR Searched Historical Sources:

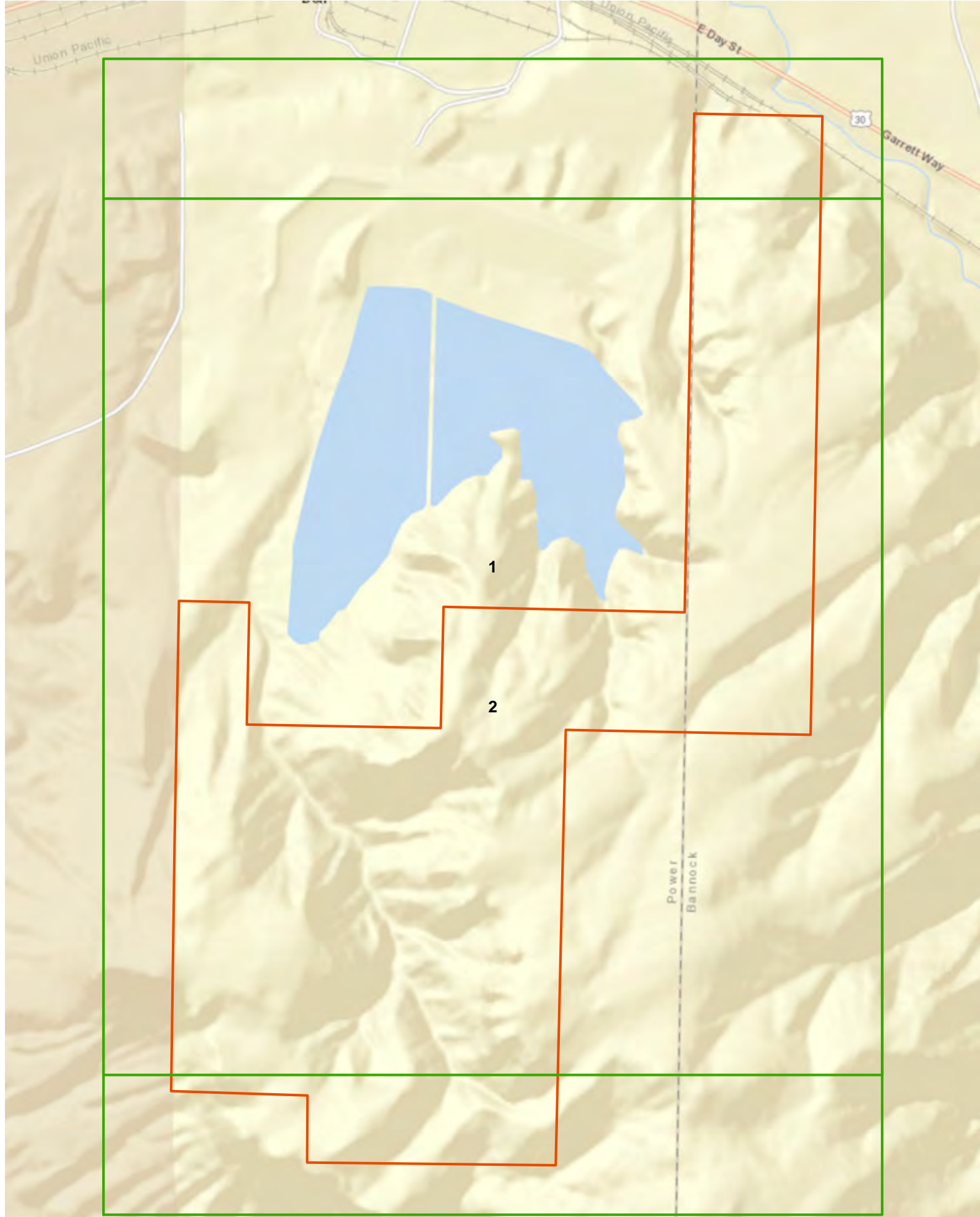
Aerial Photography May 31, 2019

Target Property:

Public Lands Simplot

Pocatello, ID 83204

<u><i>Year</i></u>	<u><i>Scale</i></u>	<u><i>Details</i></u>	<u><i>Source</i></u>
1953	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=1000'	Flight Year: 1953	USGS
1969	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=1000'	Flight Year: 1969	USGS
1974	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=1000'	Flight Year: 1974	USGS
1980	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=1000'	Flight Year: 1980	USDA
1985	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=1000'	Flight Year: 1985	USGS
1993	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=1000'	Flight Year: 1993	DOQQ_USGS
2004	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=1000'	Flight Year: 2004	NAIP_USGS
2009	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=1000'	Flight Year: 2009	NAIP_USGS
2013	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=1000'	Flight Year: 2013	NAIP_USGS
2017	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=1000'	Flight Year: 2017	NAIP_USGS





1953_1

INQUIRY #: 5665495.6
YEAR: 1953
SCALE: 1"=1000'



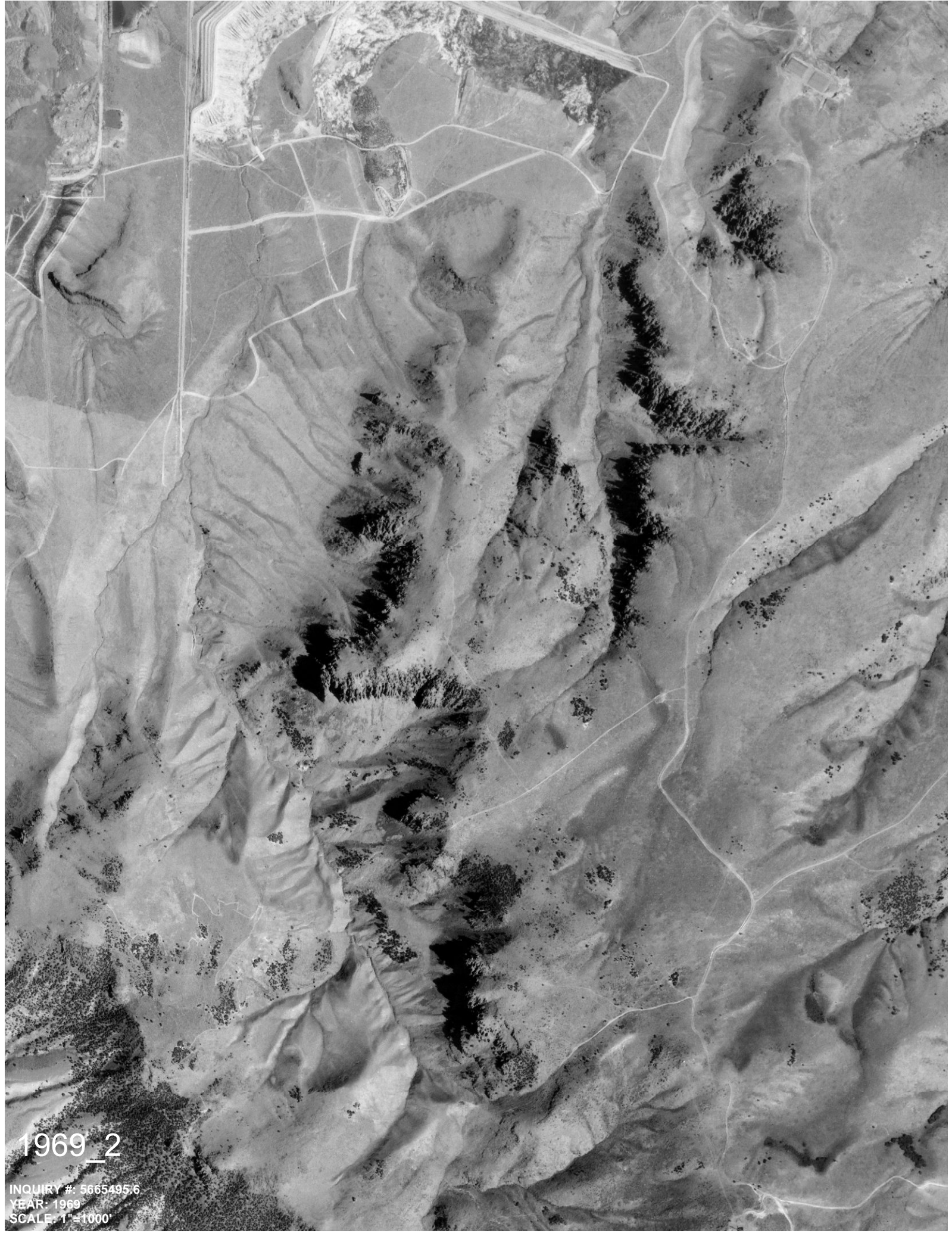
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SCALE: 1"=1000'



1969_2

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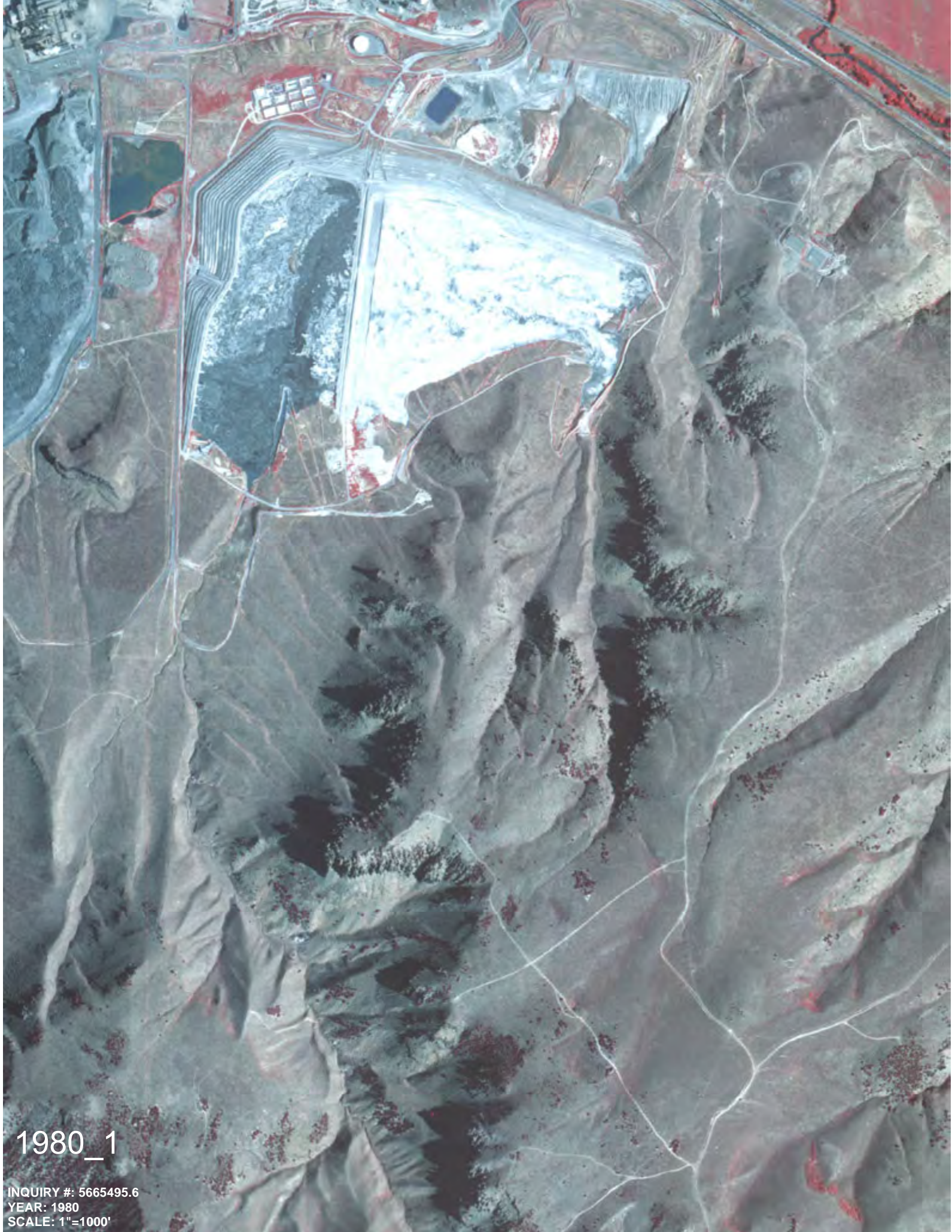
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SCALE: 1"=1000'



1974_2

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YEAR: 1974
SCALE: 1"=1000'



1980_1

INQUIRY #: 5665495.6
YEAR: 1980
SCALE: 1"=1000'



1980_2

INQUIRY #: 5665495.6
YEAR: 1980
SCALE: 1"=1000'



1985_1

INQUIRY #: 5665495.6
YEAR: 1985
SCALE: 1"=1000'



1985_2

INQUIRY #: 5665495.6
YEAR: 1985
SCALE: 1"=1000'



1993_1

INQUIRY #: 5665495.6
YEAR: 1993
SCALE: 1"=1000'



1993_2

INQUIRY #: 5665495.6
YEAR: 1993
SCALE: 1"=1000'



2004_1

INQUIRY #: 5665495.6
YEAR: 2004
SCALE: 1"=1000'



2004_2

INQUIRY #: 5665495.6
YEAR: 2004
SCALE: 1"=1000'



2009_1

INQUIRY #: 5665495.6
YEAR: 2009
SCALE: 1"=1000'



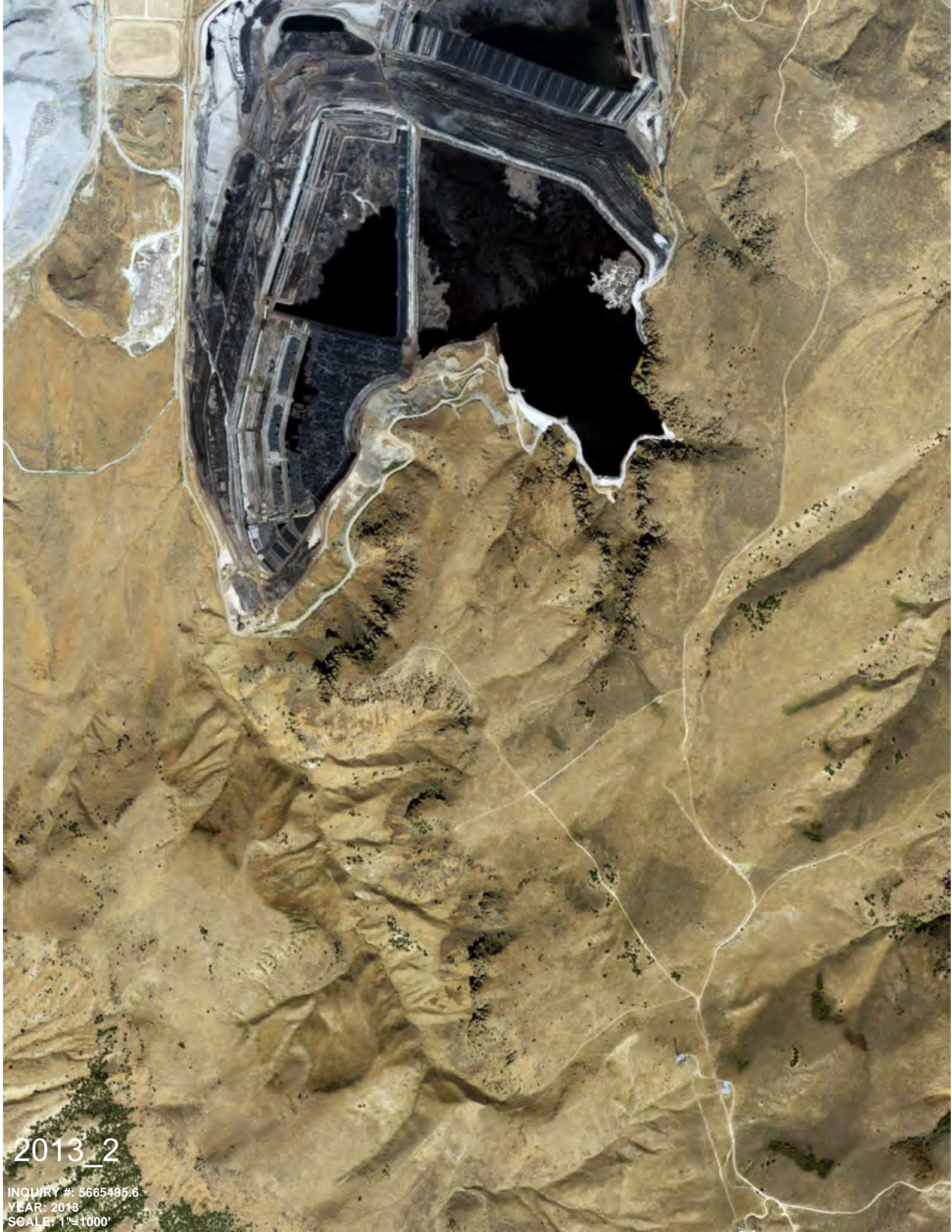
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2013_1

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YEAR: 2013
SCALE: 1"=1000'



2013_2

INQUIRY #: 5665495.6
YEAR: 2013
SCALE: 1"=1000'



2017_1

INQUIRY #: 5665495.6
YEAR: 2017
SCALE: 1"=1000'



2017_2

INQUIRY #: 5665495.6
YEAR: 2017
SCALE: 1"=1000'

Appendix C – Historical Topographic Maps

Public Lands Simplot

Public Lands Simplot

Pocatello, ID 83204

Inquiry Number: 5665495.5

May 30, 2019

EDR Historical Topo Map Report

with QuadMatch™



6 Armstrong Road, 4th floor
Shelton, CT 06484
Toll Free: 800.352.0050
www.edrnet.com

EDR Historical Topo Map Report

05/30/19

Site Name:

Public Lands Simplot
Public Lands Simplot
Pocatello, ID 83204
EDR Inquiry # 5665495.5

Client Name:

HDR
412 East Park Center Boulevard
Boise, ID 83706
Contact: Michael Murray



EDR Topographic Map Library has been searched by EDR and maps covering the target property location as provided by HDR were identified for the years listed below. EDR's Historical Topo Map Report is designed to assist professionals in evaluating potential liability on a target property resulting from past activities. EDR's Historical Topo Map Report includes a search of a collection of public and private color historical topographic maps, dating back to the late 1800s.

Search Results:**Coordinates:**

P.O.#	NA	Latitude:	42.8834 42° 53' 0" North
Project:	10101457.37	Longitude:	-112.5262 -112° 31' 34" West
		UTM Zone:	Zone 12 North
		UTM X Meters:	375365.87
		UTM Y Meters:	4748996.45
		Elevation:	5157.23' above sea level

Maps Provided:

2013
1974
1971
1937
1934

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This Report contains certain information obtained from a variety of public and other sources reasonably available to Environmental Data Resources, Inc. It cannot be concluded from this Report that coverage information for the target and surrounding properties does not exist from other sources. NO WARRANTY EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WHATSOEVER IN CONNECTION WITH THIS REPORT. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA RESOURCES, INC. SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIMS THE MAKING OF ANY SUCH WARRANTIES, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION, MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR USE OR PURPOSE. ALL RISK IS ASSUMED BY THE USER. IN NO EVENT SHALL ENVIRONMENTAL DATA RESOURCES, INC. BE LIABLE TO ANYONE, WHETHER ARISING OUT OF ERRORS OR OMISSIONS, NEGLIGENCE, ACCIDENT OR ANY OTHER CAUSE, FOR ANY LOSS OF DAMAGE, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL, OR EXEMPLARY DAMAGES. ANY LIABILITY ON THE PART OF ENVIRONMENTAL DATA RESOURCES, INC. IS STRICTLY LIMITED TO A REFUND OF THE AMOUNT PAID FOR THIS REPORT. Purchaser accepts this Report "AS IS". Any analyses, estimates, ratings, environmental risk levels or risk codes provided in this Report are provided for illustrative purposes only, and are not intended to provide, nor should they be interpreted as providing any facts regarding, or prediction or forecast of, any environmental risk for any property. Only a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment performed by an environmental professional can provide information regarding the environmental risk for any property. Additionally, the information provided in this Report is not to be construed as legal advice.

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Topo Sheet Key

This EDR Topo Map Report is based upon the following USGS topographic map sheets.

2013 Source Sheets



Pocatello North
2013
7.5-minute, 24000



Michaud
2013
7.5-minute, 24000



Pocatello South
2013
7.5-minute, 24000



Michaud Creek
2013
7.5-minute, 24000

1974 Source Sheets



Michaud
1974
7.5-minute, 24000
Aerial Photo Revised 1969



Pocatello South
1974
7.5-minute, 24000
Aerial Photo Revised 1969



Michaud Creek
1974
7.5-minute, 24000
Aerial Photo Revised 1969

1971 Source Sheets



Pocatello North
1971
7.5-minute, 24000
Aerial Photo Revised 1969



Pocatello South
1971
7.5-minute, 24000
Aerial Photo Revised 1969



Michaud Creek
1971
7.5-minute, 24000
Aerial Photo Revised 1969



Michaud
1971
7.5-minute, 24000
Aerial Photo Revised 1969

1937 Source Sheets



Pocatello
1937
15-minute, 62500



Michaud
1937
15-minute, 62500

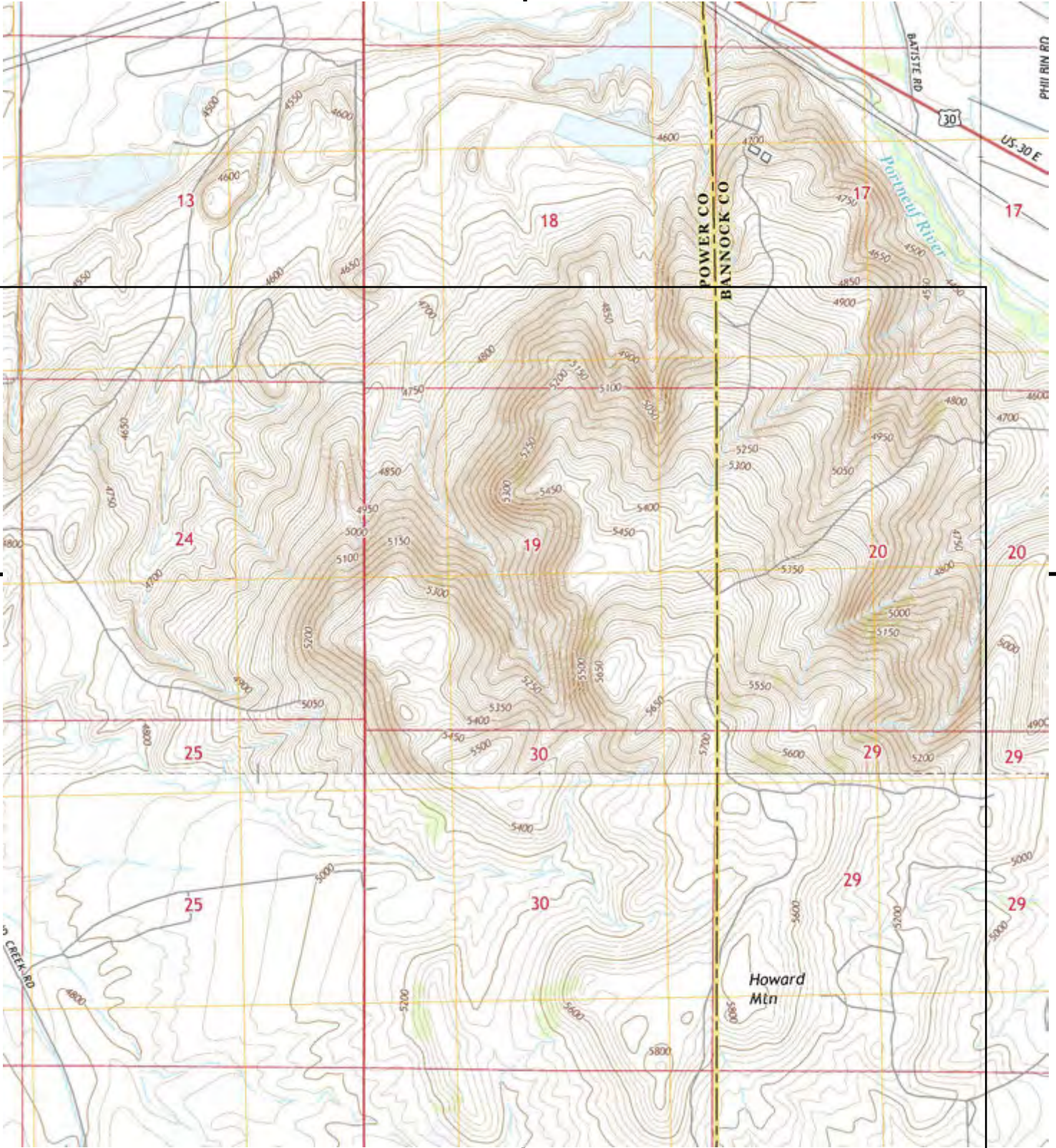
Topo Sheet Key

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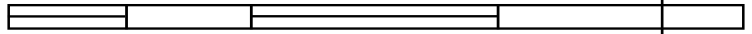
1934 Source Sheets



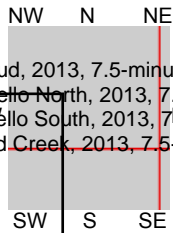
Michaud
1934
15-minute, 62500



This report includes information from the following map sheet(s).



NW N NE
 TP, Michaud, 2013, 7.5-minute
 NE, Pocatello North, 2013, 7.5-minute
 SE, Pocatello South, 2013, 7.5-minute
 S, Michaud Creek, 2013, 7.5-minute



SITE NAME:
 ADDRESS:
 CLIENT:

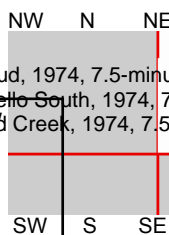




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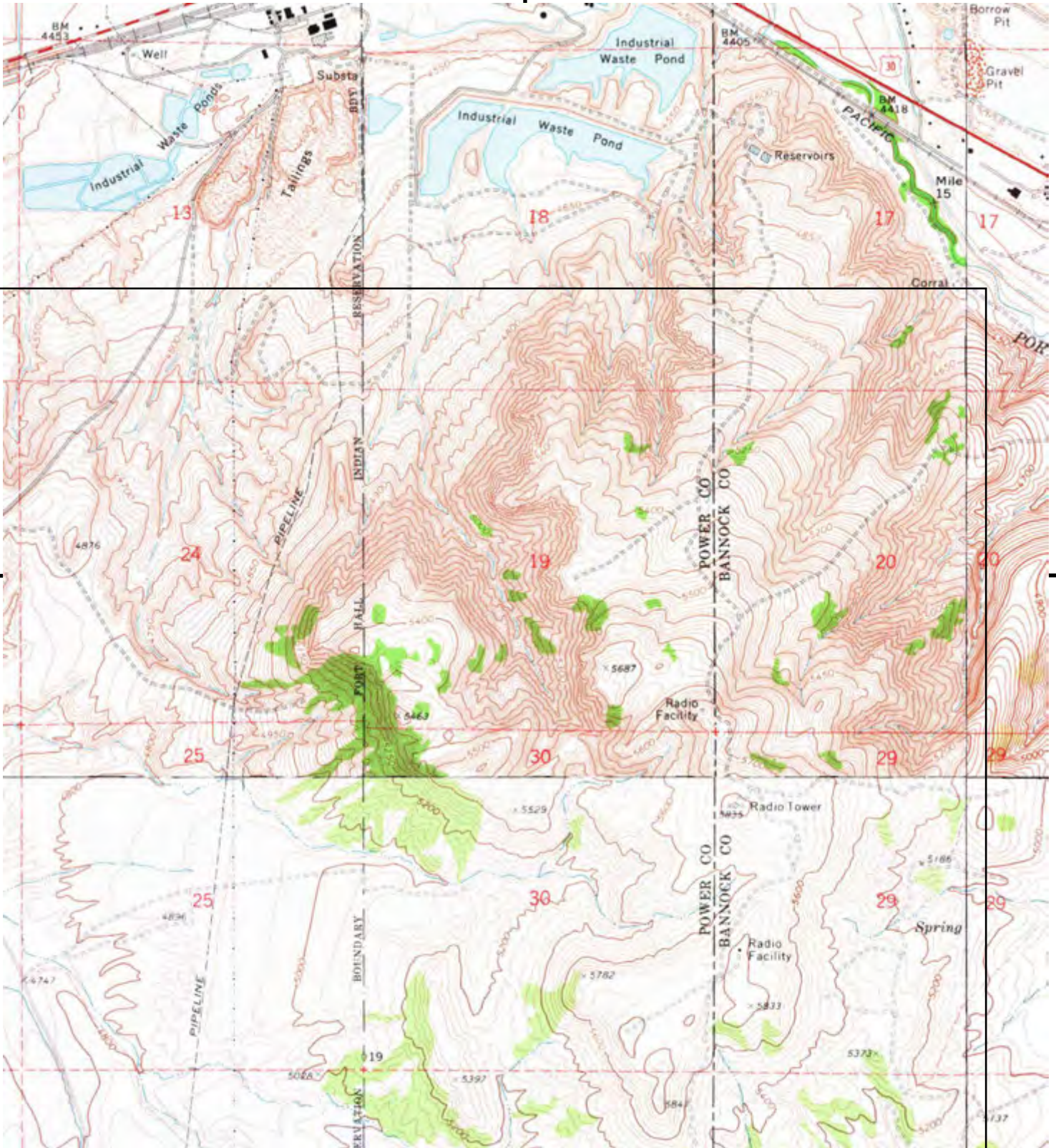
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NW N NE
 TP, Michaud, 1974, 7.5-minute
 SE, Pocatello South, 1974, 7.5-minute
 S, Michaud Creek, 1974, 7.5-minute



SITE NAME:
 ADDRESS:
 CLIENT:

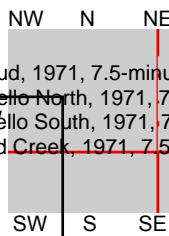




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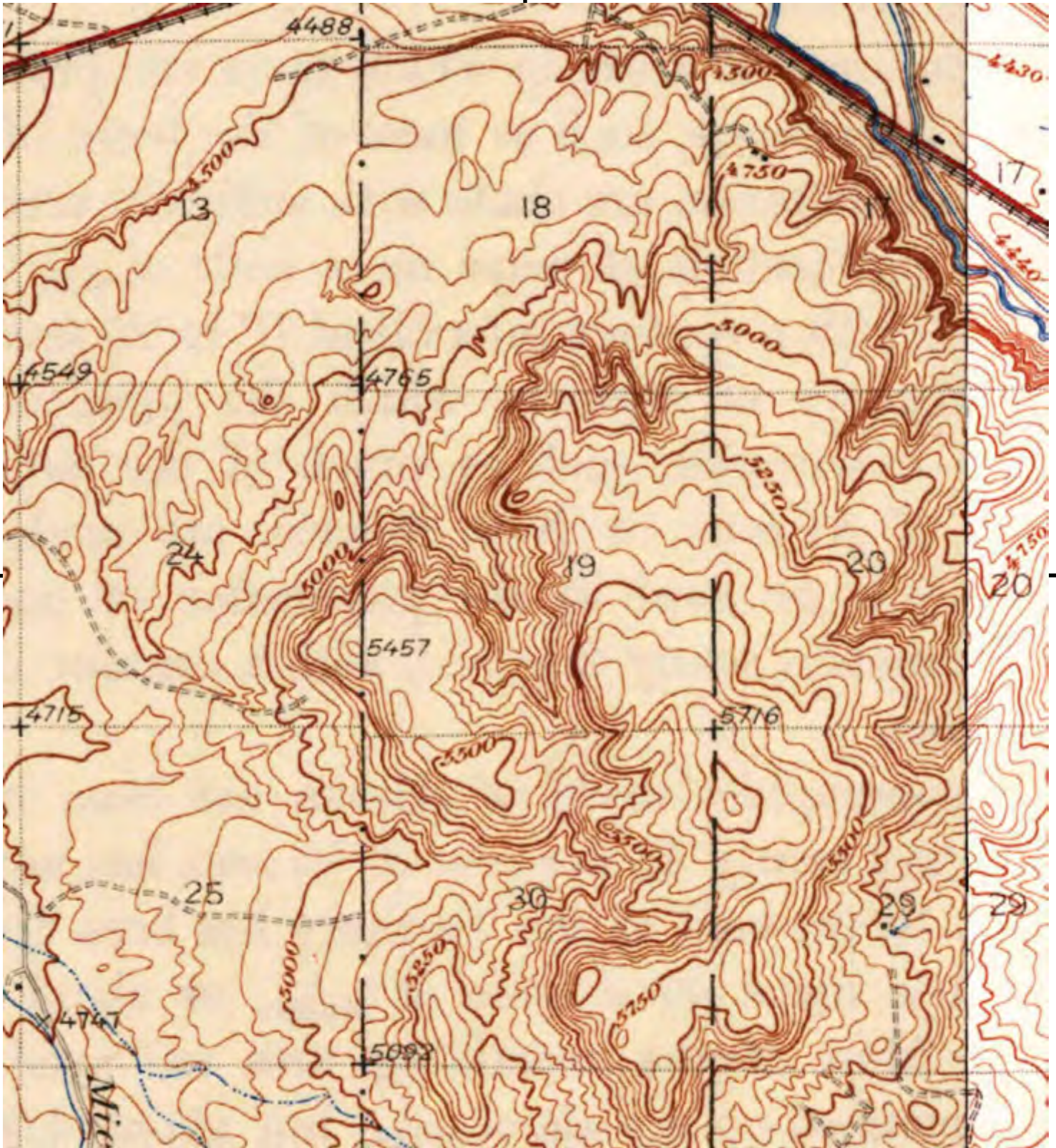
- NW N NE
- TP, Michaud, 1971, 7.5-minute
- NE, Pocatello North, 1971, 7.5-minute
- SE, Pocatello South, 1971, 7.5-minute
- S, Michaud Creek, 1971, 7.5-minute



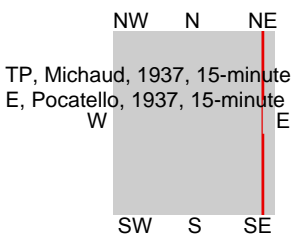
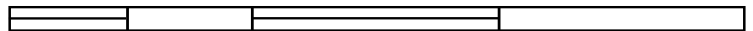
SITE NAME:
ADDRESS:
CLIENT:



Historical Topo Map

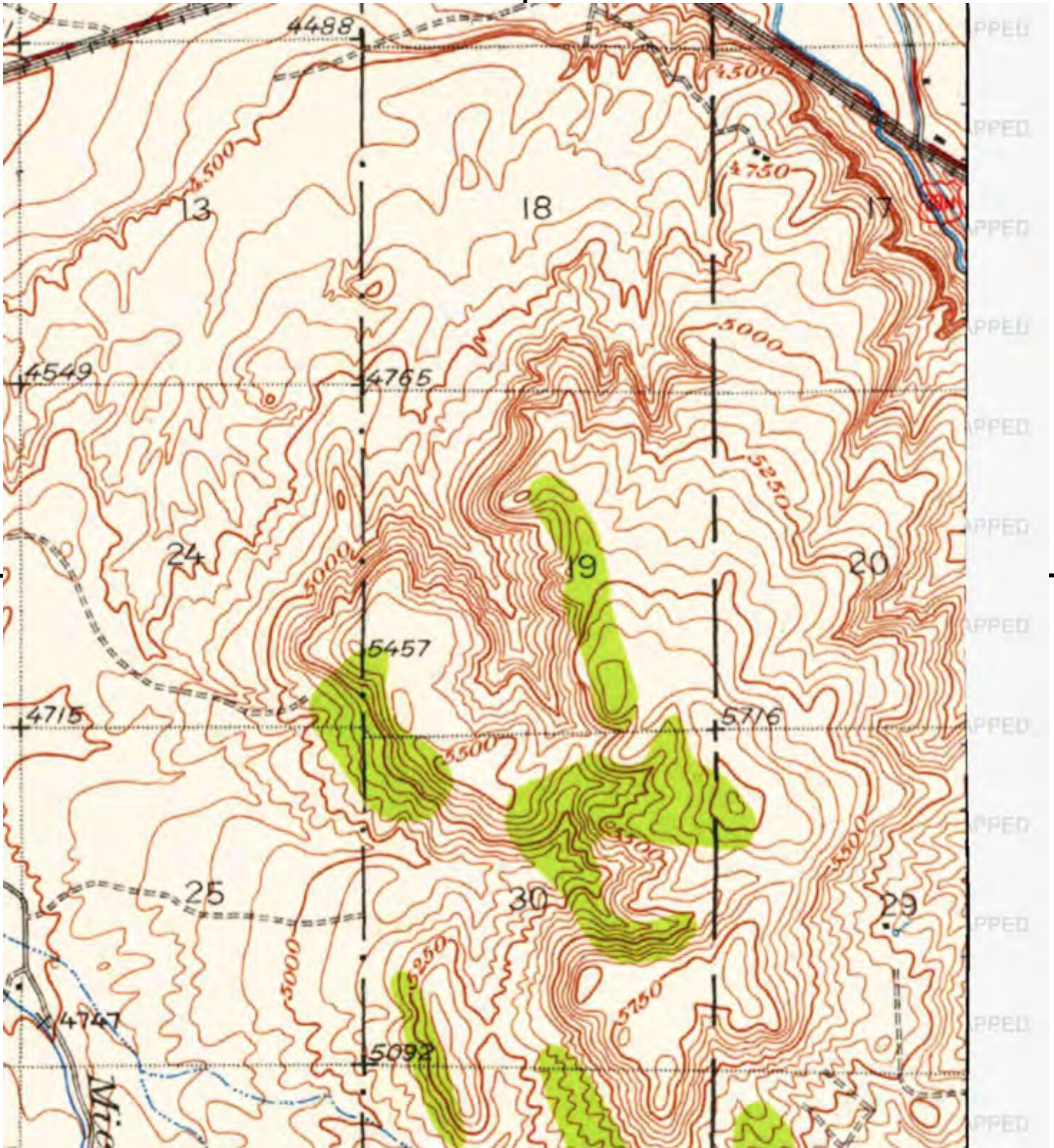


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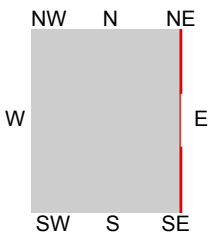


SITE NAME:
ADDRESS:
CLIENT:





This report includes information from the following map sheet(s).



TP, Michaud, 1934, 15-minute

SITE NAME:
 ADDRESS:
 CLIENT:



Appendix D – Site Photographs



Photo 1. Looking south down the main canyon.



Photo 2. A few shells lying near the road on the east side of the main canyon south of the Don Plant.



Photo 3. Looking north along the main canyon.



Photo 4. Looking north across Don Plant gypsum stack.



Photo 5. Looking northeast at railroad tracks (Don Plant on the left side of the photo).



Photo 6. Wood debris lying next to road leading to the Don Plant gate (on the east side of the Don Plant gypsum stack).



Photo 7. Old fence on hillside near the north side of the road loop east of the Don Plant gypsum stack. This may be the location of the two structures that occurred within right-of-way, IDI-00123, and consisted of a water reservoir and pipeline for the Union Pacific Railroad (visible in aerial photographs from 1953 to 2004).

Appendix E – U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Approval of No Further Action at Pocatello Moving Target Range



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NORTH PACIFIC DIVISION, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 2870
PORTLAND, OREGON 97208-2870

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

CENPD-PM-MP (200-1a)

17 DEC 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR

✓ Commander, Walla Walla District (CENPW-PM), P.O. Box 602,
City-County Airport, Walla Walla, Washington 99362-9265

Commander, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntsville Division,
(CEHND-PM-E), P.O. Box 1600, Huntsville, Alabama 35807-4301

SUBJECT: Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly
Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS); Inventory Project Report (INPR),
for Site F10ID011900, Pocatello Moving Target Range, ID

1. This memorandum approves the No Further Action (NOFA)
recommendation for the subject site.
2. Request that:
 - a. CENPW, within 60 days of the date of this memorandum,
notify the landowners(s) of the decision and provide copies of the
notification letter(s) to CEMP-RF, CEHND-PM-E, and this office.
 - b. CEHND, file this INPR and update the inventory database.
3. The CENPD-PM-MP POC for this action is Mr. Moon-Yong Han, P.E.,
COM 503-326-3854.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

Encl


ERNEST J. HARRELL
Major General, USA
Commanding

CF (w/encl):
CEMP-RF



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

WALLA WALLA DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
BUILDING 602, CITY-COUNTY AIRPORT
WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON 99362-9265

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

CENPW-EN-GB (200-1a)

17 September 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR Commander, North Pacific Division, ATTN: CENPD-
PM-MP

SUBJECT: Defense Environmental Restoration Program-Formerly
Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS) Inventory Project Report (INPR)
for Site No. F10ID011900, Pocatello Moving Target Range, Idaho

1. This INPR reports on the DERP-FUDS preliminary assessment of the Pocatello Moving Target Range. The site visit was conducted on 10 and 11 September 1991. The site survey summary sheet and site map are forwarded as Enclosures 1 and 2.

2. Based on a historical records search, conversations with the current landowners, and a visit to the site, we have determined that the site was formerly used by the Army, and is therefore eligible for cleanup under DERP-FUDS. A Findings and Determination of Eligibility is enclosed (Enclosure 3).

3. Since no hazardous or toxic waste was discovered, this site is recommended for no further action (NOFA).

4. I recommend that you:

a. Approve and sign the Findings and Determination of Eligibility;

b. Approve this site for NOFA; and

c. Forward a copy of this INPR to Huntsville Division for the Preliminary Assessment File.

3 Encls

Robert D. Volz
ROBERT D. VOLZ
LTC, EN
Commanding

SITE SURVEY SUMMARY SHEET
FOR
DERP-FUDS SITE NO. F10ID011900
POCATELLO MOVING TARGET RANGE
SEPTEMBER 1991

SITE NAME: Pocatello Moving Target Range, Pocatello Idaho.

LOCATION: This site is located 1 mile west of Pocatello, Idaho Bannock and Power County, Idaho (see location map).

SITE HISTORY: This site was first acquired by the War Department in 1943 and 1944 for a moving target range. The Pocatello Moving Target Range was used exclusively for military training purposes. In 1943 and 1948, the Department of the Army relinquished to the U.S. Department of the Interior this aggregate 4,493.36-acre site. Today, the majority of the area is privately-owned and is used for residential, agricultural, and industrial purposes.

SITE VISIT: A site inspection was performed by William Harrison, CENPW-EN-GB, on 10 and 11 September 1991. During the site inspection, the land was found to have limited access primarily due to industrial and farm use along its borders. Areas of the property open to the public were littered and the roads were in poor condition. The industrial areas included two very large mining/milling operations. No public access was allowed in these areas. No evidence of any DOD use was noted on the site.

CATEGORY OF HAZARD: The inspection focused on the following hazards: CON/HTW, BD/DR, HTW, EO, PRP/HTW. No hazards identified.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: No projects are proposed for this site.

AVAILABLE STUDIES AND REPORTS: None identified.

PA POC: Bill Harrison, 509-522-6767, FTS 434-6767, is the district POC.

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM
FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES PROGRAM
FINDINGS AND DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

POCATELLO MOVING TARGET RANGE
SITE NO. F10ID011900

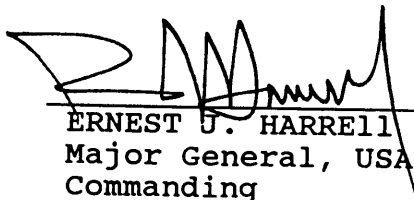
FINDINGS OF FACT

1. On 1 October 1943 and 15 March 1944, an aggregate 4,493.36-acres of Public Domain land in Power and Bannock Counties, Idaho, were withdrawn from all forms of appropriation and reserved for use by the War Department as a moving target range. Additionally, during 1943-44, 3,648.66 acres were leased from several private owners and a no-area railroad crossing permit was acquired, bringing the total amount of land in use to 8,142.02 acres.
2. Pocatello Moving Target Range was used for military training purposes during the period of Defense Department involvement. No permanent improvements are known to have been constructed on this site.
3. On 9 October 1943 and 20 December 1948, an aggregate 4,493.36 acres of Public Domain land were relinquished to the U.S. Department of the Interior. The no-area permit terminated on 1 August 1948 and, except for a 160-acre lease which terminated earlier in 1944, leases covering 3,488.66-acres were terminated between March and June 1948. No restrictions were cited. On 9 March 1948, Pocatello Moving Target Range received a Certificate of Clearance from T. B. Wheeler, Engineer, which stated that the site was clear of all dangerous and/or explosive materials. Today, the majority of the area is privately-owned and is used for residential, agricultural, and industrial purposes.

DETERMINATION

Based on the foregoing findings of fact, the site has been determined to be formerly used by DOD. It is therefore eligible for the Defense Environmental Restoration Program-Formerly Used Defense Sites established under 10 USC 2701, et seq.

17 Dec 91
DATE


ERNEST J. HARRELL
Major General, USA
Commanding

Appendix F – Soil sample results For Sections 17 and 19 from Eastern Michaud Flats Superfund Site Investigation

Metal/ Metalloid/ Inorganic	Background Level (mg/Kg) ⁱ	Section 17 (Sample #135-2A) ⁱⁱ	Section 19 (Sample #180-2C)
Antimony	0.28	3.8J ⁱⁱⁱ	3.9U ^{iv} J
Arsenic	10.4	3.8	3
Beryllium	0.63	0.7	1.2
Cadmium	0.72	6.3	1.8
Chromium	13.9	23.6	13.1
Fluoride	302	370/575/280	348/370
Lead	23.9	31.9J	33J
Total Phosphorus	672	1430	954
Polonium-210	3.58 ^v	6.15	ND ^{vi}
Selenium	0.3	0.26U	0.5
Vanadium	19.6	37.7	24.3
Zinc	66.5	91.6	67.3

ⁱ Background levels from Supplemental Remedial Investigation Addendum Report for the FMC Operable Unit (FMC 2010). Value for Total Phosphorus and polonium-210 are the representative levels from Remedial Investigation Report for the Eastern Michaud Flats Superfund Site (Bechtel, 1996).

ⁱⁱ Data are from the RI sampling (Bechtel, 1996), except for additional fluoride soil data generated in 2009 (Reassessment of Ecological Risk from Fluoride – Phase IV Offplant Operable Unit Eastern Michaud Flats Superfund Site (Formation Environmental 2010)).

ⁱⁱⁱ J = estimated value

^{iv} U = undetected at this value

^v pCi/g

^{vi} No data



Phase I Environmental Site Assessment

Blackrock Land Exchange:
Pre-acquisition of Non-Federal Land

Bannock County
September 2019

Prepared for
J.R. Simplot Company and
Bureau of Land Management, Pocatello Office

Prepared by
Michael R. Murray, Ph.D.
HDR Engineering, Inc.
412 E. Parkcenter Blvd, Ste 100
Boise, ID 83706

Phase I Environmental Site Assessment

Blackrock Land Exchange: Pre-acquisition of Non-Federal Land

Bannock County, Idaho

Prepared for:

J.R. Simplot Company and
Bureau of Land Management, Pocatello Office

Prepared by:

Michael R. Murray, Ph.D.
HDR Engineering, Inc.
412 E. Parkcenter Blvd., Ste. 100
Boise, Idaho 83706-6659
HDR Project Number: 10101457-37

September 2019



September 5, 2019

Wendy Fuell
J.R. Simplot Company
P.O. Box 912
Pocatello, Idaho 83204

Re: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Report Submittal
Blackrock Land Exchange: Pre-acquisition of Non-Federal Land
Bannock County, Idaho

Dear Wendy:

We are pleased to provide you with the above-referenced Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) report. The attached report presents our methodology, findings, opinions, conclusions, and recommendations regarding environmental conditions at the project site.

HDR appreciates the opportunity to serve the J.R. Simplot Company on this important project. If you have any questions or comments, please feel free to contact me at 208-387-7033 or mike.murray@hdrinc.com.

Sincerely,

HDR ENGINEERING, INC.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Michael R. Murray". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Michael R. Murray, PhD
Vice President/Project Manager

Distribution: electronic copy

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- Appendix B – Historical Aerial Photographs
- Appendix C – Historical Topographic Maps
- Appendix D – Site Photographs
- Appendix E – IDEQ Concurrence Letter for Lead Cleanup

Cross-Reference Guide to BLM Environmental Site Assessment Phase I Report Format

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1. Cover Sheet	Front page
2. Table of Contents	Page i
3. Summary	Page v
4. Introduction	Section 1
5. Site Description	Section 2
6. User Provided Information	Section 3
7. Records Review	Section 4
8. Site Reconnaissance	Section 5
9. Interviews	Section 6
10. Additional Services/Non-Scope Considerations	Section 7
11. Findings	Section 8
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13. Additional Investigations	Section 10
14. Data Gaps	Section 11
15. Conclusions	Section 12
16. Deviations	Section 13
17. References	Section 14
18. Environmental Professional Statement	Section 15
19. Results of the All Appropriate Inquiries	Section 16
20. Approvals	Section 17
21. Qualifications of Report Preparer based on 40 CFR part 312.19(a)	Section 18
22. Appendices	Appendices

Summary

HDR Engineering, Inc. (HDR) conducted a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (Phase I ESA) of nine parcels of non-Federal land in Bannock County, near Inkom, Idaho, for the proposed Blackrock Land Exchange. The proposal involves the exchange of approximately 719 acres of Federal land adjacent to the Don Plant managed by the U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in exchange for approximately 667 acres of non-Federal land currently owned by Simplot. An additional parcel (159 acres) of non-Federal land owned by the J.R. Simplot Company (Simplot) has been proposed as mitigation in the land exchange and would be conveyed to the BLM. The Phase I ESA has been prepared for Simplot and BLM.

This Phase I ESA focuses on the pre-acquisition properties offered in exchange for the federal land. An assessment of the federal land is available under different cover (*Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, Blackrock Land Exchange: Disposal of Federal Land*, HDR 2019).

The properties, referenced herein as the Project Area, consist of approximately 826 acres of Simplot-owned, non-Federal land (667 acres proposed for exchange and 159 acres proposed for mitigation), which BLM would acquire following the exchange for approximately 719 acres of Federal land. Refer to the project location map and site detail maps (**Figure 1**, **Figure 2**, and **Figure 3**) for further detail.

This Phase I ESA identifies recognized environmental conditions (RECs) that may adversely affect the project area, and was conducted in accordance with the scope and limitations of the ASTM International (ASTM) Practice E1527-13 and BLM Manual Handbook H-2000-01. This report includes a summary of the site reconnaissance conducted on June 10 through June 13, 2019 a review of environmental databases, a review of historical data sources, environmental lien search, and personal interviews. Any exceptions to or deletions from these ASTM practices are described later in this report.

Findings

General findings of this assessment include the following:

- The Project Area is comprised of 10 parcels (approximately 826 acres) of undeveloped land in four non-contiguous blocks, in the Blackrock and Caddy Canyon area, east/southeast of Pocatello, Idaho, in Bannock County. The land around the Project Area consists of public and private uses. Undeveloped, BLM-owned Federal land dominates the area north of Interstate 15 (I-15) and north of the Project Area. Immediately south of I-15, in between the interstate and Portneuf River, are several non-Federal properties, including residences and farmland.
- Several target shooting areas were identified in the Project Area:
 - East side of a dirt road in parcel R4013043400. HDR observed several whole and broken clay pigeons, shells, glass, and broken electronics next to the road, and targets set up on a rock just off of the road.
 - In parcel R4013009600, along the main north-south running dirt road (the only dirt road on the east side of the western-most block that runs across the whole property), there is

- a target shooting area to the north with a large metal target, broken clay pigeons, and shells.
- In parcel R4013043100, there were two tires in the sagebrush on the southeast corner of the property and a campfire ring on the west side of the road near the east central side of the property (did not appear to have been used).
 - At the northeast corner of parcel R4013009500, there is a metal tank/basin set into the ground that a spring runs into (could hear water flowing into it) and a square concrete basin, containing solid waste and a tire. Just off property next to the main dirt road running up the canyon was a watering trough fed by a pipe that was coming from the direction of the spring (might be piped from the metal basin collecting water). The concrete basin is a physical hazard in that the top lid is missing and the tank is accessible to the public.
 - East of Blackrock Canyon Road (parcel R4013009700), at one of the rock outcrops is a mine shaft (entrance to an underground mine). This is a physical hazard. No solid waste or other evidence of mining activity was observed in this area. The entrance is hidden by vegetation and there were no signs of entry (no paths from public accessing entrance).
 - The 2009 Phase I ESA summarized site reconnaissance conducted in 2002, 2007, and 2009. The 2009 report findings for the Project Area included the following:
 - Review of government records in 2009 (note this did not show up in the 2019 EDR records search) revealed an historic recognized environmental condition (HREC) associated with the non-Federal land pertaining to soil lead remediation, stemming from an unauthorized shooting range discovered in 1996. Simplot created a permanent soil cover over the lead-contaminated area in 1996 and moved the drainage course west of the soil cover to prevent future flows from eroding the fill. A copy of the letter from the IDEQ is presented in Appendix E.
 - Site reconnaissance in 2002 revealed a tire dump (approximately 100 tires) in a dry draw on a portion of the non-Federal land offering. Simplot removed the tires in 2002.
 - The 2009 Phase I ESA did not reveal any new findings since the 2007 Phase I ESA.

Opinions

HDR offers the following opinion as to whether the all appropriate inquiries (AAI) conducted in accordance with 40 CFR 312 has identified conditions indicative of releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, contaminants, petroleum and petroleum products, and controlled substances as well as the identification of solid waste issues, physical hazards, and non-scope issues in accordance with BLM Manual Handbook H-2000-01 on, at, in, or to the Project Area (non-Federal land):

- The updated 2019 Phase 1 ESA has not revealed any RECs associated with the Project Area. HDR identified several areas where target shooting occurs (see Section 5.0). The use of these shooting areas appears to be dispersed (not high density use) and are not considered to be a shooting range (defined as areas where vegetation is devoid due to high human traffic with high density of target waste). Rather, for the observed areas, shell casings, bullets, targets, clay pigeons, and debris were scattered.

- In addition to target waste, a pallet, wire, tires camper shell, and scrap metal are present within the non-Federal lands.
- HDR identified two physical hazards as per BLM requirements as part of a Phase 1 ESA (see **Figure 5** for locations):
 - Mine shaft
 - Concrete water basin (tank) without lid.

Conclusions

Based upon the above-detailed Findings and Opinions, HDR concludes that no RECs have been identified for the Project Area, as enumerated in Findings (Section 8.0). The following statement is required by ASTM E 1527-13 as a positive declaration of whether RECs were found:

HDR has performed a Phase I ESA in conformance with the scope and limitations of ASTM Practice E1527 of non-Federal land proposed for exchange with BLM in the Blackrock Land Exchange. Any exceptions to, or deletions from, this practice are described in previous sections of this report. This assessment has revealed no evidence of recognized environmental conditions in connection with the property.

Recommendations

Recommendations included in this report were developed through the investigative procedures described in the Scope of Services, Significant Assumptions, and Limitations sections of this report (see Section 1.2). These findings should be reviewed within the context of the limitations provided in the Limitations section.

HDR makes following recommendations:

- BLM and Simplot should negotiate mitigation of the two physical hazards described in Section 5.0 and Section 9.0 prior to BLM acceptance of title to the property.
- The solid waste (target trash, pallet, wire, tires, camper shell, and scrap metal) should be removed prior to acquisition.
- The report user should consider the “shelf life” of Phase I documents in determining risk. ASTM E 1527-13: 4.6 states that a conforming “Phase I” report is valid for a period of 180 days, and may be updated during the 180 days to 1-year timeframe. The report is valid for use in any of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) defenses ONLY if it is updated within this time frame. If greater than one year passes from the final report date, the Phase I effort would need to be repeated to remain in compliance with ASTM and the AAI protection.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this Phase I environmental site assessment (Phase I ESA) is to document the evaluation of the project lands for indications of recognized environmental conditions (RECs). ASTM International (ASTM) Practice E 1527-13 defines the following categories of REC:

REC: The presence or likely presence of any hazardous substances or petroleum products in, on, or at a property: (1) due to release to the environment; (2) under conditions indicative of a release to the environment; or (3) under conditions that pose a material threat of a future release to the environment. De minimis conditions are not recognized environmental conditions (see definition below).

ASTM E 1527-13 defines release as a release of any hazardous substance or petroleum product shall have the same meaning as the definition of “release” in Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 United States Code (U.S.C.) § 9601(22).

Historical REC (HREC): A past release of any hazardous substances or petroleum products that has occurred in connection with the property, and has been addressed to the satisfaction of the applicable regulatory authority or meeting unrestricted use criteria established by a regulatory authority. The property is not subject to any required controls (for example, property use restrictions, activity and use limitations, institutional controls, or engineering controls).

Controlled REC (CREC): A REC resulting from a past release of hazardous substances or petroleum products that has been addressed to the satisfaction of the applicable regulatory authority (for example, as documented by the issuance of a No Further Action [NFA] letter or equivalent, or meeting risk-based criteria established by the regulatory authority). Hazardous substances or petroleum products are allowed to remain in place, subject to the implementation of required controls (for example, property use restrictions, activity and use limitations, institutional controls, or engineering controls).

Additional conditions that are not included under the definitions of a REC, but are defined by ASTM Practice E 1527-13 include:

De minimis: A condition that generally does not present a threat to human health or the environment, and that generally would not be the subject of an enforcement action if brought to the attention of appropriate governmental agencies. Conditions determined to be de minimis conditions are not RECs, historical RECs nor CRECs.

Business Environmental Risk: A risk which can have a material environmental or environmentally-driven impact on the business associated with the current or planned use of a parcel of commercial real estate, not necessarily limited to those environmental issues required to be investigated in this practice.

Consideration of business environmental risk issues may involve addressing one or more non-scope considerations.

In addition the ASTM defined RECs, the Phase 1 ESA includes addressing solid waste and physical hazards issues. Where BLM defines physical hazards are (BLM 2012):

Man-caused situations, such as mine shafts, high walls, unsafe bridges, primitive roads, or similar features, where the potential exists for injury or death to visitors on the lands before the disposal is completed.

It is BLM policy that locations of sites must be identified on site maps, a detailed description be provided, and photo documentation be included in the ESA report

1.2 Scope of Services, Significant Assumptions, and Limitations

The services provided for this project consisted of the following:

- Provide a description of the Project Area, including current land uses (Section 2.1 – 2.3)
- Provide a general description of the topography, soils, geology, and groundwater flow direction (Section 2.4)
- Review reasonably ascertainable and reviewable regulatory information published by Federal, state, local, and tribal, environmental agencies pertaining to the Project Area (Section 4.0 in total)
- Review historical data sources for the Project Area, including aerial photographs, topographic maps, and other readily available development data (Section 4.3)
- Conduct an area reconnaissance and an environmental review—including a visual review of adjoining properties—with a focus on indications of hazardous substances, petroleum products, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), wells, storage tanks, solid waste disposal pits and sumps, and utilities. In addition review site for physical hazards as defined above (Section 5.0 in total)
- Interview current owner of the Project Area and interview other persons with knowledge of the development history of the Project Area (Section 6.0 in total)
- Determine data gaps in the information obtained and comment on their significance in identifying RECs for the Project Area (Section 11.0)
- Prepare a written report of methods, findings, opinions and conclusions (Sections 8.0, 9.0, and 12.0 in total).

The goal of this scope of services is to assist the user in identifying conditions in the project area that may indicate risks regarding hazardous materials storage, disposal, or other impacts. The resulting report may qualify the user for relief from liabilities as one of three “defenses” identified in the 2002 Brownfields Amendments to CERCLA, Section 9607 (All Appropriate Inquiry [AAI] subsections).

These three defenses include:

1. The “innocent landowner” defense to potential liabilities under 42 U.S.C. § 9601
2. The “contiguous project corridor owner” defense pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 9607q
3. The “bona fide prospective purchaser” defense pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §9607r

Federal regulations at (42 U.S.C §9601(35)(A) & (B), §9607(b)(3), §9607(q); and §9607(r)), promulgated by the United States (U.S.) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), require that liability release be based (in part) on completion of AAI prior to purchase of a property. Those inquiries are documented by Phase I reports, or ESAs. EPA has agreed that the recently developed ASTM guidance (ASTM Practice E 1527-13: 3.2.6) specifies and interprets AAI requirements.

A user is defined by ASTM Practice E 1527-13: as the party seeking to use Practice E 1527 to complete an ESA of the project area and may include a potential purchaser of land in the project area, a potential tenant of the Project Area, an owner of land in the project area, a lender, or a project area manager. Investigative areas not included in the standard ASTM ESA scope include: asbestos, lead-based paint, lead in drinking water, radon or urea formaldehyde, wetland issues, regulatory compliance, cultural and historic resources, industrial hygiene, health and safety, ecological resources, endangered species, and high voltage power lines.

Indoor air quality from sources such as mold and asbestos is not included in the ASTM standard except to the extent that indoor air impacts are related to Superfund release and/or caused by releases of hazardous substances into subsurface soil or groundwater (vapor intrusion).

The potential for vapor encroachment or intrusion into structures in the Project Area are assessed from onsite or offsite sources, based on the experience of the Environmental Professional. State and national policies and standards relevant to vapor intrusion are in flux, and subject to change.

The scope of services for ESA projects also does not include the completion of soil borings, the installation of groundwater monitoring wells, or the collection of soil or groundwater samples.

HDR has made certain assumptions in preparing the scope of this assessment:

- Data gathered from public information sources (i.e., libraries or public regulatory agencies) are accurate and reliable.
- Site operations reflect site conditions relative to potential releases, and no intentional concealment of environmental conditions or releases has occurred.
- Interview information is directly reported as gathered by the assessor, and is limited by the accuracy of the interviewee's recollection and experience.
- Published geologic information and site observations made by the environmental professional are used to estimate likely contaminant migration pathways in the subsurface. These estimates by the environmental professional are limited in accuracy, and are generally cross-referenced with existing information about similar sites and environmental releases in the area, if available.
- Regulatory information is limited to sites identified after the late 1980s, because reliable records were not kept by regulatory agencies prior to that time frame.

The findings and conclusions presented in this report are based on the procedures described in ASTM Practice E 1527-13, informal discussions with various agencies, a review of the available literature cited in this report, conditions noted at the time of this Phase I ESA, and HDR's interpretation of the information obtained as part of this Phase I ESA. The findings and conclusions are limited to the specific project and properties described in this report, and by the accuracy and completeness of the information provided by others.

An ESA cannot entirely eliminate uncertainty regarding the potential for RECs. Conducting this assessment is intended to reduce, but not eliminate, uncertainty regarding the potential for RECs in connection with a project area within reasonable limits of time and cost. In conducting its services, HDR used a degree of care and skill ordinarily exercised under similar circumstances by reputable members of its profession practicing in the same locality. This Phase I ESA conforms to the level of documentation required in ASTM Practice E 1527-13. However, HDR may omit discussion of certain records, i.e., sources deemed, in HDR's professional opinion, to be inapplicable, or of limited value, to the specific needs of the client. However, in accordance with ASTM, if the lack of available documentation results in a data gap, this data gap is identified and its significance is discussed.

1.3 User Reliance

HDR Engineering, Inc. (HDR) received authorization from the J.R. Simplot Company (Simplot) and the U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to conduct a Phase I ESA of the Project Area. The Project Area is defined as the non-Federal lands, located in Bannock County, Idaho, proposed for exchange with the BLM for Federal land, as well as additional Simplot-owned, non-Federal land proposed to be conveyed to BLM as mitigation. This Phase I ESA has been prepared for Simplot and BLM and only Simplot and BLM have the right to rely on the contents of this Phase I ESA without written authorization.

This Phase I ESA focuses on the non-Federal land (Project Area) offered in exchange for the Federal land and non-Federal land proposed to be conveyed as mitigation. An assessment of the Federal land is available under different cover (*Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, Blackrock Land Exchange: Disposal of Federal Land*, HDR 2019).

2.0 Site Description

2.1 Location and Legal Description

The Project Area is comprised of 9 parcels of non-Federal land proposed for exchange as well as one parcel of non-Federal land proposed to be conveyed as mitigation in the Blackrock Land Exchange project. **Table 1** lists the Project Area non-Federal parcels.

The Project Area parcels comprise approximately 826 acres of undeveloped land in four non-contiguous blocks, in Bannock County, near Inkom, Idaho. Two of the blocks, comprised of two parcels according to the Bannock County Assessor, are in Township 7 South, Range 36 East (T7S, R36E):

- R4015002300 (mitigation parcel)
- R4015002401

To the southwest are the other two blocks, comprised of eight parcels according to the Bannock County Assessor, are in T7S, R35E:

- R4013009900
- R4013009700
- R4013009600
- R4013009500

- R4013009400
- R4013043100
- R4013043400
- R4013036700

The two blocks in T7S, R36E, sections 6 and 7, are entirely surrounded by Federal land. The two blocks in T7S, R35E, sections 13, 14, 23, and 24, are bound by Federal land to the east, north, and west, and by non-Federal land and/or Interstate 15 (I-15) to the south. Refer to the project vicinity map for the locations of both the Project Area and the Federal land proposed for exchange, and the detail map of the Project Area (**Figure 1**, **Figure 2**, and **Figure 3**) for further site location details. **Figure 2** presents the Project Area legal description and **Figure 3** presents the Project Area by county parcel numbers.

Table 1. Description of Blackrock Land Exchange Non-Federal Parcels

Non-Federal Land Offered in Exchange for Federal Land		
Bannock County	Parcel ID*	Township 7 South, Range 35 East
	R4013009400	Section 13: W½ NW¼, W½ SW¼, SE¼ SW¼, SE¼ SE¼
	R4013009600	
	R4013009500	
	R4013009900	Section 14, Lot 1: E½ SW¼, N½ SE¼, SW¼ SE¼
	R4013009700	
	R4013036700	Section 23: Portion of NE¼ NE¼ north of Interstate 15 right-of-way
	R4013043400	Section 24: Portion of N½ NW¼ north of Interstate 15 and portion of E½ NE¼ north of Interstate 15
	R4013043100	
		Township 7 South, Range 36 East
	R4015002401	Section 7: NE¼ NE¼
	R4015002300	Section 6: NW¼, SW¼ NE¼, NW¼ SE¼, NE¼ SW¼

* Parcel IDs per Bannock County Assessor's website:
<https://bannock.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=df86cb077844d8f8b68ba01ac6f7087>

The land around the Project Area consists of public and private uses. Undeveloped, BLM-owned Federal land dominates the area north of I-15 and north of the Project Area. Immediately south of I-15, in between the interstate and Portneuf River, are several non-Federal properties, including residences and farmland.

2.2 Site and Vicinity Characteristics

The Project Area (non-Federal land) is located in the Blackrock and Caddy Canyon area, east/southeast of Pocatello, Idaho, in Bannock County (**Figure 2**). It is on the north side of the Portneuf River Valley on the southern edge of the Pocatello Range. The Pocatello Range is a small northeastern branch of the larger Bannock Range. Terrain is steep and mountainous with soils ranging from shallow and rocky to deep and well drained. Elevations in this area range from 4,500 to 6,500 feet above mean sea level. Vegetation consists of native shrub steppe type, with minimal juniper. The Project Area is traversed by an ephemeral stream, which originates on public land to the north. In addition, the offered land contains a natural spring headwaters that flows through Caddy Canyon.

2.3 Area Geology and Hydrogeology

The Project Area is located southeast of the Eastern Snake River Plain between Pocatello and Inkom, Idaho. The Portneuf River is the main surface water feature in the area and is present south of the Project Area, south of I-15. According to the Inkom Quadrangle Geologic Map (Rodger et al, 2006), the Project Area consists of Late Proterozoic formations of the Brigham Group and members of the Pocatello Formation. Deposits of the Brigham Group include the Blackrock Canyon Limestone (limestone and dolomite marble), Papoose Creek Formation (argillite and quartzite), and Caddy Canyon Quartzite (quartzite, conglomerate, and some shale). From the Pocatello Formation, deposits of the laminated quartzite and thinly bedded argillite and phyllite are present in the project area. Holocene loess deposits (windblown silt) are present on hillsides while Holocene aged alluvial fan deposits are present in the southern-most portions of the project area along I-15. Along Blackrock Canyon road are Holocene alluvium deposits consisting of unconsolidated sands, silts, and gravels.

Several faults are present throughout the area, with the Blackrock Canyon fault trending north-south through Blackrock Canyon. Several smaller normal faults are present between Blackrock Canyon and Caddy Canyon, with more in the surrounding areas. The nearest thrust fault is the Bear Canyon Thrust fault near Inkom, Idaho. Folding is also prevalent in the area, with the Blackrock Canyon Fold being present at the surface west of Blackrock Canyon, and present at depth below Caddy Canyon.

The Project Area receives approximately 12 inches of mean annual precipitation. Most of the precipitation occurs from March to May, with secondary peaks occurring during November and December. Temperatures in the region range from a mean daily low of 14.4 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) in January to a mean daily high of 88.0°F in July.

Shallow groundwater flow direction in the area follows the contours of the terrain and moves toward the Portneuf River. Shallow groundwater flow is expected to move southerly or southwest in the Project Area toward the Portneuf River.

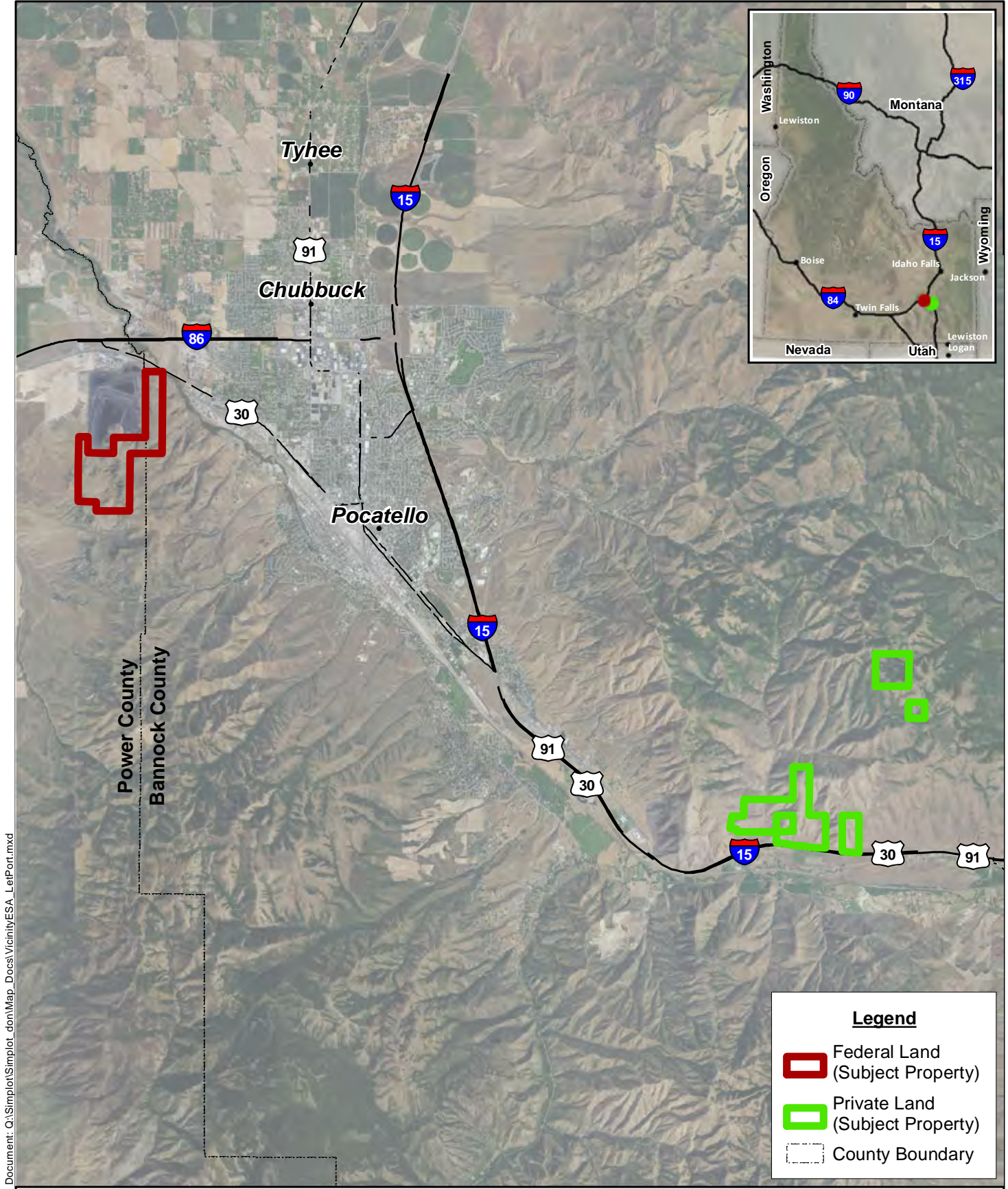
2.4 Current Use of Property and Adjoining Properties

The Project Area consists primarily of undeveloped land, except for cattle grazing and watering, access roads to public lands, and unauthorized recreational activities (shooting, four-wheeling). Adjoining properties includes BLM public land and non-Federal land (undeveloped, residential homes near I-15, and livestock grazing).

2.5 Description of Structures, Roads, and Other Site Improvements




The nearest roads to the two blocks of land in T7S, R36E, are W. Buckskin Road to the north and N. Rapid Creek Road to the east, while I-15 is further south. N. Blackrock Canyon Road runs north-south through the western portion of the western-most Project Area land in T7S, R35E. Most of the Project Area land in T7S, R35S is bordered to the south by I-15. The main access into Blackrock Canyon is via a county road just off of I-15 south of Pocatello. The BLM has acquired an easement from Simplot for a road that connects to the county road, and then runs up Blackrock Canyon for about one-half mile to the public land. An unpaved road is also located along Caddy Canyon that

serves as an access to public lands. An improved spring is located in Caddy Canyon that is used for watering cattle.



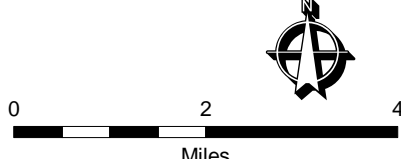
Document: Q:\Simplot\Simplot_don\Map_Does\VicinityESA_LePort.mxd

Legend

-  Federal Land (Subject Property)
-  Private Land (Subject Property)
-  County Boundary

**Figure 1. Vicinity Map
Blackrock Land Exchange
Phase I ESA
Bannock/Power Counties, Idaho**

Imagery: 2017 1 Meter Resolution NAIP
 Source: USDA/NRCS Digital Gateway
 Other Data Sources: INSIDE Idaho, Idaho
 Transportation Department; USGS
 Map Date: 7/11/2019

0 2 4

 Miles

Non-Federal Land - Legal Description

Bannock County:
T.7 S., R. 35 E.

Sec. 13: W $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, W $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$

Sec. 14: Lot 1 (28.64), E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$, N $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$

Sec. 23: NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, portion north of Interstate 15

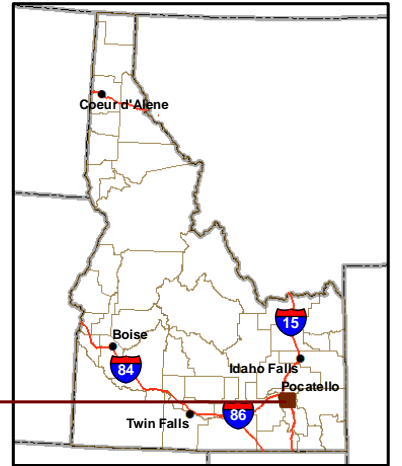
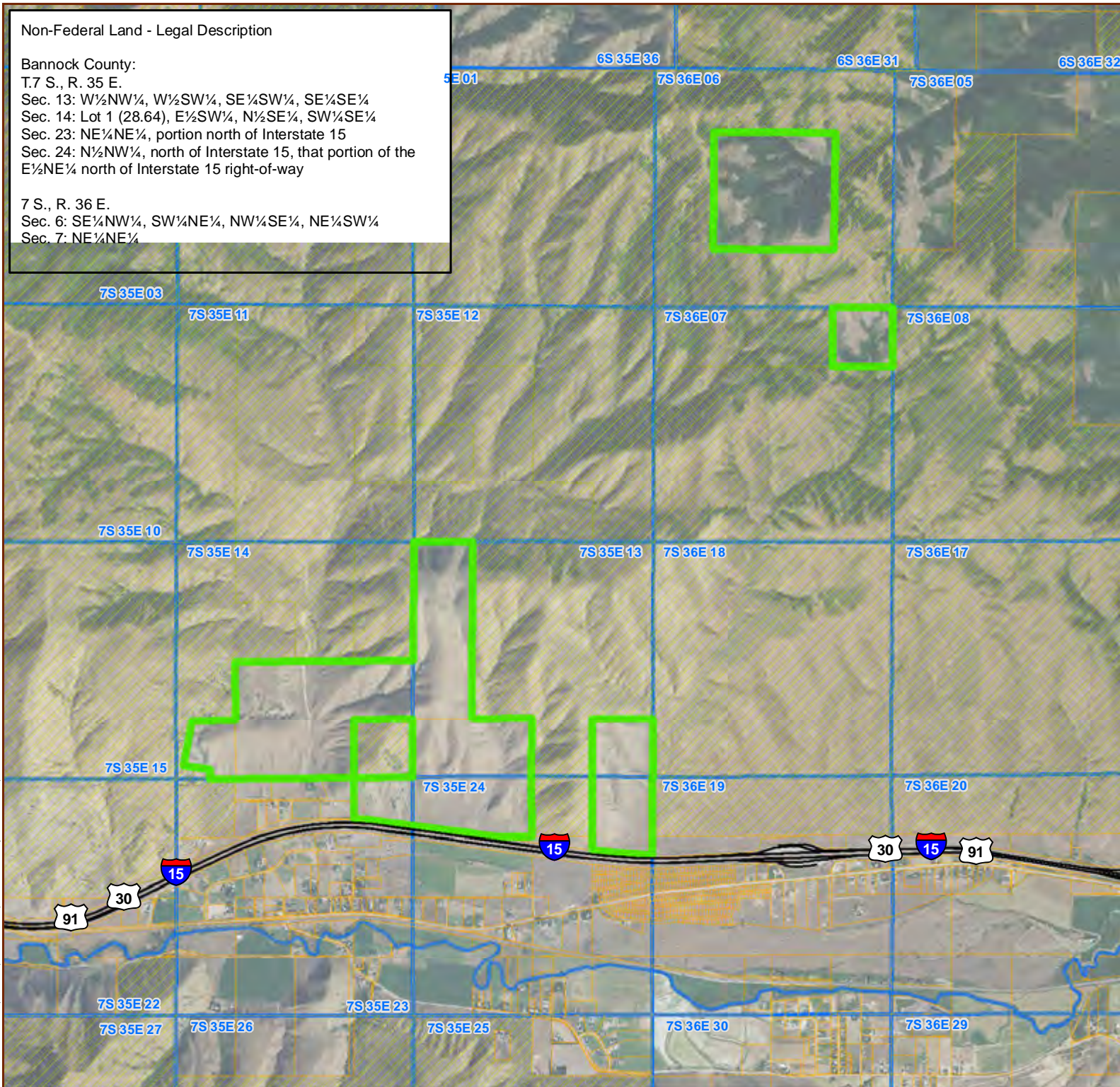
Sec. 24: N $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, north of Interstate 15, that portion of the

E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ north of Interstate 15 right-of-way

7 S., R. 36 E.

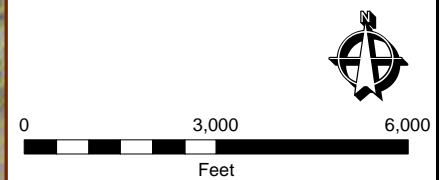
Sec. 6: SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$

Sec. 7: NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$



**Simplot (Blackrock)
Land Exchange**

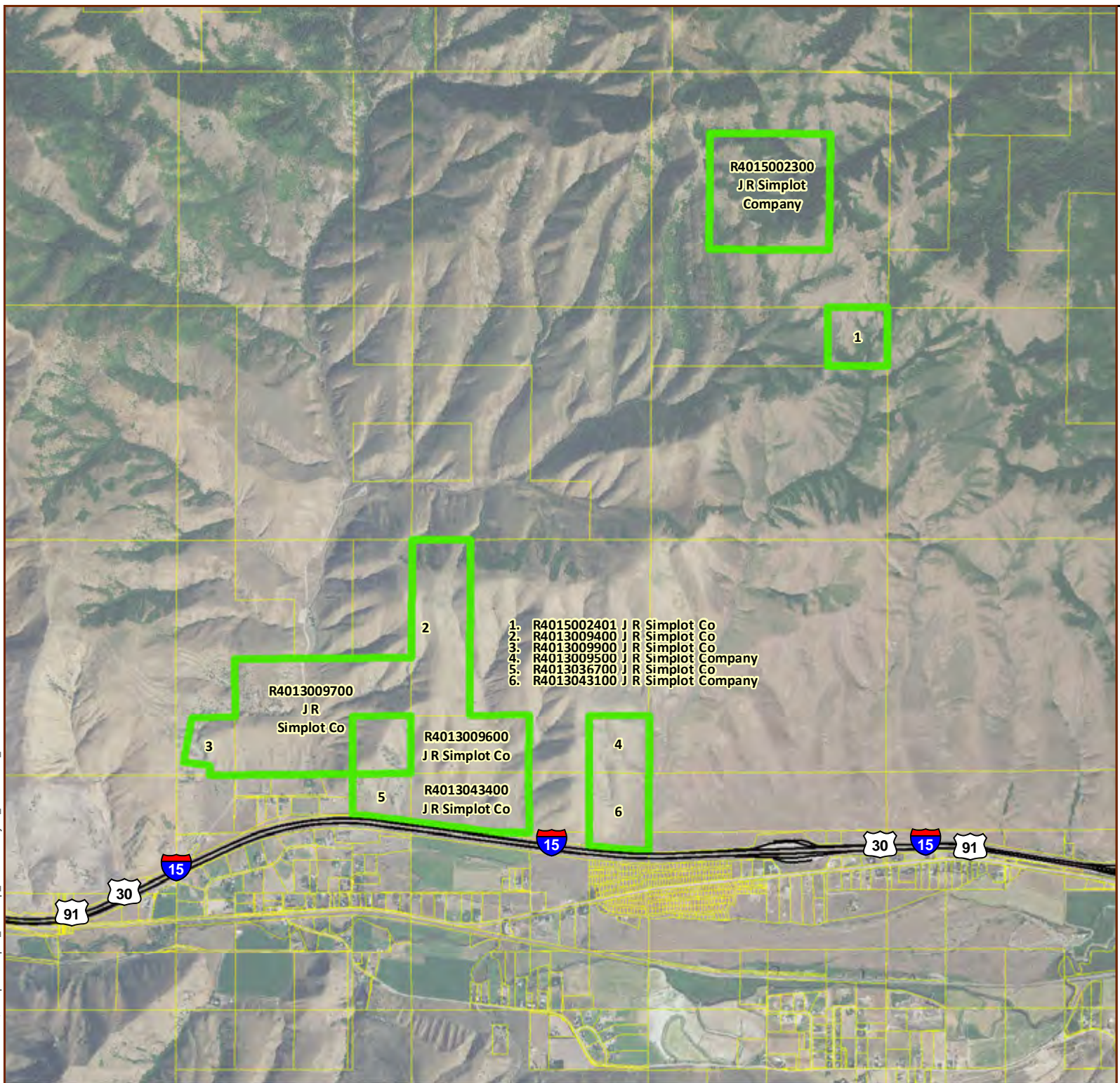
- Non-Federal Land
- Bureau of Land Management
- Private
- PLSS Section



Imagery: 2017 1 meter resolution NAIP;
Source USDA/NRCS Digital Gateway
Other Data Sources: Inside Idaho; USGS; BLM; Bureau
of Indian Affairs; Power County; Bannock County



Map Date: 5/7/2019

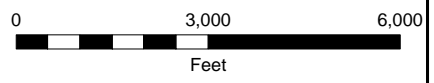
Figure 2.
Project Area - Legal Description
Blackrock Land Exchange



- 1. R4015002401 J R Simplot Co
- 2. R4013009400 J R Simplot Co
- 3. R4013009900 J R Simplot Co
- 4. R4013009500 J R Simplot Company
- 5. R4013036700 J R Simplot Co
- 6. R4013043100 J R Simplot Company

Legend

-  Private Land (Subject Property)
-  Bannock County Parcel



Imagery: 2017 1 meter resolution NAIP;
 Source USDA/NRCS Digital Gateway
 Other Data Sources: Inside Idaho; USGS; BLM; Bureau of Indian Affairs; Power County; Bannock County
 Map Date: 7/11/2019

Figure 3
Project Area County Parcel Map
 Blackrock Pre-Acquisition Phase 1
 Bannock County Idaho
 Blackrock Land Exchange

3.0 User Provided Information

As part of the all appropriate inquiries (AAI), the report user has the following investigatory responsibilities:

- Providing searches for recorded environmental cleanup liens
- Reporting specialized knowledge of the subject property
- Evaluating the relationship of the purchase price to the value of the property, if not contaminated

For the Project Area, Simplot has indicated that no environmental cleanup liens are filed or recorded against the non-Federal land. Simplot has no knowledge of activity or land use limitations that are in place the Project Area or that have been filed or recorded in a registry.

Specialized knowledge or experience related to the property or nearby properties includes the lead-contaminated soil cleanup and tire dump removal conducted at the non-Federal land. This information is discussed in Section 4.3.

4.0 Records Review

4.1 EDR Database Search Results

HDR contracted Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR) to complete a database search of Federal, state, and tribal environmental records for the Project Area. EDR performed the computerized search for the Project Area on May 30, 2019. The databases included Federal, state, local, and tribal databases as defined by ASTM E 1527-13, plus EDR proprietary databases as research aids.

The EDR search found no listings for the Project Area nor any surrounding properties within the search radius. A complete copy of the EDR environmental database report is included in Appendix A.

4.2 Additional Regulatory Information

4.2.1 Online Sources

Using the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality's (IDEQ) online Waste Management and Remediation Division Facility Mapper (<http://www.deq.idaho.gov/waste-mgmt-remediation/remediation-activities/facility-mapper/>), HDR searched for the Project Area on July 11, 2019, and found that none of the Project Area parcels is listed.

4.2.2 Agency File Reviews

See Section 4.2.1.

4.3 Historical Use Information

The objective of reviewing historical use information is to develop a history of previous land uses at and in the vicinity of the Project Area, and to assess these uses for potential hazardous materials impacts that may affect the Project Area. HDR reviewed those historical sources that were reasonably ascertainable and likely to provide useful information, as defined by the ASTM standard.

4.3.1 Fire Insurance Maps

The Project Area is undeveloped land with no physical address. There is no Sanborn® Fire Insurance Maps coverage.

4.3.2 Historical Aerial Photographs

Historical aerial photographs are valuable for the environmental assessor to review features of the Project Area and surrounding properties over a long period of time. HDR reviewed historical aerial photographs of the Project Area provided by EDR (Appendix B) for the following years: 1953, 1969, 1974, 1980, 1985, 1992-1993, 1998, 2004, 2009, 2013, and 2017. EDR provided three photos for each year of coverage to ensure the entire Project Area was captured. **Figure 4** illustrates photographic coverage.

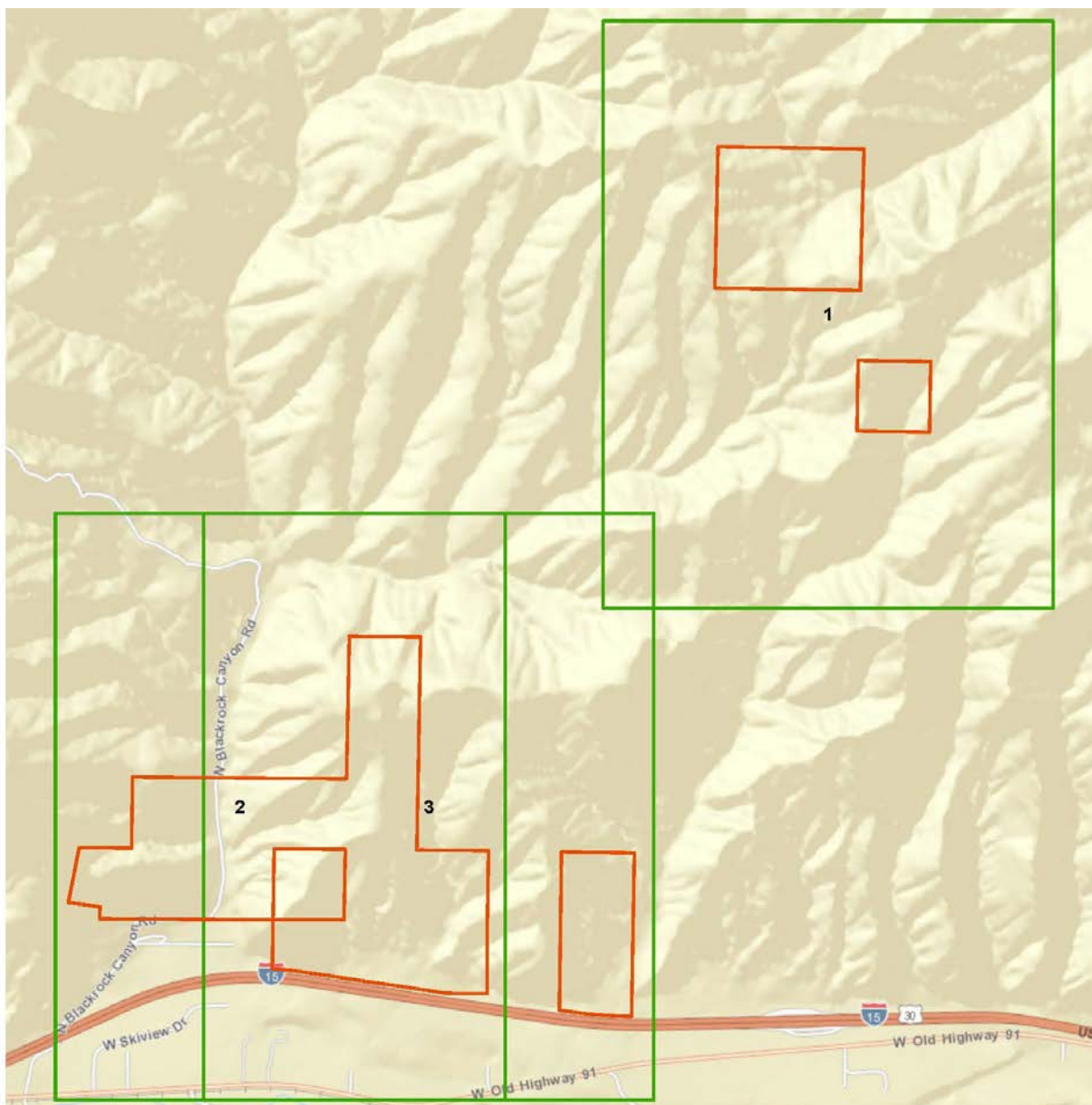


Figure 4. EDR Photographic Coverage

Numbers 1, 2 and 3 in figure relate to the _1, _2, and _3 suffixes in the picture descriptions below.

1953_1: The area was undeveloped land. Unpaved (dirt) roads were visible. On the most north parcel, there is an area (0.25 acres) that is void of vegetation. This area is visible on all aerials including Google Earth 2018 imagery. The area is rocky and may be old land slide area (site reconnaissance did to reveal any RECs).

1953_2: The Project Area was undeveloped land with dirt road visible, including one where present day N. Blackrock Canyon Road exists, which runs north-south through the Project Area. Some residential development (land clearing and structures) was visible south of the Project Area but north of Old Highway 91.

1953_3: The Project Area was undeveloped land. Some residential development was visible south of the Project Area, but north of Old Highway 91.

1969_1: Unchanged from the 1953 photograph.

1969_2: The Project Area was unchanged from the 1953 photograph. I-15 was constructed south of the Project Area and north of the existing residences.

1969_3: The Project Area was unchanged from the 1953 photograph. I-15 was constructed south of the Project Area and north of the existing residences.

1974_1: Unchanged from the 1969 photograph.

1974_2: Unchanged from the 1969 photograph.

1974_3: Unchanged from the 1969 photograph.

1980_1: Unchanged from the 1974 photograph.

1980_2: Unchanged from the 1974 photograph.

1980_3: Unchanged from the 1974 photograph.

1985_1: Unchanged from the 1980 photograph.

1985_2: Partial photograph. The Project Area was unchanged from the 1980 photograph.

1985_3: Partial photograph. The Project Area was unchanged from the 1980 photograph.

1992-1993_1: Unchanged from the 1985 photograph.

1992-1993_2: Unchanged from the 1985 photograph.

1992-1993_3: Unchanged from the 1985 photograph.

1998_1: Unchanged from the 1992-1993 photograph.

1998_2: The Project Area was unchanged from the 1992-1993 photograph. There was a new clearing and potentially a new structure north of the Project Area off of N. Blackrock Canyon Road. N. Blackrock Canyon Road is more readily discernable in the photograph, potentially indicated it was paved.

1998_3: Unchanged from the 1992-1993 photograph.

2004_1: Unchanged from the 1998 photograph.

2004_2: Unchanged from the 1998 photograph for Project Area, some development changes south of the I-15.

2004_3: Unchanged from the 1998 photograph.

2009_1: Unchanged from the 2004 photograph.

2009_2: Unchanged from the 2004 photograph, some development changes south of the I-15.

2009_3: Unchanged from the 2004 photograph.

2013_1: Unchanged from the 2009 photograph.

2013_2: Unchanged from the 2009 photograph, some development changes south of the I-15.

2013_3: Unchanged from the 2009 photograph.

2017_1: Unchanged from the 2013 photograph.

2017_2: Unchanged from the 2013 photograph, some development changes south of the I-15.

2017_3: Unchanged from the 2013 photograph.

4.3.3 Historical Topographic Maps

Historical topographic maps provide an overview of the area relative to potential previous land uses. HDR reviewed historical topographic maps of the Project Area provided by EDR. These maps served to augment information that was gathered in the historic aerial photograph review. The USGS 7.5-minute series topographic maps (Inkom, 1971; Inkom, 2013) and 15-minute series topographic maps (Pocatello, 1937; Pocatello, 1944) were reviewed, and are provided in Appendix C. The topographic maps show a Union Pacific Railroad track just south of Old Highway 91 as well as Portneuf River just south of the tracks, neither of which were visible in the aerial photographs in the Section 4.3.2. However, overall, the topographic maps show the Project Area has remained virtually unchanged over time.

4.3.4 City Directory Information

There is no physical address for the Project Area, which is comprised of undeveloped land; therefore, there are no search results available for the parcels in city directories.

4.3.5 Environmental Liens, Activity Use Limitations (AULs) and Additional Information

Per the Statement of Services assumptions (Section 1.2), no environmental lien search for the property located at 2105 West Commerce Avenue in Boise, Idaho, was conducted in support of this Phase 1 ESA. The EDR database (Appendix A), however, includes the following environmental lien databases:

- NPL Liens – Federal Superfund Liens - Federal Superfund Liens. Under the authority granted the EPA by CERCLA of 1980, the EPA has the authority to file liens against real property in order to recover remedial action expenditures or when the property owner received notification of potential liability. EPA compiles a listing of filed notices of Superfund Liens.

The Project Area is not listed in the database. In addition, EDR contains the following related databases to site institutional/engineering controls:

- LUCIS – Land Use Control Information System
- US ENG CONTROLS – Engineering Controls Sites List
- US INST Control – Sites with Institutional Controls
- INST Control – Idaho's institutional controls restricting list

The Project Area is not listed in these databases.

4.3.6 Summary of Previous Environmental Investigations

PREVIOUS PHASE I ESA

In 2009, HDR prepared a Phase I ESA for the Pocatello office of the BLM that reviewed all but one of the same properties for a potential land exchange with Simplot.

- Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, Proposed Blackrock Land Exchange IDI-35337, November 2009

Non-Federal land proposed for exchange in 2009 is also included in the current proposed exchange, with the addition of the area in S6, T7S, R36E to the current proposed exchange (see **Table 1** and **Figure 2**).

The 2009 Phase I ESA reviewed the history of Simplot's and BLM's efforts to complete a land exchange that ultimately date back to an initial proposal for a Blackrock Land Exchange from Simplot to BLM in 1994. Following is a chronology of events:

- April 29, 1994: Simplot submitted a Blackrock Land Exchange proposal to the Pocatello Resource Area, BLM.
- January 3, 1995: Simplot amends proposal to offer an additional parcel of non-Federal land.
- 1995-1996: *Feasibility Report/Analysis and Agreement to Initiate* is developed and approved. An environmental assessment (EA) is started.
- 1996-2001: Exchange put on hold.
- 2001: Simplot renews talks with BLM to continue processing the proposed exchange and amends the proposal to include more acreage of both non-Federal and Federal land.
- 2002: HDR conducted Phase I ESA for BLM
- 2007: HDR updated the Phase I ESA for BLM
- 2009: HDR updated the Phase I ESA for BLM

The 2009 Phase I ESA summarized site reconnaissance conducted in 2002, 2007, and 2009. The 2009 report findings for the Project Area included the following:

- Review of government records revealed an HREC associated with the non-Federal land pertaining to soil lead remediation, stemming from an unauthorized shooting range discovered in 1996. Simplot created a permanent soil cover over the lead-contaminated area in 1996 and moved the drainage course west of the soil cover to prevent future flows from eroding the fill.
- Site reconnaissance in 2002 revealed a tire dump (approximately 100 tires) in a dry draw on a portion of the non-Federal land offering. Simplot removed the tires in 2002.
- The 2009 Phase I ESA did not reveal any new findings since the 2007 Phase I ESA.

5.0 Site Reconnaissance

5.1 Methodology and Limiting Conditions

HDR conducted a site reconnaissance of the Project Area by observing site conditions from accessible roads and walking areas that were accessible while avoiding unsafe areas such as cliffs and steep terrain. HDR personnel also used binoculars to observe land features and used Google Earth for assessing land surface features. Because of the large acreage involved, HDR's team did not physically walk all areas, however, HDR attempted to observe the entire acreage through visual observation, including viewing inaccessible areas through binoculars.

5.2 Observations

On June 10 through June 13, 2019, HDR conducted a reconnaissance of the Project Area and surrounding properties. In addition to assessing the Project Area for ASTM-defined RECs, HDR also assessed the area for solid waste and physical hazards, where BLM defines physical hazards as follows:

Man-caused situations, such as mine shafts, high walls, unsafe bridges, primitive roads, or similar features, where the potential exists for injury or death to visitors on the lands before the disposal is completed (BLM 2012).

The Project Area consists of 10 parcels in four separate land blocks that encompass approximately 826 acres. The largest contiguous block, comprised of 6 parcels, is the western-most portion of the Project Area. East of the largest block is another block comprised of two parcels in Caddy Canyon. The two remaining blocks are smaller, square parcels to the northeast. None of the parcels has been developed and all roads through or accessing the parcels are unpaved. **Figure 5** shows features identified during site reconnaissance.

Blackrock Canyon Road runs north-south through the western portion of the largest parcel (R4013009700), which is part of the largest, western-most block of the Project Area. Up the main canyon on the east side of the road (canyon runs east-west), there is a flat linear feature (an old road or trail) that runs from the bottom of the canyon up to a wooded area and rock outcrops halfway up the canyon. At one of the rock outcrops is a potential mine shaft (entrance to an underground mine) just up the hillside from the old road or trail feature. There is also an area on the ridgeline on the south side of this canyon that is flatter and may have been dug out at one point. For safety, HDR did not attempt to enter or go to the edge of the adit (see Photos 10 through 12, Appendix D). Based on the amount of cuttings (materials excavated from the adit or shaft), it is HDR's opinion that the adit is not very deep and may have been an exploratory excavation rather than an active mine. Regardless, this is a physical hazard. No solid waste or other evidence of mining activity was observed in this area.

On the east side of the western-most block (on other side of the central ridge) on parcel R4013043400, there is a hole on the west side of the hill that looks like an animal den. There was also scattered debris (a pallet, some beer cans, wire, and some metal targets) in parcel R4013036700. In parcel R4013009600, along the main north-south running dirt road (the only dirt road on the east side of the western-most block that runs across the whole property), there is a

common shooting area to the north with a large metal target, scattered broken clay pigeons, and shells. Along the drainage on the east side of this road (still in parcel R4013009600) are several berms that seem to be manmade that run across the drainage (dirt or rock, only 10 feet wide or less depending on the size of the drainage at that location).

On the far east side of the large block (parcel R4013043400), there is a target shooting on the east side of a dirt road. There were several whole clay pigeons on a rock, shells, glass, broken clay pigeons, and broken electronics next to the road, and targets set up on a rock just off of the road. On the west side of this road, there are four dugout areas on the hillside.

In the Caddy Canyon block (parcel R4013043100), there were two tires in the sagebrush on the southeast corner of the property and a campfire ring on the west side of the road near the east central side of the property (did not appear to have been used). At the northeast corner of the block (in parcel R4013009500) there was a metal tank/basin set into the ground that a spring runs into (could hear water flowing into it) and a square concrete basin, containing solid waste and a tire. Just downslope is a concrete tank, partially buried, that appears to be used for water storage to cattle. This tank had no lid and is a physical hazard (see photos 33 and 34, Appendix D). Just off property next to the main dirt road running up the canyon was a watering trough fed by a pipe that was coming from the direction of the spring (might be piped from the metal basin collecting water).

The two smaller square parcels to the northeast (parcels R4015002401 and R4015002300) are remote compared to the other parcels and, except for dirt roads used for four-wheeling, no solid waste, physical hazards, or hazardous materials were observed.

Photographs taken during the site reconnaissance are located in Appendix D. **Table 2** summarizes sit observations.

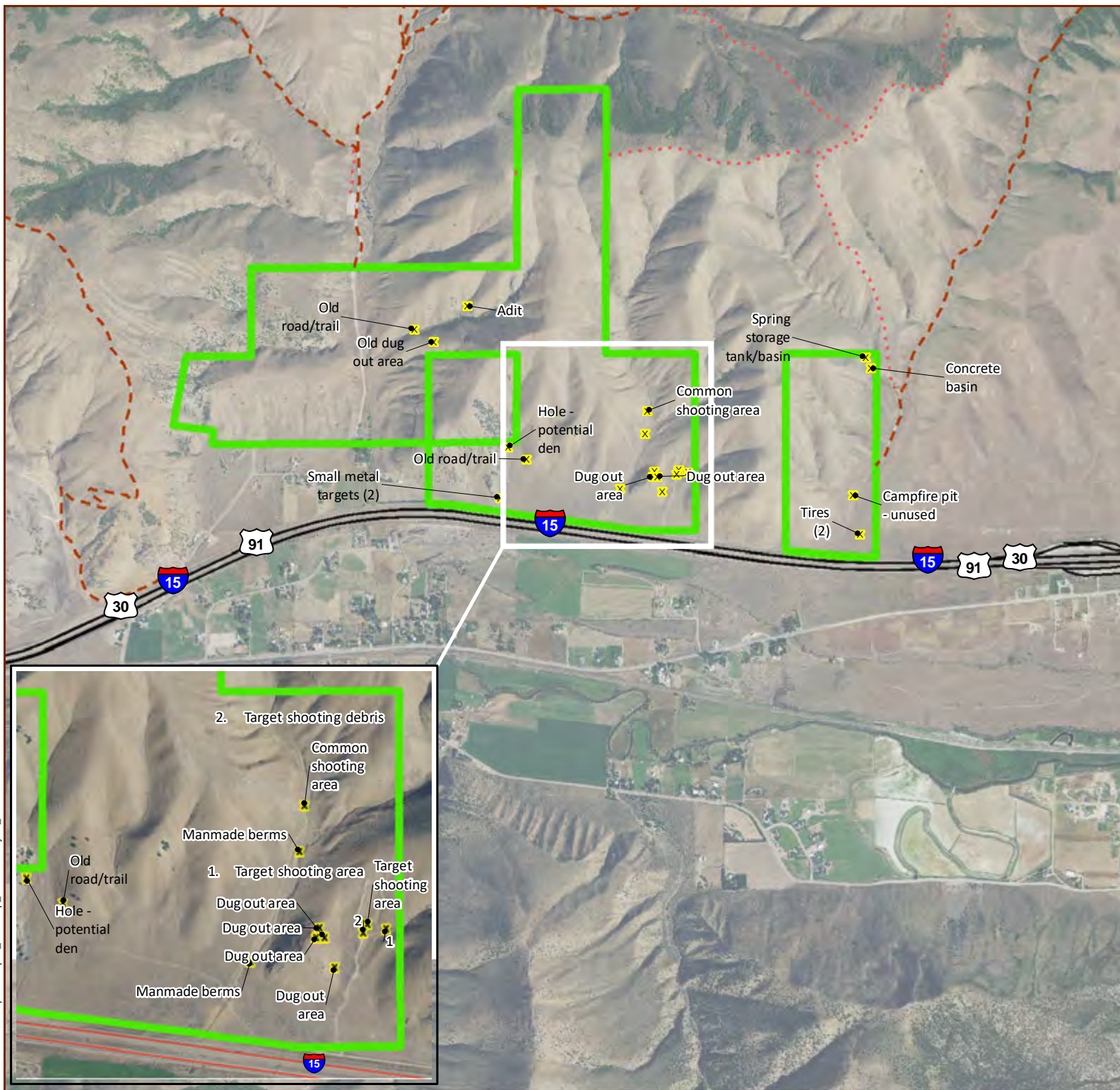
Table 2 – Summary of June 10 through 13, 2019, Site Visit Observations

Feature	Comment/Observations
Regulated Hazardous Substances/Wastes and/or Petroleum Products in Connection with Project Area	Not observed.
Aboveground/Underground Hazardous Substance or Petroleum Product Storage Tanks (ASTs/USTs)	Not observed.
Hazardous Substance and Petroleum Product Containers Not in Connection with Property Use	Not observed.
Unidentified Substance Containers	None
Electrical or Mechanical Equipment Likely to Contain Fluids	None observed.
Interior Stains or Corrosion	No structures on-site.
Strong, Pungent, or Noxious Odors	None
Pools of Liquid	None
Drains, Sumps, and Clarifiers	None observed.
Pits, Ponds, and Lagoons	None (note water tank presents physical hazard, see Figure 5 for location)
Stained Soil or Pavement	No soil staining observed.
Stressed Vegetation	None.

Table 2 – Summary of June 10 through 13, 2019, Site Visit Observations

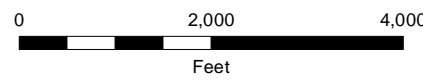
Feature	Comment/Observations
Solid Waste Disposal or Evidence of Fill Materials	Some trash scattered along access roads. Gun shells found various locations, two areas identified as small shooting ranges. See Figure 5 for locations.
Waste Water Discharges	No observed.
Wells	None observed, spring on eastern most parcel.
Septic Systems	Not observed.
Physical Hazards	Abandoned mine Shaft and concrete water tank present potential physical hazards.

Document: Q:\Simplot\Simplot_don\Map_Docs\VicinityLE_lcelandESA.mxd



Legend

- Non-Federal Land
- x Site Reconnaissance Identified Features
- - - Trail



Imagery: 2017 1 meter resolution NAIP;
 Source USDA/NRCS Digital Gateway
 Other Data Sources: Inside Idaho; USGS; BLM; Bureau of Indian Affairs; Power County; Bannock County

Map Date: 7/15/2019

Figure 5.
Site Reconnaissance Identified Features
 Blackrock Pre-Acquisition Phase 1
 Bannock County Idaho

5.3 Solid Waste and Physical Hazards

See **Figure 5** and **Table 2**.

5.4 Utilities and PCBs

A power line traverses the Project Area in a northeast/southwest direction through Section 13. According to EDR, this is a 46 kilovolt (kV) line. No transformers were observed during the site visit.

5.5 Vapor Intrusion Potential

According to EPA guidance, vapor intrusion is the general term for the migration of the vapor phase contaminants into buildings or structures. These contaminants are primarily volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and some heavy metals (mercury). These contaminants migrate from any subsurface contaminant source, such as contaminated soil or groundwater, through the soil and into an overlying building. The two general classes of VOCs that account for a large number of soil and groundwater contamination sites in the United States are petroleum hydrocarbons and non-petroleum hydrocarbon fuel additives, and chlorinated solvents (drycleaners and de-greasers).

The potential for vapor intrusion was evaluated for the Project Area. Based on the current and historical use of the Project Area, and the lack of VOC sources in the immediate vicinity, vapor intrusion is not considered to be of concern for the Project Area.

6.0 Interviews

HDR conducted a phone interview with Mr. Bryce Anderson of the BLM on June 11, 2019. Mr. Anderson is the BLM project manager for the land exchange project and is familiar with land management and hazardous materials issues on BLM land in the Pocatello area, this includes the adjacent BLM land in the Black Canyon and Caddie Canyon areas. He is also familiar with general land issues on the non-Federal land. The following is a summary of the interview findings regarding the Project Area (non-Federal lands):

- Mr. Anderson pointed out two potential physical hazards that he requested that HDR review as part of the Phase 1 ESA. The first was a potential abandoned mine working (he provided HDR with coordinates) that he observed on Google Earth. HDR confirmed this observation (see Section 5.0). Secondly, he had observed a concrete tank on the east parcel (R4013009500) and requested that HDR review this tank as a possible physical hazard (public could access the top entrance to the tank, see Section 5.0).
- Mr. Anderson was not aware of any hazardous materials issues for the non-Federal land, however, he indicated that target shooting was common in the area and the HDR should look for potential shooting ranges during its site reconnaissance.

In addition, HDR interviewed Monty Johnson of Simplot. Mr. Johnson is familiar with the non-Federal land holdings for the past 15 years. Mr. Johnson indicated he is not aware of any RECs associated with the Project Area, other than those environmental concerns and issues raised in the previous Phase 1 ESA.

7.0 Additional Services/ Non-Scope Considerations

None.

8.0 Findings

HDR has conducted a Phase I ESA of the Project Area, approximately 826 acres of non-Federal land (Project Area) proposed for exchange or mitigation in the Blackrock Land Exchange with BLM near Pocatello, Idaho. Simplot and BLM requested a Phase I ESA of the aforementioned properties for a potential land exchange for Federal lands.

The Phase I ESA was performed in accordance with the scope and limitations of ASTM Practice E 1527-13 and BLM requirements. Any exceptions to, or deletions from, this practice are described previously in this report. Included in this Phase I ESA are a summary of the site reconnaissance conducted on June 10 through June 13, 2019 the review of the environmental database search report, historical data sources, and other records, and interviews with available personnel knowledgeable about the Project Area.

General findings of this assessment include the following:

- Several target shooting areas were identified:
 - East side of a dirt road in parcel R4013043400. HDR observed several whole and broken clay pigeons, shells, glass, and broken electronics next to the road, and targets set up on a rock just off of the road.
 - In parcel R4013009600, along the main north-south running dirt road (the only dirt road on the east side of the western-most block that runs across the whole property), there is a target shooting area to the north with a large metal target, broken clay pigeons, and shells.
- In parcel R4013043100, there were two tires in the sagebrush on the southeast corner of the property and a campfire ring on the west side of the road near the east central side of the property (did not appear to have been used).
- At the northeast corner of parcel R4013009500 there is a metal tank/basin set into the ground that a spring runs into (could hear water flowing into it) and a square concrete basin, containing solid waste and a tire. Just off property next to the main dirt road running up the canyon was a watering trough fed by a pipe that was coming from the direction of the spring (might be piped from the metal basin collecting water). The concrete basin is a physical hazard in that the top lid is missing and the tank is accessible to the public.
- East of Blackrock Canyon Road (parcel R4013009700), at one of the rock outcrops is a mine shaft (entrance to an underground mine). This is a physical hazard. No solid waste or other evidence of mining activity was observed in this area. The entrance is hidden by vegetation and there were no signs of entry (no paths from public accessing entrance).

- The 2009 Phase I ESA summarized site reconnaissance conducted in 2002, 2007, and 2009. The 2009 report findings for the Project Area included the following:
 - Review of government records in 2009 (note this did not show up in the 2019 EDR records search) revealed an HREC associated with the non-Federal land pertaining to soil lead remediation, stemming from an unauthorized shooting range discovered in 1996. Simplot created a permanent soil cover over the lead-contaminated area in 1996 and moved the drainage course west of the soil cover to prevent future flows from eroding the fill.
 - Site reconnaissance in 2002 revealed a tire dump (approximately 100 tires) in a dry draw on a portion of the non-Federal land offering. Simplot removed the tires in 2002.
 - The 2009 Phase I ESA did not reveal any new findings since the 2007 Phase I ESA.

9.0 Opinions

HDR offers the following opinion as to whether the all appropriate inquiries (AAI) conducted in accordance with 40 CFR 312 has identified conditions indicative of releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, contaminants, petroleum and petroleum products, and controlled substances as well as the identification of solid waste issues, physical hazards, and non-scope issues in accordance with BLM Manual Handbook H-2000-01 on, at, in, or to the Project Area (non-Federal land):

- The updated 2019 Phase I ESA has not revealed any RECs associated with the Project Area. HDR identified several areas where target shooting occurs (see Section 5.0). The use of these shooting areas appears to be disperse (not high density use) and are not considered to be a shooting range (defined as areas where vegetation is devoid due to high human traffic with high density of target waste). Rather, for the observed areas, shell casings, bullets, targets, and debris were scattered.
- In addition to target waste, a pallet, wire, tires camper shell, and scrap metal are present within the non-Federal land.
- HDR identified two physical hazards as per BLM requirements as part of a Phase I ESA (see **Figure 5** for locations):
 - Mine shaft
 - Concrete water basin (tank) without lid.

10.0 Additional Investigations and Recommendations

10.1 Additional Investigations

No additional investigation is recommended in order to detect the presence of hazardous substances or petroleum products.

10.2 Recommendations

Recommendations included in this report were developed through the investigative procedures described in the Scope of Services, Significant Assumptions, and Limitations sections of this report (see Section 1.2). These findings should be reviewed within the context of the limitations provided in the Limitations section.

HDR makes following recommendations:

- BLM and Simplot should negotiate mitigation of the two physical hazards described in Section 5.0 and Section 9.0 prior to BLM acceptance of title to the property.
- The solid waste (target trash, pallet, wire, tires, camper shell, and scrap metal) should be removed prior to acquisition.
- The report user should consider the “shelf life” of Phase I documents in determining risk. ASTM E 1527-13: 4.6 states that a conforming “Phase I” report is valid for a period of 180 days, and may be updated during the 180 days to 1-year timeframe. The report is valid for use in any of the CERCLA defenses ONLY if it is updated within this time frame. If greater than one year passes from the final report date, the Phase I effort would need to be repeated to remain in compliance with ASTM and the “All Appropriate Inquiry” protection.

11.0 Data Gaps

The ASTM E 1527-13 standards require a listing of “data gaps,” including data failure, encountered during the investigative process that may affect the validity of the conclusions drawn by the environmental professional. The ASTM E 1527-13: 12.7 standard also requires that the environmental professional estimate the relative importance of the data gaps. Generally, gaps in available data are related to the availability of historical data sources for specific sites of concern. The environmental professional uses multiple historical data sources as a method to provide coverage for data gaps. Historical information is collected on a recurring basis, and the passage of time between data sets may or may not constitute a significant gap in data coverage.

For this project, the following items may constitute a data gap as defined by ASTM E 1527-13:

- Absence of Sanborn fire insurance maps

The inability to obtain and review the Sanborn fire insurance maps does not present a significant data gap, because of the presence of other supporting historical information.

12.0 Conclusions

Based upon the above-detailed Findings and Opinions, HDR concludes that no RECs have been identified for the Project Area, as enumerated in Findings (Section 8.0). The following statement is required by ASTM E 1527-13 as a positive declaration of whether RECs were found:

HDR has performed a Phase I ESA in conformance with the scope and limitations of ASTM Practice E1527 of non-Federal land proposed for exchange with BLM in the Blackrock Land Exchange. Any exceptions to, or deletions from, this practice are

described in previous sections of this report. This assessment has revealed no evidence of recognized environmental conditions in connection with the property.

13.0 Deviations

None.

14.0 References

Anderson, Bryce (BLM). 2019. Personal communication with HDR. June 11, 2019.

ASTM Practice E 1527-13. 2013. Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process.

BLM [United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management]. 2012. H-2000-02 Environmental Site Assessments for Disposal of Real Property (PUBLIC). August 12, 21, 2012.

EDR Aerial Photo Decade Package. *Private Lands Simplot, Pocatello, ID 83201*. Inquiry 5665500.5. May 31, 2019.

EDR Historical Topographic Map. *Private Lands Simplot, Pocatello, ID 83201*. Inquiry 5665500.5. May 30, 2019.

EDR Area/Corridor Report. *Private Lands Simplot, Pocatello, ID 83201*. Inquiry 5665500.7s. May 31, 2019.

HDR Engineering, Inc. (HDR). 2019. *Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, Blackrock Land Exchange: Disposal of Federal Land*.

Rodgers, D.W., Long, S.P., McQuarrie, N., Burgel, W.D., and Hersley, C.F. 2006. Geologic Map of the Inkom Quadrangle, Bannock County, Idaho.

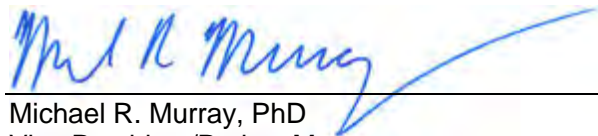
15.0 Environmental Professional Statement

We declare that, to the best of our professional knowledge and belief, we meet the definition of environmental professional as defined in Section 312.10 of 40 CFR Part 312.

16.0 Results of All Appropriate Inquiries

This Phase I has revealed no evidence of hazardous substances, petroleum products, or environmental conditions on this real property. No further inquiry is needed for purposes of all appropriate inquiries; therefore, this property is suitable for acquisition.

17.0 Approvals



Michael R. Murray, PhD
Vice President/Project Manager

18.0 Qualifications of Preparing Consultant

This Phase I ESA was performed by the following HDR personnel:

Mr. Michael R. Murray, Ph.D., HDR's qualified environmental professional, as defined by ASTM Practice E 1527-13, has 28 years of experience in ESAs, soil and groundwater investigations and remediation, wastewater/biosolids land application, wetland delineation and mitigation, statistical analysis and design, mine site closures, hazardous materials management, biological assessments, database management, research, project management, and teaching. Dr. Murray's responsibilities have included technical lead, project planning, field supervision, schedule and cost control, public relations, and expert witness support. He has conducted over 100 ESAs.

Appendix A – Governmental Database Search

Private Lands Simplot

Private Lands Simplot

Pocatello, ID 83201

Inquiry Number: 5665500.7s

May 30, 2019

EDR Area / Corridor Report



6 Armstrong Road, 4th floor
Shelton, CT 06484
Toll Free: 800.352.0050
www.edrnet.com

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Thank you for your business.
Please contact EDR at 1-800-352-0050
with any questions or comments.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A search of available environmental records was conducted by Environmental Data Resources, Inc (EDR). The report was designed to assist parties seeking to meet the search requirements of EPA's Standards and Practices for All Appropriate Inquiries (40 CFR Part 312), the ASTM Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments (E 1527-13), the ASTM Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments for Forestland or Rural Property (E 2247-16), the ASTM Standard Practice for Limited Environmental Due Diligence: Transaction Screen Process (E 1528-14) or custom requirements developed for the evaluation of environmental risk associated with a parcel of real estate.

SUBJECT PROPERTY INFORMATION

ADDRESS

PRIVATE LANDS SIMPLOT
POCATELLO, ID 83201

TARGET PROPERTY SEARCH RESULTS

The Target Property was identified in the following databases.

Page Numbers and Map Identifications refer to the EDR Area/Corridor Report where detailed data on individual sites can be reviewed.

Sites listed in ***bold italics*** are in multiple databases.

SURROUNDING SITES: SEARCH RESULTS

Surrounding sites were not identified.

Unmappable (orphan) sites are not considered in the foregoing analysis.

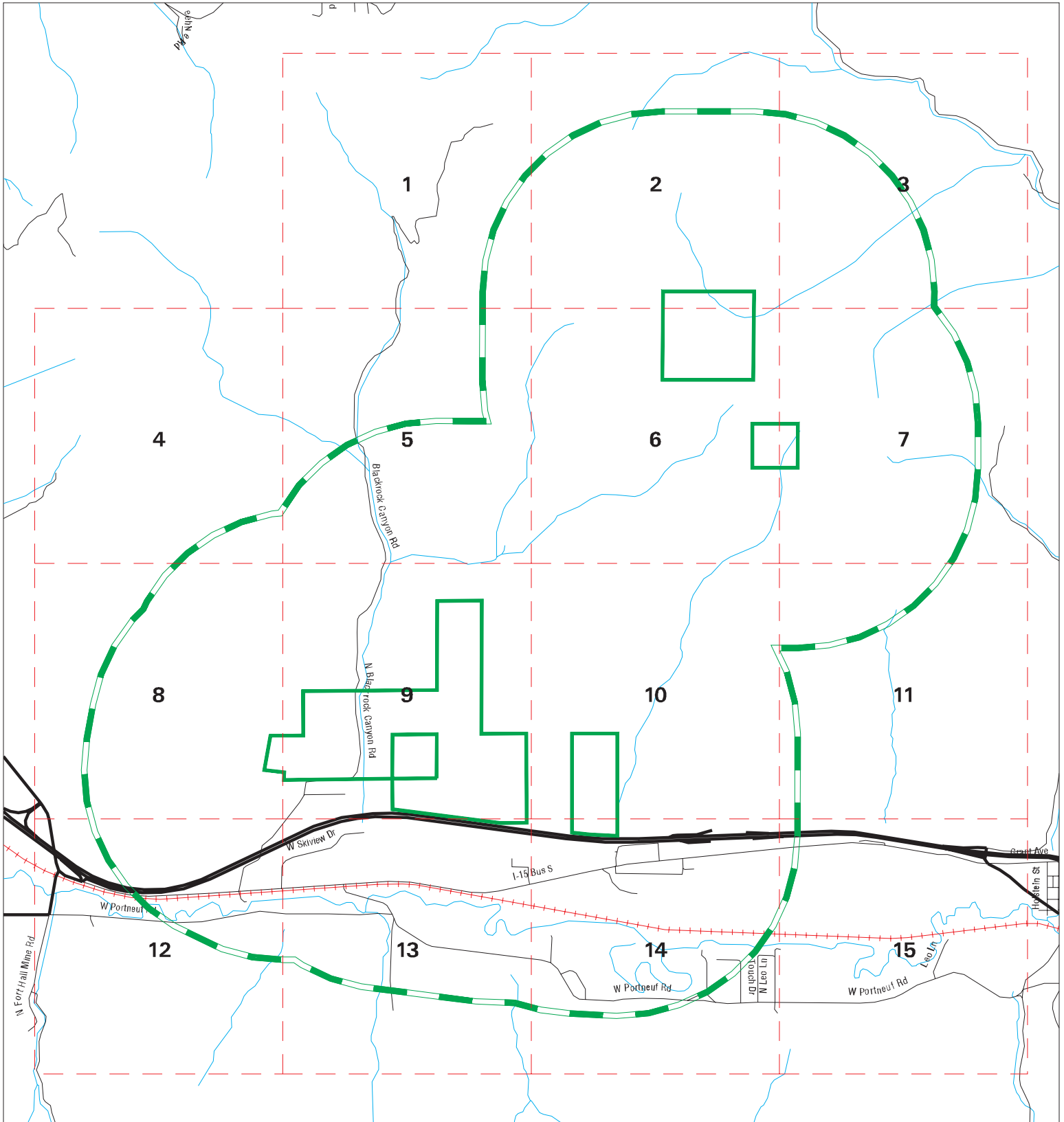
MAPPED SITES SUMMARY

Target Property:
PRIVATE LANDS SIMPLOT
POCATELLO, ID 83201

MAP ID / FOCUS MAP	SITE NAME	ADDRESS	DATABASE ACRONYMS	DIST (ft. & mi.) DIRECTION
-----------------------	-----------	---------	-------------------	-------------------------------

NO MAPPED SITES FOUND

Key Map - 5665500.7s



- ▲ Sites
- ▬ Target Property
- ▬ Search Buffer
- ▬ Focus Map - Sites
- ▬ National Priority List Sites
- ▬ Dept. Defense Sites
- ▬ Focus Map - No Sites
- ▬ Indian Reservations BIA



SITE NAME: Private Lands Simplot
 ADDRESS: Private Lands Simplot
 CITY/STATE: Pocatello ID
 ZIP: 83201

CLIENT: HDR
 CONTACT: Michael Murray
 INQUIRY #: 5665500.7s
 DATE: 05/30/19

2:30 PM

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
<u>STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS</u>								
<i>Federal NPL site list</i>								
NPL	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
Proposed NPL	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
NPL LIENS	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
<i>Federal Delisted NPL site list</i>								
Delisted NPL	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
<i>Federal CERCLIS list</i>								
FEDERAL FACILITY	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
SEMS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
<i>Federal CERCLIS NFRAP site list</i>								
SEMS-ARCHIVE	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
<i>Federal RCRA CORRACTS facilities list</i>								
CORRACTS	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
<i>Federal RCRA non-CORRACTS TSD facilities list</i>								
RCRA-TSDF	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
<i>Federal RCRA generators list</i>								
RCRA-LQG	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
RCRA-SQG	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
RCRA-CESQG	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
<i>Federal institutional controls / engineering controls registries</i>								
LUCIS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
US ENG CONTROLS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
US INST CONTROL	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
<i>Federal ERNS list</i>								
ERNS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
<i>State- and tribal - equivalent CERCLIS</i>								
SHWS	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>State and tribal landfill and/or solid waste disposal site lists</i>								
SWF/LF	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
<i>State and tribal leaking storage tank lists</i>								
LAST	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
LUST	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
INDIAN LUST	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
<i>State and tribal registered storage tank lists</i>								
FEMA UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Search Distance (Miles)	Target Property	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
INDIAN UST	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
State and tribal institutional control / engineering control registries								
INST CONTROL	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
State and tribal voluntary cleanup sites								
VCP	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
INDIAN VCP	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
State and tribal Brownfields sites								
BROWNFIELDS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS								
Local Brownfield lists								
US BROWNFIELDS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Local Lists of Landfill / Solid Waste Disposal Sites								
HIST LF	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
SWTIRE	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
INDIAN ODI	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
ODI	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
DEBRIS REGION 9	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
IHS OPEN DUMPS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Local Lists of Hazardous waste / Contaminated Sites								
US HIST CDL	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
ALLSITES	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
CDL	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
US CDL	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Local Land Records								
LIENS 2	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Records of Emergency Release Reports								
HMIRS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
SPILLS	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
SPILLS 90	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Other Ascertainable Records								
RCRA NonGen / NLR	0.250		0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
FUDS	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
DOD	1.000		0	0	0	0	NR	0
SCRD DRYCLEANERS	0.500		0	0	0	NR	NR	0
US FIN ASSUR	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
EPA WATCH LIST	TP		NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

<u>Database</u>	<u>Search Distance (Miles)</u>	<u>Target Property</u>	<u>< 1/8</u>	<u>1/8 - 1/4</u>	<u>1/4 - 1/2</u>	<u>1/2 - 1</u>	<u>> 1</u>	<u>Total Plotted</u>
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NOTES:

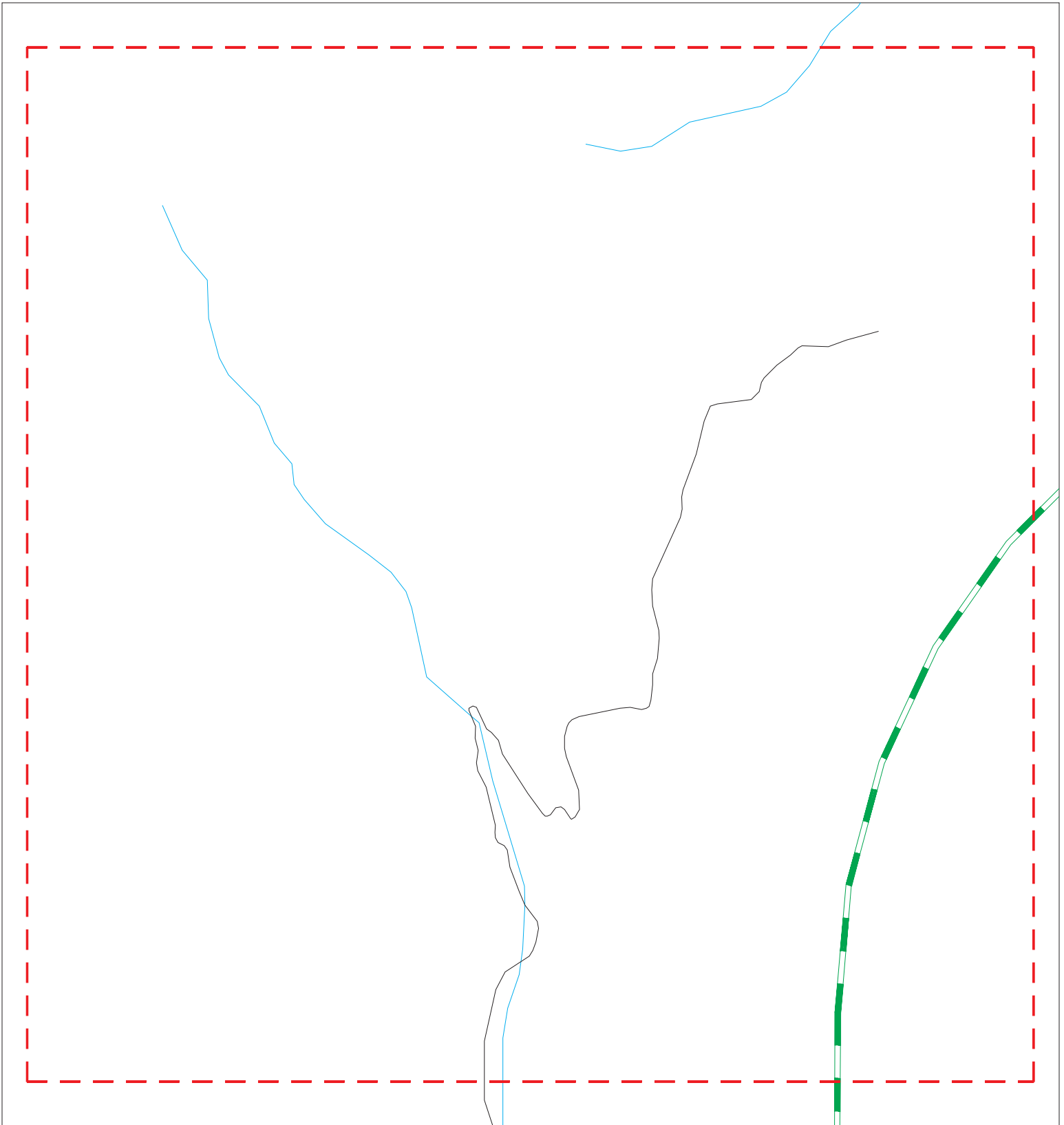
TP = Target Property

NR = Not Requested at this Search Distance

Sites may be listed in more than one database

N/A = This State does not maintain a SHWS list. See the Federal CERCLIS list.

Focus Map - 1 - 5665500.7s



- ▲ Sites
- Focus Map - Sites
- Indian Reservations BIA
- Target Property
- Power Line
- Search Buffer
- National Priority List Sites
- Focus Map - No Sites
- Dept. Defense Sites

0 1/8 1/4 Miles

SITE NAME: Private Lands Simplot
ADDRESS: Private Lands Simplot
CITY/STATE: Pocatello ID
ZIP: 83201

CLIENT: HDR
CONTACT: Michael Murray
INQUIRY #: 5665500.7s
DATE: 05/30/19

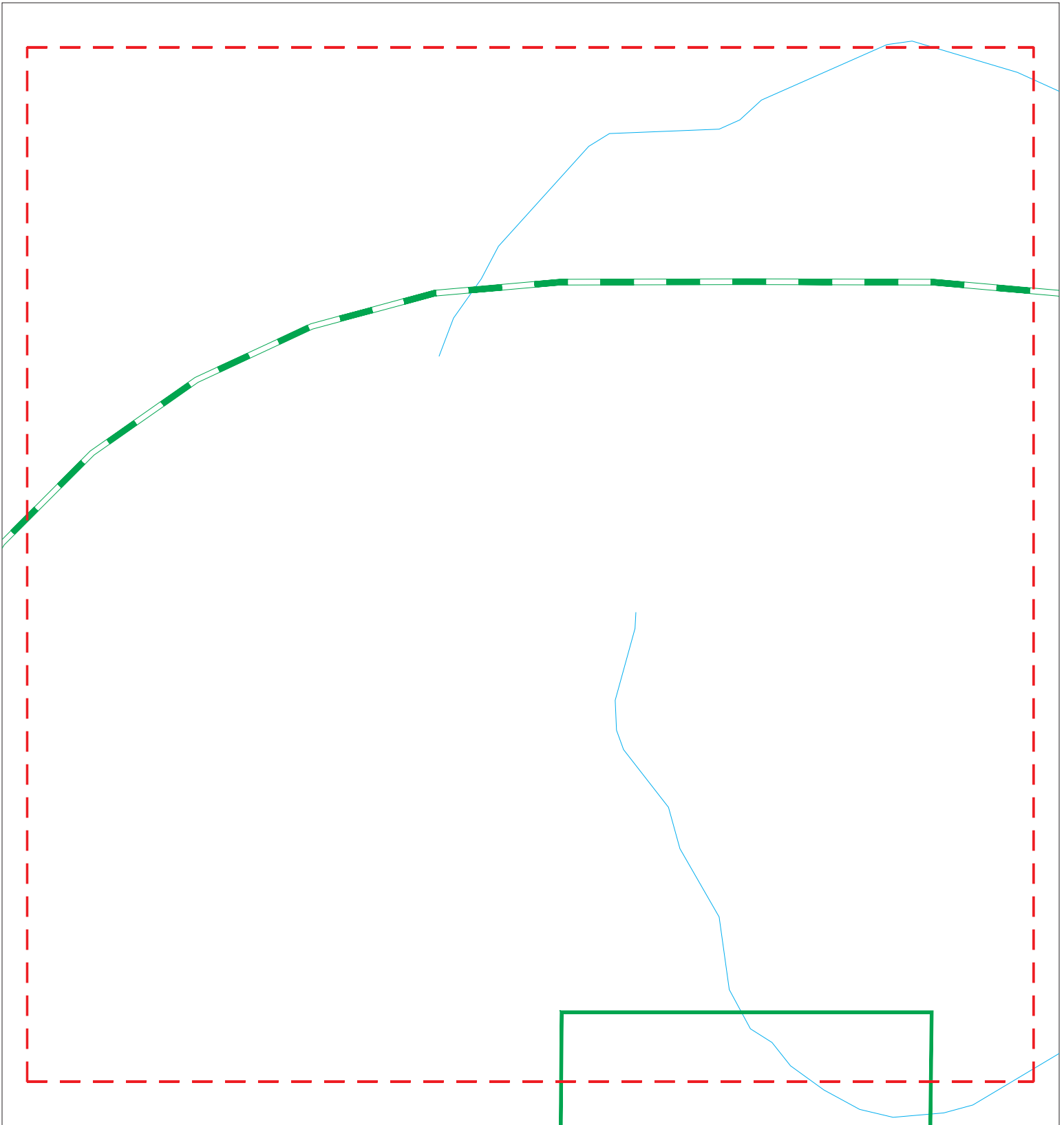
MAPPED SITES SUMMARY - FOCUS MAP 1

Target Property:
PRIVATE LANDS SIMPLOT
POCATELLO, ID 83201

MAP ID / FOCUS MAP	SITE NAME	ADDRESS	DATABASE ACRONYMS	DIST (ft. & mi.) DIRECTION
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NO MAPPED SITES FOUND

Focus Map - 2 - 5665500.7s



- ▲ Sites
- Focus Map - Sites
- Indian Reservations BIA
- Target Property
- Power Line
- Search Buffer
- National Priority List Sites
- Focus Map - No Sites
- Dept. Defense Sites



SITE NAME: Private Lands Simplot
ADDRESS: Private Lands Simplot
CITY/STATE: Pocatello ID
ZIP: 83201

CLIENT: HDR
CONTACT: Michael Murray
INQUIRY #: 5665500.7s
DATE: 05/30/19

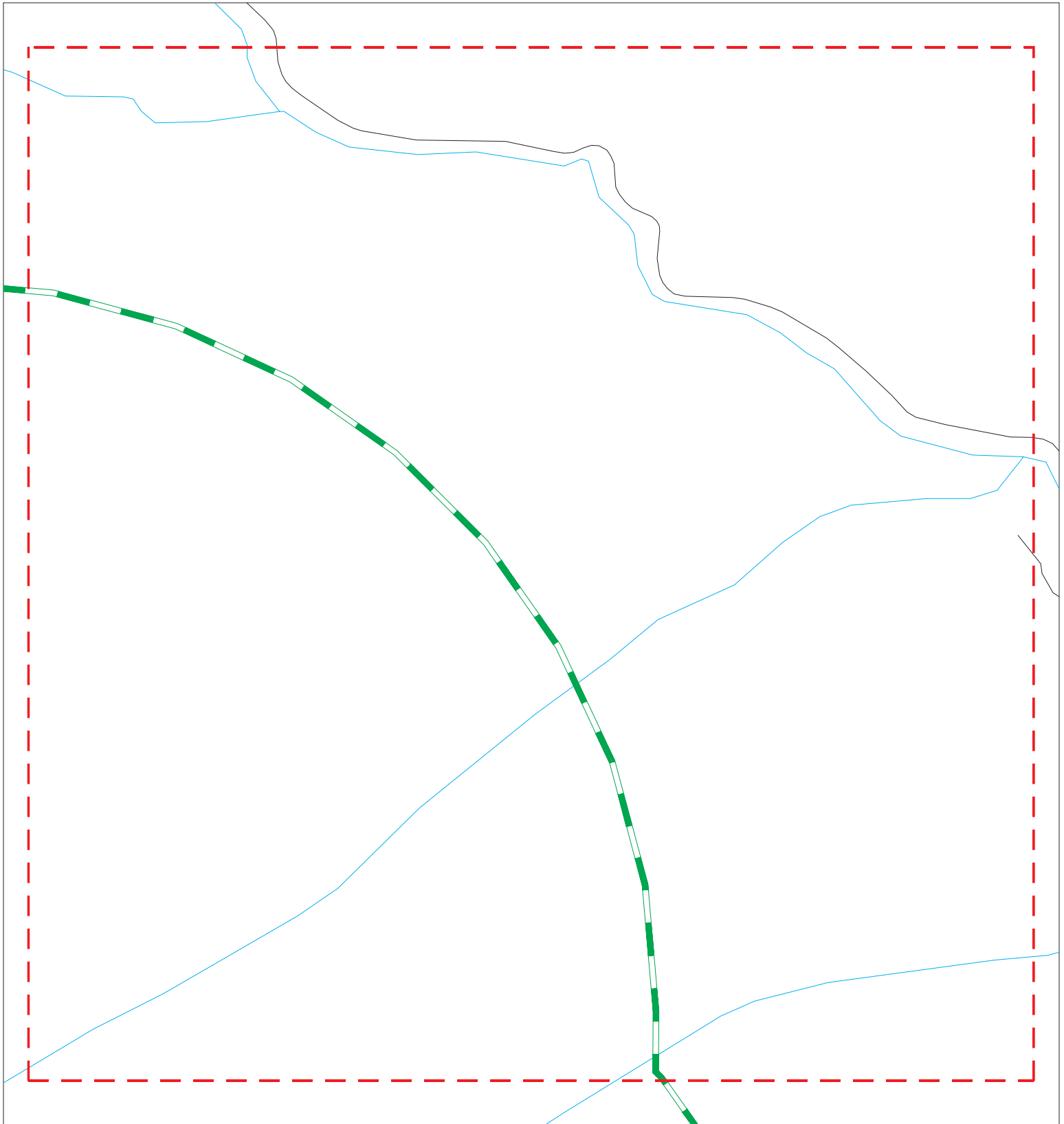
MAPPED SITES SUMMARY - FOCUS MAP 2

Target Property:
PRIVATE LANDS SIMPLOT
POCATELLO, ID 83201

MAP ID / FOCUS MAP	SITE NAME	ADDRESS	DATABASE ACRONYMS	DIST (ft. & mi.) DIRECTION
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NO MAPPED SITES FOUND

Focus Map - 3 - 5665500.7s



- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Sites | Focus Map - Sites | Indian Reservations BIA | |
| Target Property | Power Line | National Priority List Sites | |
| Search Buffer | Dept. Defense Sites | | |
| Focus Map - No Sites | | | |

SITE NAME: Private Lands Simplot
ADDRESS: Private Lands Simplot
CITY/STATE: Pocatello ID
ZIP: 83201

CLIENT: HDR
CONTACT: Michael Murray
INQUIRY #: 5665500.7s
DATE: 05/30/19

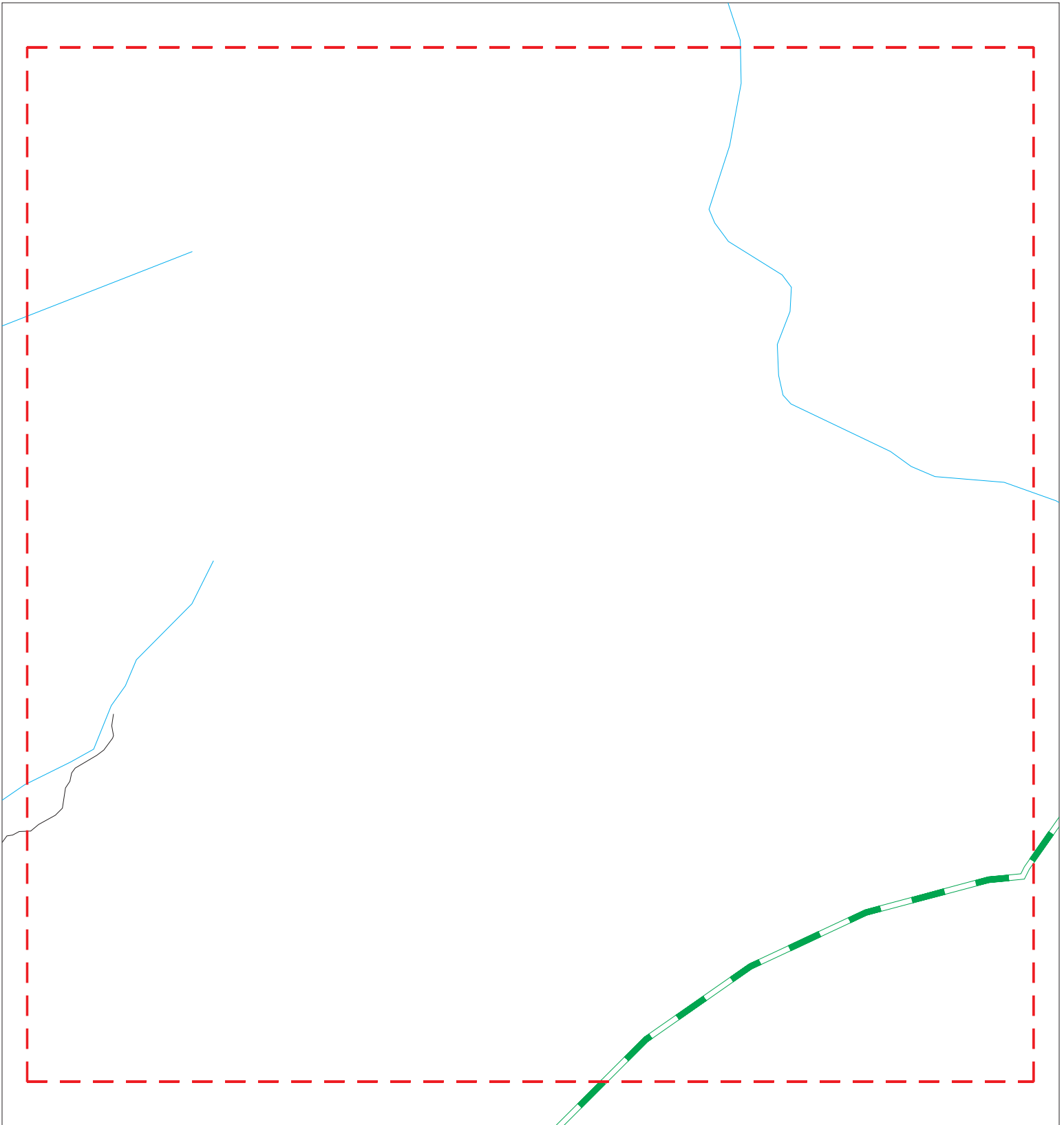
MAPPED SITES SUMMARY - FOCUS MAP 3

Target Property:
PRIVATE LANDS SIMPLOT
POCATELLO, ID 83201

MAP ID / FOCUS MAP	SITE NAME	ADDRESS	DATABASE ACRONYMS	DIST (ft. & mi.) DIRECTION
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NO MAPPED SITES FOUND

Focus Map - 4 - 5665500.7s



- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Sites | Focus Map - Sites | Indian Reservations BIA | |
| Target Property | Power Line | | |
| Search Buffer | National Priority List Sites | | |
| Focus Map - No Sites | Dept. Defense Sites | | |

SITE NAME: Private Lands Simplot
ADDRESS: Private Lands Simplot
CITY/STATE: Pocatello ID
ZIP: 83201

CLIENT: HDR
CONTACT: Michael Murray
INQUIRY #: 5665500.7s
DATE: 05/30/19

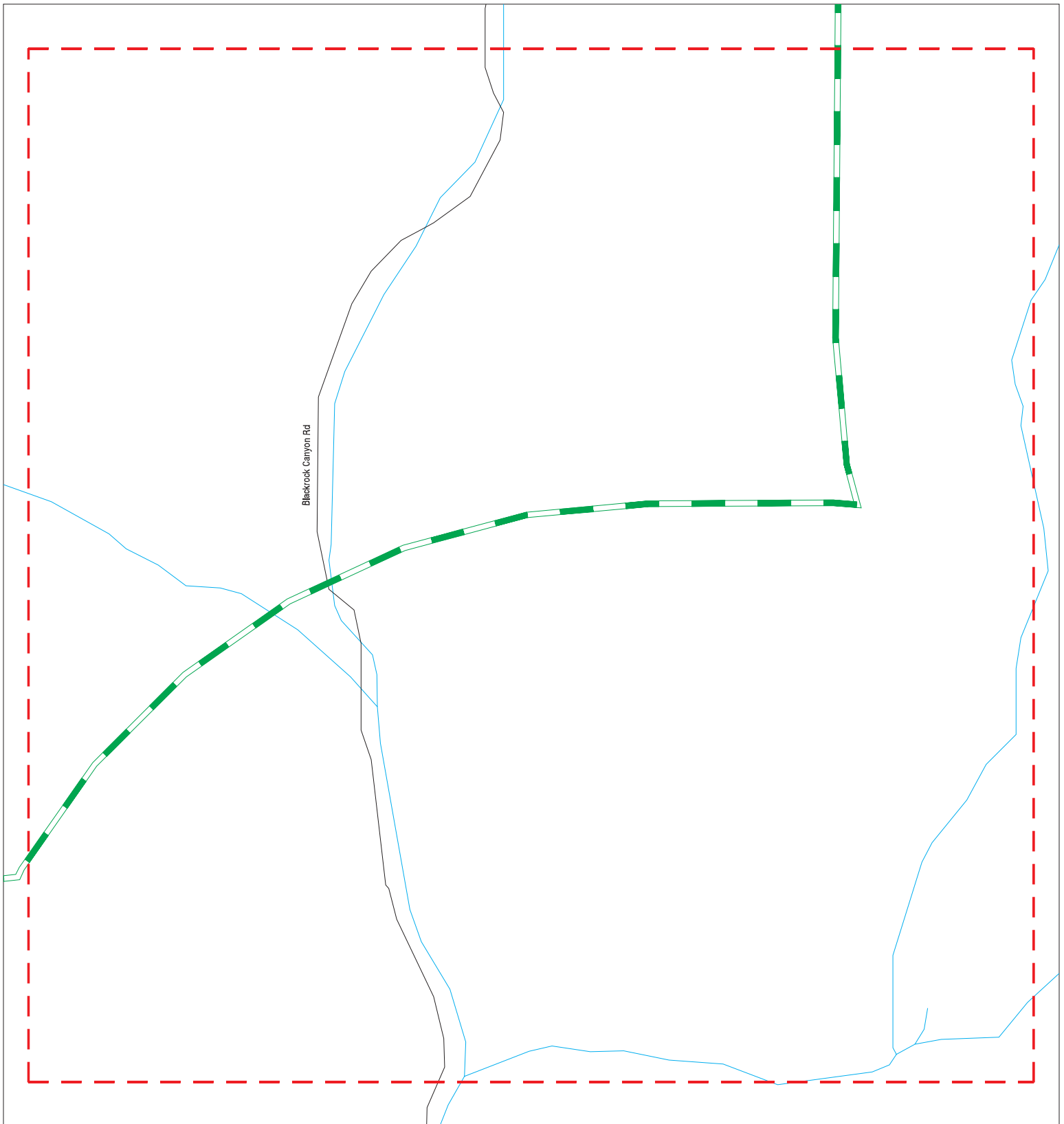
MAPPED SITES SUMMARY - FOCUS MAP 4

Target Property:
PRIVATE LANDS SIMPLOT
POCATELLO, ID 83201

MAP ID / FOCUS MAP	SITE NAME	ADDRESS	DATABASE ACRONYMS	DIST (ft. & mi.) DIRECTION
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NO MAPPED SITES FOUND

Focus Map - 5 - 5665500.7s



- ▲ Sites
- Focus Map - Sites
- Indian Reservations BIA
- Target Property
- Power Line
- Search Buffer
- National Priority List Sites
- Focus Map - No Sites
- Dept. Defense Sites

0 1/8 1/4 Miles

SITE NAME: Private Lands Simplot
ADDRESS: Private Lands Simplot
CITY/STATE: Pocatello ID
ZIP: 83201

CLIENT: HDR
CONTACT: Michael Murray
INQUIRY #: 5665500.7s
DATE: 05/30/19

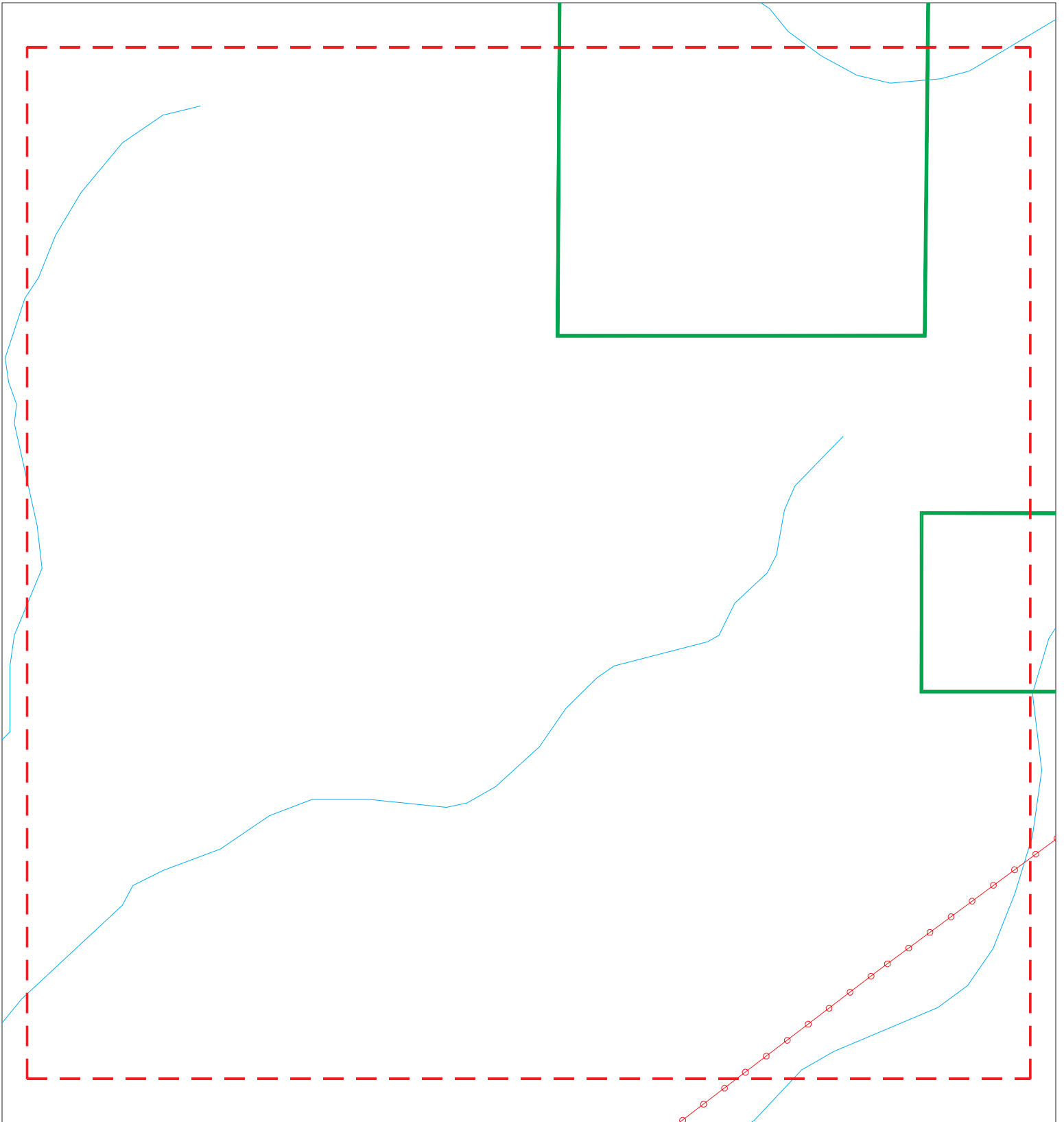
MAPPED SITES SUMMARY - FOCUS MAP 5

Target Property:
PRIVATE LANDS SIMPLOT
POCATELLO, ID 83201

MAP ID / FOCUS MAP	SITE NAME	ADDRESS	DATABASE ACRONYMS	DIST (ft. & mi.) DIRECTION
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NO MAPPED SITES FOUND

Focus Map - 6 - 5665500.7s



- | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|-----|-----------|
|  Sites |  Focus Map - Sites |  Indian Reservations BIA | 0 | 1/8 | 1/4 Miles |
|  Target Property |  Power Line | |  | | |
|  Search Buffer |  National Priority List Sites | | | | |
|  Focus Map - No Sites |  Dept. Defense Sites | | | | |

SITE NAME: Private Lands Simplot
ADDRESS: Private Lands Simplot
CITY/STATE: Pocatello ID
ZIP: 83201

CLIENT: HDR
CONTACT: Michael Murray
INQUIRY #: 5665500.7s
DATE: 05/30/19

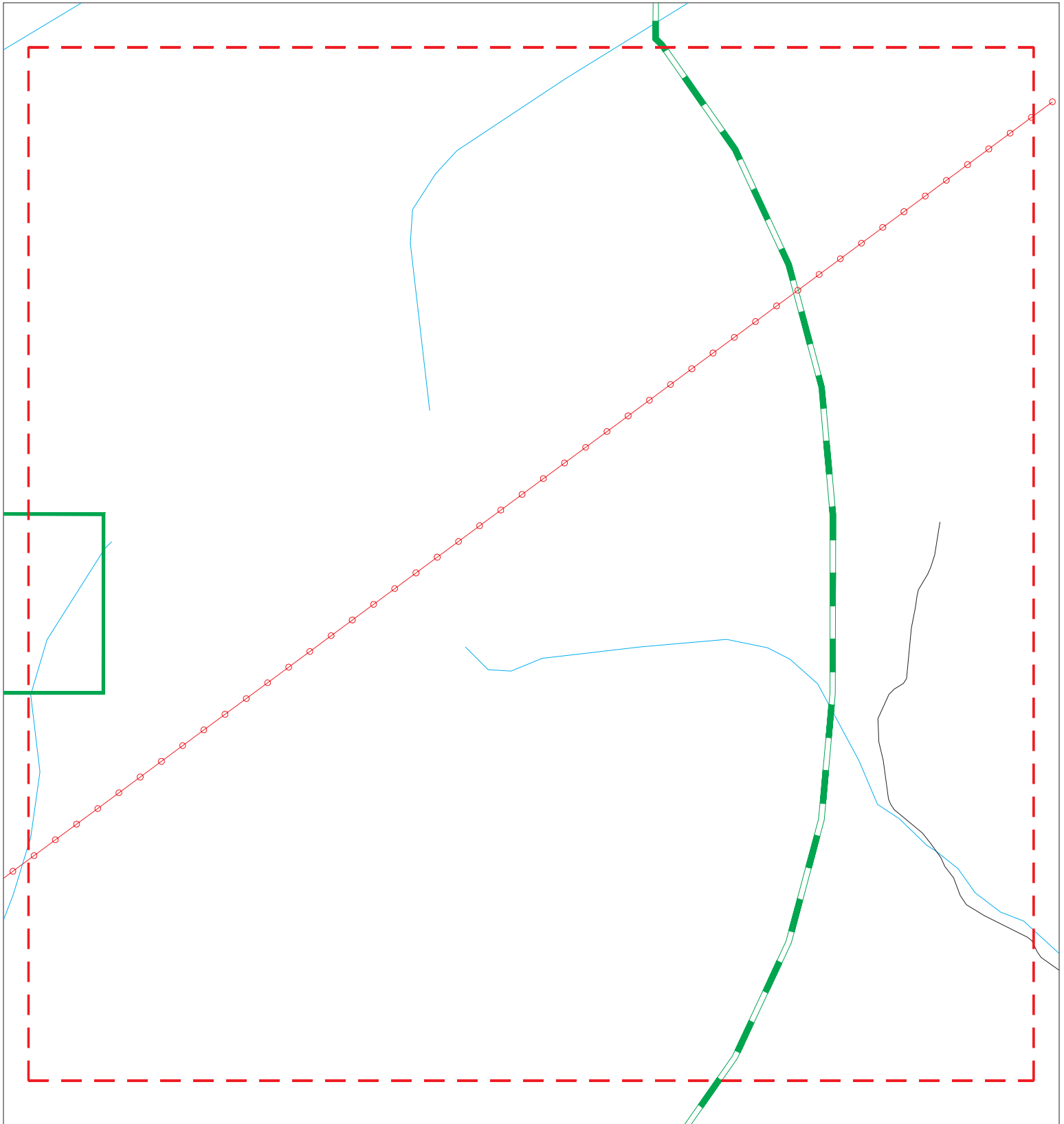
MAPPED SITES SUMMARY - FOCUS MAP 6

Target Property:
PRIVATE LANDS SIMPLOT
POCATELLO, ID 83201

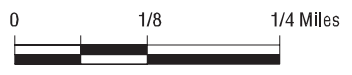
MAP ID / FOCUS MAP	SITE NAME	ADDRESS	DATABASE ACRONYMS	DIST (ft. & mi.) DIRECTION
-----------------------	-----------	---------	-------------------	-------------------------------

NO MAPPED SITES FOUND

Focus Map - 7 - 5665500.7s



- | | | |
|---|--|---|
|  Sites |  Focus Map - Sites |  Indian Reservations BIA |
|  Target Property |  Power Line | |
|  Search Buffer |  National Priority List Sites | |
|  Focus Map - No Sites |  Dept. Defense Sites | |



SITE NAME: Private Lands Simplot ADDRESS: Private Lands Simplot CITY/STATE: Pocatello ID ZIP: 83201	CLIENT: HDR CONTACT: Michael Murray INQUIRY #: 5665500.7s DATE: 05/30/19
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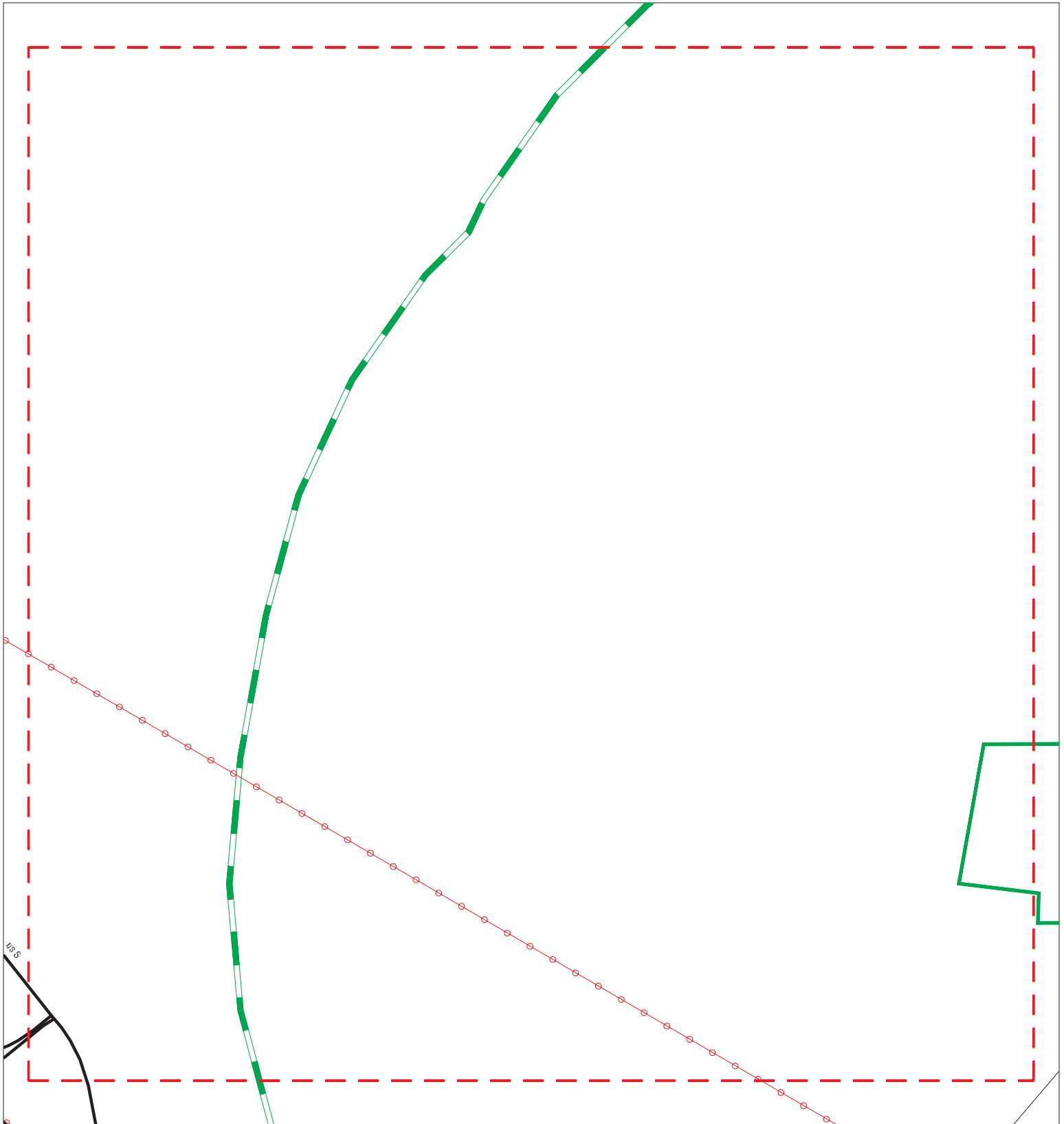
MAPPED SITES SUMMARY - FOCUS MAP 7

Target Property:
PRIVATE LANDS SIMPLOT
POCATELLO, ID 83201

MAP ID / FOCUS MAP	SITE NAME	ADDRESS	DATABASE ACRONYMS	DIST (ft. & mi.) DIRECTION
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NO MAPPED SITES FOUND

Focus Map - 8 - 5665500.7s



- | | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---|-----|-----------|
| Sites | Focus Map - Sites | Indian Reservations BIA | 0 | 1/8 | 1/4 Miles |
| Target Property | Power Line | | | | |
| Search Buffer | National Priority List Sites | | | | |
| Focus Map - No Sites | Dept. Defense Sites | | | | |

SITE NAME: Private Lands Simplot
ADDRESS: Private Lands Simplot
CITY/STATE: Pocatello ID
ZIP: 83201

CLIENT: HDR
CONTACT: Michael Murray
INQUIRY #: 5665500.7s
DATE: 05/30/19

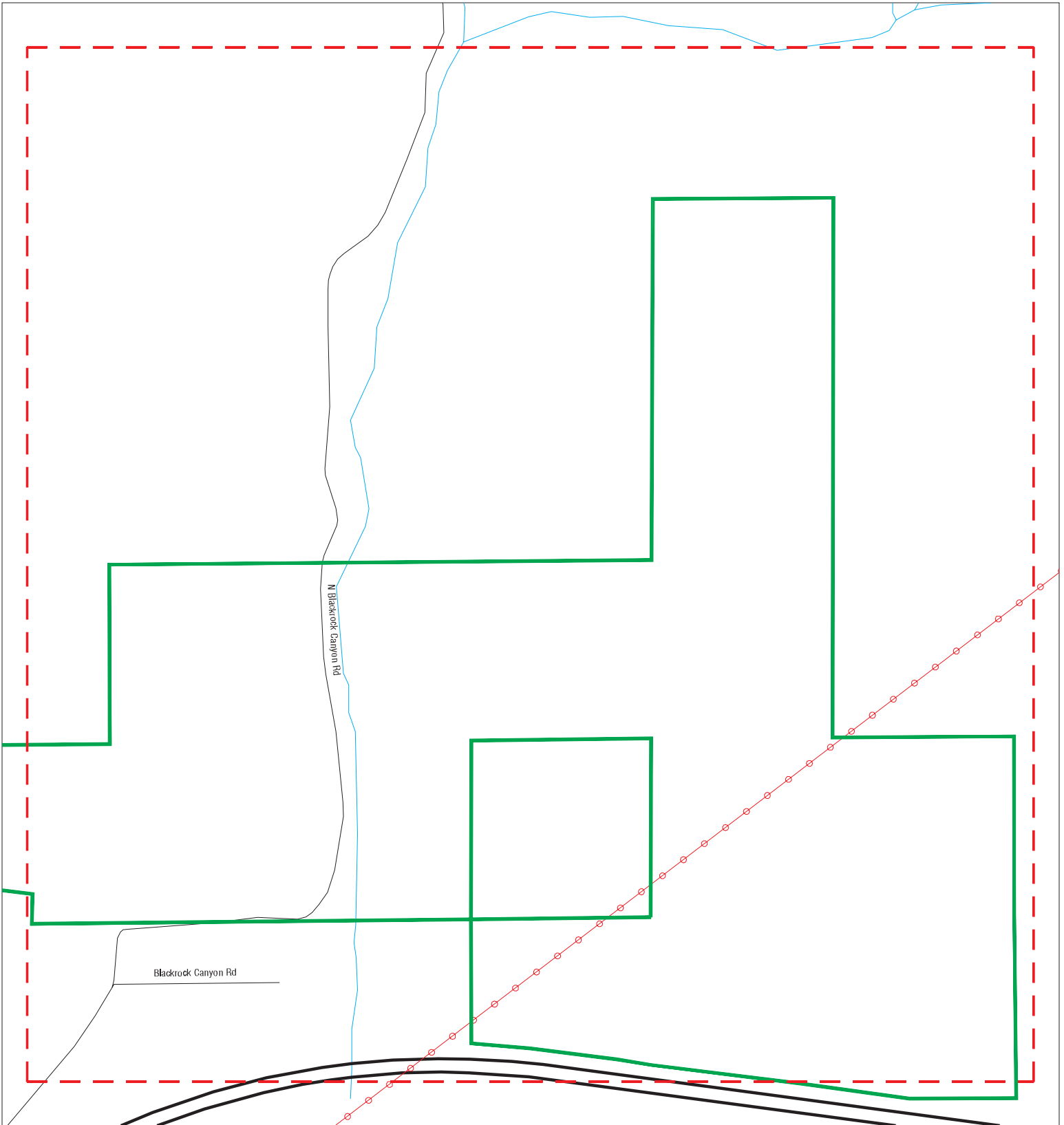
MAPPED SITES SUMMARY - FOCUS MAP 8

Target Property:
PRIVATE LANDS SIMPLOT
POCATELLO, ID 83201

MAP ID / FOCUS MAP	SITE NAME	ADDRESS	DATABASE ACRONYMS	DIST (ft. & mi.) DIRECTION
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NO MAPPED SITES FOUND

Focus Map - 9 - 5665500.7s



- ▲ Sites
- ▬ Focus Map - Sites
- ▨ Indian Reservations BIA
- ▬ Target Property
- ⚡ Power Line
- ▬ Search Buffer
- ▨ National Priority List Sites
- ▬ Focus Map - No Sites
- ▨ Dept. Defense Sites

SITE NAME: Private Lands Simplot
ADDRESS: Private Lands Simplot
CITY/STATE: Pocatello ID
ZIP: 83201

CLIENT: HDR
CONTACT: Michael Murray
INQUIRY #: 5665500.7s
DATE: 05/30/19

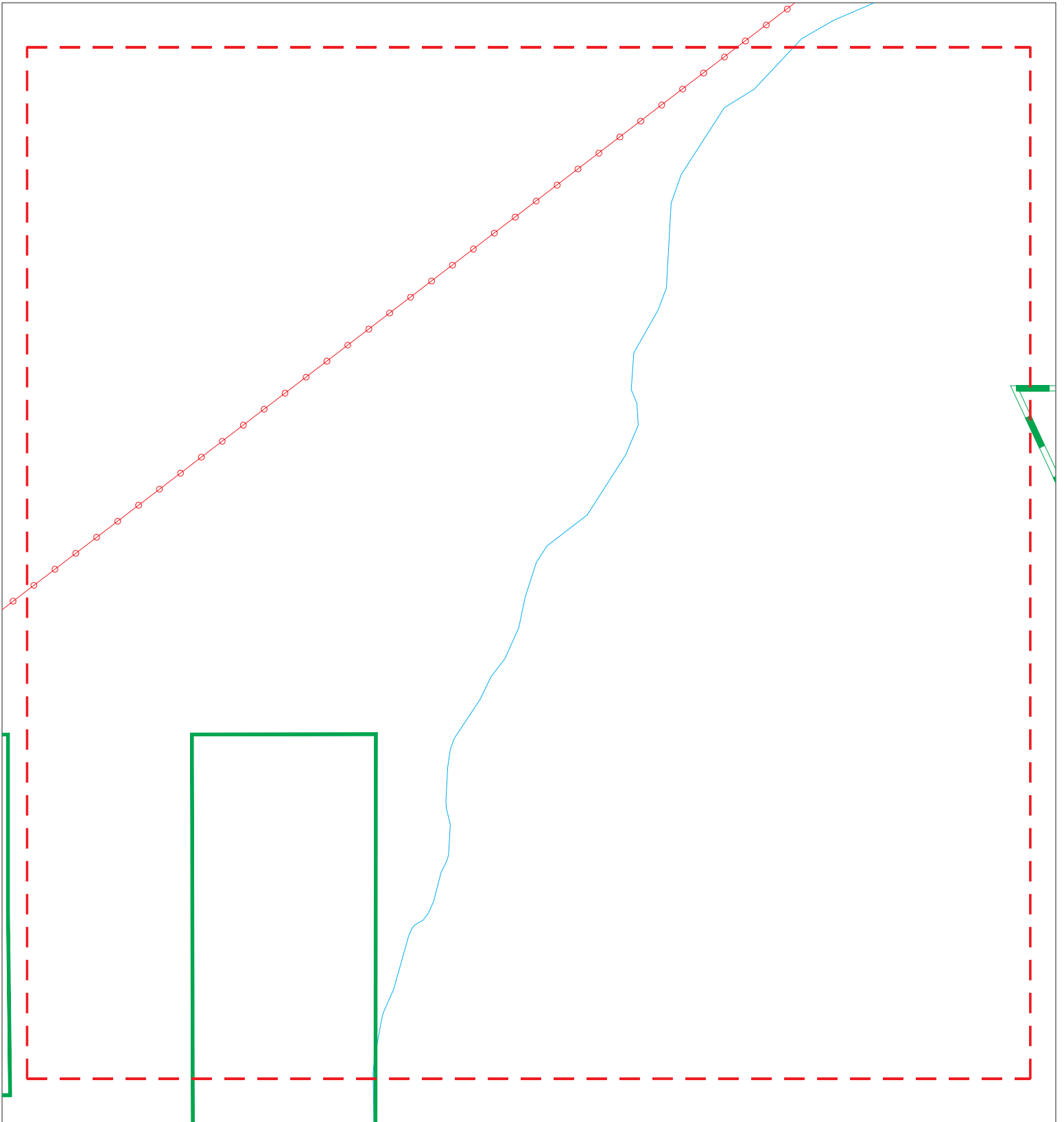
MAPPED SITES SUMMARY - FOCUS MAP 9

Target Property:
PRIVATE LANDS SIMPLOT
POCATELLO, ID 83201

MAP ID / FOCUS MAP	SITE NAME	ADDRESS	DATABASE ACRONYMS	DIST (ft. & mi.) DIRECTION
-----------------------	-----------	---------	-------------------	-------------------------------

NO MAPPED SITES FOUND

Focus Map - 10 - 5665500.7s



- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
|  Sites |  Focus Map - Sites |  Indian Reservations BIA |  |
|  Target Property |  Power Line |  National Priority List Sites | |
|  Search Buffer |  Dept. Defense Sites | | |
|  Focus Map - No Sites | | | |

SITE NAME: Private Lands Simplot
ADDRESS: Private Lands Simplot
CITY/STATE: Pocatello ID
ZIP: 83201

CLIENT: HDR
CONTACT: Michael Murray
INQUIRY #: 5665500.7s
DATE: 05/30/19

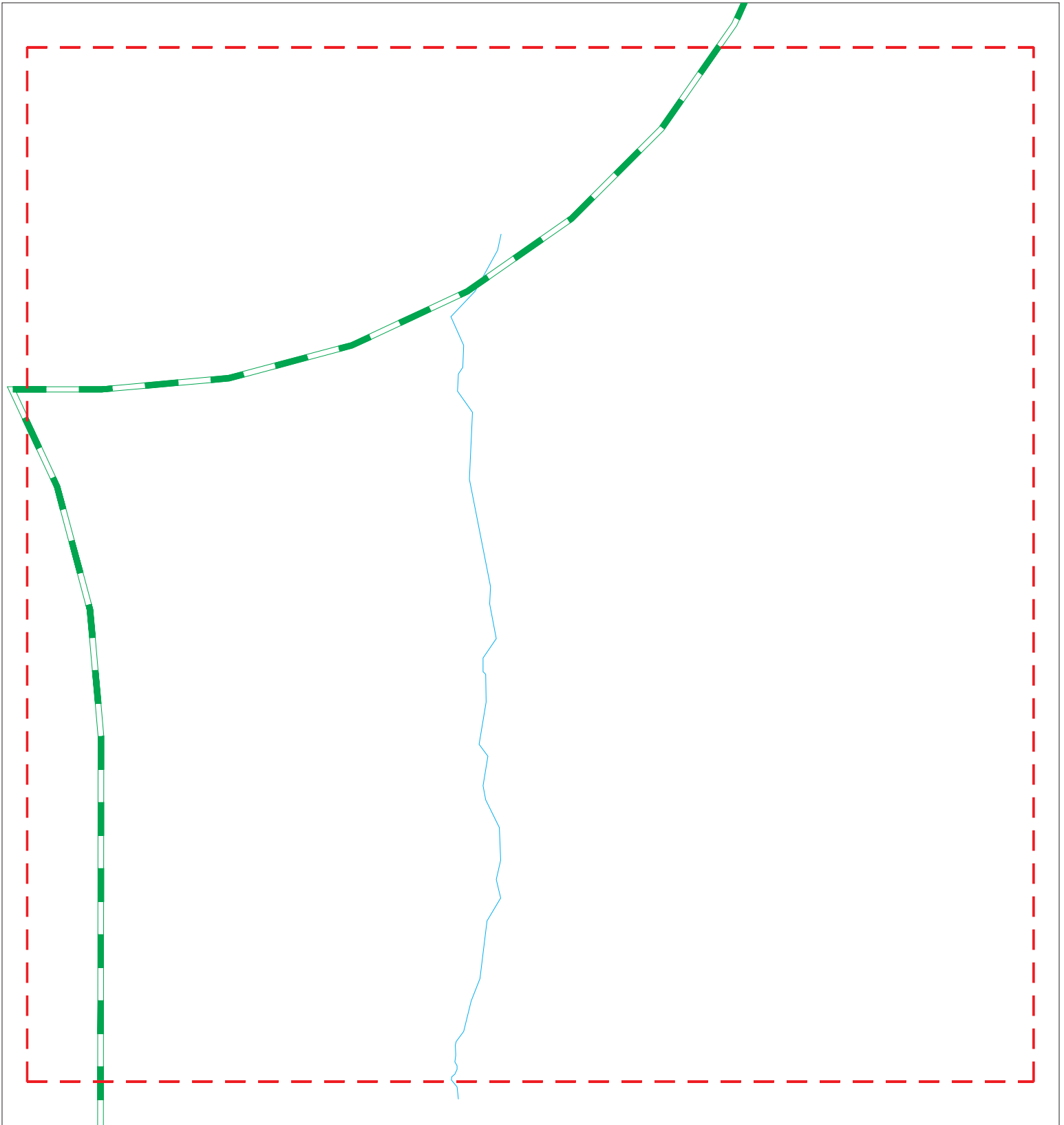
MAPPED SITES SUMMARY - FOCUS MAP 10

Target Property:
PRIVATE LANDS SIMPLOT
POCATELLO, ID 83201

MAP ID / FOCUS MAP	SITE NAME	ADDRESS	DATABASE ACRONYMS	DIST (ft. & mi.) DIRECTION
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NO MAPPED SITES FOUND

Focus Map - 11 - 5665500.7s



- Sites
- Focus Map - Sites
- Indian Reservations BIA
- Target Property
- Power Line
- Search Buffer
- National Priority List Sites
- Focus Map - No Sites
- Dept. Defense Sites



SITE NAME: Private Lands Simplot
ADDRESS: Private Lands Simplot
CITY/STATE: Pocatello ID
ZIP: 83201

CLIENT: HDR
CONTACT: Michael Murray
INQUIRY #: 5665500.7s
DATE: 05/30/19

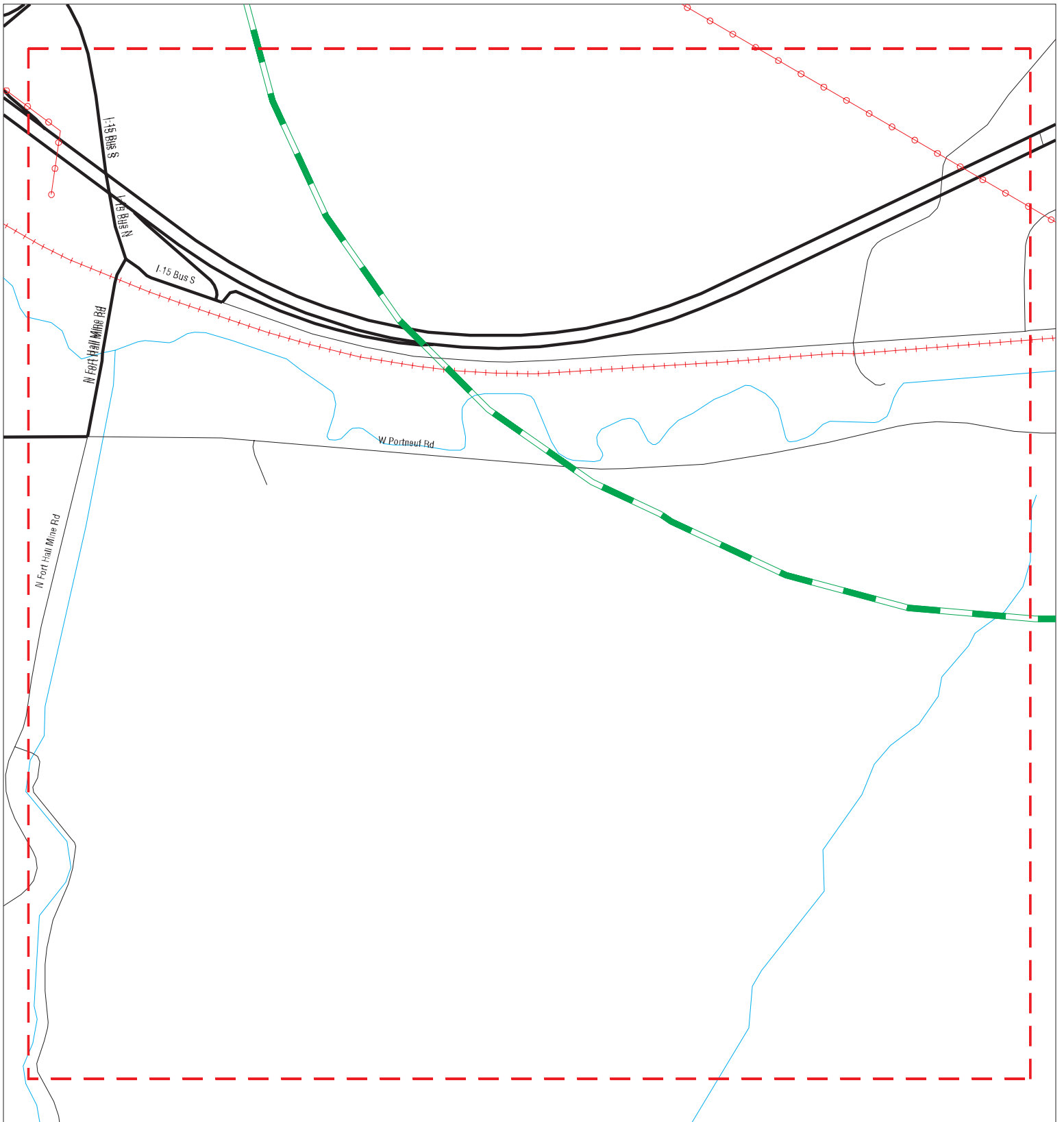
MAPPED SITES SUMMARY - FOCUS MAP 11










Target Property:
PRIVATE LANDS SIMPLOT
POCATELLO, ID 83201

MAP ID / FOCUS MAP	SITE NAME	ADDRESS	DATABASE ACRONYMS	DIST (ft. & mi.) DIRECTION
-----------------------	-----------	---------	-------------------	-------------------------------

NO MAPPED SITES FOUND

Focus Map - 12 - 5665500.7s



- | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|---|---------------------|---|------------------------------|
|  | Sites |  | Focus Map - Sites |  | Indian Reservations BIA |
|  | Target Property |  | Power Line |  | National Priority List Sites |
|  | Search Buffer |  | Dept. Defense Sites | | |
|  | Focus Map - No Sites | | | | |



SITE NAME: Private Lands Simplot
ADDRESS: Private Lands Simplot
CITY/STATE: Pocatello ID
ZIP: 83201

CLIENT: HDR
CONTACT: Michael Murray
INQUIRY #: 5665500.7s
DATE: 05/30/19

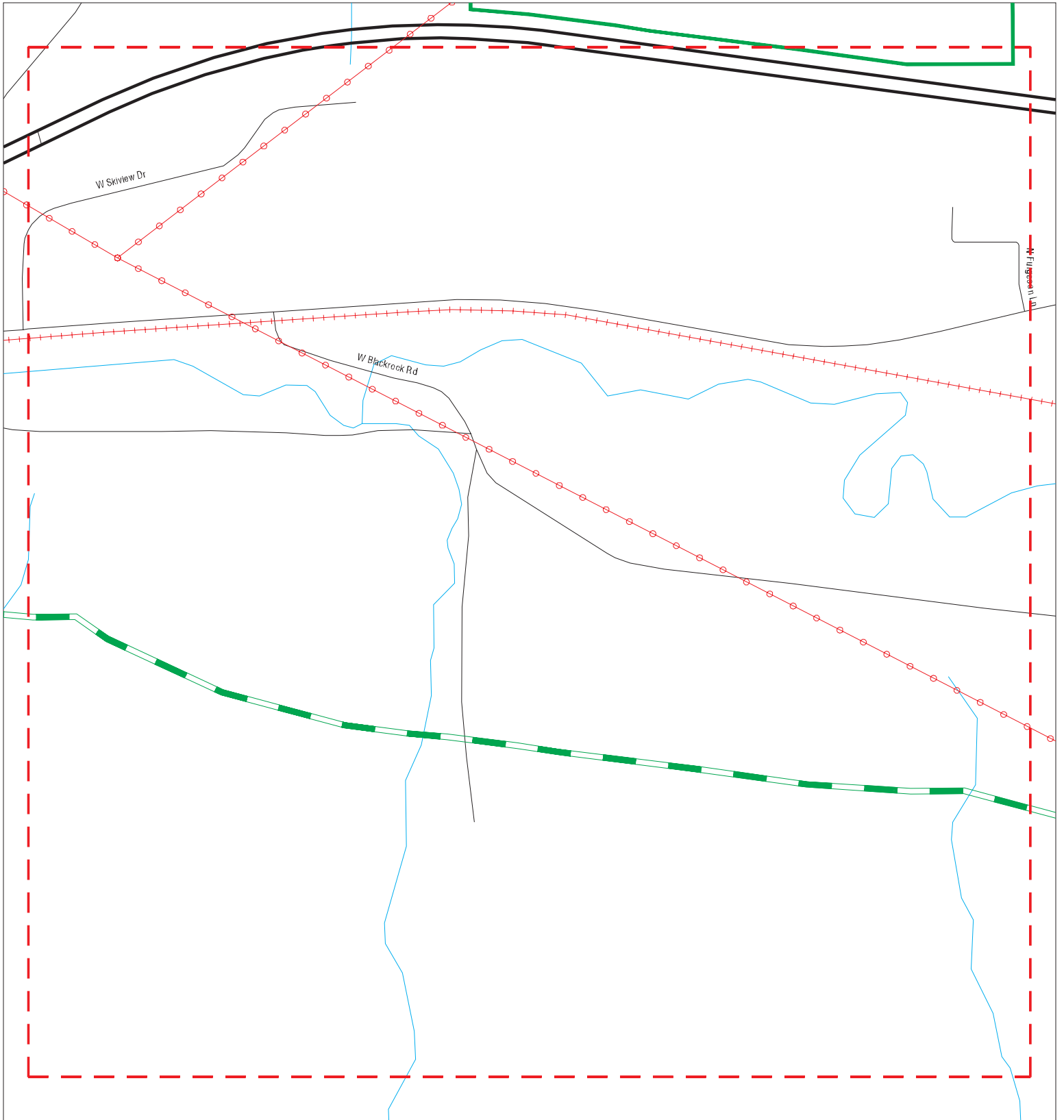
MAPPED SITES SUMMARY - FOCUS MAP 12

Target Property:
PRIVATE LANDS SIMPLOT
POCATELLO, ID 83201

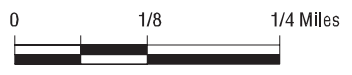
MAP ID / FOCUS MAP	SITE NAME	ADDRESS	DATABASE ACRONYMS	DIST (ft. & mi.) DIRECTION
-----------------------	-----------	---------	-------------------	-------------------------------

NO MAPPED SITES FOUND

Focus Map - 13 - 5665500.7s



- | | | |
|---|--|---|
|  Sites |  Focus Map - Sites |  Indian Reservations BIA |
|  Target Property |  Power Line | |
|  Search Buffer |  National Priority List Sites | |
|  Focus Map - No Sites |  Dept. Defense Sites | |



SITE NAME: Private Lands Simplot ADDRESS: Private Lands Simplot CITY/STATE: Pocatello ID ZIP: 83201	CLIENT: HDR CONTACT: Michael Murray INQUIRY #: 5665500.7s DATE: 05/30/19
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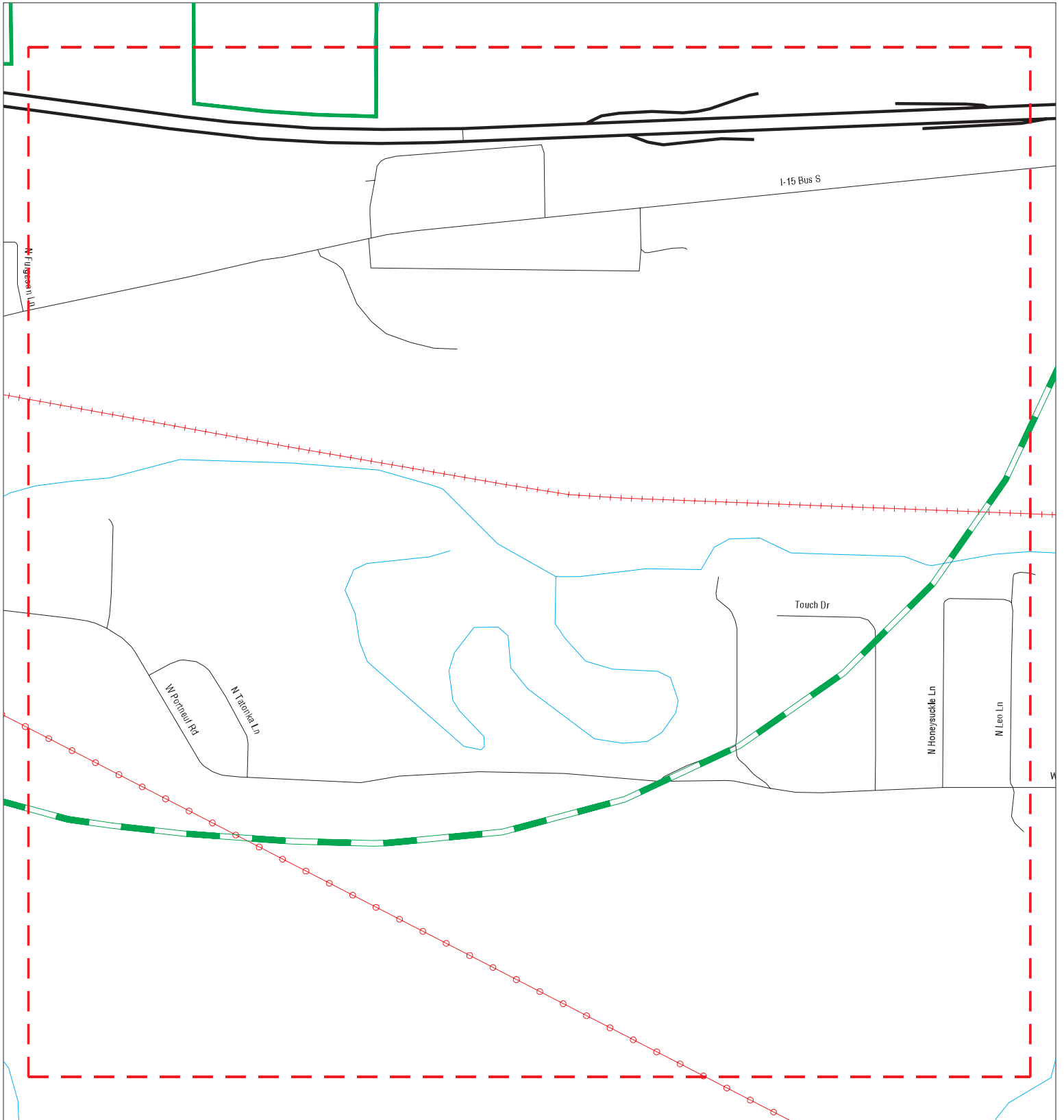
MAPPED SITES SUMMARY - FOCUS MAP 13

Target Property:
PRIVATE LANDS SIMPLOT
POCATELLO, ID 83201

MAP ID / FOCUS MAP	SITE NAME	ADDRESS	DATABASE ACRONYMS	DIST (ft. & mi.) DIRECTION
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NO MAPPED SITES FOUND

Focus Map - 14 - 5665500.7s



- ▲ Sites
- ▬ Focus Map - Sites
- ▨ Indian Reservations BIA
- ▬ Target Property
- ▬ Power Line
- ▬ Search Buffer
- ▨ National Priority List Sites
- ▬ Focus Map - No Sites
- ▨ Dept. Defense Sites

0 1/8 1/4 Miles

SITE NAME: Private Lands Simplot
 ADDRESS: Private Lands Simplot
 CITY/STATE: Pocatello ID
 ZIP: 83201

CLIENT: HDR
 CONTACT: Michael Murray
 INQUIRY #: 5665500.7s
 DATE: 05/30/19

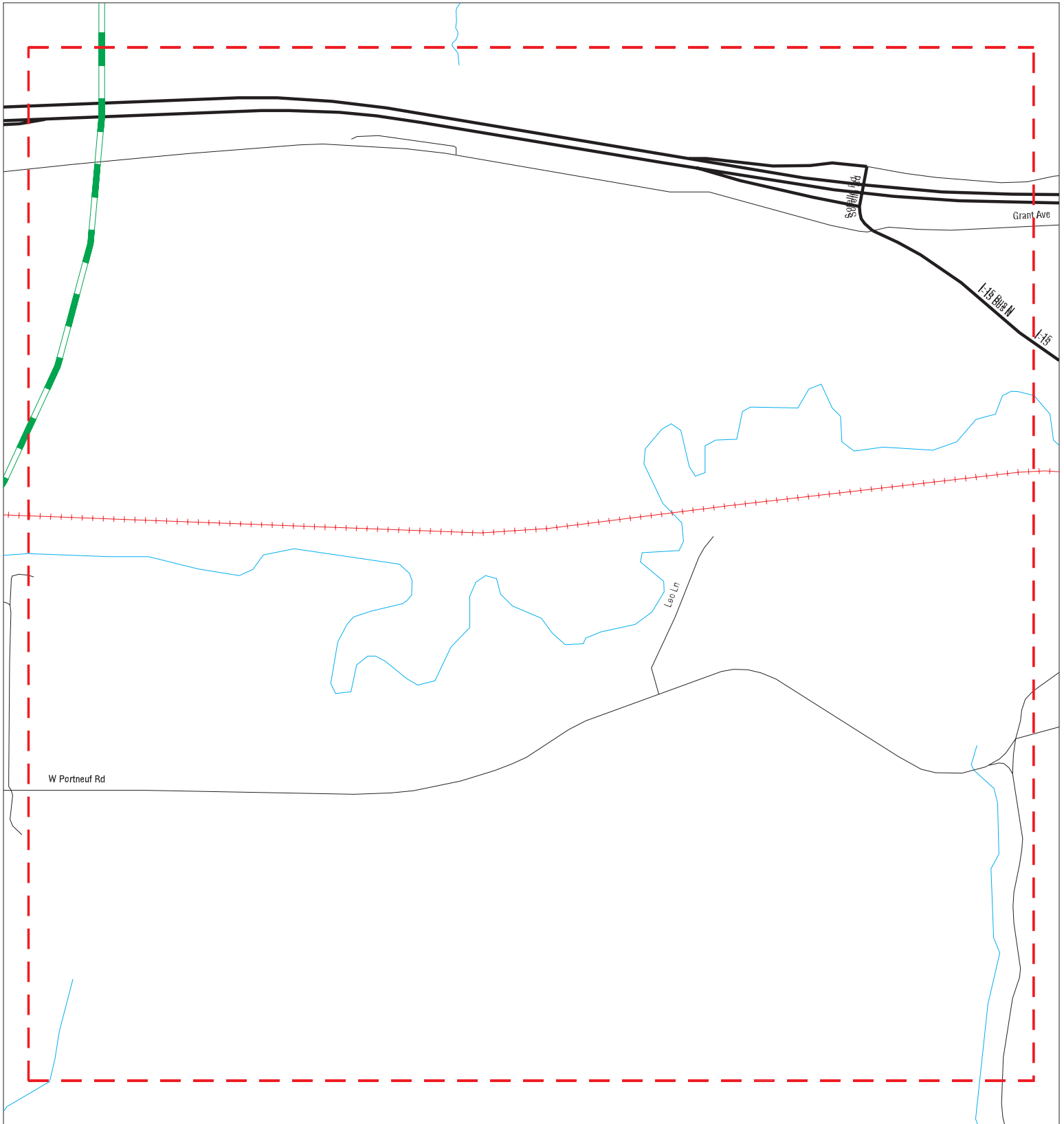
MAPPED SITES SUMMARY - FOCUS MAP 14

Target Property:
PRIVATE LANDS SIMPLOT
POCATELLO, ID 83201

MAP ID / FOCUS MAP	SITE NAME	ADDRESS	DATABASE ACRONYMS	DIST (ft. & mi.) DIRECTION
-----------------------	-----------	---------	-------------------	-------------------------------

NO MAPPED SITES FOUND

Focus Map - 15 - 5665500.7s



- ▲ Sites
- ▬ Target Property
- ▬ Search Buffer
- ▬ Focus Map - No Sites
- ▬ Focus Map - Sites
- ▬ Power Line
- ▬ National Priority List Sites
- ▬ Dept. Defense Sites
- ▬ Indian Reservations BIA



SITE NAME: Private Lands Simplot
 ADDRESS: Private Lands Simplot
 CITY/STATE: Pocatello ID
 ZIP: 83201

CLIENT: HDR
 CONTACT: Michael Murray
 INQUIRY #: 5665500.7s
 DATE: 05/30/19

MAPPED SITES SUMMARY - FOCUS MAP 15

Target Property:
PRIVATE LANDS SIMPLOT
POCATELLO, ID 83201

MAP ID / FOCUS MAP	SITE NAME	ADDRESS	DATABASE ACRONYMS	DIST (ft. & mi.) DIRECTION
-----------------------	-----------	---------	-------------------	-------------------------------

NO MAPPED SITES FOUND

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

NO SITES FOUND

Count: 2 records

ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
POCATELLO	99475982		PRIVATE CROSSING		ERNS
POCATELLO	1012311371	VACANCT LOT (ASBESTOS)	PRIVATE PROPERTY	83201	FINDS

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

To maintain currency of the following federal and state databases, EDR contacts the appropriate governmental agency on a monthly or quarterly basis, as required.

Number of Days to Update: Provides confirmation that EDR is reporting records that have been updated within 90 days from the date the government agency made the information available to the public.

NPL: National Priority List

National Priorities List (Superfund). The NPL is a subset of CERCLIS and identifies over 1,200 sites for priority cleanup under the Superfund Program. NPL sites may encompass relatively large areas. As such, EDR provides polygon coverage for over 1,000 NPL site boundaries produced by EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC) and regional EPA offices.

Date of Government Version: 04/11/2019	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/18/2019	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/14/2019	Last EDR Contact: 04/18/2019
Number of Days to Update: 26	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/15/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

NPL Site Boundaries

Sources:

EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC)
Telephone: 202-564-7333

EPA Region 1
Telephone 617-918-1143

EPA Region 3
Telephone 215-814-5418

EPA Region 4
Telephone 404-562-8033

EPA Region 5
Telephone 312-886-6686

EPA Region 10
Telephone 206-553-8665

EPA Region 6
Telephone: 214-655-6659

EPA Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7247

EPA Region 8
Telephone: 303-312-6774

EPA Region 9
Telephone: 415-947-4246

Proposed NPL: Proposed National Priority List Sites

A site that has been proposed for listing on the National Priorities List through the issuance of a proposed rule in the Federal Register. EPA then accepts public comments on the site, responds to the comments, and places on the NPL those sites that continue to meet the requirements for listing.

Date of Government Version: 04/11/2019	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/18/2019	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/14/2019	Last EDR Contact: 04/18/2019
Number of Days to Update: 26	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/15/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

NPL LIENS: Federal Superfund Liens

Federal Superfund Liens. Under the authority granted the USEPA by CERCLA of 1980, the USEPA has the authority to file liens against real property in order to recover remedial action expenditures or when the property owner received notification of potential liability. USEPA compiles a listing of filed notices of Superfund Liens.

Date of Government Version: 10/15/1991	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/02/1994	Telephone: 202-564-4267
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/30/1994	Last EDR Contact: 08/15/2011
Number of Days to Update: 56	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/28/2011
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Delisted NPL: National Priority List Deletions

The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) establishes the criteria that the EPA uses to delete sites from the NPL. In accordance with 40 CFR 300.425.(e), sites may be deleted from the NPL where no further response is appropriate.

Date of Government Version: 04/11/2019	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/18/2019	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/14/2019	Last EDR Contact: 04/18/2019
Number of Days to Update: 26	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/15/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FEDERAL FACILITY: Federal Facility Site Information listing

A listing of National Priority List (NPL) and Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) sites found in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) Database where EPA Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Office is involved in cleanup activities.

Date of Government Version: 04/03/2019	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/05/2019	Telephone: 703-603-8704
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/14/2019	Last EDR Contact: 04/05/2019
Number of Days to Update: 39	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/15/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

SEMS: Superfund Enterprise Management System

SEMS (Superfund Enterprise Management System) tracks hazardous waste sites, potentially hazardous waste sites, and remedial activities performed in support of EPA's Superfund Program across the United States. The list was formerly known as CERCLIS, renamed to SEMS by the EPA in 2015. The list contains data on potentially hazardous waste sites that have been reported to the USEPA by states, municipalities, private companies and private persons, pursuant to Section 103 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). This dataset also contains sites which are either proposed to or on the National Priorities List (NPL) and the sites which are in the screening and assessment phase for possible inclusion on the NPL.

Date of Government Version: 04/11/2019	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/18/2019	Telephone: 800-424-9346
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/23/2019	Last EDR Contact: 04/18/2019
Number of Days to Update: 35	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/29/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SEMS-ARCHIVE: Superfund Enterprise Management System Archive

SEMS-ARCHIVE (Superfund Enterprise Management System Archive) tracks sites that have no further interest under the Federal Superfund Program based on available information. The list was formerly known as the CERCLIS-NFRAP, renamed to SEMS ARCHIVE by the EPA in 2015. EPA may perform a minimal level of assessment work at a site while it is archived if site conditions change and/or new information becomes available. Archived sites have been removed and archived from the inventory of SEMS sites. Archived status indicates that, to the best of EPA's knowledge, assessment at a site has been completed and that EPA has determined no further steps will be taken to list the site on the National Priorities List (NPL), unless information indicates this decision was not appropriate or other considerations require a recommendation for listing at a later time. The decision does not necessarily mean that there is no hazard associated with a given site; it only means that, based upon available information, the location is not judged to be potential NPL site.

Date of Government Version: 04/11/2019	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/18/2019	Telephone: 800-424-9346
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/23/2019	Last EDR Contact: 04/18/2019
Number of Days to Update: 35	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/29/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

CORRACTS: Corrective Action Report

CORRACTS identifies hazardous waste handlers with RCRA corrective action activity.

Date of Government Version: 03/25/2019	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/27/2019	Telephone: 800-424-9346
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/17/2019	Last EDR Contact: 03/27/2019
Number of Days to Update: 21	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/08/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

RCRA-TSDF: RCRA - Treatment, Storage and Disposal

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Transporters are individuals or entities that move hazardous waste from the generator offsite to a facility that can recycle, treat, store, or dispose of the waste. TSDFs treat, store, or dispose of the waste.

Date of Government Version: 03/25/2019	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/27/2019	Telephone: (206) 553-1200
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/17/2019	Last EDR Contact: 03/27/2019
Number of Days to Update: 21	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/08/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RCRA-LQG: RCRA - Large Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Large quantity generators (LQGs) generate over 1,000 kilograms (kg) of hazardous waste, or over 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 03/25/2019	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/27/2019	Telephone: (206) 553-1200
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/17/2019	Last EDR Contact: 03/27/2019
Number of Days to Update: 21	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/08/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RCRA-SQG: RCRA - Small Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Small quantity generators (SQGs) generate between 100 kg and 1,000 kg of hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 03/25/2019	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/27/2019	Telephone: (206) 553-1200
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/17/2019	Last EDR Contact: 03/27/2019
Number of Days to Update: 21	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/08/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RCRA-CESQG: RCRA - Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Conditionally exempt small quantity generators (CESQGs) generate less than 100 kg of hazardous waste, or less than 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 03/25/2019	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/27/2019	Telephone: (206) 553-1200
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/17/2019	Last EDR Contact: 03/27/2019
Number of Days to Update: 21	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/08/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

LUCIS: Land Use Control Information System

LUCIS contains records of land use control information pertaining to the former Navy Base Realignment and Closure properties.

Date of Government Version: 02/22/2019	Source: Department of the Navy
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/07/2019	Telephone: 843-820-7326
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/17/2019	Last EDR Contact: 05/10/2019
Number of Days to Update: 41	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/26/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

US ENG CONTROLS: Engineering Controls Sites List

A listing of sites with engineering controls in place. Engineering controls include various forms of caps, building foundations, liners, and treatment methods to create pathway elimination for regulated substances to enter environmental media or effect human health.

Date of Government Version: 01/31/2019	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/04/2019	Telephone: 703-603-0695
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/08/2019	Last EDR Contact: 05/29/2019
Number of Days to Update: 32	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/09/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

US INST CONTROL: Sites with Institutional Controls

A listing of sites with institutional controls in place. Institutional controls include administrative measures, such as groundwater use restrictions, construction restrictions, property use restrictions, and post remediation care requirements intended to prevent exposure to contaminants remaining on site. Deed restrictions are generally required as part of the institutional controls.

Date of Government Version: 01/31/2019	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/04/2019	Telephone: 703-603-0695
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/08/2019	Last EDR Contact: 05/29/2019
Number of Days to Update: 32	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/09/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

ERNS: Emergency Response Notification System

Emergency Response Notification System. ERNS records and stores information on reported releases of oil and hazardous substances.

Date of Government Version: 03/25/2019	Source: National Response Center, United States Coast Guard
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/26/2019	Telephone: 202-267-2180
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/01/2019	Last EDR Contact: 03/26/2019
Number of Days to Update: 36	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/08/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

State- and tribal - equivalent CERCLIS

ID SHWS: This state does not maintain a SHWS list. See the Federal CERCLIS list and Federal NPL list.

State Hazardous Waste Sites. State hazardous waste site records are the states' equivalent to CERCLIS. These sites may or may not already be listed on the federal CERCLIS list. Priority sites planned for cleanup using state funds (state equivalent of Superfund) are identified along with sites where cleanup will be paid for by potentially responsible parties. Available information varies by state.

Date of Government Version: N/A	Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Date Data Arrived at EDR: N/A	Telephone: 208-373-0502
Date Made Active in Reports: N/A	Last EDR Contact: 02/28/2019
Number of Days to Update: N/A	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/17/2019
	Data Release Frequency: N/A

State and tribal landfill and/or solid waste disposal site lists

ID SWF/LF: Solid Waste Landfills

Solid Waste Facilities/Landfill Sites. SWF/LF type records typically contain an inventory of solid waste disposal facilities or landfills in a particular state. Depending on the state, these may be active or inactive facilities or open dumps that failed to meet RCRA Subtitle D Section 4004 criteria for solid waste landfills or disposal sites.

Date of Government Version: 03/05/2019	Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/06/2019	Telephone: 208-334-5860
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2019	Last EDR Contact: 03/06/2019
Number of Days to Update: 57	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/17/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Annually

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

State and tribal leaking storage tank lists

ID LAST: Leaking Aboveground Storage Tanks

A listing of leaking aboveground storage tank locations.

Date of Government Version: 06/20/2011	Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/22/2011	Telephone: 208-373-0347
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/30/2011	Last EDR Contact: 02/28/2019
Number of Days to Update: 8	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/17/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

ID LUST: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Sites

Leaking Underground Storage Tank Incident Reports. LUST records contain an inventory of reported leaking underground storage tank incidents. Not all states maintain these records, and the information stored varies by state.

Date of Government Version: 04/02/2019	Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/03/2019	Telephone: 208-373-0130
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2019	Last EDR Contact: 04/03/2019
Number of Days to Update: 29	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/15/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN LUST R10: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

A listing of leaking underground storage tank locations on Indian Land.

Date of Government Version: 10/13/2018	Source: EPA Region 1
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/07/2019	Telephone: 617-918-1313
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/01/2019	Last EDR Contact: 04/26/2019
Number of Days to Update: 55	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/05/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R9: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

A listing of leaking underground storage tank locations on Indian Land.

Date of Government Version: 10/13/2018	Source: EPA Region 1
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/07/2019	Telephone: 617-918-1313
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/01/2019	Last EDR Contact: 04/26/2019
Number of Days to Update: 55	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/05/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R8: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

A listing of leaking underground storage tank locations on Indian Land.

Date of Government Version: 10/13/2018	Source: EPA Region 1
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/07/2019	Telephone: 617-918-1313
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/01/2019	Last EDR Contact: 04/26/2019
Number of Days to Update: 55	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/05/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R7: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

A listing of leaking underground storage tank locations on Indian Land.

Date of Government Version: 10/13/2018	Source: EPA Region 1
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/07/2019	Telephone: 617-918-1313
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/01/2019	Last EDR Contact: 04/26/2019
Number of Days to Update: 55	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/05/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R6: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

A listing of leaking underground storage tank locations on Indian Land.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 10/13/2018	Source: EPA Region 1
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/07/2019	Telephone: 617-918-1313
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/01/2019	Last EDR Contact: 04/26/2019
Number of Days to Update: 55	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/05/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R4: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
A listing of leaking underground storage tank locations on Indian Land.

Date of Government Version: 10/13/2018	Source: EPA Region 1
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/07/2019	Telephone: 617-918-1313
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/01/2019	Last EDR Contact: 04/26/2019
Number of Days to Update: 55	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/05/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R1: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
A listing of leaking underground storage tank locations on Indian Land.

Date of Government Version: 10/13/2018	Source: EPA Region 1
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/07/2019	Telephone: 617-918-1313
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/01/2019	Last EDR Contact: 04/26/2019
Number of Days to Update: 55	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/05/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R5: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
A listing of leaking underground storage tank locations on Indian Land.

Date of Government Version: 10/13/2018	Source: EPA Region 1
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/07/2019	Telephone: 617-918-1313
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/01/2019	Last EDR Contact: 04/26/2019
Number of Days to Update: 55	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/05/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

FEMA UST: Underground Storage Tank Listing
A listing of all FEMA owned underground storage tanks.

Date of Government Version: 05/15/2017	Source: FEMA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/30/2017	Telephone: 202-646-5797
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/13/2017	Last EDR Contact: 04/25/2019
Number of Days to Update: 136	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/22/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

State and tribal registered storage tank lists

ID UST: Registered Underground Storage Tanks in Idaho
Registered Underground Storage Tanks. UST's are regulated under Subtitle I of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and must be registered with the state department responsible for administering the UST program. Available information varies by state program.

Date of Government Version: 04/02/2019	Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/03/2019	Telephone: 208-373-0130
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2019	Last EDR Contact: 04/03/2019
Number of Days to Update: 29	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/15/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R5: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

Date of Government Version: 04/06/2016	Source: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/02/2017	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/07/2017	Last EDR Contact: 04/26/2019
Number of Days to Update: 36	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/05/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

INDIAN UST R6: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

Date of Government Version: 04/06/2016	Source: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/02/2017	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/07/2017	Last EDR Contact: 04/26/2019
Number of Days to Update: 36	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/05/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R4: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

Date of Government Version: 04/06/2016	Source: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/02/2017	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/07/2017	Last EDR Contact: 04/26/2019
Number of Days to Update: 36	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/05/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R1: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

Date of Government Version: 04/06/2016	Source: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/02/2017	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/07/2017	Last EDR Contact: 04/26/2019
Number of Days to Update: 36	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/05/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R10: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

Date of Government Version: 04/06/2016	Source: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/02/2017	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/07/2017	Last EDR Contact: 04/26/2019
Number of Days to Update: 36	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/05/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R9: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

Date of Government Version: 04/06/2016	Source: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/02/2017	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/07/2017	Last EDR Contact: 04/26/2019
Number of Days to Update: 36	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/05/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R8: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

Date of Government Version: 04/06/2016	Source: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/02/2017	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/07/2017	Last EDR Contact: 04/26/2019
Number of Days to Update: 36	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/05/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R7: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

Date of Government Version: 04/06/2016	Source: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/02/2017	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/07/2017	Last EDR Contact: 04/26/2019
Number of Days to Update: 36	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/05/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

State and tribal institutional control / engineering control registries

ID INST CONTROL: Sites with Institutional Controls Restricting Use

Sites included in the Remediation Sites database that have institutional controls restricting use.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 03/05/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/06/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2019
Number of Days to Update: 57

Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Telephone: 208-373-0347
Last EDR Contact: 03/06/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/17/2019
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

State and tribal voluntary cleanup sites

ID VCP: Voluntary Cleanup Program Sites

The Idaho Legislature created the Idaho Land Remediation Act, DEQ's Voluntary Cleanup Program, to encourage innovation and cooperation between the state, local communities and private parties working to revitalize properties with hazardous substance or petroleum contamination.

Date of Government Version: 03/05/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/06/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2019
Number of Days to Update: 57

Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Telephone: 208-373-0495
Last EDR Contact: 03/06/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/17/2019
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN VCP R7: Voluntary Cleanup Priority Listing

A listing of voluntary cleanup priority sites located on Indian Land located in Region 7.

Date of Government Version: 03/20/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/22/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/19/2008
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: EPA, Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7365
Last EDR Contact: 04/20/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/20/2009
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN VCP R1: Voluntary Cleanup Priority Listing

A listing of voluntary cleanup priority sites located on Indian Land located in Region 7.

Date of Government Version: 03/20/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/22/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/19/2008
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: EPA, Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7365
Last EDR Contact: 04/20/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/20/2009
Data Release Frequency: Varies

State and tribal Brownfields sites

ID BROWNFIELDS: Brownfields Inventory

Brownfields are abandoned or underutilized properties where the reuse is complicated by actual or perceived environmental contamination. With the help of Idaho Counties, Cities, Economic Development Districts, Urban Renewal Entities, developers and brokers, DEQ is developing a comprehensive, statewide inventory of Brownfields.

Date of Government Version: 03/05/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/06/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2019
Number of Days to Update: 57

Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Telephone: 208-373-0495
Last EDR Contact: 03/06/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/17/2019
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

US BROWNFIELDS: A Listing of Brownfields Sites

Brownfields are real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Cleaning up and reinvesting in these properties takes development pressures off of undeveloped, open land, and both improves and protects the environment. Assessment, Cleanup and Redevelopment Exchange System (ACRES) stores information reported by EPA Brownfields grant recipients on brownfields properties assessed or cleaned up with grant funding as well as information on Targeted Brownfields Assessments performed by EPA Regions. A listing of ACRES Brownfield sites is obtained from Cleanups in My Community. Cleanups in My Community provides information on Brownfields properties for which information is reported back to EPA, as well as areas served by Brownfields grant programs.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 12/17/2018
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/18/2018
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2019
Number of Days to Update: 24

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-566-2777
Last EDR Contact: 03/19/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/01/2019
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Local Lists of Landfill / Solid Waste Disposal Sites

ID SWTIRE: Waste Tire Collection Sites

A listing of registered waste tire collection sites.

Date of Government Version: 03/15/2002
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/16/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/02/2004
Number of Days to Update: 47

Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Telephone: 208-373-0416
Last EDR Contact: 05/09/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/26/2019
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

ID HISTORICAL LANDFILL: Idaho Historical Landfills

A listing of older landfills. The listing has not been updated since July 1997.

Date of Government Version: 07/10/1997
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/21/2002
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/27/2002
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Telephone: 208-373-0502
Last EDR Contact: 02/02/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/04/2009
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

INDIAN ODI: Report on the Status of Open Dumps on Indian Lands

Location of open dumps on Indian land.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/1998
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/24/2008
Number of Days to Update: 52

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-308-8245
Last EDR Contact: 04/26/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/12/2019
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ODI: Open Dump Inventory

An open dump is defined as a disposal facility that does not comply with one or more of the Part 257 or Part 258 Subtitle D Criteria.

Date of Government Version: 06/30/1985
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/09/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/17/2004
Number of Days to Update: 39

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Last EDR Contact: 06/09/2004
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

DEBRIS REGION 9: Torres Martinez Reservation Illegal Dump Site Locations

A listing of illegal dump sites location on the Torres Martinez Indian Reservation located in eastern Riverside County and northern Imperial County, California.

Date of Government Version: 01/12/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/07/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/21/2009
Number of Days to Update: 137

Source: EPA, Region 9
Telephone: 415-947-4219
Last EDR Contact: 04/22/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/05/2019
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

IHS OPEN DUMPS: Open Dumps on Indian Land

A listing of all open dumps located on Indian Land in the United States.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 04/01/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/06/2014
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/29/2015
Number of Days to Update: 176

Source: Department of Health & Human Services, Indian Health Service
Telephone: 301-443-1452
Last EDR Contact: 04/23/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/12/2019
Data Release Frequency: Varies

US HIST CDL: National Clandestine Laboratory Register

A listing of clandestine drug lab locations that have been removed from the DEAs National Clandestine Laboratory Register.

Date of Government Version: 02/24/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/26/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/17/2019
Number of Days to Update: 50

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration
Telephone: 202-307-1000
Last EDR Contact: 05/24/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/09/2019
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Local Lists of Hazardous waste / Contaminated Sites

ID ALLSITES: Remediation Database

Idaho's remediation database is a compilation of data on all the state and delegated federal remediation programs operated by the DEQ. Programs included are AST, Brownfield, ER, General Remediation, LUST, Mining, Miscellaneous, RCRA, Solid Waste, UST and VCP.

Date of Government Version: 03/05/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/06/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2019
Number of Days to Update: 57

Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Telephone: 208-373-0309
Last EDR Contact: 03/06/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/18/2019
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

ID CDL: Clandestine Drug Labs

These are labs in which the Idaho State Police have investigated.

Date of Government Version: 07/22/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/01/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/29/2010
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: Idaho State Police
Telephone: 208-884-7000
Last EDR Contact: 02/28/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/17/2019
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ID CDL 2: Clandestine Drug (Meth) Laboratory Site Property List

A listing of clandestine drug lab site locations.

Date of Government Version: 12/11/2018
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/06/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2019
Number of Days to Update: 57

Source: Dept of Health & Welfare
Telephone: 208-334-5500
Last EDR Contact: 03/06/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/17/2019
Data Release Frequency: Varies

US CDL: Clandestine Drug Labs

A listing of clandestine drug lab locations. The U.S. Department of Justice ("the Department") provides this web site as a public service. It contains addresses of some locations where law enforcement agencies reported they found chemicals or other items that indicated the presence of either clandestine drug laboratories or dumpsites. In most cases, the source of the entries is not the Department, and the Department has not verified the entry and does not guarantee its accuracy. Members of the public must verify the accuracy of all entries by, for example, contacting local law enforcement and local health departments.

Date of Government Version: 02/24/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/26/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/17/2019
Number of Days to Update: 50

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration
Telephone: 202-307-1000
Last EDR Contact: 05/24/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/09/2019
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

LIENS 2: CERCLA Lien Information

A Federal CERCLA ('Superfund') lien can exist by operation of law at any site or property at which EPA has spent Superfund monies. These monies are spent to investigate and address releases and threatened releases of contamination. CERCLIS provides information as to the identity of these sites and properties.

Date of Government Version: 04/11/2019	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/18/2019	Telephone: 202-564-6023
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/23/2019	Last EDR Contact: 04/18/2019
Number of Days to Update: 35	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/05/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

HMIRS: Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System

Hazardous Materials Incident Report System. HMIRS contains hazardous material spill incidents reported to DOT.

Date of Government Version: 03/25/2019	Source: U.S. Department of Transportation
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/26/2019	Telephone: 202-366-4555
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/14/2019	Last EDR Contact: 03/26/2019
Number of Days to Update: 49	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/08/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Records of Emergency Release Reports

ID SPILLS: Spills Data

A listing of hazardous materials spills, releases or accidents as reported to the State of Idaho's central Communications Center.

Date of Government Version: 06/20/2011	Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/22/2011	Telephone: 208-373-0502
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/30/2011	Last EDR Contact: 02/28/2019
Number of Days to Update: 8	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/17/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

ID SPILLS 2: SPILLS 2

Hazardous material spills

Date of Government Version: 03/04/2019	Source: Department of Health & Welfare
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/07/2019	Telephone: 208-334-5564
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2019	Last EDR Contact: 02/28/2019
Number of Days to Update: 56	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/18/2047
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

ID SPILLS 90: SPILLS90 data from FirstSearch

Spills 90 includes those spill and release records available exclusively from FirstSearch databases. Typically, they may include chemical, oil and/or hazardous substance spills recorded after 1990. Duplicate records that are already included in EDR incident and release records are not included in Spills 90.

Date of Government Version: 06/01/2006	Source: FirstSearch
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/03/2013	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/06/2013	Last EDR Contact: 01/03/2013
Number of Days to Update: 62	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

RCRA NonGen / NLR: RCRA - Non Generators / No Longer Regulated

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Non-Generators do not presently generate hazardous waste.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 03/25/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/27/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/17/2019
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (206) 553-1200
Last EDR Contact: 03/27/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/08/2019
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FUDS: Formerly Used Defense Sites

The listing includes locations of Formerly Used Defense Sites properties where the US Army Corps of Engineers is actively working or will take necessary cleanup actions.

Date of Government Version: 03/07/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/03/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/23/2019
Number of Days to Update: 50

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Telephone: 202-528-4285
Last EDR Contact: 05/21/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/02/2019
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DOD: Department of Defense Sites

This data set consists of federally owned or administered lands, administered by the Department of Defense, that have any area equal to or greater than 640 acres of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/10/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 62

Source: USGS
Telephone: 888-275-8747
Last EDR Contact: 04/12/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/22/2019
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

FEDLAND: Federal and Indian Lands

Federally and Indian administrated lands of the United States. Lands included are administrated by: Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, National Wild and Scenic River, National Wildlife Refuge, Public Domain Land, Wilderness, Wilderness Study Area, Wildlife Management Area, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Department of Justice, Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/06/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 339

Source: U.S. Geological Survey
Telephone: 888-275-8747
Last EDR Contact: 04/12/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/22/2019
Data Release Frequency: N/A

SCRD DRYCLEANERS: State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners Listing

The State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners was established in 1998, with support from the U.S. EPA Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation. It is comprised of representatives of states with established drycleaner remediation programs. Currently the member states are Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/03/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/07/2017
Number of Days to Update: 63

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 615-532-8599
Last EDR Contact: 05/13/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/26/2019
Data Release Frequency: Varies

US FIN ASSUR: Financial Assurance Information

All owners and operators of facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste are required to provide proof that they will have sufficient funds to pay for the clean up, closure, and post-closure care of their facilities.

Date of Government Version: 03/25/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/26/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/07/2019
Number of Days to Update: 42

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-566-1917
Last EDR Contact: 03/26/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/08/2019
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

EPA WATCH LIST: EPA WATCH LIST

EPA maintains a "Watch List" to facilitate dialogue between EPA, state and local environmental agencies on enforcement matters relating to facilities with alleged violations identified as either significant or high priority. Being on the Watch List does not mean that the facility has actually violated the law only that an investigation by EPA or a state or local environmental agency has led those organizations to allege that an unproven violation has in fact occurred. Being on the Watch List does not represent a higher level of concern regarding the alleged violations that were detected, but instead indicates cases requiring additional dialogue between EPA, state and local agencies - primarily because of the length of time the alleged violation has gone unaddressed or unresolved.

Date of Government Version: 08/30/2013	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/21/2014	Telephone: 617-520-3000
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/17/2014	Last EDR Contact: 05/06/2019
Number of Days to Update: 88	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/19/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

2020 COR ACTION: 2020 Corrective Action Program List

The EPA has set ambitious goals for the RCRA Corrective Action program by creating the 2020 Corrective Action Universe. This RCRA cleanup baseline includes facilities expected to need corrective action. The 2020 universe contains a wide variety of sites. Some properties are heavily contaminated while others were contaminated but have since been cleaned up. Still others have not been fully investigated yet, and may require little or no remediation. Inclusion in the 2020 Universe does not necessarily imply failure on the part of a facility to meet its RCRA obligations.

Date of Government Version: 09/30/2017	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/08/2018	Telephone: 703-308-4044
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/20/2018	Last EDR Contact: 05/10/2019
Number of Days to Update: 73	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/19/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

Toxic Substances Control Act. TSCA identifies manufacturers and importers of chemical substances included on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory list. It includes data on the production volume of these substances by plant site.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2016	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/21/2017	Telephone: 202-260-5521
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/05/2018	Last EDR Contact: 03/22/2019
Number of Days to Update: 198	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/01/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Every 4 Years

TRIS: Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System

Toxic Release Inventory System. TRIS identifies facilities which release toxic chemicals to the air, water and land in reportable quantities under SARA Title III Section 313.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2016	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/10/2018	Telephone: 202-566-0250
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/12/2018	Last EDR Contact: 05/24/2019
Number of Days to Update: 2	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/02/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Annually

SSTS: Section 7 Tracking Systems

Section 7 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended (92 Stat. 829) requires all registered pesticide-producing establishments to submit a report to the Environmental Protection Agency by March 1st each year. Each establishment must report the types and amounts of pesticides, active ingredients and devices being produced, and those having been produced and sold or distributed in the past year.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2009	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/10/2010	Telephone: 202-564-4203
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/25/2011	Last EDR Contact: 04/24/2019
Number of Days to Update: 77	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/05/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Annually

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

ROD: Records Of Decision

Record of Decision. ROD documents mandate a permanent remedy at an NPL (Superfund) site containing technical and health information to aid in the cleanup.

Date of Government Version: 04/11/2019	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/18/2019	Telephone: 703-416-0223
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/23/2019	Last EDR Contact: 04/18/2019
Number of Days to Update: 35	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/17/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Annually

RMP: Risk Management Plans

When Congress passed the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, it required EPA to publish regulations and guidance for chemical accident prevention at facilities using extremely hazardous substances. The Risk Management Program Rule (RMP Rule) was written to implement Section 112(r) of these amendments. The rule, which built upon existing industry codes and standards, requires companies of all sizes that use certain flammable and toxic substances to develop a Risk Management Program, which includes a(n): Hazard assessment that details the potential effects of an accidental release, an accident history of the last five years, and an evaluation of worst-case and alternative accidental releases; Prevention program that includes safety precautions and maintenance, monitoring, and employee training measures; and Emergency response program that spells out emergency health care, employee training measures and procedures for informing the public and response agencies (e.g the fire department) should an accident occur.

Date of Government Version: 04/25/2019	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/02/2019	Telephone: 202-564-8600
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/23/2019	Last EDR Contact: 04/22/2019
Number of Days to Update: 21	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/05/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

RAATS: RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System

RCRA Administration Action Tracking System. RAATS contains records based on enforcement actions issued under RCRA pertaining to major violators and includes administrative and civil actions brought by the EPA. For administration actions after September 30, 1995, data entry in the RAATS database was discontinued. EPA will retain a copy of the database for historical records. It was necessary to terminate RAATS because a decrease in agency resources made it impossible to continue to update the information contained in the database.

Date of Government Version: 04/17/1995	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/03/1995	Telephone: 202-564-4104
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/07/1995	Last EDR Contact: 06/02/2008
Number of Days to Update: 35	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/01/2008
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

PRP: Potentially Responsible Parties

A listing of verified Potentially Responsible Parties

Date of Government Version: 04/11/2019	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/18/2019	Telephone: 202-564-6023
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/23/2019	Last EDR Contact: 05/10/2019
Number of Days to Update: 35	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/19/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

PADS: PCB Activity Database System

PCB Activity Database. PADS Identifies generators, transporters, commercial storers and/or brokers and disposers of PCB's who are required to notify the EPA of such activities.

Date of Government Version: 03/20/2019	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/10/2019	Telephone: 202-566-0500
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/14/2019	Last EDR Contact: 04/10/2019
Number of Days to Update: 34	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/22/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Annually

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

ICIS: Integrated Compliance Information System

The Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) supports the information needs of the national enforcement and compliance program as well as the unique needs of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program.

Date of Government Version: 11/18/2016	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/23/2016	Telephone: 202-564-2501
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/10/2017	Last EDR Contact: 04/08/2019
Number of Days to Update: 79	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/22/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FTTS: FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)
FTTS tracks administrative cases and pesticide enforcement actions and compliance activities related to FIFRA, TSCA and EPCRA (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act). To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 04/09/2009	Source: EPA/Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/16/2009	Telephone: 202-566-1667
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/11/2009	Last EDR Contact: 08/18/2017
Number of Days to Update: 25	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/04/2017
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FTTS INSP: FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)
FTTS tracks administrative cases and pesticide enforcement actions and compliance activities related to FIFRA, TSCA and EPCRA (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act). To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 04/09/2009	Source: EPA/Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/16/2009	Telephone: 202-566-1667
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/11/2009	Last EDR Contact: 08/18/2017
Number of Days to Update: 25	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/04/2017
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

MLTS: Material Licensing Tracking System

MLTS is maintained by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and contains a list of approximately 8,100 sites which possess or use radioactive materials and which are subject to NRC licensing requirements. To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 08/30/2016	Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/08/2016	Telephone: 301-415-7169
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/21/2016	Last EDR Contact: 04/22/2019
Number of Days to Update: 43	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/05/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

COAL ASH DOE: Steam-Electric Plant Operation Data

A listing of power plants that store ash in surface ponds.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005	Source: Department of Energy
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/07/2009	Telephone: 202-586-8719
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/22/2009	Last EDR Contact: 03/07/2019
Number of Days to Update: 76	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/17/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

COAL ASH EPA: Coal Combustion Residues Surface Impoundments List

A listing of coal combustion residues surface impoundments with high hazard potential ratings.

Date of Government Version: 07/01/2014	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/10/2014	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/20/2014	Last EDR Contact: 03/05/2019
Number of Days to Update: 40	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/17/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

PCB TRANSFORMER: PCB Transformer Registration Database

The database of PCB transformer registrations that includes all PCB registration submittals.

Date of Government Version: 05/24/2017	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/30/2017	Telephone: 202-566-0517
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/15/2017	Last EDR Contact: 04/26/2019
Number of Days to Update: 15	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/05/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

RADINFO: Radiation Information Database

The Radiation Information Database (RADINFO) contains information about facilities that are regulated by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations for radiation and radioactivity.

Date of Government Version: 04/02/2019	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/02/2019	Telephone: 202-343-9775
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/14/2019	Last EDR Contact: 04/02/2019
Number of Days to Update: 42	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/15/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HIST FTTS: FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Inspection & Enforcement Case Listing

A complete inspection and enforcement case listing from the FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) for all ten EPA regions. The information was obtained from the National Compliance Database (NCDB). NCDB supports the implementation of FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act) and TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act). Some EPA regions are now closing out records. Because of that, and the fact that some EPA regions are not providing EPA Headquarters with updated records, it was decided to create a HIST FTTS database. It included records that may not be included in the newer FTTS database updates. This database is no longer updated.

Date of Government Version: 10/19/2006	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2007	Telephone: 202-564-2501
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/10/2007	Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2008
Number of Days to Update: 40	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/17/2008
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

HIST FTTS INSP: FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Inspection & Enforcement Case Listing

A complete inspection and enforcement case listing from the FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) for all ten EPA regions. The information was obtained from the National Compliance Database (NCDB). NCDB supports the implementation of FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act) and TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act). Some EPA regions are now closing out records. Because of that, and the fact that some EPA regions are not providing EPA Headquarters with updated records, it was decided to create a HIST FTTS database. It included records that may not be included in the newer FTTS database updates. This database is no longer updated.

Date of Government Version: 10/19/2006	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2007	Telephone: 202-564-2501
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/10/2007	Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2008
Number of Days to Update: 40	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/17/2008
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

DOT OPS: Incident and Accident Data

Department of Transportation, Office of Pipeline Safety Incident and Accident data.

Date of Government Version: 12/03/2018	Source: Department of Transportation, Office of Pipeline Safety
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/29/2019	Telephone: 202-366-4595
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/21/2019	Last EDR Contact: 04/30/2019
Number of Days to Update: 51	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/12/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

CONSENT: Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees

Major legal settlements that establish responsibility and standards for cleanup at NPL (Superfund) sites. Released periodically by United States District Courts after settlement by parties to litigation matters.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 03/31/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/23/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/23/2019
Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: Department of Justice, Consent Decree Library
Telephone: Varies
Last EDR Contact: 04/05/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/22/2019
Data Release Frequency: Varies

BRS: Biennial Reporting System

The Biennial Reporting System is a national system administered by the EPA that collects data on the generation and management of hazardous waste. BRS captures detailed data from two groups: Large Quantity Generators (LQG) and Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2015
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/22/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/28/2017
Number of Days to Update: 218

Source: EPA/NTIS
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Last EDR Contact: 05/24/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/02/2019
Data Release Frequency: Biennially

INDIAN RESERV: Indian Reservations

This map layer portrays Indian administered lands of the United States that have any area equal to or greater than 640 acres.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2014
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/14/2015
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/10/2017
Number of Days to Update: 546

Source: USGS
Telephone: 202-208-3710
Last EDR Contact: 04/11/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/22/2019
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

FUSRAP: Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program

DOE established the Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP) in 1974 to remediate sites where radioactive contamination remained from Manhattan Project and early U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) operations.

Date of Government Version: 08/08/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/11/2018
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/14/2018
Number of Days to Update: 3

Source: Department of Energy
Telephone: 202-586-3559
Last EDR Contact: 05/02/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/19/2019
Data Release Frequency: Varies

UMTRA: Uranium Mill Tailings Sites

Uranium ore was mined by private companies for federal government use in national defense programs. When the mills shut down, large piles of the sand-like material (mill tailings) remain after uranium has been extracted from the ore. Levels of human exposure to radioactive materials from the piles are low; however, in some cases tailings were used as construction materials before the potential health hazards of the tailings were recognized.

Date of Government Version: 06/23/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/11/2017
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/03/2017
Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: Department of Energy
Telephone: 505-845-0011
Last EDR Contact: 05/24/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/02/2019
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LEAD SMELTER 1: Lead Smelter Sites

A listing of former lead smelter site locations.

Date of Government Version: 04/11/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/18/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/14/2019
Number of Days to Update: 26

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-603-8787
Last EDR Contact: 04/18/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/15/2019
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LEAD SMELTER 2: Lead Smelter Sites

A listing of former lead smelter site locations.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 04/11/2019	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/18/2019	Telephone: 703-603-8787
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/14/2019	Last EDR Contact: 04/18/2019
Number of Days to Update: 26	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/15/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

US AIRS (AFS): Aerometric Information Retrieval System Facility Subsystem

Date of Government Version: 10/27/2009	Source: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/10/2009	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/08/2009	Last EDR Contact: 11/12/1996
Number of Days to Update: 28	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
	Data Release Frequency: Annually

US AIRS MINOR: Aerometric Information Retrieval System Facility Subsystem

Date of Government Version: 10/27/2009	Source: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/10/2009	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/08/2009	Last EDR Contact: 11/12/1996
Number of Days to Update: 28	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
	Data Release Frequency: Annually

US MINES: Active Mines & Mineral Plants Database Listing

Active Mines and Mineral Processing Plant operations for commodities monitored by the Minerals Information Team of the USGS.

Date of Government Version: 04/14/2011	Source: USGS
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/08/2011	Telephone: 703-648-7709
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/13/2011	Last EDR Contact: 03/01/2019
Number of Days to Update: 97	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/10/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

US MINES 2: Active Mines & Mineral Plants Database Listing

Active Mines and Mineral Processing Plant operations for commodities monitored by the Minerals Information Team of the USGS.

Date of Government Version: 04/14/2011	Source: USGS
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/08/2011	Telephone: 703-648-7709
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/13/2011	Last EDR Contact: 03/01/2019
Number of Days to Update: 97	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/10/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

US MINES 3: Active Mines & Mineral Plants Database Listing

Active Mines and Mineral Processing Plant operations for commodities monitored by the Minerals Information Team of the USGS.

Date of Government Version: 04/14/2011	Source: USGS
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/08/2011	Telephone: 703-648-7709
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/13/2011	Last EDR Contact: 03/01/2019
Number of Days to Update: 97	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/10/2019
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

ABANDONED MINES: Abandoned Mines

An inventory of land and water impacted by past mining (primarily coal mining) is maintained by OSMRE to provide information needed to implement the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA). The inventory contains information on the location, type, and extent of AML impacts, as well as, information on the cost associated with the reclamation of those problems. The inventory is based upon field surveys by State, Tribal, and OSMRE program officials. It is dynamic to the extent that it is modified as new problems are identified and existing problems are reclaimed.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 03/27/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/28/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/01/2019
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: Department of Interior
Telephone: 202-208-2609
Last EDR Contact: 03/21/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/24/2019
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FINDS: Facility Index System/Facility Registry System

Facility Index System. FINDS contains both facility information and 'pointers' to other sources that contain more detail. EDR includes the following FINDS databases in this report: PCS (Permit Compliance System), AIRS (Aerometric Information Retrieval System), DOCKET (Enforcement Docket used to manage and track information on civil judicial enforcement cases for all environmental statutes), FURS (Federal Underground Injection Control), C-DOCKET (Criminal Docket System used to track criminal enforcement actions for all environmental statutes), FFIS (Federal Facilities Information System), STATE (State Environmental Laws and Statutes), and PADS (PCB Activity Data System).

Date of Government Version: 02/15/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/05/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/15/2019
Number of Days to Update: 10

Source: EPA
Telephone: (206) 553-1200
Last EDR Contact: 03/05/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/17/2019
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

ECHO: Enforcement & Compliance History Information

ECHO provides integrated compliance and enforcement information for about 800,000 regulated facilities nationwide.

Date of Government Version: 04/07/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/09/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/23/2019
Number of Days to Update: 44

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-2280
Last EDR Contact: 04/09/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/22/2019
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

UXO: Unexploded Ordnance Sites

A listing of unexploded ordnance site locations

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2017
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/17/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/01/2019
Number of Days to Update: 74

Source: Department of Defense
Telephone: 703-704-1564
Last EDR Contact: 04/15/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/29/2019
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DOCKET HWC: Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket Listing

A complete list of the Federal Agency Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket Facilities.

Date of Government Version: 05/31/2018
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/26/2018
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/05/2018
Number of Days to Update: 71

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-0527
Last EDR Contact: 05/24/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/09/2019
Data Release Frequency: Varies

FUELS PROGRAM: EPA Fuels Program Registered Listing

This listing includes facilities that are registered under the Part 80 (Code of Federal Regulations) EPA Fuels Programs. All companies now are required to submit new and updated registrations.

Date of Government Version: 02/19/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/21/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/01/2019
Number of Days to Update: 39

Source: EPA
Telephone: 800-385-6164
Last EDR Contact: 05/21/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/02/2019
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Other Ascertainable Records

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

ID AIRS: Permitted Sources & Emissions Listing Permit and emissions inventory data.

Date of Government Version: 03/22/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/26/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2019
Number of Days to Update: 37

Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Telephone: 208-373-0253
Last EDR Contact: 03/25/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/09/2048
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ID DRYCLEANERS: Drycleaner Listing A listing of drycleaner locations.

Date of Government Version: 07/06/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/13/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/28/2009
Number of Days to Update: 15

Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Telephone: 208-373-0211
Last EDR Contact: 04/25/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/12/2019
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ID Financial Assurance 1: Financial Assurance Information Listing

Financial assurance is intended to ensure that resources are available to pay for the cost of closure, post-closure care, and corrective measures if the owner or operator of a regulated facility is unable or unwilling to pay

Date of Government Version: 10/31/2018
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/02/2018
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/05/2018
Number of Days to Update: 33

Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Telephone: 208-373-0502
Last EDR Contact: 04/25/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/12/2019
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ID Financial Assurance 2: Financial Assurance Information Listing

A listing of financial assurance information for underground storage tank facilities. Financial assurance is intended to ensure that resources are available to pay for the cost of closure, post-closure care, and corrective measures if the owner or operator of a regulated facility is unable or unwilling to pay.

Date of Government Version: 03/21/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/22/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2019
Number of Days to Update: 41

Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Telephone: 208-373-0502
Last EDR Contact: 03/22/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/15/2019
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ID TIER 2: Tier 2 Data Listing

A listing of facilities which store or manufacture hazardous materials and submit a chemical inventory report.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2011
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/25/2012
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/19/2012
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: Bureau of Homeland Security
Telephone: 208-422-3040
Last EDR Contact: 05/16/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/02/2019
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ID UIC: Underground Injection Wells Database Listing

Deep and shallow underground injection wells locations.

Date of Government Version: 02/04/2019
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/07/2019
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/02/2019
Number of Days to Update: 84

Source: Department of Water Resources
Telephone: 208-287-4932
Last EDR Contact: 05/03/2019
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 08/19/2019
Data Release Frequency: Varies

EDR MGP: EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plants

The EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plant Database includes records of coal gas plants (manufactured gas plants) compiled by EDR's researchers. Manufactured gas sites were used in the United States from the 1800's to 1950's to produce a gas that could be distributed and used as fuel. These plants used whale oil, rosin, coal, or a mixture of coal, oil, and water that also produced a significant amount of waste. Many of the byproducts of the gas production, such as coal tar (oily waste containing volatile and non-volatile chemicals), sludges, oils and other compounds are potentially hazardous to human health and the environment. The byproduct from this process was frequently disposed of directly at the plant site and can remain or spread slowly, serving as a continuous source of soil and groundwater contamination.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: N/A
Number of Days to Update: N/A

Source: EDR, Inc.
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: N/A
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

EDR Hist Auto: EDR Exclusive Historical Auto Stations

EDR has searched selected national collections of business directories and has collected listings of potential gas station/filling station/service station sites that were available to EDR researchers. EDR's review was limited to those categories of sources that might, in EDR's opinion, include gas station/filling station/service station establishments. The categories reviewed included, but were not limited to gas, gas station, gasoline station, filling station, auto, automobile repair, auto service station, service station, etc. This database falls within a category of information EDR classifies as "High Risk Historical Records", or HRHR. EDR's HRHR effort presents unique and sometimes proprietary data about past sites and operations that typically create environmental concerns, but may not show up in current government records searches.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: N/A
Number of Days to Update: N/A

Source: EDR, Inc.
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: N/A
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: Varies

EDR Hist Cleaner: EDR Exclusive Historical Cleaners

EDR has searched selected national collections of business directories and has collected listings of potential dry cleaner sites that were available to EDR researchers. EDR's review was limited to those categories of sources that might, in EDR's opinion, include dry cleaning establishments. The categories reviewed included, but were not limited to dry cleaners, cleaners, laundry, laundromat, cleaning/laundry, wash & dry etc. This database falls within a category of information EDR classifies as "High Risk Historical Records", or HRHR. EDR's HRHR effort presents unique and sometimes proprietary data about past sites and operations that typically create environmental concerns, but may not show up in current government records searches.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: N/A
Number of Days to Update: N/A

Source: EDR, Inc.
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: N/A
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: Varies

EDR RECOVERED GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES

Exclusive Recovered Govt. Archives

ID RGA LF: Recovered Government Archive Solid Waste Facilities List

The EDR Recovered Government Archive Landfill database provides a list of landfills derived from historical databases and includes many records that no longer appear in current government lists. Compiled from Records formerly available from the Department of Environmental Quality in Idaho.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/01/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/17/2014
Number of Days to Update: 200

Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 06/01/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ID RGA LUST: Recovered Government Archive Leaking Underground Storage Tank

The EDR Recovered Government Archive Leaking Underground Storage Tank database provides a list of LUST incidents derived from historical databases and includes many records that no longer appear in current government lists. Compiled from Records formerly available from the Department of Environmental Quality in Idaho.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/01/2013
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/03/2014
Number of Days to Update: 186

Source: Department of Environmental Quality
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 06/01/2012
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

OTHER DATABASE(S)

Depending on the geographic area covered by this report, the data provided in these specialty databases may or may not be complete. For example, the existence of wetlands information data in a specific report does not mean that all wetlands in the area covered by the report are included. Moreover, the absence of any reported wetlands information does not necessarily mean that wetlands do not exist in the area covered by the report.

Oil/Gas Pipelines

Source: PennWell Corporation

Petroleum Bundle (Crude Oil, Refined Products, Petrochemicals, Gas Liquids (LPG/NGL), and Specialty Gases (Miscellaneous)) N = Natural Gas Bundle (Natural Gas, Gas Liquids (LPG/NGL), and Specialty Gases (Miscellaneous)). This map includes information copyrighted by PennWell Corporation. This information is provided on a best effort basis and PennWell Corporation does not guarantee its accuracy nor warrant its fitness for any particular purpose. Such information has been reprinted with the permission of PennWell.

Electric Power Transmission Line Data

Source: PennWell Corporation

This map includes information copyrighted by PennWell Corporation. This information is provided on a best effort basis and PennWell Corporation does not guarantee its accuracy nor warrant its fitness for any particular purpose. Such information has been reprinted with the permission of PennWell.

Sensitive Receptors: There are individuals deemed sensitive receptors due to their fragile immune systems and special sensitivity to environmental discharges. These sensitive receptors typically include the elderly, the sick, and children. While the location of all sensitive receptors cannot be determined, EDR indicates those buildings and facilities - schools, daycares, hospitals, medical centers, and nursing homes - where individuals who are sensitive receptors are likely to be located.

AHA Hospitals:

Source: American Hospital Association, Inc.

Telephone: 312-280-5991

The database includes a listing of hospitals based on the American Hospital Association's annual survey of hospitals.

Medical Centers: Provider of Services Listing

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

Telephone: 410-786-3000

A listing of hospitals with Medicare provider number, produced by Centers of Medicare & Medicaid Services, a federal agency within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Nursing Homes

Source: National Institutes of Health

Telephone: 301-594-6248

Information on Medicare and Medicaid certified nursing homes in the United States.

Public Schools

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Telephone: 202-502-7300

The National Center for Education Statistics' primary database on elementary and secondary public education in the United States. It is a comprehensive, annual, national statistical database of all public elementary and secondary schools and school districts, which contains data that are comparable across all states.

Private Schools

Source: National Center for Education Statistics

Telephone: 202-502-7300

The National Center for Education Statistics' primary database on private school locations in the United States.

Daycare Centers: Day Care List

Source: Department of Health and Welfare

Telephone: 208-332-7205

Flood Zone Data: This data was obtained from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). It depicts 100-year and 500-year flood zones as defined by FEMA. It includes the National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL) which incorporates Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) data and Q3 data from FEMA in areas not covered by NFHL.

Source: FEMA

Telephone: 877-336-2627

Date of Government Version: 2003, 2015

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

NWI: National Wetlands Inventory. This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2002, 2005 and 2010 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

State Wetlands Data: Wetlands Inventory
Source: Department of Water Resources
Telephone: 208-287-4800

STREET AND ADDRESS INFORMATION

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Appendix B – Historical Aerial Photographs



Private Lands Simplot

Private Lands Simplot

Pocatello, ID 83201

Inquiry Number: 5665500.6

June 03, 2019

The EDR Aerial Photo Decade Package



6 Armstrong Road, 4th floor
Shelton, CT 06484
Toll Free: 800.352.0050
www.edrnet.com

Date EDR Searched Historical Sources:

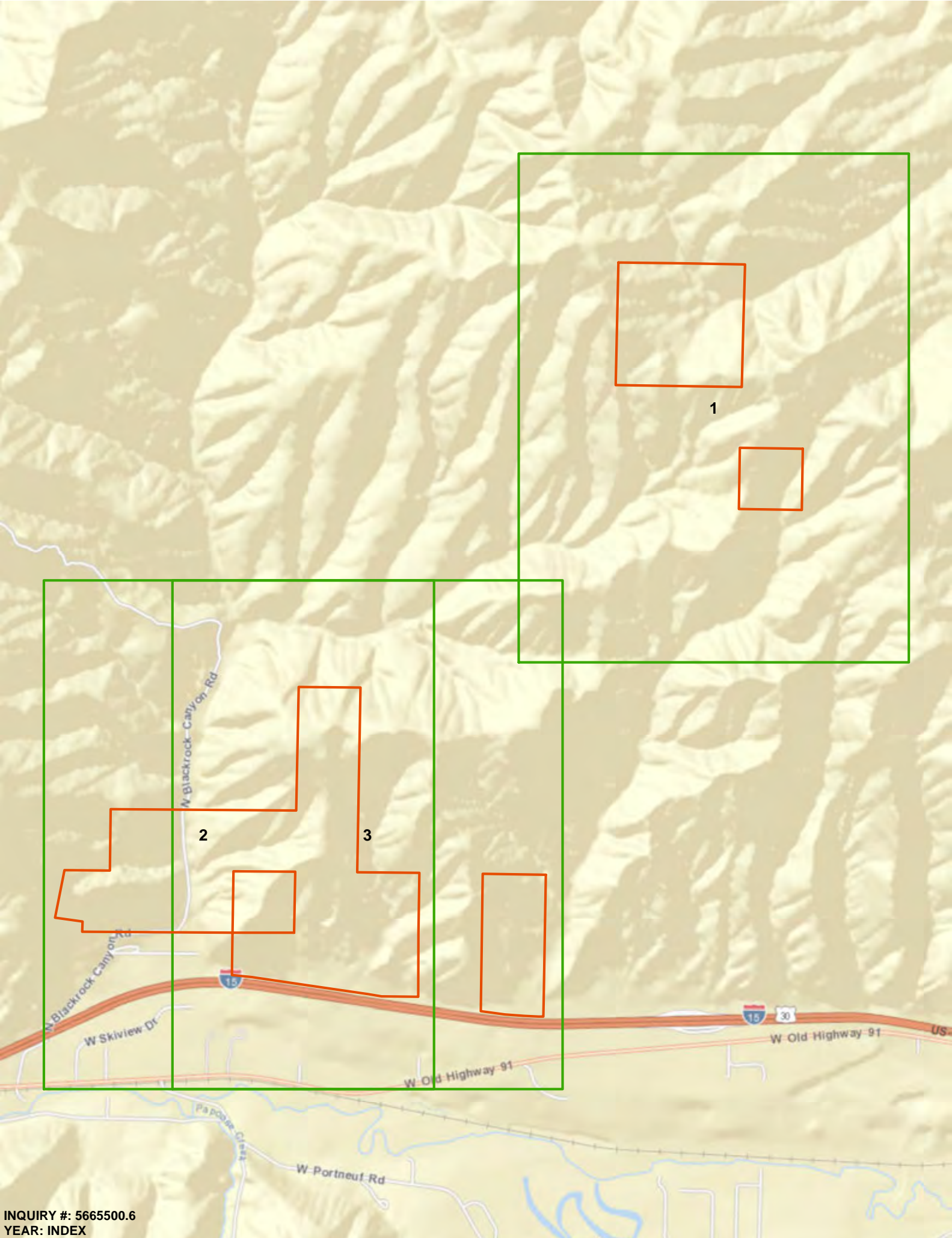
Aerial Photography June 03, 2019

Target Property:

Private Lands Simplot

Pocatello, ID 83201

<u><i>Year</i></u>	<u><i>Scale</i></u>	<u><i>Details</i></u>	<u><i>Source</i></u>
1953	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=1000'	Flight Year: 1953	USGS
1969	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=1000'	Flight Year: 1969	USGS
1974	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=1000'	Flight Year: 1974	USGS
1980	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=1000'	Flight Year: 1980	USDA
1985	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=1000'	Flight Year: 1985	USGS
1992-1993	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=1000'	Flight Year: 1992-1993	DOQQ_USGS
1998	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=1000'	Flight Year: 1998	DOQQ_USGS
2004	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=1000'	Flight Year: 2004	NAIP_USGS
2009	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=1000'	Flight Year: 2009	NAIP_USGS
2013	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=1000'	Flight Year: 2013	NAIP_USGS
2017	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=1000'	Flight Year: 2017	NAIP_USGS



1



2

3



1953_1

INQUIRY #: 5665500.6
YEAR: 1953
SCALE: 1"=1000'



1953_2

INQUIRY #: 5665500.6
YEAR: 1953
SCALE: 1"=1000'



1953_3

INQUIRY #: 5665500.6

YEAR: 1953

SCALE: 1"=1000'



1969_1

INQUIRY #: 5665500.6
YEAR: 1969
SCALE: 1"=1000'



1969_2

INQUIRY #: 5665500.6

YEAR: 1969

SCALE: 1"=1000'



1969 3

INQUIRY #: 5665500.6
YEAR: 1969
SCALE: 1"=1000'



1974_1

INQUIRY #: 5665500.6
YEAR: 1974
SCALE: 1"=1000'



1974_2

INQUIRY #: 5665500.6
YEAR: 1974
SCALE: 1"=1000'



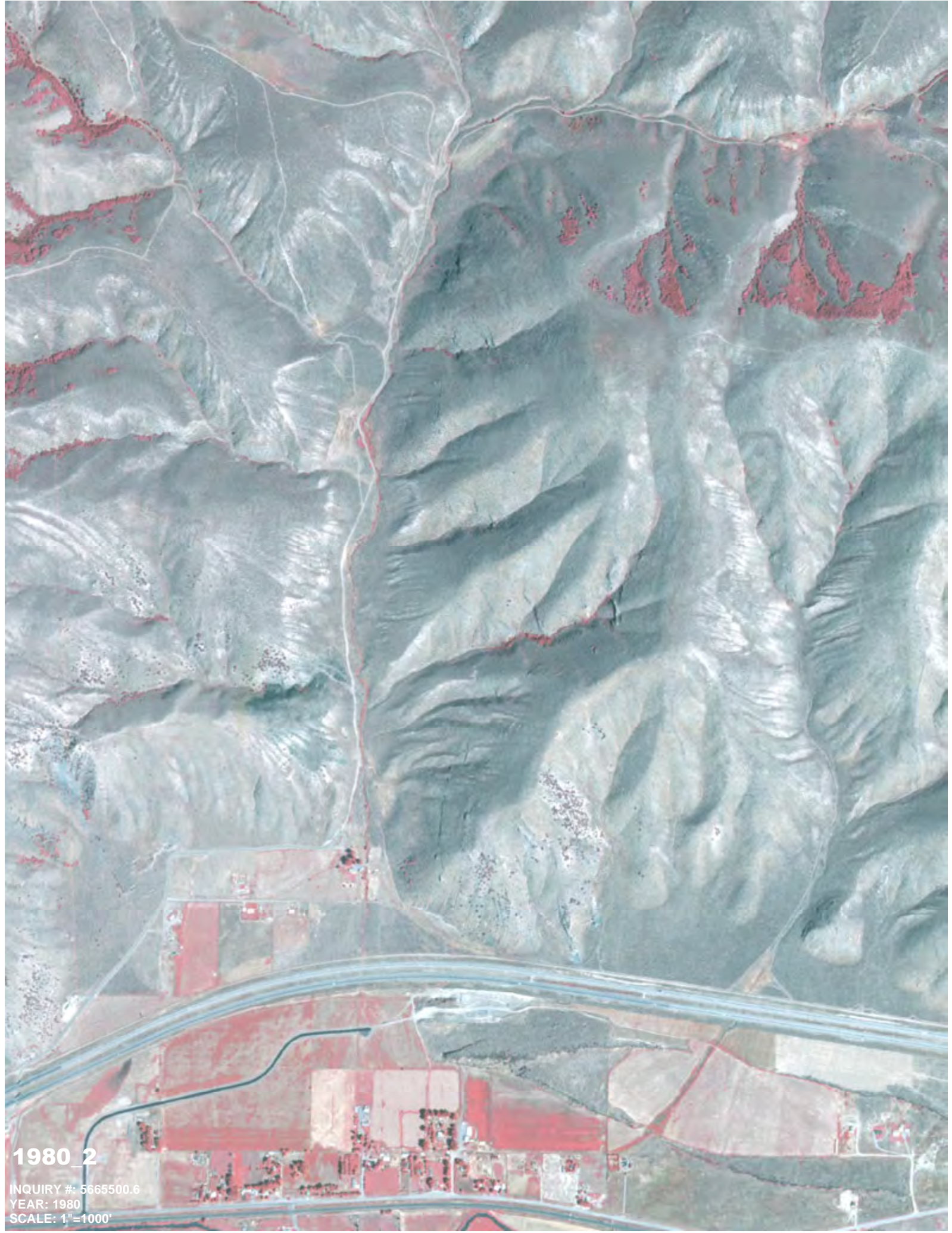
1974_3

INQUIRY #: 5665500.6
YEAR: 1974
SCALE: 1"=1000'



1980_1

INQUIRY #: 5665500.6
YEAR: 1980
SCALE: 1"=1000'



1980_2

INQUIRY #: 5665500.6
YEAR: 1980
SCALE: 1"=1000'



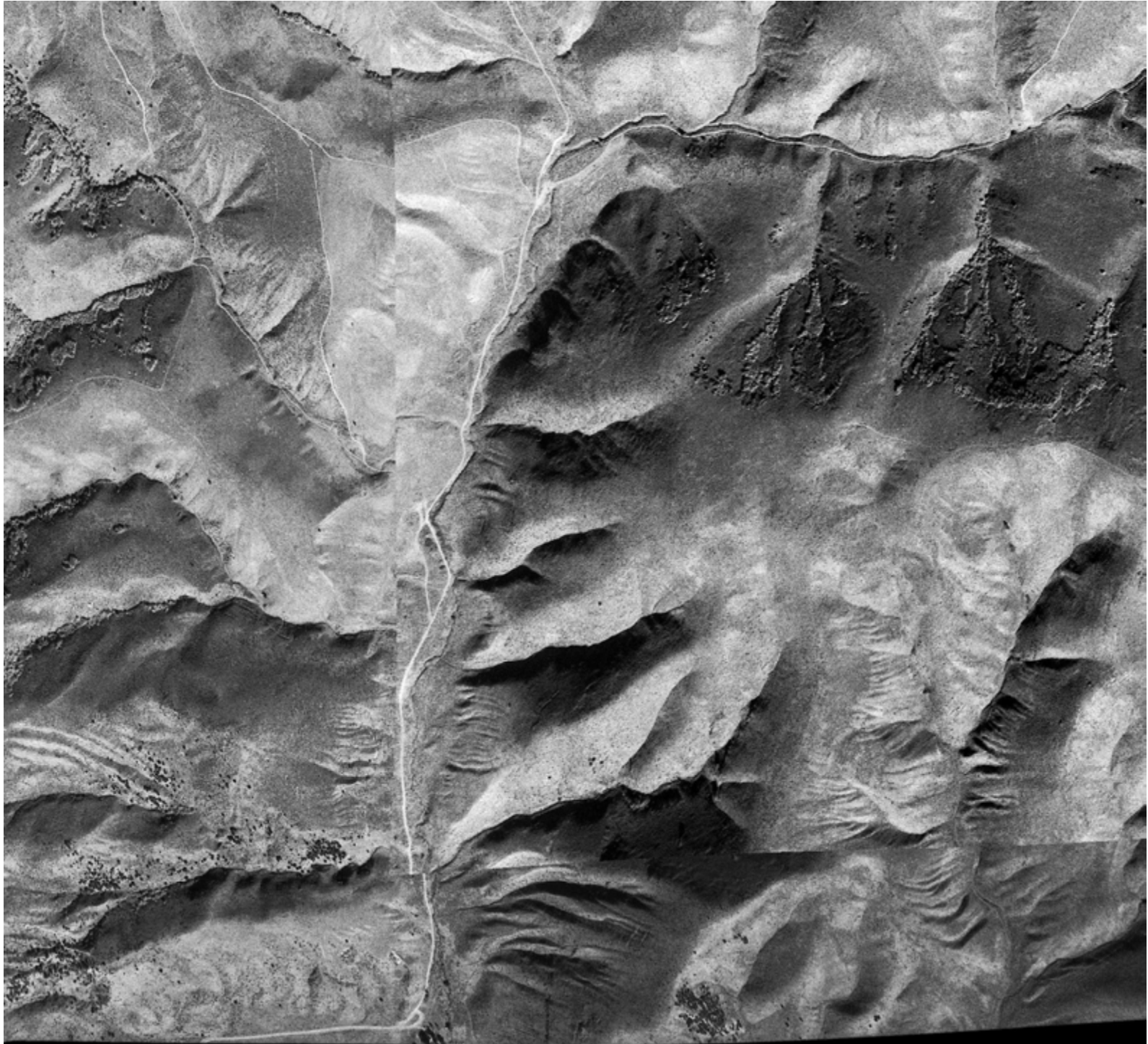
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SCALE: 1"=1000'



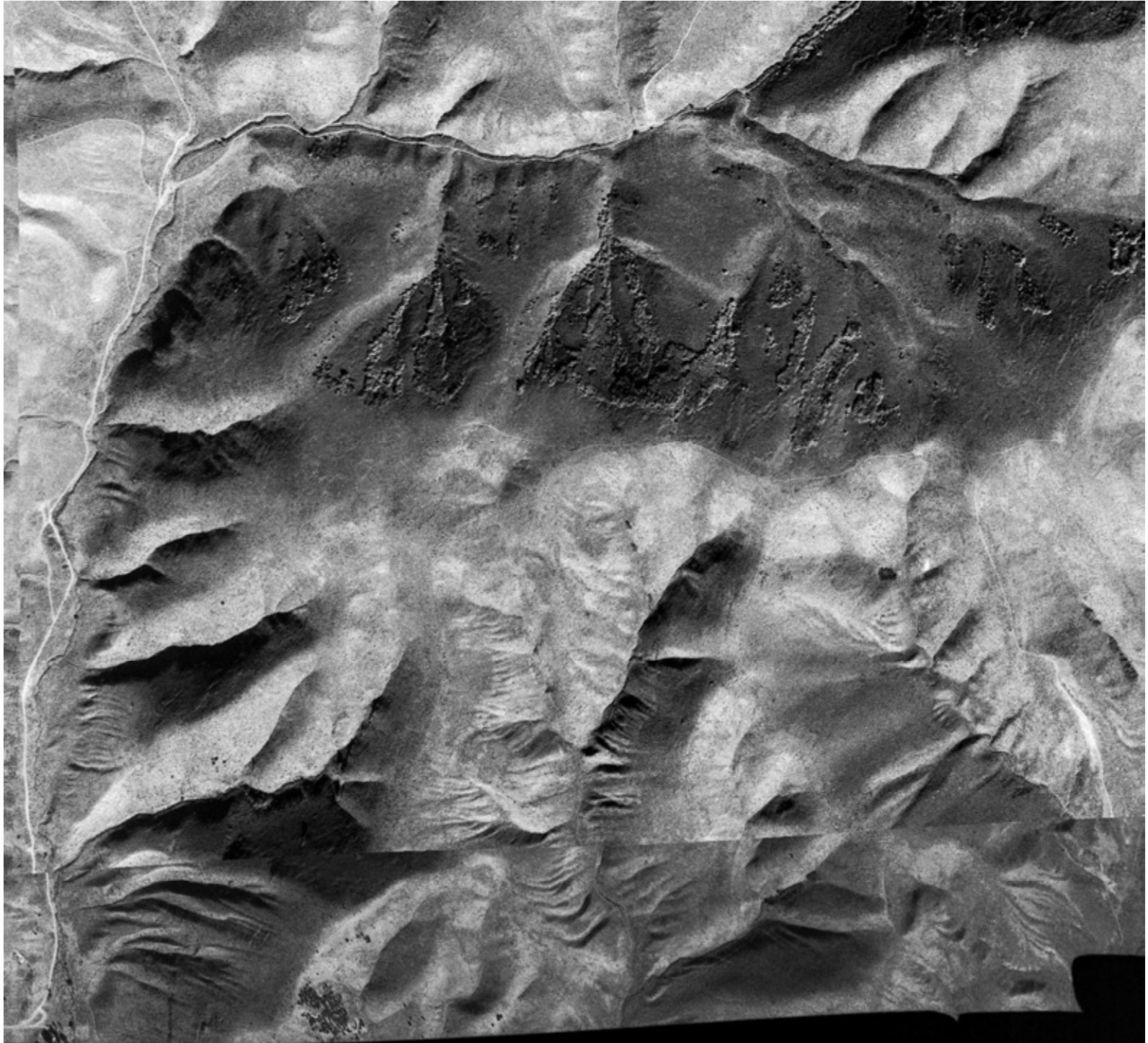
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SCALE: 1"=1000'



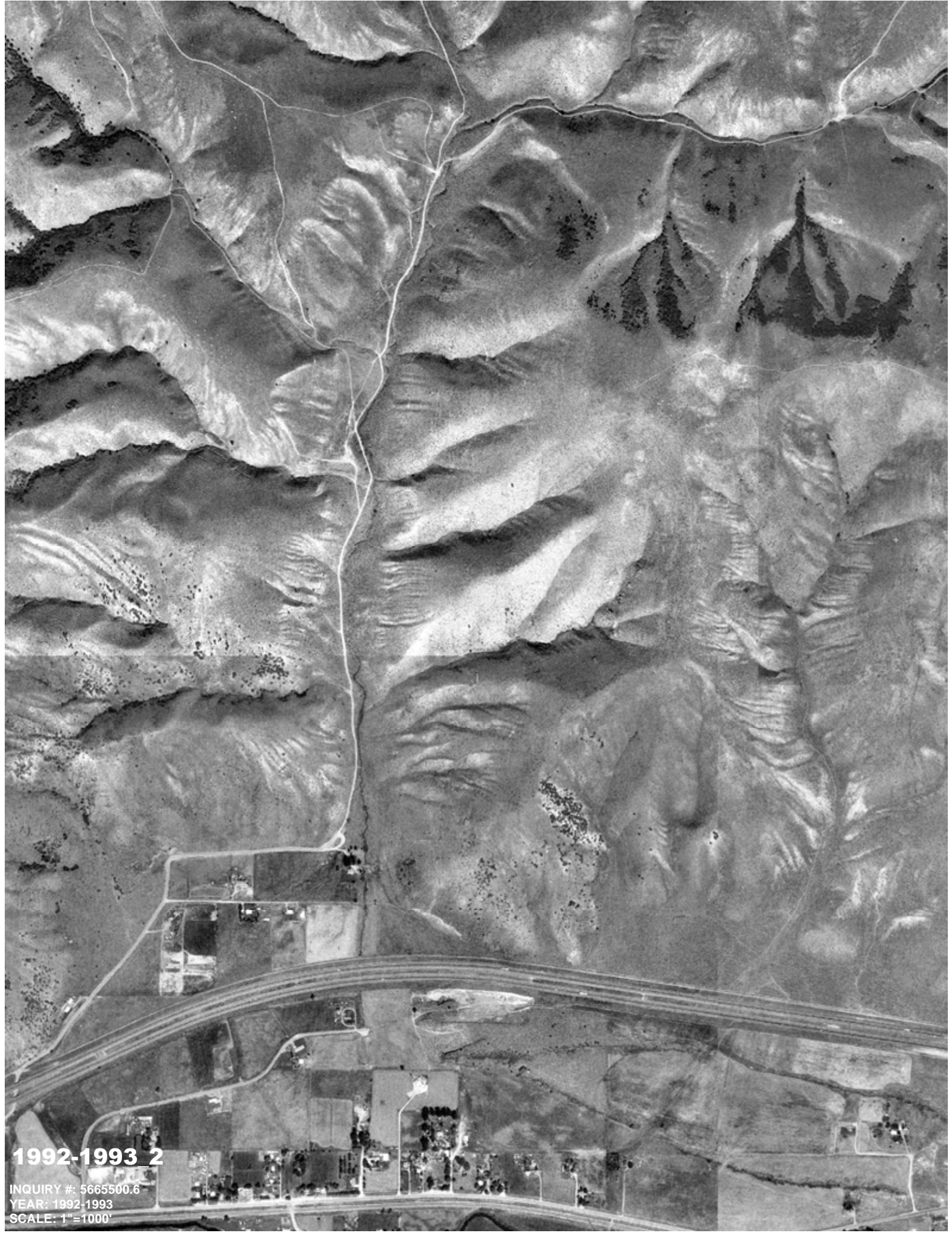
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SCALE: 1"=1000'



1992-1993_1

INQUIRY #: 5665500.6
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SCALE: 1"=1000'



1992-1993 2

INQUIRY #: 5665500.6
YEAR: 1992-1993
SCALE: 1"=1000'



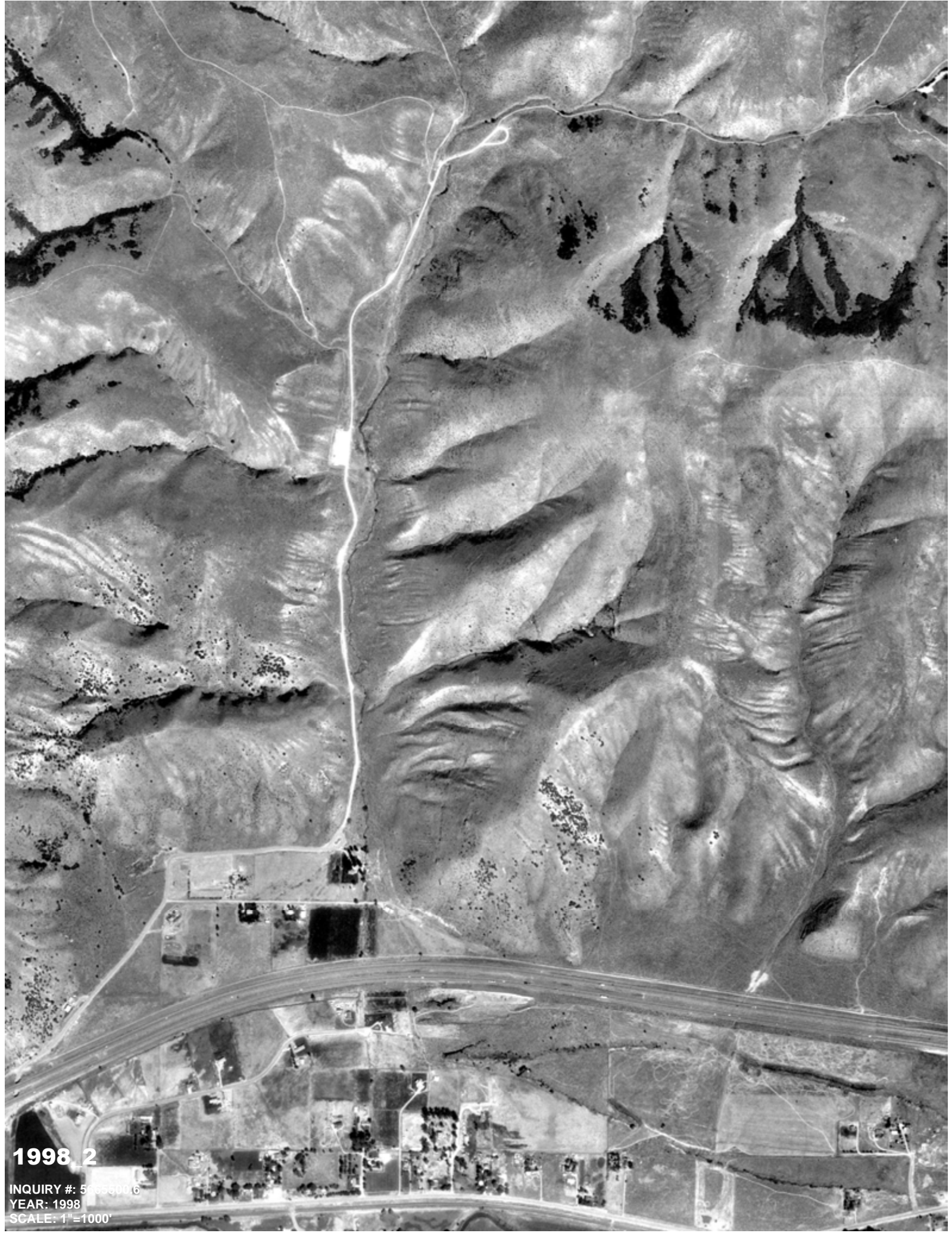
1992-1993 3

INQUIRY #: 5665500 6
YEAR: 1992-1993
SCALE: 1"=1000'



1998_1

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YEAR: 1998
SCALE: 1"=1000'

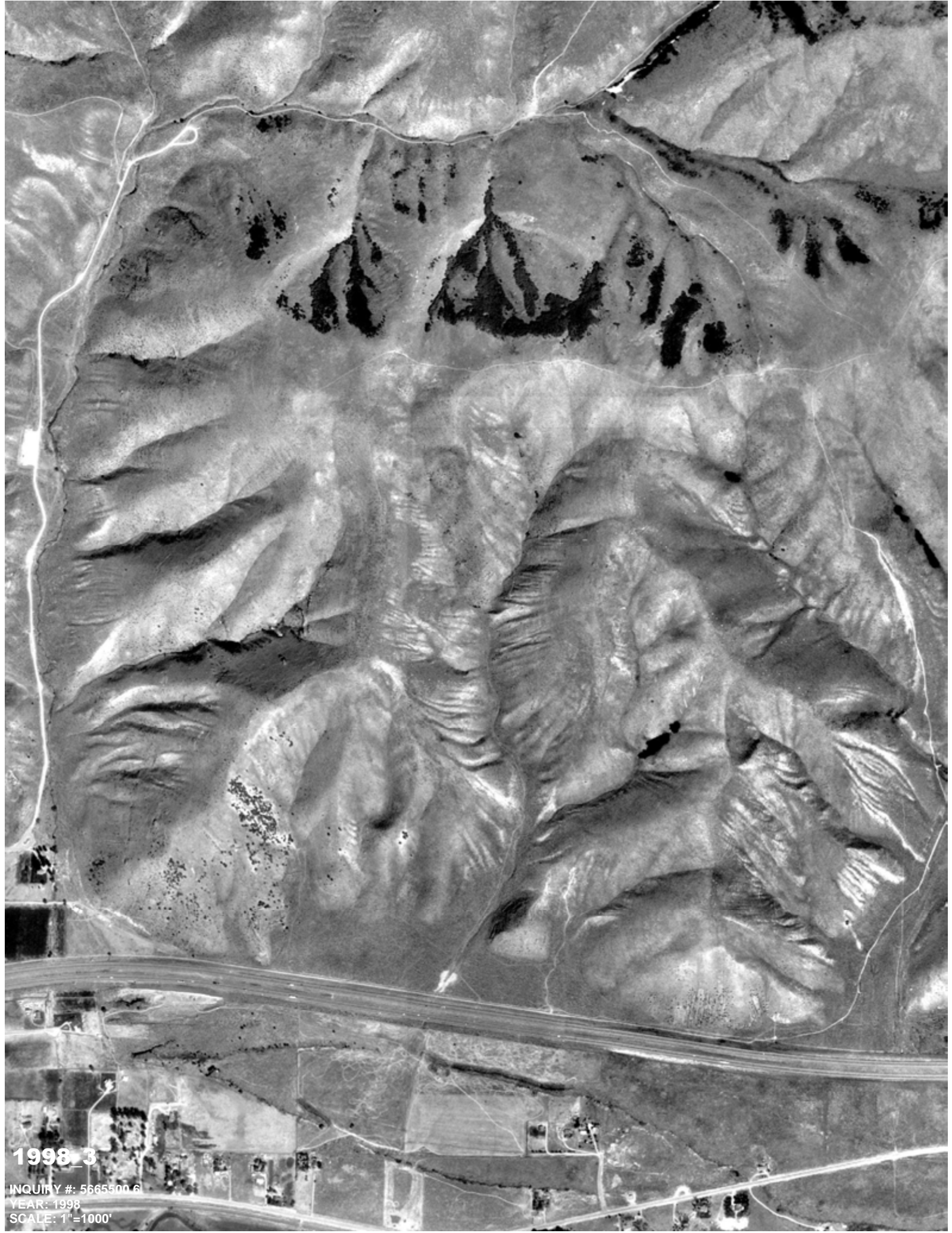


1998_2

INQUIRY #: 566500.6

YEAR: 1998

SCALE: 1"=1000'



1998_3

INQUIRY #: 5665500_6
YEAR: 1998
SCALE: 1"=1000'



2004_1

INQUIRY #: 5665500.6
YEAR: 2004
SCALE: 1"=1000'



2004_2

INQUIRY #: 5665500.6

YEAR: 2004

SCALE: 1"=1000'



2004_3

INQUIRY #: 5665500.6

YEAR: 2004

SCALE: 1"=1000'



2009_1

INQUIRY #: 5665500.6
YEAR: 2009
SCALE: 1"=1000'



2009_2

INQUIRY #: 5665500.6

YEAR: 2009

SCALE: 1" = 1000'



2009_3

INQUIRY #: 5665500.6

YEAR: 2009

SCALE: 1"=1000'



2013_1

INQUIRY #: 5665500.6
YEAR: 2013
SCALE: 1"=1000'



2013_2

INQUIRY #: 5665500.6
YEAR: 2013
SCALE: 1" = 1000'



2013_3

INQUIRY #: 5665500.6

YEAR: 2013

SCALE: 1"=1000'



2017_1

INQUIRY #: 5665500.6
YEAR: 2017
SCALE: 1"=1000'



2017_2

INQUIRY #: 5663000.6

YEAR: 2017

SCALE: 1" = 1000'



2017_3

INQUIRY #: 5665500.6

YEAR: 2017

SCALE: 1"=1000'

Appendix C – Historical Topographic Maps

Private Lands Simplot

Private Lands Simplot

Pocatello, ID 83201

Inquiry Number: 5665500.5

May 30, 2019

EDR Historical Topo Map Report

with QuadMatch™



6 Armstrong Road, 4th floor
Shelton, CT 06484
Toll Free: 800.352.0050
www.edrnet.com

EDR Historical Topo Map Report

05/30/19

Site Name:

Private Lands Simplot
Private Lands Simplot
Pocatello, ID 83201
EDR Inquiry # 5665500.5

Client Name:

HDR
412 East Park Center Boulevard
Boise, ID 83706
Contact: Michael Murray



EDR Topographic Map Library has been searched by EDR and maps covering the target property location as provided by HDR were identified for the years listed below. EDR's Historical Topo Map Report is designed to assist professionals in evaluating potential liability on a target property resulting from past activities. EDR's Historical Topo Map Report includes a search of a collection of public and private color historical topographic maps, dating back to the late 1800s.

Search Results:**Coordinates:**

P.O.#	NA	Latitude:	42.8076 42° 48' 27" North
Project:	10101457.37	Longitude:	-112.3144 -112° 18' 52" West
		UTM Zone:	Zone 12 North
		UTM X Meters:	392531.02
		UTM Y Meters:	4740287.21
		Elevation:	4878.68' above sea level

Maps Provided:

2013
1971
1944
1937

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Topo Sheet Key

This EDR Topo Map Report is based upon the following USGS topographic map sheets.

2013 Source Sheets



Inkom
2013
7.5-minute, 24000

1971 Source Sheets



Inkom
1971
7.5-minute, 24000
Aerial Photo Revised 1969

1944 Source Sheets

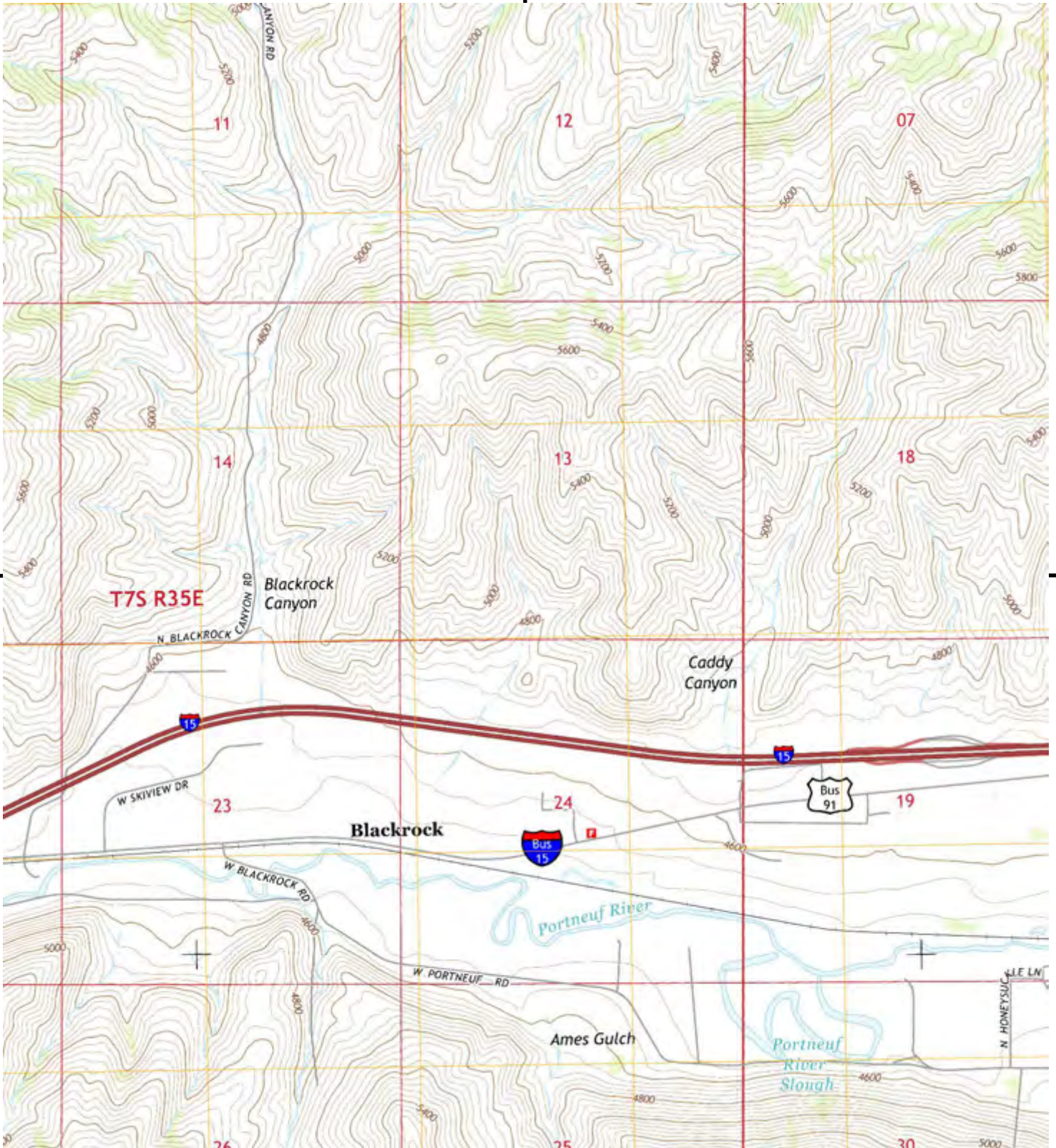


Pocatello
1944
15-minute, 62500

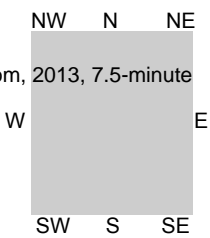
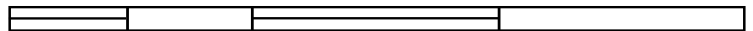
1937 Source Sheets



Pocatello
1937
15-minute, 48000

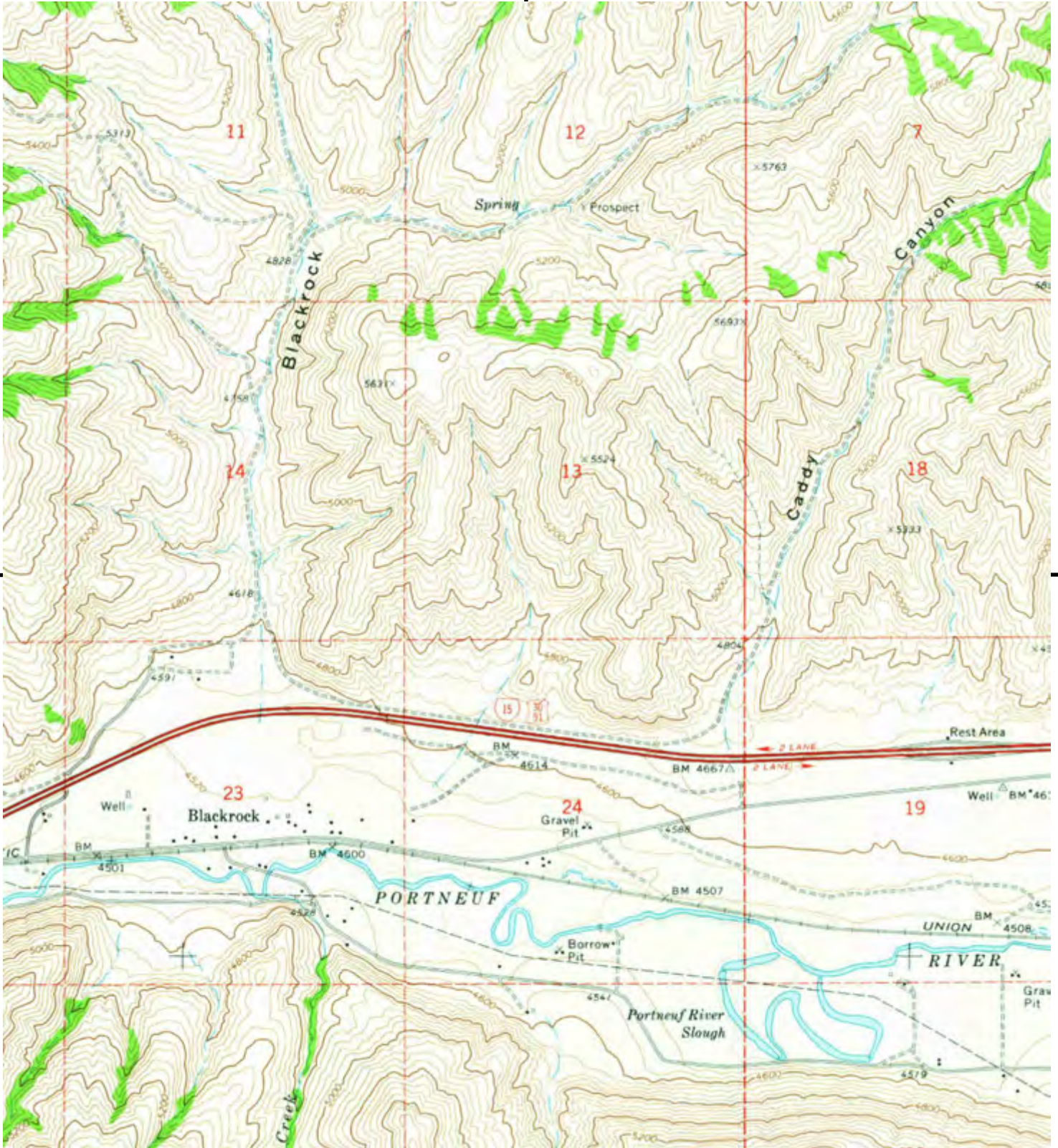


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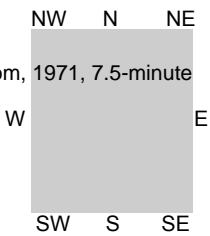
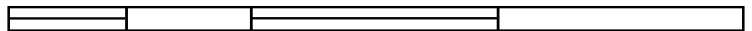


SITE NAME:
 ADDRESS:
 CLIENT:





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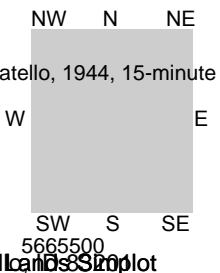


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ADDRESS:
CLIENT:



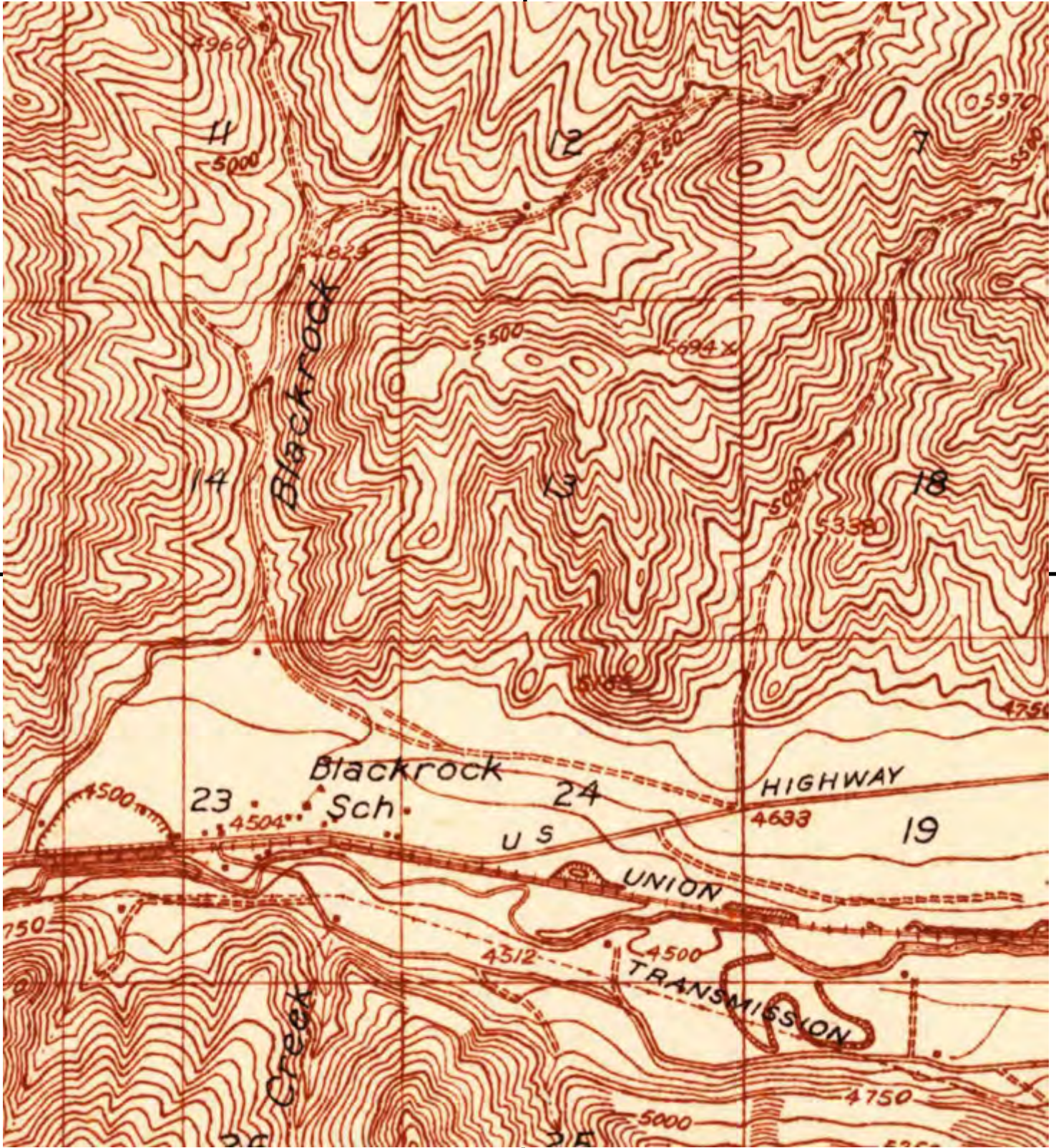


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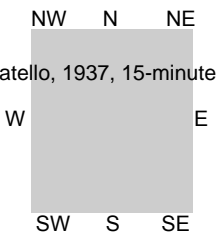
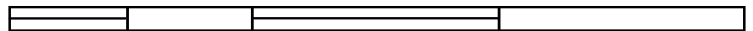


SITE NAME:
ADDRESS:
CLIENT:





This report includes information from the following map sheet(s).



SITE NAME:
 ADDRESS:
 CLIENT:



Appendix D – Site Photographs

Blackrock Canyon (west half of the largest parcel, R4013009700)



Photo 1. From the west side of Blackrock Canyon Road, looking E toward Blackrock Canyon Road.



Photo 2. Looking south down Blackrock Canyon Road.



Photo 3. Looking west toward Blackrock Canyon Road. Ridge on the left is where photo 1 was taken.



Photo 4. Looking north east toward central ridge separating the west and east half of the largest and western-most Project Area land block. Potential prospect (dug out) area is visible on the center right of the picture.



Photo 5. Potential old prospect area (flat where we were standing) on ridge running east to the top of the central rise separating the east and west half of the land block.



Photo 6. Potential small dug out area (center of the photo).



Photo 7. Looking southeast from the central ridge into the eastern portion of the land block. I-15 is visible in the background.



Photo 8. Looking west from the top of the central ridge. Blackrock Canyon Road is visible in the background (center).



Photo 9. Looking west down old road or trail leading up the canyon to the adit or shaft.



Photo 10. Looking east toward waste rock dump below adit or shaft (center of the photo).



Photo 11. Looking south toward the adit or shaft (view blocked by vegetation).



Photo 12. Looking down adit/shaft.



Photo 13. View of abandoned mine shaft looking south. Photograph taken by Bryce Anderson on 8/15/2019.



Photo 14. View of Blackrock Canyon looking southwest from shaft. Photograph taken by Bryce Anderson on 8/15/2019.



Photo 15. View of drainage where abandoned mine shaft is located looking east from Blackrock Canyon Road. Photograph taken by Bryce Anderson on 8/15/2019.



Photo 16. Additional abandoned mine features were observed, but not considered physical safety hazards. A collapsed adit and waste rock dump was also observed at: 42.809979°, -112.324790°. View of collapsed adit and waste rock dump looking east up drainage. Photograph taken by Bryce Anderson 8/15/2019.



Photo 17. Looking southeast along potential old trail or road.



Photo 18. Looking south. Hillside from the central ridge comes down on the right side of the picture.



Photo 19. Roll of wire lying on the potential old road or trail from Photo 9.



Photo 20. Looking north at old pallet. Central ridge is off photo to the left.



Photo 21. Abandoned camper shell observed in stream drainage along the east side of Blackrock Canyon Road at 42.808625°, -112.329751°. Photograph taken by Bryce Anderson on 8/15/2019.

East half of the largest, western-most Project Area block



Photo 22. Metal targets sitting against hillside leading up to the central ridge in parcel R4013036700). Look like just general target practice, not a shooting range.



Photo 23. Debris on the east side of the central ridge.



Photo 24. Looking toward hole in the side of the hill in parcel R4013043400 (central ridge is to the right off photo). Hole is in the upper center of the photo.



Photo 25. Close-up of the hole. Did not approach too close as it looked like it might be a den.



Photo 26. Agricultural scrap metal along main north-south running road on the east side of parcel R4013009600. Some clay pigeon fragments and shells nearby.



Photo 27. Berm in the center of the picture in the drainage, east of the large metal target. Several others are scattered to the south in the same drainage (some of rock).



Photo 28. Looking north along road on the far east edge of parcel. Shooting range is to the right, off photo.



Photo 29. Broken clay pigeon in the shooting area.



Photo 30. Broken pieces of electronics used in the shooting area.



Photo 31. Broken glass (very thick glass) in the shooting area.



Photo 32. Some of the broken bottles used as targets in the shooting area.



Photo 33. Looking east from road toward shooting range. The rock outcrop in the center is a main target area and there are some clay pigeons on a rock farther east.



Photo 34. Looking east at rock in the center of the picture. There are several whole clay pigeons sitting on top.



Photo 35. Looking west from shooting range toward three prospect areas on hillside.



Photo 36. Looking southwest from shooting range toward fourth prospect area.

Caddy Canyon



Photo 37. Fire pit on west side of the road headed up Caddy Canyon on parcel R4013043100.



Photo 38. Looking at concrete basin near spring at the northeast corner of parcel R4013009500.



Photo 39. Looking into concrete basin.



Photo 40. Solid waste and tire inside concrete basin. Photograph taken by Bryce Anderson on 8/15/2019.



Photo 41. Metal basin holding spring water (can hear the water running into it).



Photo 42. Looking east from above the spring.



Photo 43. Looking northeast at water trough off-property that appears to be fed by a pipe coming from the spring (spring is up the canyon to the left).

Appendix E - IDEQ Concurrence Letter for Lead Cleanup



IDAHO DEPARTMENT
OF HEALTH AND WELFARE
DIVISION OF
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

601 Pole Line Road, Suite 2, Twin Falls, ID 83301-3035. (208) 736-2190

Philip E. Batt, Governor

February 18, 1997

Mr. Dan Kotansky
Bureau of Land Management
Idaho Falls District Office
1405 Hollipark
Idaho Falls, ID 83401

RE: Proposed Simplot Blackrock Canyon Exchange [T7S R35E Sec. 14]

Dear Mr. Kotansky,

I concur based on the information provided in documents concerning the investigations and removal of hazardous materials at the proposed Simplot Blackrock Canyon exchange properties, other agency contacts, recent site photographs and inspection of the parcel, at this time, this facility appears to pose minimal to low risk to human health and the environment as long as the intended land use status and management practices remains as proposed.

If there are any further questions concerning this parcel of land, please contact me at the above address or by phone at (208) 736-2190.

Sincerely,

Tom Askew
Hazardous Waste Science Officer
South Central Idaho Regional Office

Blackrock Land Exchange

Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Appendix G

Paleontological Technical Report

BLACKROCK LAND EXCHANGE

PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT

Prepared by:

Paleo Solutions
2785 N. Speer Blvd, Unit LW01
Denver, CO 80211

Prepared for:

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

BLM Pocatello Field Office
4350 Cliffs Drive
Pocatello, Idaho 83204

August 23, 2019

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for the stewardship of our public lands. The BLM's mission is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BLM	Bureau of Land Management
IM	Instructional Memorandum
IMNH	Idaho Museum of Natural History
Paleo Solutions	Paleo Solutions, Inc.
PBDB	Paleobiology Database
PFYC	Potential Fossil Yield Classification
Proposed Action	Blackrock Land Exchange
PRPA	Paleontological Resources Preservation Subtitle of the Omnibus Public Lands Act of 2009
Simplot	J.R. Simplot Company

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of the assessment of readily available existing paleontological information and a field survey conducted by Paleo Solutions, Inc. (Paleo Solutions) for the Blackrock Land Exchange (Proposed Action), as summarized in Table 1. This study was conducted in accordance with Bureau of Land Management (BLM) paleontological resource management policies, guidelines and procedures, and established best practices in mitigating impacts on paleontological resources (Murphey et al. 2019). The purpose of this study is to evaluate the potential for adverse impacts on previously recorded, and currently undiscovered, scientifically important paleontological resources within the project area, and provide mitigation recommendations as appropriate.

1.1 Project Description

The J.R. Simplot Company (Simplot) has proposed a land exchange with the BLM to facilitate the expansion of Simplot's phosphate fertilizer plant (Don Plant) in Pocatello, Idaho. The Proposed Action would include the exchange of approximately 719 acres of public lands adjacent to the Don Plant managed by the BLM (Federal lands) in exchange for approximately 667 acres of private land currently owned by Simplot (non-Federal lands). The project area refers to the combined area of the Federal lands and the non-Federal lands included in the proposed land exchange as well as approximately 159 acres of additional private lands owned by Simplot north of the non-Federal lands that may be considered as part of the land exchange (Figure 1).

1.2 Project Overview and Location

The project area is located in Bannock and Power Counties, Idaho, just west and southeast of the town of Pocatello, on the Michaud, Michaud Creek, and Inkom, Idaho U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-inch topographic quadrangles (Figure 1).

The project area with an additional 0.5-mile buffer was analyzed during the geologic map review. This additional 0.5-mile buffer was applied to capture any volcanoclastic or other sedimentary facies of the Starlight Formation mapped near the project area. Volcanoclastic facies are often interbedded with extrusive igneous rocks, and are not always presented on geologic maps due to map scale. Based on geologic mapping (Trimble 1976; Rodgers et al. 2006), the project area is underlain by seven sedimentary bedrock units, all but one of which are Precambrian units that are metamorphosed to varying degrees. These Precambrian units are exposed mainly in the non-Federal lands portion of the project area southeast of Pocatello. The Starlight Formation, which is a Miocene-age volcanoclastic (sedimentary) formation, is widely distributed in the Federal lands portion of the project area west of Pocatello. Five surficial sedimentary units of Quaternary age are mapped within the project area, consisting of gravel, younger and older alluvium, loess, and boulder bar deposits. Two Quaternary basalt units are also mapped. According to the BLM's Potential Fossil Yield Classification (PFYC) System (BLM 2016), and the professional judgment of the authors of this report, the Starlight Formation has high paleontological potential (PFYC 4), and Quaternary-age surficial deposits have low to very high paleontological potential depending on the depositional environment (PFYC 2 or 5). The Precambrian sedimentary units have low paleontological potential (PFYC 2), and basalt (igneous bedrock) units have very low paleontological potential (PFYC 1).

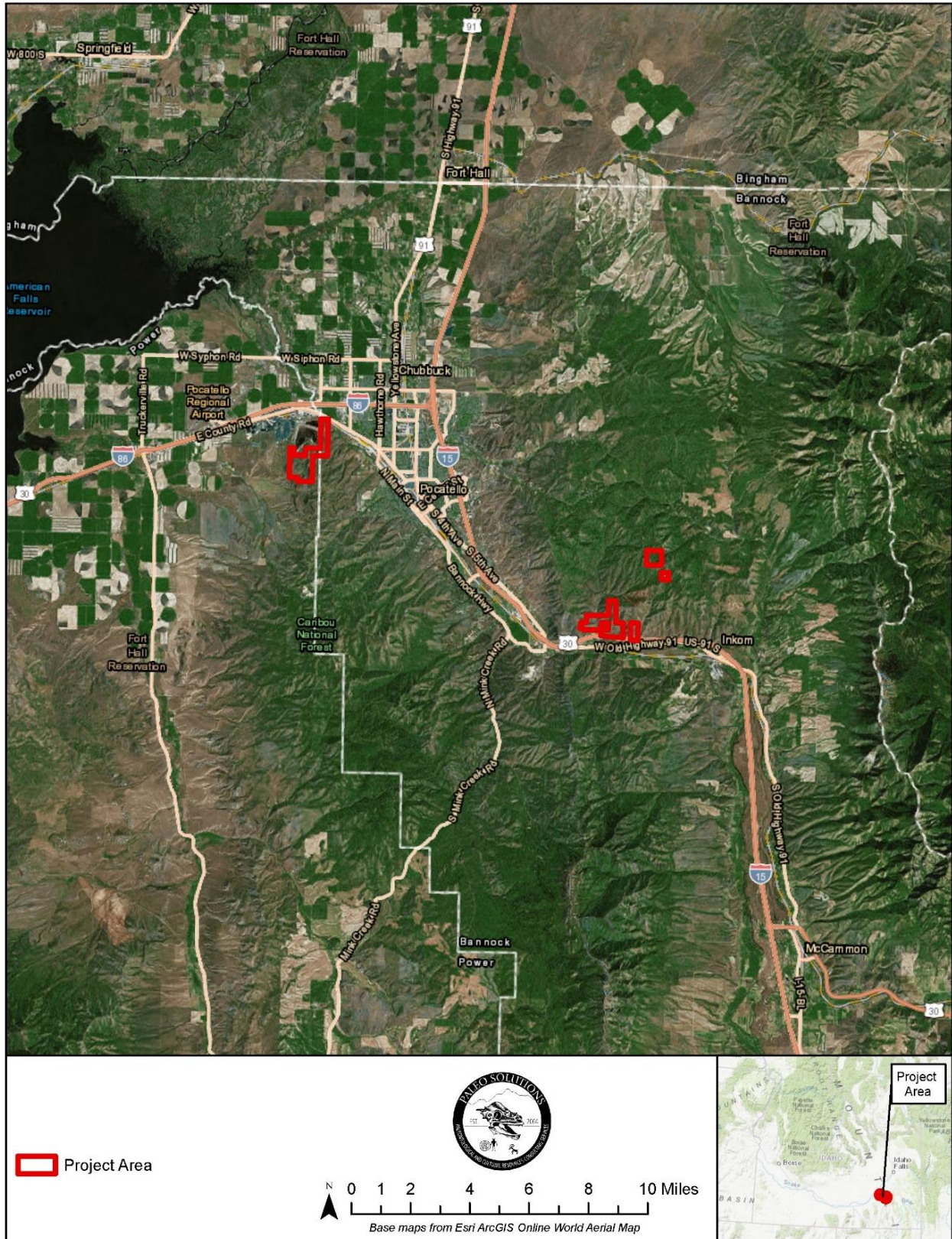


Figure 1. Overview Map of the Blackrock Land Exchange Project Area

Table 1. Project Summary

Project Name	Blackrock Land Exchange Project				
Project Description	Simplot has proposed a land exchange with the BLM to facilitate the expansion of Simplot's phosphate fertilizer plant (Don Plant) in Pocatello, Idaho. The project would include the exchange of approximately 719 acres of public lands adjacent to the Don Plant managed by the BLM in exchange for approximately 667 acres of private land currently owned by Simplot as well as 159 acres of additional private lands owned by Simplot north of the non-Federal lands that may be considered as part of the land exchange.				
Total Acreage	1,545 acres				
Location (PLSS)	Quarter-Quarter	Section	T	R	Land Agency/Land Owner
	NENW, NESW, NWNW, NWSW, SENW, SESW, SWNW, SWSW	17	T6S	R34E	BLM
	NENE, NESE, NESW, NWNE, NWSE, SENE, SENW, SESE, SESW, SWNE, SWSE, 90L2, 90L3, 90L4, 90L5	19	T6S	R34E	BLM
	NENW, NWNW, SENW, SWNW, NENE, NENW, 00L1	20	T6S	R34E	BLM
	NENE, NENW, 00L1	30	T6S	R34E	BLM
	NESE, NESW, NWSE, SENE, SENW, SESE, SESW, SWNE, SWSE	6	T7S	R36E	BLM
	NENE, SENE	7	T7S	R36E	BLM
	NWNW, SWNW	8	T7S	R36E	BLM
Topographic Map(s)	Michaud, Michaud Creek, and Inkom U.S. Geologic Survey 7.5' Topographic Quadrangles				
Geologic Map(s)	Trimble, D. E., 1976, Geology of the Michaud and Pocatello quadrangles, Bannock and Power Counties, Idaho: U.S. Geological Survey, Bulletin 1400, scale 1:48,000. Rodgers, D. W., S. P. Long, N. McQuarrie, W. D. Burgel, and C. F. Hersley. 2006. Geologic map of the Inkom quadrangle, Bannock County, Idaho: Idaho Geological Survey, Technical Report 06-2., scale 1:24,000.				
Geologic Units	Pocatello Formation (pCpb, pCps, pCpl, pCpu) (PFYC 2); Blackrock Canyon Limestone (pCb) (PFYC 2); Papoose Creek Formation (pCp) (PFYC 2); Caddy Canyon Quartzite (pCc) (PFYC 2); Inkom Formation (pCi) (PFYC 2); Mutual Formation (pCm) (PFYC 2); Starlight Formation (Tsur, Tsm, Tslr, Ts, Tsuv, Tsup) (PFYC 4); Basalt (QTb) (PFYC 1); Basalt of Portneuf Valley (Qp) (PFYC 1); Michaud Gravel (Qm) (PFYC 2); Boulder bars (Qb) (PFYC 2); Older alluvium (Qalo) (PFYC 5); Loess (Ql) (PFYC 2); Younger alluvium (Qal) (PFYC 2).				
Surveyor(s)	John R. Foster, Ph.D., and John Munson, B.S.				
Survey Date(s)	July 18, 2019				
Areas Surveyed	Sections 17, 19 and 20, T6S, R34E				
Previously Documented Fossil Localities	Three fossil localities occur within Township 6 South, Range 34 East, all in Pleistocene surficial units; several additional localities in Miocene and Quaternary units in the Pocatello area. The Idaho Museum of Natural History has 11 fossil localities in the Starlight Formation across its distribution.				
Newly Documented Fossil Localities	Non-significant Fossil Occurrences: 0 Significant Fossil Localities: 0				

2.0 DEFINITION AND SIGNIFICANCE OF PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

As defined by Murphey and Daitch (2007), paleontology is a multidisciplinary science that combines elements of geology, biology, chemistry, and physics in an effort to understand the history of life on earth. Paleontological resources, or fossils, are the remains, imprints, or traces of once-living organisms preserved in rocks and sediments. These include mineralized, partially mineralized, or unmineralized bones and teeth, soft tissues, shells, wood, leaf impressions, footprints, burrows, and microscopic remains.

According to the Paleontological Resources Preservation Subtitle of the Omnibus Public Lands Act of 2009 (PRPA), the term *paleontological resources* means any fossilized remains, traces, or imprints of organisms, preserved in or on the earth's crust, that are of paleontological interest and that provide information about the history of life on earth.

The fossil record is the only evidence that life on Earth has existed for more than 3.6 billion years. Fossils are considered non-renewable resources because the organisms they represent no longer exist. Therefore, once destroyed, a fossil can never be replaced. Fossils are important scientific and educational resources because they are used to:

- Study the phylogenetic relationships among extinct organisms, as well as their relationships to modern groups;
- Elucidate the taphonomic, behavioral, temporal, and diagenetic pathways responsible for fossil preservation, including the biases inherent in the fossil record;
- Reconstruct ancient environments, climate change, and paleoecological relationships;
- Provide a measure of relative geologic dating that forms the basis for biochronology and biostratigraphy, and that is an independent and corroborating line of evidence for isotopic dating;
- Study the geographic distribution of organisms and tectonic movements of land masses and ocean basins through time;
- Study patterns and processes of evolution, extinction, and speciation; and
- Identify past and potential future human-caused effects on global environments and climates.

Paleontological resources vary widely in their relative abundance and distribution and not all are regarded as significant. According to BLM Instructional Memorandum (IM) 2009-011 (BLM 2008), a *significant paleontological resource* is defined as:

“Any paleontological resource that is considered to be of scientific interest, including most vertebrate fossil remains and traces, and certain rare or unusual invertebrate and plant fossils. A significant paleontological resource is considered to be of scientific interest if it is a rare or previously unknown species, it is of high quality and well-preserved, it preserves a previously unknown anatomical or other characteristic, provides new information about the history of life on earth, or has an identified educational or recreational value. Paleontological resources that may be considered not to have scientific significance include those that lack provenience or context, lack physical integrity due to decay or natural erosion, or that are overly redundant or are otherwise not useful for research. Vertebrate fossil remains and traces include bone, scales, scutes, skin impressions, burrows, tracks, tail drag marks, vertebrate coprolites (feces), gastroliths (stomach stones), or other physical evidence of past vertebrate life or activities.”

The full significance of fossil specimens or fossil assemblages cannot be accurately predicted before they are collected and, in many cases, before they are prepared in the laboratory and compared with previously collected fossils. Pre-construction assessment of significance associated with an area or formation must be made based on previous finds, characteristics of the sediments, and other methods that can be used to determine paleoenvironmental and taphonomic conditions.

3.0 LAWS, ORDINANCES, REGULATIONS, AND STANDARDS

3.1 BLM Authorities and Standards

Various laws, regulations, and standards govern how fossils on public lands may be collected and preserved. The BLM currently uses the PRPA as the legislative authority for its paleontological resource policies. Implementing regulations for the PRPA, Title VI, Subtitle D, are currently under review. Additionally, BLM Handbook 8720-1 (BLM 1998) and IM 2009-011 (BLM 2008) provide general procedural guidelines for the management and mitigation of adverse impacts on paleontological resources. Management objectives include locating, evaluating, managing, and protecting paleontological resources, as well as ensuring that proposed land use projects do not inadvertently damage or destroy important paleontological resources.

Under the PRPA, the Secretaries (of the Interior and Agriculture) shall manage and protect paleontological resources on Federal land using scientific principles and expertise. The PRPA is modeled after the Archaeological Resources Protection Act and incorporates the recommendations of the May 2000 report of the Secretary of the Interior, *Assessment of Fossil Management on Federal and Indian Lands*, regarding future actions to formulate a consistent paleontological resources management framework. With the passage of the PRPA, Congress officially recognized the importance of paleontological resources on Federal lands by declaring that fossils from Federal lands are Federal property. The PRPA essentially codifies existing policies of the BLM, National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Reclamation, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The PRPA provides the following:

- Uniform definitions for paleontological resources and casual collecting;
- Uniform, minimum requirements for paleontological resource use permit issuance (terms, conditions, and qualifications of applicants);
- Uniform criminal and civil penalties for illegal sale and transport, and theft and vandalism, of fossils from Federal lands; and
- Uniform requirements for curation of Federal fossils in approved repositories.

4.0 METHODS

This study collected and evaluated readily available existing paleontological data for the project area. Existing paleontological data analyzed in this assessment are combined from geologic maps, a preliminary version of the regional BLM PFYC (BLM 2008, 2016) of the geologic units within the project area, published and unpublished literature, and the results of museum records searches. This report assesses the paleontological sensitivity of the geologic units within the project area through research on known fossil potential and paleontological significance and the number and significance of previously recorded and newly discovered fossil localities, in the same geologic units, within the project area and in the general region. The scope of this study included using the results of the analysis of existing data to assign PFYC values to the geologic units within the project area.

4.1 Personnel

This paleontological resource assessment and report was conducted by Paleo Solutions paleontologists Kate D. Zubin-Stathopoulos, M.S., and John R. Foster, Ph.D., under the direction of Principal Investigator Paul C. Murphey, Ph.D. The field survey was conducted by John R. Foster, Ph.D., and John Munson, M.S.

4.2 Analysis of Existing Data

The analysis of existing paleontological data included the following elements:

1. A geologic map review to determine the distribution of geologic units within the project area using three geologic maps prepared by Trimble (1976) and Rodgers et al. (2006);
2. A literature search to evaluate the paleontological potential of the geologic units underlying the project area, as well as the potential of these geologic units to yield fossils in the vicinity of the project area; and
3. A museum record search to determine the presence of previously recorded fossil localities within and near the project area from the Idaho Museum of Natural History (IMNH) fossil locality database, with an additional records search conducted using the public online Paleobiology Database (PBDB).

The record search area included the same geologic units that are mapped within the project area.

4.3 Field Survey Methods

A pedestrian field survey followed the analysis of existing data. The survey focused on areas where mapped Starlight Formation appeared in aerial imagery to have possible exposures of sedimentary deposits interbedded with volcanic facies (porphyritic trachyandesite) of the Starlight Formation on BLM lands within the project area located near the Don Plant. The field survey was completed on July 18, 2019.

The survey was designed to accomplish three important goals: (1) ascertain the presence of sedimentary (volcaniclastic) interbedded with extrusive igneous rocks of the Starlight Formation; (2) evaluate the possible presence of previously unknown scientifically important vertebrate fossils and/or scientifically important occurrences of invertebrate, plant, or trace fossils located in those units; and (3) evaluate the potential for adverse impacts on any subsurface paleontological resources.

The paleontological survey focused on an area in a northwest-trending valley south of the present Don Plant. Other BLM lands within this portion of the project area were confirmed as lacking exposures or consisting only of unfossiliferous igneous rocks. All areas surveyed were thoroughly inspected for potentially fossiliferous rocks and surface fossils. Field observations of surface geology were not always consistent with published geologic mapping due to map scale imprecision.

The project areas are divided into survey areas to summarize field survey results presented in Table 4. These survey areas are defined and labeled by the Public Land Survey System map section that the project areas intersected, with the format: section-township-range.

5.0 ANALYSIS OF EXISTING DATA RESULTS

The project area is located in Bannock and Power Counties, Idaho (see Figure 1). This section summarizes the geology and paleontology of the mapped geologic units within the project area. The

literature search was based on the same geologic units that are mapped within the project area in geologically pertinent parts of the region.

5.1 Geologic Map Review

During the geologic map review, the project area was analyzed with an additional 0.5-mile buffer. This additional 0.5-mile buffer was applied to capture any volcanoclastic or other sedimentary facies of the Starlight Formation mapped near the project area. Volcanoclastic facies are often interbedded with extrusive igneous rocks and are not always portrayed on geologic maps due to map scale. Based on geologic mapping by Trimble (1976) and Rodgers et al. (2006), the project area including the 0.5-mile buffer is underlain by seven mapped sedimentary bedrock units, two igneous basaltic units, and five surficial Quaternary sedimentary units (Table 2; Figure 2 through Figure 4). Six of the seven sedimentary bedrock units are Precambrian in age and are metamorphosed to some degree. The sedimentary bedrock unit of most paleontological interest in the project area is the Starlight Formation (volcanoclastic and tuffaceous sedimentary rocks) and is described further in Section 5.2.2. The surficial Quaternary sedimentary units include gravel, younger and older alluvium, loess, and boulder bar deposits. Older alluvium in Idaho is also considered to be paleontologically sensitive and is discussed in detail in Section 5.2.3. The two igneous bedrock units are Quaternary-age basalts; because igneous bedrock units have very low potential to contain paleontological resources, they are not described in detail in this report.

The BLM provided the PFYC values of Idaho geologic units used in this analysis. Table 2 provides PFYC values for all the geologic units mapped within the project area including the 0.5-mile buffer. Because some of the PFYC values provided by the BLM are not consistent with the PFYC definitions (BLM 2016), or are not listed in the Idaho PFYC data provided for this analysis, Paleo Solutions' PFYC recommendations are also provided.

Table 2. Sedimentary Geologic Units within the Project Area

Geologic Unit Name	Map Unit Abbreviation	Common Fossils	Age	BLM PFYC	Recommended PFYC
Younger alluvium	Qal	Too young to contain fossil material	Holocene	Not provided	2
Loess	Ql	May preserve fossil material	Pleistocene-Holocene	0	2
Older alluvium (including American Falls)	Qalo	Mastodon and diverse assemblages of Ice Age mammals	Pleistocene	5	5
Boulder bars	Qb	May contain Ice Age mammals	Pleistocene	0	2
Michaud Gravel	Qm	May contain Ice Age mammals	Pleistocene	0	2
Basalt of Portneuf Valley	Qp	Not likely to contain recognizable paleontological resources	Pleistocene	0	1
Basalt	QTb	Not likely to contain recognizable paleontological resources	Pliocene-Pleistocene	0	1
Starlight Formation	Tsur, Tsma, Tslr, Ts, Tsuv, Tsup	Mollusks, diatoms, horses, camels, carnivores, oreodonts, proboscideans, rodents	Miocene	4	4
Mutual Formation	pCm	No reported fossils (fossils of microorganisms have been reported from similar rocks elsewhere)	Precambrian (Neoproterozoic)	Not provided	2
Inkom Formation	pCi	No reported fossils (fossils of microorganisms have been reported from similar rocks elsewhere)	Precambrian (Neoproterozoic)	Not provided	2
Caddy Canyon Quartzite	pCc	No reported fossils (fossils of microorganisms have been reported from similar rocks elsewhere)	Precambrian (Neoproterozoic)	Not provided	2
Papoose Creek Formation	pCp	No reported fossils (fossils of microorganisms have been reported from similar rocks elsewhere)	Precambrian (Neoproterozoic)	Not provided	2
Blackrock Canyon Limestone	pCb	No reported fossils (fossils of microorganisms have been reported from similar rocks elsewhere)	Precambrian (Neoproterozoic)	Not provided	2
Pocatello Formation	pCpb, pCps, pCpl, pCpu	No reported fossils (fossils of microorganisms have been reported from similar rocks elsewhere)	Precambrian (Neoproterozoic)	Not provided	2

Source: Rodgers et al. 2006; Trimble 1976

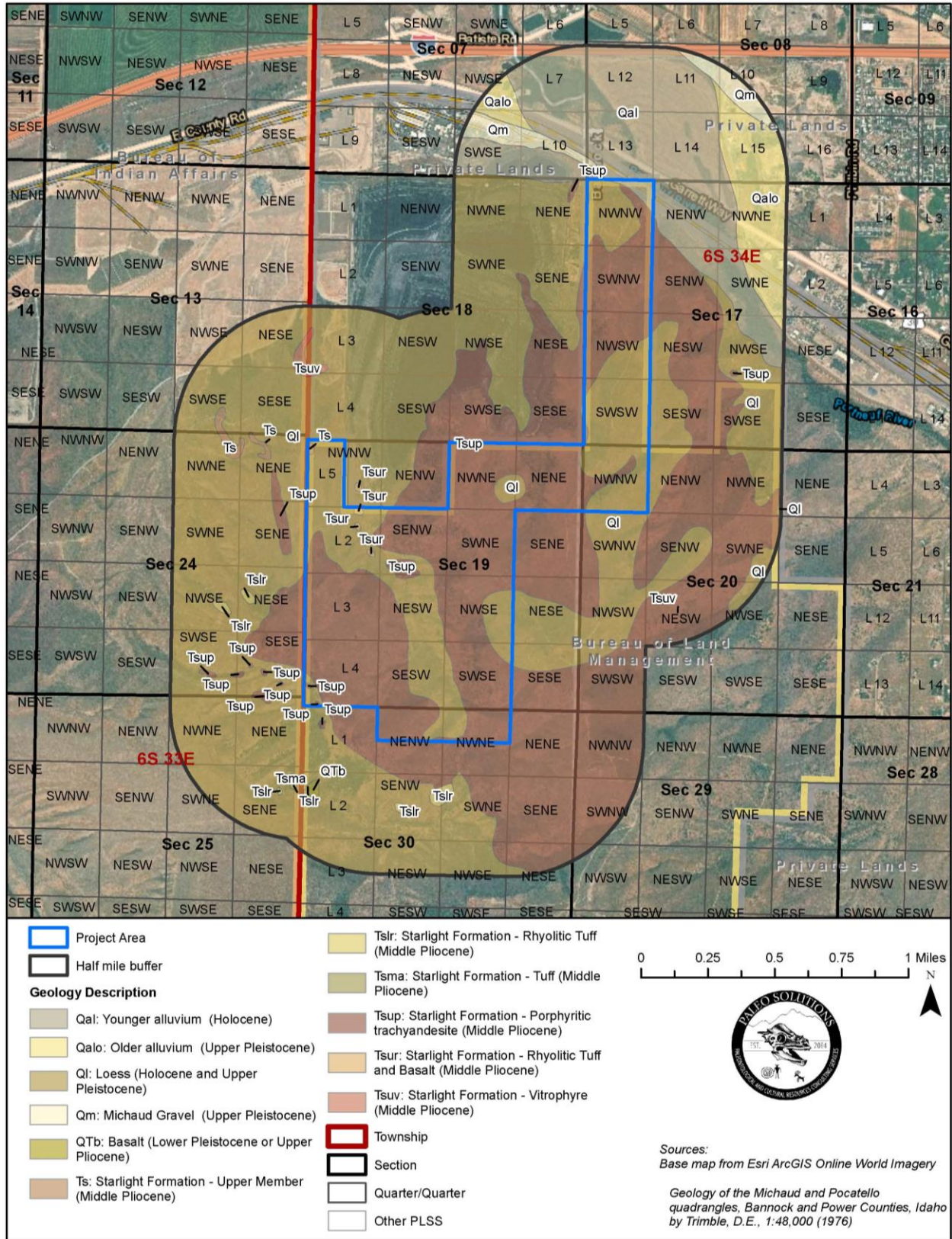


Figure 2. Geologic Map of the Federal Lands Showing the Northwesternmost Area

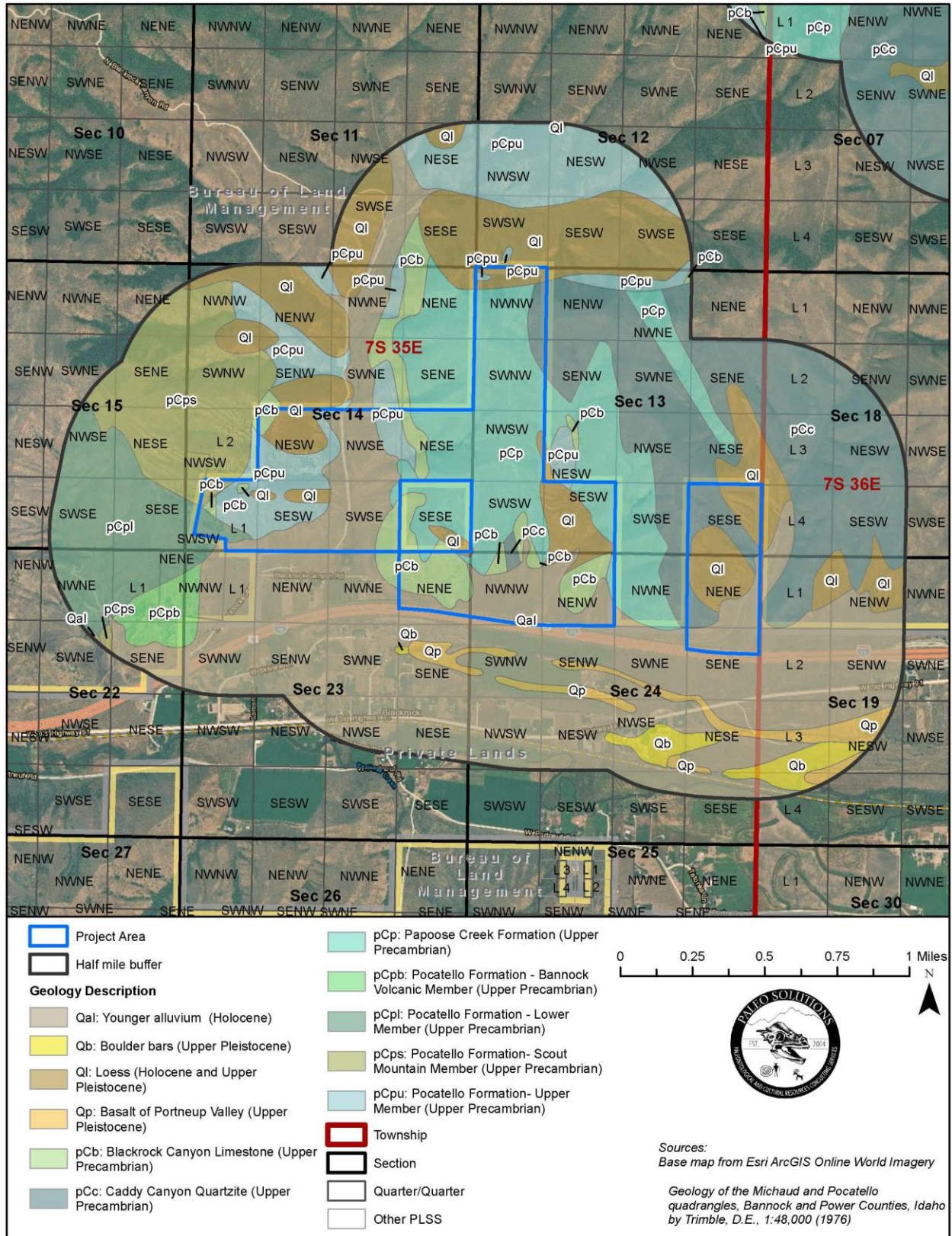


Figure 3. Geologic Map of the Non-Federal Lands in the Northeasternmost Portion

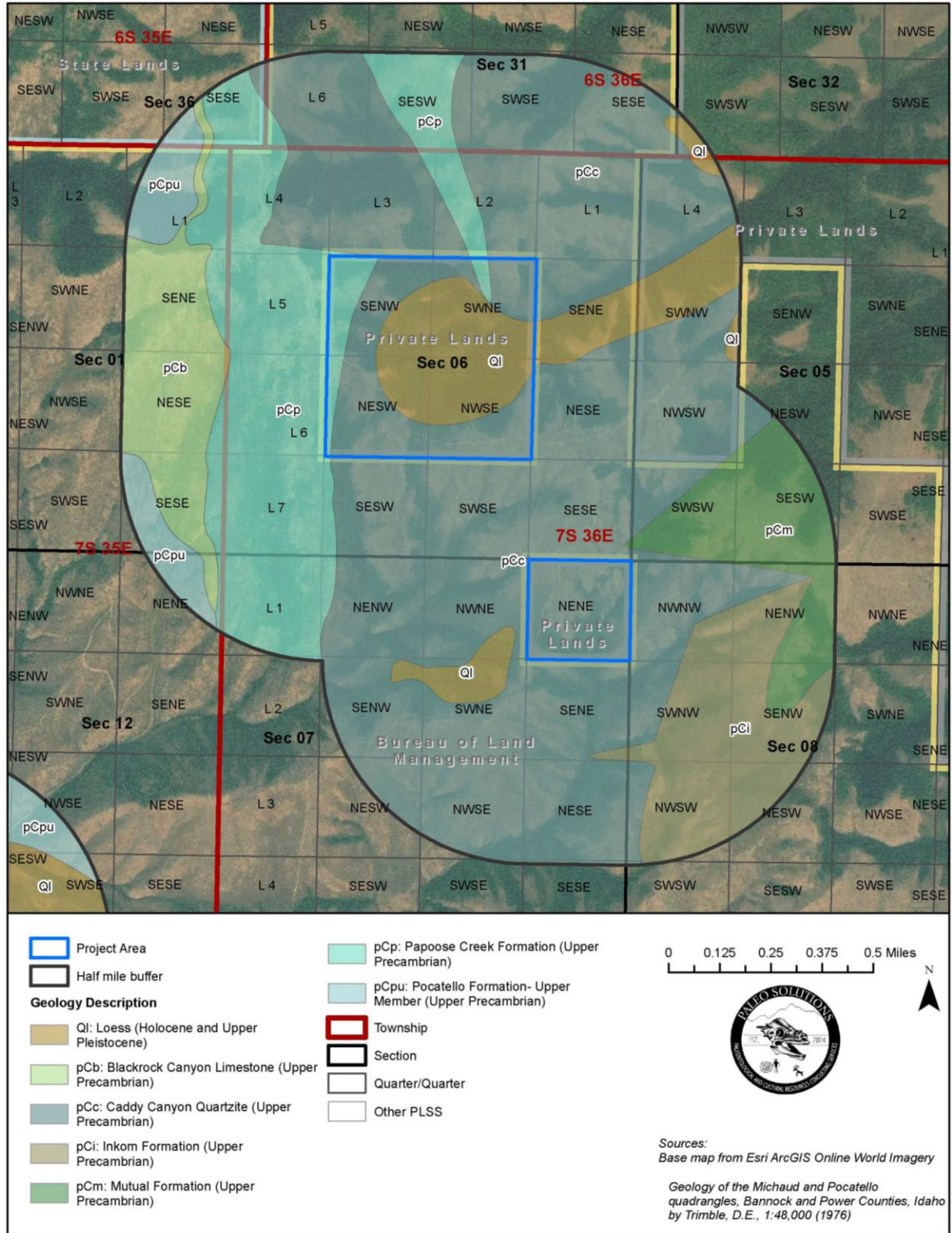


Figure 4. Geologic Map of Additional Simplot Private Lands that May Be Considered in the Land Exchange, in the Southernmost Area

5.2 Literature Search

The project area is generally located in the Bannock Range of the southeastern Idaho Basin and Range Province, on the edge of the Snake River Plain. Idaho's Basin and Range Province contains sedimentary and volcanic rocks dating from the Precambrian to the Quaternary, although structurally the province has been active since the Miocene. The province is bisected into southeastern and east-central regions by the volcanics of the Snake River Plain. The region has been influenced by Laramide thrust faulting and mountain building, Tertiary extension, and volcanism related to the Yellowstone hot spot. By the Quaternary, glaciation within the higher mountains to the east and sedimentation in the lowlands resulted in deposition of stream channel and wash gravels and fluvial fine-grained clays, muds, and sands in the valleys. The general geology and paleontological content of the geologic units mapped within the project area are described in more detail below. The PFYC assignments made below are based on the results of this study.

5.2.1 Precambrian Formations

The project area is underlain in part by the Pocatello (Ludlum 1942), Blackrock Canyon Limestone, Papoose Creek, Caddy Canyon, Inkom (Woodward 1970), and Mutual Formations, all of Neoproterozoic (Precambrian) age. Other than the Pocatello and Inkom, all of these formation names were established by Crittenden et al. (1952, 1971). These formations consist of varying amounts of sandstone, siltstone, shale, conglomerate, volcanoclastics, and limestone and are slightly to moderately metamorphosed (Smith et al. 1994; Rodgers et al. 2006). These formations also represent a mix of historic terrestrial, freshwater, and marine environments. The Pocatello Formation consists of several members (Crittenden et al. 1971), and it and the Blackrock Canyon Limestone are formations ungrouped into a larger hierarchy. The other four formations (Papoose Creek, Caddy Canyon, Inkom, and Mutual) make up the lower units of the Brigham Group. Two overlying formations within the Brigham Group (Camelback Mountain Quartzite and Gibson Jack Formation), along with the Elkhead Limestone, contain shelly fossils and/or trace fossils, but the Pocatello through Mutual formations appear to be devoid of reported fossil material (Smith et al. 1994). The full section of the Pocatello through Mutual Formations consists of a thickness of more than 4,500 meters, and the Precambrian-Cambrian boundary appears to occur somewhere in the Camelback Quartzite just above the Mutual Formation (Smith et al. 1994; Rodgers et al. 2006).

Although Precambrian sedimentary formations may preserve stromatolites and fossils of microorganisms throughout North America (Knoll 2003), fossils are generally rare in these units. Therefore, the Precambrian Formations in the project area have low paleontological potential (PFYC 2).

5.2.2 Starlight Formation

The Starlight Formation was named by Carr and Trimble (1963) for outcrops near Starlight Creek in Power County, Idaho. It was divided into unnamed upper and lower members that were separated by a volcanic tuff member. In most places the Starlight Formation rests unconformably on the Madison Limestone (Paleozoic) or Precambrian rocks, and in some places it is unconformably overlain by the Neeley Formation. Fossils and radiometric dates indicate a Miocene age of approximately 7–10 million years ago (Armstrong et al. 1975; Kellogg and Marvin 1988; Kellogg et al. 1994). The Starlight Formation consists of up to 1,000 meters of gray to white, rhyolitic, friable tuff with interbedded basalt and breccia, conglomerate, and sandstone (Carr and Trimble 1963; Rodgers et al. 2006), most of which were deposited in terrestrial and freshwater environments.

Fossils of the Starlight Formation include moderately diverse and scientifically important assemblages of fossil mammals including hipparionine horses, camels, peccaries, moles, ground squirrels, cricetid rodents, procyonids, and the gomphotheriid proboscidean *Rhynchotherium* (Trimble and Carr 1976; Tedrow 1997; Tedrow et al. 1999). This mammalian fauna includes the new sciurid rodent *Paratamias*; the mountain lion-sized, raccoon- and red panda-relative musteloid carnivoran *Simocyon*; and the world's largest-ever camel, *Megacamelus*. The Starlight Formation spans the late Clarendonian to early Hemphillian North American Land Mammal Ages (Tedford et al. 1987).

Because it preserves locally abundant and moderately diverse assemblages of fossil mammals, the Starlight Formation has high paleontological potential (PFYC 4).

5.2.3 Quaternary Sedimentary Units

There are five Quaternary surficial deposits mapped within the project area. These consist of Pleistocene-age boulder bars (Qb), loess (Ql), older alluvium deposits (Qalo), and the Michaud Gravel (Qm), plus Pleistocene- to Holocene-age younger alluvium (Qal). Older alluvial deposits consist of mostly unconsolidated and partly consolidated silt, sand, cobbles, and gravel (Rodgers et al. 2006; Trimble 1976) (Figure 2 through Figure 4). Pleistocene-age deposits in the American Falls Reservoir and Pocatello areas also include alluvium, lacustrine sediments, colluvium, fanglomerate, glacial outwash, and talus of the American Falls Group.

Older Quaternary (Pleistocene) surficial sedimentary deposits have produced a scientifically important, diverse, and well-preserved assemblages of fossil vertebrates in southeastern Idaho. Among the known Ice Age fossils are a new species of mastodon (*Mammut pacificus*; Dooley et al. 2019), mammoth, sloths, mustelids, dire wolves, foxes, procyonids, bears, lynx, puma, sabretooth cats, ground squirrels, gophers, cricetid rodents, beavers, porcupines, rabbits, horses, peccaries, camels, deer, pronghorn, musk ox, and bison, as well as herons, storks, geese, ducks, condors, turkeys, grouse, blackbirds, and falcons (Hopkins et al. 1969; White 1975; Nelson and Madsen 1987; McDonald 1998; Dundas 1999). Particularly productive localities include American Falls Reservoir and Massacre Rocks.

Younger Quaternary (Holocene)-age sedimentary geologic units are generally considered too young to contain in-situ paleontological resources and are classified as having low paleontological potential (PFYC 2). Older alluvium, lacustrine, colluvial, fanglomerate, talus, and some glacial outwash deposits including deposits referred to as the American Falls Group in the American Falls Reservoir and Pocatello areas contain locally abundant and diverse assemblages of birds and mammals, and have very high paleontological potential (PFYC 5). However, the paleontological resource potential of Pleistocene-age sedimentary geologic units in southeastern Idaho may be low (PFYC 2) or moderate (PFYC 3) locally, depending on the distribution of previously recorded fossil localities.

5.3 Records Search of Previously Recorded Fossil Localities

The IMNH has three previously recorded fossil localities in Township 6 South, Range 34 East. All of these sites are in Pleistocene sediments (Rancholabrean North American Land Mammal Age), presumably Quaternary alluvium, although formation names were not recorded and the sediment types in which the fossil localities were discovered is unknown. More broadly, in the PBDB there were no localities in the Precambrian formations in the region, one locality with three collections in the Starlight Formation southwest of Pocatello (Rockland Gravel Quarry), and five localities in Quaternary sediments southwest and northeast of Pocatello. The IMNH has 11 previously recorded localities in the Starlight Formation across its distribution. Fossil localities identified in the same geologic units and vicinity as the project area are summarized in Table 3. Precise geographic data for these fossil localities were not provided by

the IMNH. However, based on the results of the museum record search, there are no IMNH fossil localities within the project area. In compliance with the PRPA, precise geographic coordinates are not available on the PBDB. Therefore, it is not possible to determine whether any of these localities are within the project area.

Table 3. Fossil Localities in the Same Geologic Units and Vicinity as Project Area

Locality Number	Locality Name	Age	Formation	Fossil Taxa	General Location
IMNH 1155	1155	Rancholabrean (Pleistocene)	Qal	<i>Equus, Paramylodon, Camelops</i>	Same Township as project area
IMNH 2268	2268	Rancholabrean (Pleistocene)	Qal	<i>Bison</i>	Same Township as project area
IMNH 2391	2391	Rancholabrean (Pleistocene)	Qal	<i>Bison</i>	Same Township as project area
PBDB 19034	Rockland Valley Gravel Quarry	Miocene	Starlight	<i>Simocyon, Spermophilus, Citellus, Paratamias, Rhynchotherium, Megacamelus, Tayassuidae, Cricetidae</i>	Southwest of Pocatello near American Falls Reservoir
IMNH 67004	Rockland	Miocene	Starlight	<i>Scapanus</i>	Southwest of Pocatello near American Falls Reservoir
PBDB 19032	Rockland	Miocene	Starlight	Equidae, Camelidae, Proboscidea	Southwest of Pocatello near American Falls Reservoir
PBDB 20160	Booth Canyon	Irvingtonian (Pleistocene)	Qal	<i>Bootherium</i>	Northeast of Pocatello near Palisades Reservoir
PBDB 200341	Gay Mine	Rancholabrean (Pleistocene)	Qal	<i>Mammut pacificus</i>	Northeast of Pocatello
PBDB 93331	American Falls Grain Elevator	Pleistocene	Qal	<i>Bootherium</i>	Southwest of Pocatello near American Falls Reservoir
PBDB 20569	American Falls Reservoir	Pleistocene	Qal	<i>Megalonyx, Paramylodon, Taxidea, Lontra, Canis, Vulpes, Procyon, Arctodus, Ursus, Lynx, Puma, Homotherium, Smilodon, Spermophilus, Cynomys, Thomomys, Castor, Ondatra, Erethizon, Brachylagus, Lepus, Mammut, Mammuthus, Equus, Platygonus, Camelops, Hemiauchenia, Odocoileus, Rangifer, Cervus, Antilocapra, Bootherium, Bison, Ardea, Ciconia, Branta, Anas, Mergus, Anser, Cathartidae, Meleagris, Bonasa, Agelaius, Falco</i>	Southwest of Pocatello near American Falls Reservoir
PBDB 20612	Massacre Rocks	Pleistocene	Qal	<i>Megalonyx, Paramylodon, Canis, Smilodon, Mammuthus, Mammut, Equus, Camelops, Odocoileus, Bison</i>	Southwest of Pocatello near American Falls Reservoir
IMNH 167	167	Miocene (Arikareean)	Starlight	None catalogued	Not available

Locality Number	Locality Name	Age	Formation	Fossil Taxa	General Location
IMNH 168	168	Miocene (Arikareean)	Starlight	None catalogued	Not available
IMNH 169	169	Miocene (Arikareean)	Starlight	None catalogued	Not available
IMNH 170	170	Miocene (Arikareean)	Starlight	None catalogued	Not available
IMNH 1121	1121	Miocene (Hemphillian)	Starlight	<i>Simocyon marshi</i>	Not available
1146	1146	Miocene (Hemphillian)	Starlight	<i>Epigaulus hatcheri</i>	Not available
IMNH 1152	1152	Miocene (Hemphillian)	Starlight	<i>Goniodontomys johnwhitei</i>	Not available
IMNH 1153	1153	Miocene (Hemphillian)	Starlight	<i>Mammut, Bison, Cervidae</i>	Not available
IMNH 1158	1158	Miocene (Hemphillian)	Starlight	None catalogued	Not available
IMNH 70071	70071	Miocene (Arikareean)	Starlight	<i>Mesoreodon, Oreodontidae</i>	Not available

Source: IMNH 2019; PBDB 2019

6.0 FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

The field survey included a pedestrian and visual examination of BLM lands of the project area south of the Don Plant in Sections 17, 19, and 20 Township 6S Range 34E. The topography of this part of the project area consists of low-relief slope and plateau plus high-relief canyons rimmed by thick cliffs of igneous rock. Grass, juniper, and sagebrush covers a large portion of the project area. Access was by a two-track road on BLM just outside the eastern edge of the Don Plant. The survey focused on potential sedimentary rock outcrops near the bottom of a deep northwest-trending canyon south of the Don Plant (in Section 19); much of the remaining part of this portion of the project area was mapped as mostly igneous Starlight Formation or as Quaternary loess and proved on visual inspection to be largely covered by soil and vegetation. The results of the areas surveyed are summarized in Table 4, and Figure 5 shows the areas surveyed as well as data points marked by “P” numbers where field photographs were captured.

6.1 Geology and Paleontology

Most of the project area south of the Don Plant contains volcanic rocks and Quaternary loess, which were not subject to a pedestrian survey. The volcanic rocks are exposed in high cliffs along the east side of the surveyed valley and appear to be mostly porphyritic trachyandesite of the Starlight Formation. These units have very low paleontological potential (PFYC 1).

The survey confirmed the presence of a potentially fossiliferous volcanoclastic sedimentary deposit within the Starlight Formation exposed near the base of the surveyed valley (Figure 6 through Figure 10). Each outcrop of this unit is up to approximately 10 meters thick and consists of various thicknesses of four primary interbedded facies. The first facies (designated “A” here) consists of soft, light tan, silty ash with matrix-supported pebble- to rarely cobble-sized angular to subrounded clasts of chert and rock fragments (Figure 8). The second facies (B) consists of light greenish-gray, ashy, coarse sandstone to pebble conglomerate with mostly angular to subrounded, clast-supported rock fragment clasts. This

facies can be sandy and highly cross-bedded in some outcrops (Figure 8). The third facies (C) consists of black to dark gray, subrounded, well sorted, soft sandstone with no sedimentary structures. The fourth facies (D) consists of light gray, fine- to very fine-grained, well-sorted, sandy ash with distinct planar bedding.

The Miocene-age Starlight Formation has produced fossil vertebrates in similar rock types in other areas and is classified as PFYC 4. However, no new fossil localities were discovered during the field survey.

Table 4. Survey Summary Overview

Survey Area	PLSS	Survey Date	%Pedestrian Survey	Topography	Mapped Formations	% Bedrock and Location	Lithologies	Fossil Localities
19-6-34	SENW, NESW, NWSE, SESW, SWSE, L2, Sec. 19, T6S, R34E	7/18/19	75% pedestrian, 25% visual	Cliffs and steep canyon slopes	Quaternary loess (Ql) and Miocene Starlight Formation (Ts)	5% Starlight Formation (Ts) as cliffs on canyon rim and rare outcrops near bottom of canyon	Silty ash, conglomerate, and sandstone	None
17-6-34	NWNW, SWNW, NWSW, SWSW, Sec. 17, T6S, R34E	7/18/19	0% pedestrian, 100% visual	Low-relief slopes and shallow canyons	Quaternary loess (Ql) and Miocene Starlight Formation (Ts)	2% Starlight Formation (Ts) in shallow canyons	Basalt	None
20-6-34	NWNW Sec. 20, T6S, R34E	7/18/19	0% pedestrian, 100% visual	Low-relief slopes and shallow canyons	Quaternary loess (Ql) and Miocene Starlight Formation (Ts)	2% Starlight Formation (Ts) in shallow canyons	Basalt	None

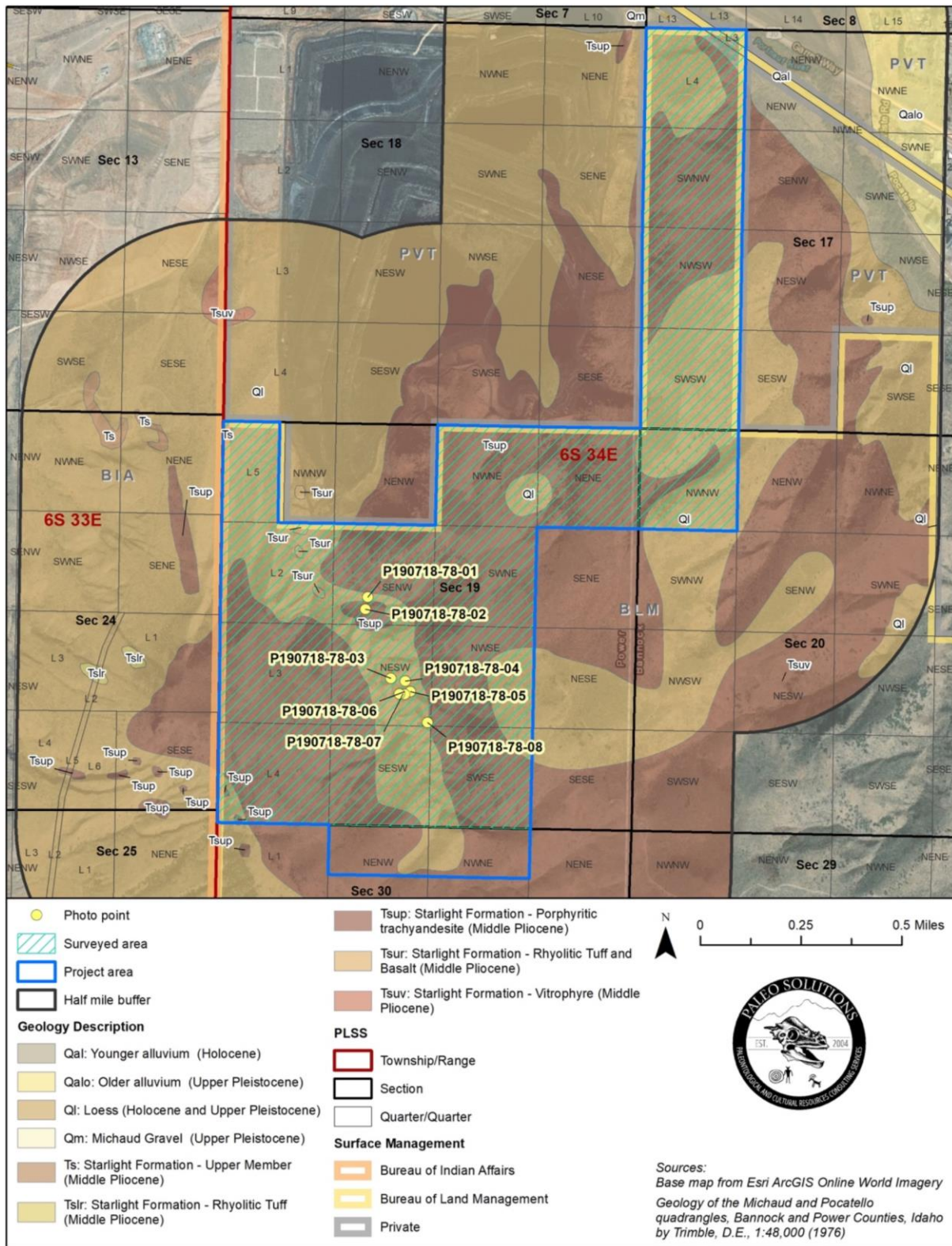


Figure 5. Geologic Map of the Federal Lands Showing the Areas Surveyed and Field Data Collection Points



Figure 6. Overview of the Surveyed Canyon Showing Basaltic Outcrop Cliffs along Rim and Outcrops of Volcaniclastic Rocks (Whitish Exposures in Left Middle Distance) at P190718-78-01, All of the Starlight Formation. View to North.



Figure 7. Approximately 8.5-Meter-Thick Outcrop of Starlight Formation Volcaniclastic Rocks at P190718-78-02, Showing Planar Bedded Sandstone, at Top, Overlying Conglomerate and Black to Dark Gray Sandstone, All Overlying Silty and Pebbly Ash. View to North-Northeast.



Figure 8. Close-Up of Silty Ash with Matrix-Supported Pebble-Sized Clasts, at Outcrop in Figure 7



Figure 9. Close-Up of Coarse Sandstone to Pebble Conglomerate with Cross-Cutting Trough Cross-Beds. Note Sandstone Flat-Pebble Clast with Leeward Pebble Conglomerate Layer to Right of Hammer Head.



Figure 10. View of Outcrop of Volcaniclastic Starlight Formation at P190718-78-01. View to Northwest.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The project area contains sedimentary bedrock geologic units of Precambrian (six units) and Miocene (one unit) age, and five surficial sedimentary deposits of Quaternary (Pleistocene and/or Holocene) age. Fossils are present in the Miocene- and certain Quaternary-age geologic units in southeastern Idaho such as alluvial and lacustrine deposits of the American Falls Group. The Miocene- and certain Quaternary-age geologic units represent the most scientifically important geologic units in the project area (Figure 2 through Figure 4). Numerous taxa are preserved in both the Starlight Formation (Miocene) and in Quaternary deposits (most likely older alluvium and/or gravel deposits and lacustrine deposits) in the vicinity of the project area. While the IMNH has no previously recorded fossil localities within the project area, precise geographic coordinates were not available for fossil localities in the project area vicinity that are listed in the PBDB (Table 3). Precambrian geologic units within the project area do preserve stromatolites and microfossils elsewhere in the western United States (e.g., Glacier National Park, Uinta Mountains, Grand Canyon), and such material may be found in the Pocatello Formation or Brigham Group, although this has not yet been reported.

Diverse, scientifically important, and well-preserved assemblages of vertebrate fossils (birds and mammals) have been documented and described in the region in the Miocene Starlight Formation and Pleistocene sedimentary deposits (most likely alluvium and lacustrine sediments) including sediments referred to by some authors as the American Falls Group. The field survey documented the presence of volcanoclastic sedimentary outcrops in the Starlight Formation within the BLM units south of the Don Plant within the project area, but no fossil material was observed in these outcrops. Therefore, no further mitigation actions are recommended for paleontological resources prior to the proposed land exchange.

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Blackrock Land Exchange

Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Appendix H

Socioeconomic Technical Report

**BLACKROCK LAND EXCHANGE
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
SOCIOECONOMIC TECHNICAL REPORT**

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November 11, 2019

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for the stewardship of our public lands. The BLM's mission is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AUM	animal unit month
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CPI-U	Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
IMPLAN	IMpact Analysis for PLANning
SESA	socioeconomic study area
Simplot	J.R. Simplot Company
SRMA	special recreation management area
USCB	U.S. Census Bureau

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Social and economic conditions are referred to collectively as “socioeconomic” conditions. The assessment of socioeconomic conditions in this report supports the Blackrock Land Exchange Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) being prepared by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Pocatello Field Office to analyze and disclose the potential effects of a land exchange proposed by the J.R. Simplot Company (Simplot). Under the proposal, Simplot would acquire 719 acres of public lands administered by the BLM in exchange for 667 acres of private land Simplot owns pursuant to Section 206(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. The proposed land exchange would also allow future expansion of phosphate processing operations at Simplot’s Don Plant and construction of cooling ponds to implement legally enforceable requirements to reduce fluoride emissions. The public lands identified for exchange (referred to as the “Federal lands”) are adjacent to the Don Plant in Power and Bannock Counties, Idaho. The private lands identified for acquisition by the BLM (referred to as the “non-Federal lands”) are located in the Chinese Peak-Blackrock Canyon area in Bannock County approximately 5 miles southeast of Pocatello, Idaho.

The socioeconomic study area (SESA) includes Bannock County and Power County, which encompass the communities in Idaho that are most likely to experience socioeconomic impacts from the Blackrock Land Exchange. The boundaries of the Fort Hall Reservation, reserved for the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, overlap with parts of Bannock and Power Counties, and thus the SESA. Figure 1-1 shows the boundaries of Bannock and Power Counties, as well as the lands within the Fort Hall Reservation that overlap with the SESA. This report begins with a summary of socioeconomic conditions in the SESA (Section 2.0), describes the regional economic model used to analyze the effects of the proposed land exchange (Section 3.0), presents direct and indirect impacts predicted by the model (Section 4.0), and provides an analysis of potential environmental justice impacts on minority or low-income communities (Section 5.0).

The Blackrock Land Exchange EIS will draw upon and reference this report to provide a concise comparative analysis of the Proposed Action and No Action Alternative, with associated reasonably foreseeable actions. Potential direct economic impacts of the Proposed Action include changes in employment, income, industry activity, and tax revenue to local, State, and Federal entities. Changes in employment and income can result in indirect socioeconomic impacts, such as changes in population, which can lead to community impacts on housing, infrastructure, and other government services. The impacts of the Proposed Action are estimated using economic impact modeling for a timeframe of 1 year. The Proposed Action may also have long-term impacts, which can be extrapolated from the model, but are dependent on the persistence of a change in production or demand.

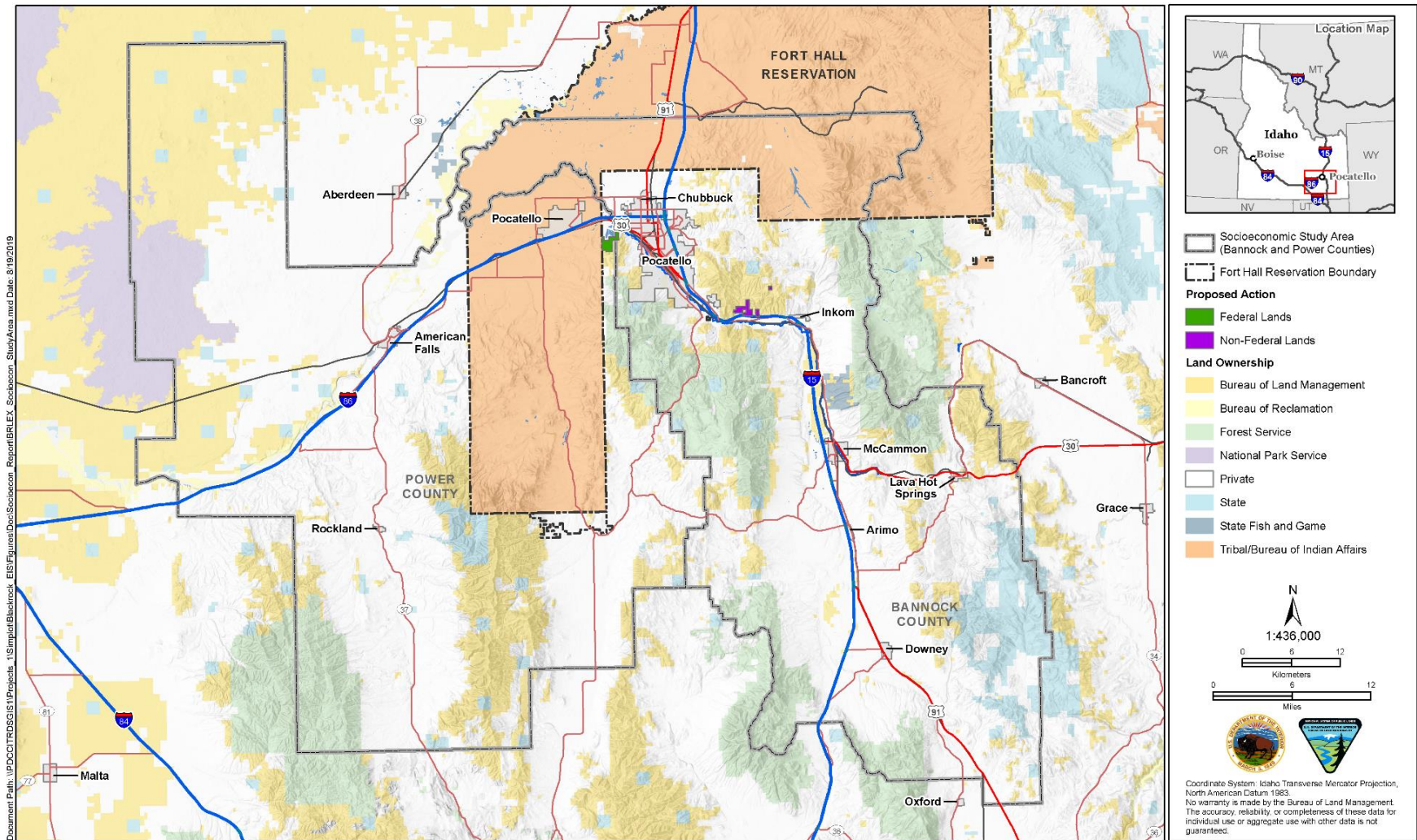


Figure 1-1. Socioeconomic Study Area

2.0 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

This section describes existing socioeconomic conditions in Bannock and Power Counties that could be affected by the proposed land exchange. For example, reasonably foreseeable actions enabled by the Proposed Action could result in changes in employment, demand for housing and/or temporary accommodations, demand for public services (e.g., law enforcement, educational services, or utilities), as well as increased demand on community infrastructure as a result of construction-related activities. Information for the State of Idaho and the U.S. as a whole is also included where available and pertinent. Geographic and demographic characteristics of the SESA are presented in Table 2-1 below.

Table 2-1. Geographic and Demographic Characteristics of the SESA

Geographic/Demographic Characteristic	Idaho	Bannock County	Power County
Land area (square miles)	82,643	1,112	1,404
Population (2018)	1,754,208	87,138	7,768
Population density per square mile of land area (2018)	21.3	78.4	5.5

Sources: Land area from USCB 2010a. Population and population density from USCB 2019a.

The SESA is part of the southeastern Idaho region, which also includes the counties of Bear Lake, Bingham, Caribou, Franklin, and Oneida. Southeastern Idaho is generally rural, with economic activity related to agriculture, high-tech manufacturing, energy, and services and trade (Idaho Department of Labor 2019a). While the two counties in the SESA are relatively similar in total land area (square miles), Bannock County is much more populous than Power County. The two counties have population densities of 78.4 per square mile and 5.5 per square mile, respectively. A detailed demographic breakdown of the existing demographic conditions within the SESA is included in the environmental justice section of the report (Section 5.0).

2.1 Relevant Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, Standards

The National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S. Code 4321) provides guidance specific to social and economic resources. The act specifies that an EIS must discuss social and economic effects if they are related to the natural or physical effects and the definition of “effects” includes economic and social factors. Consequently, the EIS must include an analysis of the proposed project’s economic, social, and demographic effects related to effects on the natural or physical environment in the affected area, but economic, social, and demographic effects may not be analyzed in isolation from the physical environment.

2.2 Social Conditions

The following section summarizes the existing social conditions in the SESA and any impacts on these conditions as a result of the proposed land exchange, such as the regional population, employment opportunities, property values, infrastructure and community services, and quality of life (e.g., water quality and recreation). These various resource indicators are assessed below.

2.2.1 Population

Population estimates for the SESA, Idaho, and the U.S. from 2010 to 2018 are provided in Table 2-2 below. As of 2018, Bannock County was home to over 87,000 residents while Power County had fewer than 8,000 permanent residents. The Fort Hall Reservation was home to approximately 5,955 residents

in 2017, the most recent year for which data were available. Bannock County’s population grew by approximately 5 percent between 2001 and 2018 while Power County’s population decreased slightly over that period. Both counties grew at slower rates than the population of Idaho or the U.S. as a whole, while Fort Hall’s growth rate was similar to the state growth rate of 12 percent. Bannock County is home to the two largest population centers in the southeastern Idaho region, which are Pocatello city (54,331) and Chubbuck city (13,922). Power County’s largest population center is the city of American Falls, which had a population of 4,457 as of 2010 (USCB 2010b).

Table 2-2. Selected Population Characteristics

Area	2010 Population	2018 Population	Change	% Change
Bannock County	82,839	87,138	4,299	5%
Power County	7,817	7,768	-49	-1%
Fort Hall	5,351	5,955	604	11%
Idaho	1,567,582	1,754,208	186,626	12%
United States	308,745,538	327,167,434	18,421,896	6%

Sources: Population data for 2010 from USCB 2010b. Population data for 2018 from USCB 2019a, except for Fort Hall. Fort Hall data were not available for 2018. Fort Hall data for 2017 from USCB 2019b.

While the population of the state of Idaho is projected to increase over the 10-year period from 2016 to 2026, the population of the southeastern Idaho region is projected to decrease slightly. By 2026, the state is projected to have 1,882,525 residents (12 percent increase), while the southeastern region is projected to have 161,757 residents (greater than 3 percent decrease) (Idaho Department of Labor 2018). Although population growth forecasts for the southeastern region as a whole are low, population growth in urban centers such as Chubbuck and Pocatello has been steady. Since 2015, the population of Pocatello has grown by close to 1,500 (USCB 2019c). This trend is likely to continue, with several planned projects that are expected to spur significant economic development and population growth in Pocatello and Chubbuck (Idaho State Journal 2019).

In 2018, construction began on a new interchange on Interstate 15 north of Pocatello. The new interchange is part of the Northgate District, a planned walkable community that will include thousands of new homes, a technology park, a shopping district, and medical facility expansion, among other development. Currently, there are over 10,000 homes projected to be installed alongside new commercial and retail space (Northgate Pocatello 2019).

The city of Pocatello is also home to a new Federal Bureau of Investigation data center expansion project that is set to be completed in 2019. Construction of the \$100 million data center and parking garage is expected to create over 1,700 new jobs and have a total economic impact of \$158 million (East Idaho Business Journal 2018). The economic activity from these two projects could drive population growth in Bannock County in the near future.

2.2.2 Housing

According to the U.S. Census Bureau (USCB) 2017 American Community Survey, Bannock County has a total of 33,870 housing units, of which 719 are vacant for rent and 660 are vacant for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use. Power County has a total of 2,992 housing units, of which 33 are vacant for rent and 53 are vacant for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use. The Fort Hall Reservation has 2,146 total housing units, of which 252 are vacant. While Bannock County has a higher number of total units, the percentage of total vacant units is higher in Power County (15 percent) compared to Bannock

(9 percent) and Fort Hall (12 percent). Information on housing availability in the SESA in 2000 and 2017 is shown in Table 2-3 below.

Table 2-3. Housing Availability in 2000 and 2017

Housing Characteristic	Idaho		Bannock County		Power County		Fort Hall	
	2000	2017	2000	2017	2000	2017	2000	2017
Occupancy Status								
Owner-occupied	404,903	421,439	20,817	21,200	1,962	1,784	1,415	1,480
Renter-occupied	174,505	187,685	9,865	9,590	679	760	364	414
Total Vacant	88,388	92,072	2,509	3,080	303	448	232	252
Vacant (for rent)	16,360	8,136	864	719	58	33	29	8
Vacant (for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use)	41,660	16,597	444	660	37	53	25	18
Total Housing Units	667,796	701,196	33,191	33,870	2,944	2,992	2,011	2,146
Percentage of Total Housing Units								
Owner-occupied	61%	60%	63%	63%	67%	60%	80%	78%
Renter-occupied	26%	27%	30%	28%	23%	25%	21%	22%
Total Vacant	13%	13%	8%	9%	10%	15%	12%	12%
Vacant (for rent)	2%	1%	3%	2%	2%	1%	13%	3%
Vacant (for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use)	6%	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%	11%	7%

Sources: Housing data for 2000 from USCB 2000. Housing data for 2017 from USCB 2019d and USCB 2017a. The 2017 data are 5-year estimates from the 2013–2017 American Community Survey.

As mentioned previously, the Federal Bureau of Investigation data center expansion underway in Pocatello and the new commercial development planned in the Northgate District could put increasing pressure on the housing supply of Bannock County. The Northgate project anticipates adding a total of 10,000 new homes, with construction on 350 new homes already underway (Idaho State Journal 2019).

2.2.3 Community Services

2.2.3.1 Schools

The SESA is served by five school districts, including two districts in Bannock County and three districts in Power County. The 2018–2019 school enrollment in Bannock County accounted for 5 percent of the total 2018–2019 enrollment in Idaho and was approximately eight times larger than the enrollment of Power County. School enrollment for the SESA is shown in Table 2-4 below.

Table 2-4. School Enrollment in the SESA

Area	2017–2018 Fall Enrollment	2018–2019 Fall Enrollment
Bannock County	131,793	131,907
<i>Marsh Valley Joint School District #21</i>	1,297	1,300
<i>Pocatello School District #25</i>	12,496	12,607
Power County	1,644	1,657
<i>American Falls Joint High School District #381</i>	1,451	1,463
<i>Arbon Elementary School District #382</i>	18	16

Area	2017–2018 Fall Enrollment	2018–2019 Fall Enrollment
<i>Rockland School District #382</i>	175	178
Fort Hall Reservation	--	--
<i>Shoshone-Bannock School District #512</i>		128
Idaho Total	302,469	307,416

Sources: Idaho State Department of Education 2019; National Center for Education Statistics 2018.
Enrollment characteristics for the Shoshone-Bannock School District are from the 2016–2017 school year.

In addition to these five public school districts, the Fort Hall Reservation is also served by Shoshone-Bannock School District #512, which is made up of the Shoshone-Bannock Junior and Senior High School. The mission of the school is to educate Native American students in their heritage, their rights, and their responsibilities, and to prepare them for a lifetime of learning and achievement. The enrollment of the school fluctuates widely but was approximately 128 as of the 2016–2017 school year (National Center for Education Statistics 2018).

Although both counties showed a small growth in student enrollment from 2017–2018 to 2018–2019, the five school districts have reported declining student enrollment over the last several years. As a result, there are no immediate plans for additional schools or school expansions in either county. This trend also indicates that any additional students enrolled in the district as a result of the Proposed Action would not put undue stress on the existing school infrastructure. According to the Power County and Bannock County Comprehensive Plans, the largest issue affecting the school districts is how to safely bus students in from rural areas (Power County 2018; Bannock County 2008).

2.2.3.2 Law Enforcement

The Bannock County Sheriff’s Department is recognized as a pioneer in rural law enforcement in the state. The department’s patrol division consists of 22 deputies, who provide constant law enforcement services to all the unincorporated areas of the county and to four contracted municipalities. Additionally, the detention division has 56 deputies, and the detective division has eight trained detectives (Bannock County 2019).

The Power County Sheriff’s Office is staffed by a total of 26 professionals working across several divisions. This includes nine road patrol certified officers, six of whom are assigned to full-time road patrol duties; nine deputies responsible for the operation of the Power County Jail; a single Chief Deputy who is in charge of all criminal investigations; and six full-time communication deputies in charge of the Power County Communications Center. In addition to the full-time staff, the Power County Search and Rescue is composed of 36 volunteers who operate under the authority of the Power County Sheriff according to Idaho Code 31-2229 (Power County 2018).

The Idaho State Police releases annual reports on crime statistics for each county in the state. This is done in compliance with Idaho Codes 67-3006 and 67-2915, which require Idaho State Police and fellow law enforcement agencies throughout Idaho to submit crime data under the Idaho Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

The Idaho Uniform Crime Reporting program defines crime rates in terms of numbers of crimes reported in relation to the population of a given jurisdiction. Under Idaho Uniform Crime Reporting, 22 crime categories are reported as “Group A” crimes, and 10 crime categories are reported as “Group B” crimes. Group A crimes include arson, assault, bribery, extortion, kidnapping, robbery, homicide, and more. Group B offenses include disorderly conduct, bad checks, driving under the influence, and others. In 2017, the Idaho State Police reported there were 4,052 violent offenses and 44,191 property crimes in

Idaho. The Group A crime rate in the state was 512.5 per 1,000 population (Idaho State Police Uniform Crime Reporting 2017).

In 2017, Bannock County had a Group A crime rate of 62.03 (per 1,000 inhabitants), which is lower than the state crime rate. Crimes associated with the greatest number of arrests were larceny-theft (423), drugs/narcotics (387), simple assault (362), aggravated assault (94), drug equipment violations (86), and destruction of property (82) (Idaho State Police Uniform Crime Reporting 2017).

In 2017, Power County had a crime rate for Group A crimes of 30.64 per 1,000 inhabitants, which was significantly lower than the Group A crime rate in Bannock County during the same year. There were 100 arrests for Group A crimes in the county in 2017. The greatest number of arrests were related to simple assault (34), destruction of property (17), drug/narcotic violations (14), aggravated assault (9), and burglary/breaking and entering (9). Table 2-5 shows the crime rates in each county, and how they changed between 2016 and 2017.

Index crime rate data for the Fort Hall Reservation could not be found.

Table 2-5. Index Crime Rate per 1,000 Population

Area	2016	2017	% Change
Bannock County	68.25	62.03	-9.11%
Power County	33.11	30.64	-7.46%

Source: Idaho State Police Uniform Crime Reporting 2017.

Table 2-6 shows the number of crime incidences in each county in 2016 and 2017. Overall, crime rates decreased in both counties between 2016 and 2017.

Table 2-6. Number of Crime Incidence in the SESA, 2016–2017

Offense	Bannock County			Power County		
	2016	2017	%Change	2016	2017	%Change
Larceny	1,793	1,637	-8.70	70	47	-32.86
Assault	1,342	1,190	-11.33	43	56	30.23
Drug/Narcotic	1,036	1,058	2.12	40	45	12.50
Burglary	385	352	-8.57	24	17	-29.17
Destruction	418	301	-27.99	45	39	-13.33
Fraud	282	297	5.32	5	7	40.00
Motor Vehicle Theft	156	140	-10.26	13	9	-30.77
Counterfeiting	90	99	10.00	1	1	0.00
Weapons	103	86	-16.50	2	1	-50.00
Sexual	74	51	-31.08	7	4	-42.86
Pornography	9	17	88.89	-	1	-
Embezzlement	9	16	77.78	-	-	-
Robbery	20	13	-35.00	-	1	-
Kidnapping	5	11	120.00	-	-	-
Stolen Property	13	10	-23.08	1	5	400.00
Arson	9	7	-22.22	2	-	-100.00
Sexual (Non-Forcible)	10	4	-60.00	-	2	-
Homicide	3	3	0.00	-	-	-
Animal Cruelty	-	-	-	-	-	-

Offense	Bannock County			Power County		
	2016	2017	%Change	2016	2017	%Change
Bribery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extortion	3	-	-100.00	-	-	-
Gambling	-	-	-	-	-	-
Human Trafficking	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prostitution	2	-	-100.00	-	-	-

Source: Idaho State Police Uniform Crime Reporting 2017.

The Power County Comprehensive Plan (last updated in June 2018) identifies an immediate need for the County to replace a patrol deputy position that was lost in 2009 due to budget shortfalls. Although the index crime rate fell from 2016 to 2017, current staffing levels only allow for one patrol deputy on duty most of the time. Adding a patrol deputy would also allow the County to use patrol staff to assist with felony criminal investigations (Power County 2018).

The Fort Hall Police Department operates under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (Public Law 93-638) for Law Enforcement Services and serves the community of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes on the Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho. The department patrols the approximately 544,000-acre Fort Hall Reservation, encompassing portions of Caribou, Power, Bannock, and Bingham Counties. The Fort Hall Police Department has more than 40 staff that serve approximately 8,700 people, including Indian and non-Indian residents. Patrol officers enforce tribal and Federal laws on the Fort Hall Reservation (Shoshone-Bannock Tribes 2019f).

2.2.3.3 Fire Protection

Fire protection services in Bannock County are provided by municipal fire departments, each with their own fire district. These include Arimo Fire Department, Downey Rural Fire District, Fort Hall Fire Protection District, Jackson Creek Fire Protection District, Lava Rural Fire Protection District, McCammon Rural Fire Protection District, North Bannock (Chubbuck) Fire District, Pocatello Fire Department, and Pocatello Valley Fire District (ArcGIS 2016). Wildland fire protection services are provided by Federal and State agencies such as the U.S. Forest Service, BLM, and Idaho Department of Lands (Bannock County 2008).

Fire protection services within the city of American Falls and the surrounding area are provided by the American Falls Fire Department. The American Falls Fire Department consists of one fire station with 19 paid-per-call firefighters. The city of Rockland also has its own volunteer fire department. The Rockland Volunteer Fire Department consists of one fire station with 16 volunteer firefighters. Wildland fire protection services in Power County are provided by the U.S. Forest Service, BLM, and Idaho Department of Lands (Power County 2018; BLM 2018).

Additionally, the Fort Hall Reservation is protected by the Fort Hall Fire District and the City of Chubbuck Fire Department. Portions of the reservation fall with the Eastern Power County Fire District, the North Bannock Fire District, and the Blackfoot Snake River Fire District (ArcGIS 2016; Shoshone-Bannock Tribes 2019a).

2.2.3.4 Health Care

The SESA is in District 6 of the Southeastern Idaho Public Health District. The district provides non-critical community health services within the SESA at clinics in Pocatello (Bannock County) and American

Falls (Power County). The Southeastern Idaho Public Health District has also partnered with Health West, Inc., which provides non-critical community health services in American Falls, Chubbuck, and Pocatello (BLM 2018).

Medical treatment within Bannock County is provided at the Portneuf Medical Center in Pocatello. The medical center is a regional Level II trauma center and is equipped with 187 beds and 20 intensive care unit beds (Portneuf Health Partners 2019). Portneuf Health Partners is a joint venture between the Portneuf Health Trust and LHP Hospital Group that was created in 2009. The partnership includes Portneuf Medical Center, Portneuf Quality Alliance, Portneuf Sports Medicine Institute, and numerous physician practices. The trust recently purchased 20 acres of land for use as the future medical campus of the planned Northgate Development in North Pocatello (Northgate Pocatello 2019).

Medical treatment within Power County is provided by the Power County Hospital District in American Falls. Power County Emergency Medical Services also has approximately 40 emergency medical technicians. These emergency medical technicians are on call 24/7 and respond to about 650 calls a year (Power County 2018).

The Shoshone-Bannock Community Health Center provides primary care and urgent care health services for members of the Fort Hall Reservation. The health center is staffed with attending providers, nurses, and specialists from southeastern Idaho. The location has a small pharmacy for basic needs, but does not dispense narcotics or controlled substances (Shoshone-Bannock Tribes 2019b).

2.2.3.5 Utilities

Electricity and Natural Gas Service

Electrical service in the SESA is provided by Rocky Mountain Power, Utah Power, and Idaho Power Company, while natural gas service is provided by Intermountain Gas Company (BLM 2018).

Water

Because large parts of the SESA are rural, the majority of water in the unincorporated areas is provided by private well water. There are public water systems in the cities of Chubbuck and Pocatello in Bannock County, as well as American Falls and Rockland in Power County. Both counties intend to direct future urban development to locations within current or planned urban service boundaries where municipal water and sewer services can be provided (Bannock County 2008; Power County 2018). Water and sewer services on the Fort Hall Reservation are provided by the Tribal Utilities Department. The areas of coverage include both residential and commercial properties within the reservation, as well as the Fort Hall Housing Authority and Subdivision, Tribal Business Center, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Not-Tsoo-Gah-Nee Center, Townsite, Fort Hall Casino, Shoshone-Bannock Hotel and Events Center, and Trading Post (Shoshone-Bannock Tribes 2019c).

Wastewater

Similar to the water systems, the majority of wastewater service in the SESA is provided by individual septic systems. Some of the larger communities and incorporated cities have public sewer systems (BLM 2018). The Tribal Utilities Department is responsible for treating and disposing of wastewater for those on the tribal water and sewer system on the Fort Hall Reservation (Shoshone-Bannock Tribes 2019c).

Landfill

The Bannock County Landfill and McCammon Transfer Station provide solid waste and recycling facilities for residents and businesses in Bannock County and the city of American Falls in Power County.

2.2.4 Quality of Life

2.2.4.1 Social Development and Culture

Understanding the social development, culture, and history of an area provides valuable insight into how events or changes to the area may affect the livelihood and quality of life of the residents. Economic development in Bannock County has been based on a variety of industries, including government enterprises, service industries, retail trade, transportation, and public utilities. These industries were the most significant sources of employment in the early 1970s, with manufacturing growing in significance in the late 1970s. In Power County, employment in the 1970s was mainly in farming and manufacturing industries, as well as government enterprises and retail trade (Bureau of Economic Analysis 2019).

The two counties have slightly lower population densities than the national average. In 2010, Bannock County had a population density of 74.5 people per square mile of land, an increase of 6.6 people per square mile from 2000. The number of housing units per square mile in the county in 2010 was 29.8, increasing from 26.1 in 2000. Bannock County is more densely populated than the state of Idaho. In 2010, the state had a population density of 15.6 people and 6.4 housing units per square mile. Power County is much more rural than Bannock County and Idaho as a whole. In 2010, the population density of Power County was 5.6 people and 2.1 housing units per square mile (USCB 2019e).

Bannock and Power Counties have a long history of agriculture, including a wide mix of crops, such as wheat, potatoes, and sugar beets. Ranching and dairy operations have also been crucial to the region. Between 2007 and 2012, the number of farms in Power County decreased by 8 percent, but the average size of farms has increased by 13 percent (Power County 2018). In Bannock County, the number of farms increased by 1.4 percent between 1987 and 1997, but the total acres of farms and average farm size decreased significantly during the same time period, 15.8 percent and 17.4 percent, respectively (Bannock County 2008).

2.2.4.2 Cost of Living

Inflation is a common quality-of-life concern in communities experiencing rapid industrial development. Inflation is induced by relatively high wages paid in rapidly growing industries and these industries' high demands for goods and services. This reduces the discretionary spending capacity of individuals and households not employed by, or benefiting directly from, the growth industries. By increasing living costs for the entire population, the higher wages in, and increased demands by, the growth industries can reduce the real (adjusted for inflation) incomes of households living on fixed or nearly fixed incomes, despite the increase in overall regional income levels resulting from industrial development.

Consumer Price Index, which measures the average change over time in the price of a market basket of consumer goods and services, is often used to indicate cost of living. Per the Idaho Department of Labor, the national Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers (CPI-U) is typically used to measure inflation in Idaho because it most closely represents cost of living in the state (Idaho Department of Labor 2019b). In 2017, the annual average CPI-U was 245.12, relative to 1982 to 1984. Based on the CPI-U, Idaho experienced a 2.5 percent increase in the cost of living between 2017 and 2016, a 1.5 percent higher increase than occurred between 2015 and 2016 (Idaho Department of Labor 2019b).

2.3 Economic Conditions

The following section summarizes the existing economic conditions in the SESA and any impacts on these conditions as a result of the Blackrock Land exchange. The project could potentially affect the regional economy in terms of employment opportunities in the labor market, and income. Particular focus is paid to mining and livestock grazing industries. These various resource indicators are assessed below.

2.3.1 Labor Market Conditions

2.3.1.1 Employment, Unemployment, and Multi-year trends

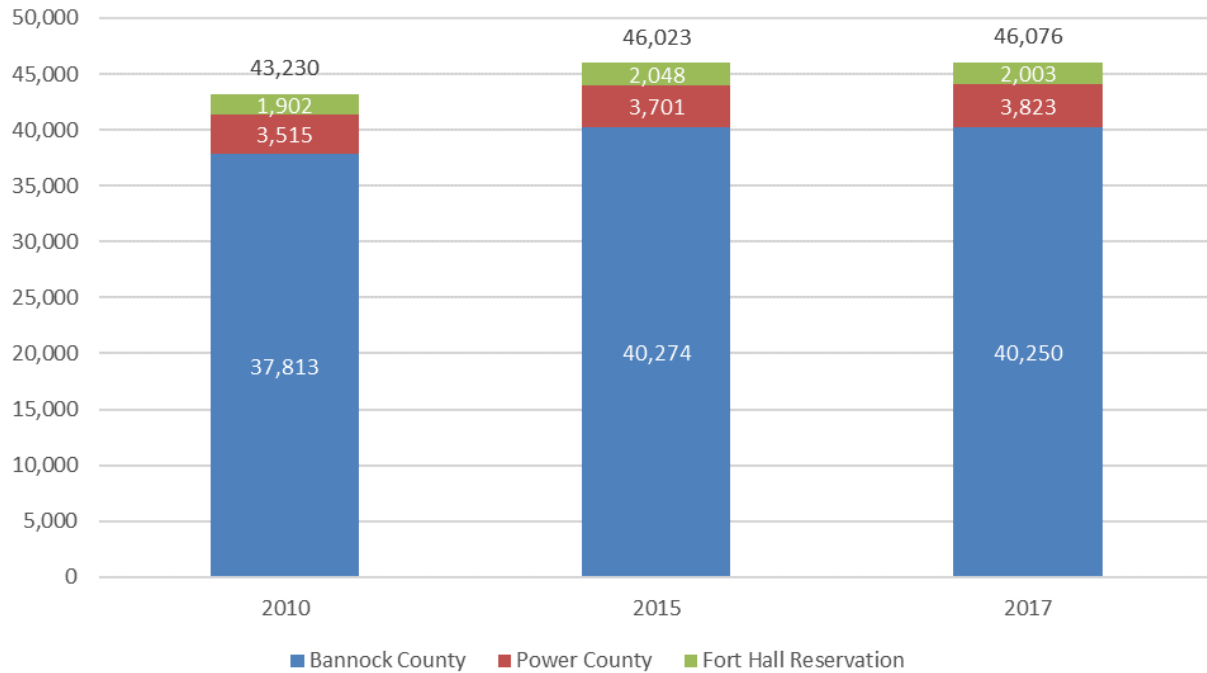
In 2017, the civilian labor force in the SESA was approximately 45,000, and nearly 48,000 if you include the labor force of the Fort Hall Reservation. Approximately 46,000 or 96 percent of those in the labor force were employed as of 2017 (Table 2-7). In 2017, Bannock County's 3.1 percent unemployment rate was slightly lower than the statewide average unemployment rate of 3.2 percent, while Power County's rate was slightly higher at 3.4. Between 2010 and 2017, the unemployment rate decreased in Bannock and Power Counties by 4.9 percent and 5.8 percent, respectively (Bureau of Labor Statistics 2019).

Table 2-7. Labor Force, Employed, and Unemployed

Location	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rate		
	2010	2015	2017	2010	2015	2017	2010	2015	2017	2010	2015	2017
Idaho	761,060	795,989	834,696	692,827	762,282	807,820	68,233	33,707	26,876	9.0%	4.2%	3.2%
Bannock County	41,095	41,969	41,530	37,813	40,274	40,250	3,282	1,695	1,280	8.0%	4.0%	3.1%
Power County	3,872	3,885	3,959	3,515	3,701	3,823	357	184	136	9.2%	4.7%	3.4%
Fort Hall Reservation	2,193	2,576	2,502	1,902	2,048	2,003	291	528	500	13.3%	20.5%	19.9%

Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics 2019; USCB 2017b, 2017c.

Figure 2-1, below, shows the total number of employed people in Bannock and Power Counties from 2010 to 2015. Bannock County has a labor force that is ten times higher than Power County, and therefore is a larger contributor to total employment in the SESA.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics 2019.

Figure 2-1. Total Employment in Bannock and Power Counties and Fort Hall Reservation, 2010–2017

2.3.1.2 Industry-level Employment and Average Earnings

Table 2-8 summarizes employment by job sector in Bannock and Power Counties; these data are not available for Fort Hall Reservation. The largest industries for employment are government (18 percent of total employment), health care and social assistance (13 percent), and retail trade (11 percent). Since 2010, the SESA has experienced significant employment growth in management of companies and mining. Employment in the management industry grew by 255 percent, adding 577 jobs over the 8-year time period. Although mining employment increased by 58 percent, only 11 new jobs were added during the time period, totaling to 30 jobs in 2017. Four industries saw decreases in total employment between 2010 and 2017. The largest drop in employment was in the information sector, where the total number of jobs decreased by 75 jobs, or 14 percent, from 2010 to 2017 (Bureau of Economic Analysis 2019).

Table 2-8. Full and part time employment in Bannock and Power County, 2010–2017

Sector	Bannock County			Power County			Total		
	2010	2015	2017	2010	2015	2017	2010	2015	2017
Farm employment	920	898	922	780	907	1013	1,700	1,805	1,935
Forestry, fishing, and related activities	(D)	(D)	(D)	214	(D)	260	214	(D)	260

Sector	Bannock County			Power County			Total		
	2010	2015	2017	2010	2015	2017	2010	2015	2017
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	(D)	(D)	(D)	19	21	30	19	21	30
Utilities	130	119	137	(D)	16	(D)	130	135	137
Construction	2,663	2,236	2,699	100	103	105	2,763	2,339	2,804
Manufacturing	2,344	1,973	2,381	1,084	1,007	1,029	3,428	2,980	3,410
Wholesale trade	1,125	1,234	1,221	(D)	247	244	1,125	1,481	1,465
Retail trade	5,315	5,662	5,607	272	243	(D)	5,587	5,905	5,607
Transportation and warehousing	1,386	1,445	1,361	292	284	276	1,678	1,729	1,637
Information	534	510	459	(D)	(D)	(D)	534	510	459
Finance and insurance	2,175	2,737	2,592	66	61	76	2,241	2,798	2,668
Real estate and rental and leasing	1,663	1,697	1,796	121	(D)	(D)	1,784	1,697	1,796
Professional, scientific, and technical services	1,768	1,997	2,020	58	71	72	1,826	2,068	2,092
Management of companies and enterprises	226	566	784	(D)	15	19	226	581	803
Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services	2,463	2,513	2,285	(D)	59	87	2,463	2,572	2,372
Educational services	522	577	604	(D)	(D)	(D)	522	577	604
Health care and social assistance	5,825	6,437	6,482	77	(D)	(D)	5,902	6,437	6,482
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	845	928	982	(D)	(D)	(D)	845	928	982
Accommodation and food services	3,316	3,374	3,722	(D)	(D)	(D)	3,316	3,374	3,722
Other services (except government and government enterprises)	2,187	2,189	2,172	166	152	163	2,353	2,341	2,335
Government and government enterprises	8,419	8,871	8,732	709	642	660	9,128	9,513	9,392

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis 2019.

(D) = Withheld to avoid disclosure of confidential information.

Idaho

The total labor force in Idaho grew by 10 percent, or over 73,400 people, between 2010 and 2017. During the same time period, the number of people employed increased by 17 percent, approximately 15,000 jobs (Bureau of Labor Statistics 2019). Employment in the accommodation and food service industry experienced the largest relative increase (29 percent) and net increase (15,554 jobs) between 2010 and 2017. Only the information sector experienced a decline in employment (-6 percent) between 2010 and 2017 (Bureau of Economic Analysis 2019).

Bannock County

Bannock County accounted for 91 percent of the total employment in the SESA in 2017. Employment increased by 6 percent between 2010 and 2017, while the unemployment rate decreased by 4.9 percent (Bureau of Labor Statistics 2019). Management of companies and enterprises experienced the largest relative increase over the 8-year time period (247 percent), and health care and social assistance experienced the largest net increase in jobs (657). Industries that experienced declines in employment included transportation and warehousing, information, administrative and support and wage management and remediation services, and other services, except government (Bureau of Economic Analysis 2019).

Power County

Employment in Power County increased by 9 percent between 2010 and 2017. During the same time period, the unemployment rate decreased by 5.8 percent (Bureau of Labor Statistics 2019). Farm employment experienced the most rapid growth in employment during this time period (30 percent, or 233 jobs). Industries that experienced declining employment, and had employment data available for 2010 and 2017, include manufacturing, transportation and warehousing, other services except government, and government enterprises (Bureau of Economic Analysis 2019).

Fort Hall Reservation

Employment on the Fort Hall Reservation increased by 5.3 percent between 2010 and 2017. During the same time period, however, the unemployment rate increased by 6.6 percent (USCB 2017b). This increase is likely a product of the overall labor force increasing by over 14 percent over that period (309 members of the labor force). Arts, entertainment, and recreation and accommodation services experienced the most rapid growth in employment during this time period (118 percent, or 233 jobs) and retail trade had the second highest net growth (73 percent, or 69 jobs). Industries that experienced declining employment include transportation and warehousing and utilities, manufacturing, and educational services and health care (USCB 2017b).

2.3.2 Income and Poverty

Income and poverty data are presented in Table 2-9. The real (adjusted for inflation) median household income for Idaho increased by 24 percent between 2010 and 2017. During that same period, real median household income in Bannock and Power Counties increased by 19 and 31 percent, respectively (USCB 2017d).

Idaho estimates for real personal per-capita income increased 48 percent across the state between 2000 and 2017 (Bureau of Economic Analysis 2019). Personal per-capita income in 2017 in Idaho was \$41,826, while personal per-capita income in the SESA grew 43 percent in Bannock County and 41 percent in Power County between 2010 and 2017 (Table 2-9).

The poverty rate in Idaho decreased between 2010 (15.8 percent) and 2017 (12.6 percent). Poverty rates in the SESA in 2017 were 14.2 percent in Bannock County and 14.6 percent in Power County (Table 2-9). Both counties experienced a similar decrease in the poverty rate: a 2.1 percent decrease in Bannock County, and 1.8 percent decrease in Power County (USCB 2019f).

Table 2-9. Income and Poverty, 2010–2017

Location	Median Household Income (2017 Dollars)			Personal Per Capita Income (2017 Dollars)			Poverty Rate (%)		
	2010	2015	2017	2010	2015	2017	2010	2015	2017
Idaho	\$41,202	\$45,988	\$50,985	\$28,331	\$38,447	\$41,826	15.8	14.7	12.6
Bannock County	\$39,804	\$42,312	\$47,390	\$25,896	\$33,497	\$36,987	16.3	22.3	14.2
Power County	\$36,250	\$43,278	\$47,602	\$26,140	\$33,830	\$36,969	16.4	14.1	14.6
Fort Hall Reservation	\$37,297	\$41,532	\$42,808	\$15,346	\$16,598	\$17,148	20.8	20.0	21.9

Sources: Median household income data from USCB 2017b. Personal per-capita income data from USCB 2017b and Bureau of Economic Analysis 2019. Poverty rate data from USCB 2017b and USCB 2019f.

2.3.3 Industry Market Conditions

2.3.3.1 Mining

In 2017, the mining industry supported 30 jobs in Bannock and Power Counties. Although mining is a relatively small supplier of jobs in the SESA, the proportion of jobs in the mining industry for the entire state of Idaho is more substantial. According to a 2017 study by the National Mining Association, there were 3,210 mining workers in the state, who directly contributed nearly \$1.3 billion to the state gross domestic product. The majority of mining workers were non-metallic mining workers (2,672), followed by metal mining workers (477) and coal mining workers (61) (National Mining Association 2018).

Phosphate mining in particular has been an important industry in southeastern Idaho since the early 1990s. Today the region is still an important contributor to the phosphate market, supplying approximately 22 percent of the nation's phosphate and 4 percent of the world's phosphate. As of July 2019, the BLM oversees 86 active phosphate leases on 44,000 acres in southeastern Idaho. Simplot is the operator of one of the three active, large open-pit phosphate mines on BLM-administered Federal mineral leases (BLM 2019a).

In 2014, direct mining employment estimates for the state of Idaho ranged from 4,894 by the Bureau of Economic Analysis to 2,419 by the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, excluding employment related to oil and gas mining. Mine processing is a particularly important component of phosphate mining and is used to manufacture fertilizers. The industry employed anywhere from 2,787 workers according to the Bureau of Economic Analysis, which included broadly all chemical manufacturing, to 944 workers according to the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, which included only agricultural chemical manufacturing. During this time period, mining jobs were among the highest-paying industrial and service jobs in the state. Average earning per worker, including salary and fringe benefits, was \$100,738 in 2014 for Idaho Mining Association workers (Idaho Mining Association 2015).

According to an economic impact study published by the Idaho Mining Association in 2015, Idaho Mining Association member firms, who represent over 80 percent of the state mining industry, supported over \$1.2 billion of gross state product in 2014, including indirect and induced impacts. The industry also added \$551 million in employee compensation and supported 9,193 jobs. A total of 2,946 of those jobs were directly supported by Idaho Mining Association firms, and the rest were generated through the multiplier effect of mining activity and mine processing. This multiplier effect is significant for three reasons. First, mining workers receive relatively high wages, which leads to increased spending and downstream impacts. Second, there are deep links between Idaho Mining Association firms' activity and Idaho's economy from the products and services Idaho Mining Association firms purchase from local businesses. Third, mining processing, specifically fertilizer manufacturing, has particularly robust multipliers due to the industry's deep backward economic linkages. The tax revenue contributions of Idaho Mining Association firms are also significant. In 2014, members supported a total of \$105.2 million in state and local tax revenue (Idaho Mining Association 2015).

2.3.3.2 Livestock Grazing

Livestock production levels reflect complex judgments on the part of producers regarding returns on management of their herds and the resulting impacts on their income. Actual net farm income is sensitive to many factors, including prices for livestock, the impacts of seasonal weather on the availability of forage on public and private lands, prices of additional feed and other inputs to production, government payments to agricultural producers, cost of capital, and many other factors.

Table 2-10 compares the number of cattle operations and cattle in Bannock County, Power County, and the Fort Hall Reservation between 2012 and 2017.

Table 2-10. Total Cattle Operations and Cattle, 2017 and 2012

Area	Number of Farms with Cattle and Calves		Number of Cattle and Calves		Number of Cows and Heifers that Calved		Number of Beef Cows		Number of Milk Cows		Other Cattle	
	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012	2017	2012
Bannock County	322	337	20,981	23,228	13,596	12,382	12,713	10,311	883	2,071	7,385	10,846
Power County	90	97	27,520	27,508	6,825	5,654	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	20,695	21,854
SESA	412	434	48,501	50,736	20,421	18,036	NA	NA	NA	NA	28,080	32,700
Fort Hall: Total	NA	98	NA	19,076	NA	NA	NA	8,462	NA	0	NA	10,614
Fort Hall: Operated by American Indians	NA	14	NA	1,238	NA	NA	NA	917	NA	0	NA	321
Idaho	10,076	10,957	2,435,137	2,397,541	1,101,801	1,063,786	497,984	485,025	603,817	578,761	1,333,336	1,333,755

Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture 2017, 2014.

(D) = Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual farms.

NA = Not available.

The Pocatello Field Office provided a 10-year average of billed animal unit months (AUMs) for lands administered by the BLM Pocatello Field Office within Bannock and Power Counties: Bannock County's 10-year billed average was 6,816 AUMs and Power County's 10-year average was 17,430 AUMs. This total is based on billed AUMs, not total AUMs available. Portions of Power County occur within the BLM Burley Field Office, but AUM and grazing fee records were not available for the Burley Field Office at the time this report was prepared. AUMs earn the Federal and local governments a grazing fee per AUM.

The direct economic value of cattle grazing in a specific area can be estimated based on the actual grazing use of the area in AUMs and the value of an AUM. According to Workman (1986), it takes 16 AUMs to produce a marketable cow. Therefore, the average value of an AUM can be estimated using data on the value of cattle production per bred cow and dividing by 16 and also adjusting for cow-calf operations. These calculations are shown in Table 2-11.

Table 2-11. Value of an AUM for Cattle Production, 2018

Parameter	2018 Value
Value of Production per Cow	\$543.33
AUMs per Cow	16
Value of Production per AUM	\$33.96
Cow-Calf Adjustment	1.2
Adjusted Value of Production Per AUM	\$40.75

Sources: Value of production data from U.S. Department of Agriculture 2019. AUMs per cow from Workman 1986. Cow-calf adjustment from National Agricultural Statistics Service 2018.

Based on the 2017 Agricultural Census estimate of 48,501 cattle and calves in the SESA, grazing generates over \$26.35 million (48,501 cattle and calves × \$543.33 value of production) annually of direct economic value. The Federal lands considered for exchange support an estimated 70 AUMs, which yield \$2,852.50 (70 × \$40.75) annually of direct economic value. The AUMs within the non-Federal lands considered for exchange support an estimated 44.5 AUMs and would yield \$1,813.38 (44.5 × \$40.75); however, this value is not part of the BLM AUM allocation and fees because the BLM does not recognize forage value on private lands.

Grazing fees and surcharges from use of BLM-administered lands generate revenue for the Federal Government. Of this grazing revenue, 50 percent goes to the BLM Range Improvement Fund and is distributed to BLM District Offices according to their grazing receipts, 37.5 percent goes to the U.S. Treasury General Fund, and 12.5 percent goes to the state of origin and is distributed to local grazing boards. Grazing fees are set annually by the Secretary of the Interior according to the provisions of 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 4130.8-1. The fee is equal to the \$1.23 base established by the 1966 Western Livestock Grazing Survey, adjusted by indices for the value of forage, beef cattle prices, and livestock production costs, and subject to a minimum fee of \$1.35 per AUM. The Federal grazing fee for 2019 is \$1.35 per AUM (BLM 2019c). The BLM adds a surcharge to the grazing fee bill for authorized grazing of livestock owned by persons other than the permittee or lessee. The 2019 surcharge rates for Idaho are \$5.83 per AUM (BLM 2019b). As shown in Table 2-12, the 719 acres of Federal lands proposed for exchange yield 70 AUMs in the SESA and earn the Federal Government \$94.50 annually. The BLM does not collect grazing fees for the non-Federal lands.

Table 2-12. AUMs by County and Grazing Fee

Revenues/Expenditures	Bannock County, ID	Power County, ID	SESA	2019 Grazing Fee in SESA
Pocatello Field Office	6,816	17,430	24,246	\$32,732.10
AUMs within the Federal lands considered for exchange	21.3 (219 acres)	49.7 (510 acres)	70 (719 acres)	\$94.50
Estimated AUMs within the non-Federal lands considered for exchange	44.5	0	44.5 (667 acres)	N/A

Source: BLM 2019d.

Currently, members of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes are exercising treaty rights on Federal lands within the Pocatello Field Office for which they have one BLM grazing permit (#1102953). The grazing permit includes two grazing allotments: Rocks (#16086) and 2½ Mile (#06094). Use on the Rocks allotment consists of 436 cattle from 4/23 to 6/15. Use on the 2½ Mile allotment consists of 36 cattle from 5/10 to 10/18 and one horse from 5/10 to 11/15. Neither of these grazing allotments are located within the lands considered for exchange in the Blackrock Land Exchange EIS.

2.4 Fiscal Conditions

2.4.1 Local Taxes and Government Expenditure

Table 2-13 summarizes the revenues and expenses of the SESA. The two counties vary in the presentation of values; therefore, not all categories are available.

Table 2-13. Revenues and Expenditures, Fiscal Year 2018

Revenues/Expenditures	Bannock County, ID	Power County, ID
Revenues		
Highway District	\$3,486,725	\$3,003,182
School Districts	NA	\$4,912,745
Ambulance District	\$3,782,952	NA
Fire Districts	NA	\$273,270
Hospital District	NA	\$2,046,092
Justice Fund	\$12,483,781	NA
Other Taxes	\$42,084,015	\$15,525,557
Total Revenue	\$61,837,473	\$25,760,846
Expenditures		
Public Safety	\$12,808,406	\$2,053,274
School Districts	NA	\$4,928,879
Highway District/Road & Bridge	NA	\$3,007,696
Hospital District	NA	\$2,041,119
Ambulance District	\$3,542,671	\$438,296
Emergency Services	\$1,037,408	\$97,659
Public Works/Roads	\$5,821,932	\$1,263,549
Health/Welfare/Sanitation	\$10,657,024	\$780,858

Revenues/Expenditures	Bannock County, ID	Power County, ID
Legal & Judicial	\$9,590,910	\$1,453,294
Education	NA	\$24,850
Other	\$16,429,323	\$8,346,614
Total Expenditures and Fund Distribution	\$59,887,674	\$24,436,088

Sources: Bannock County 2018; Power County 2019.
NA = not available.

2.4.2 Property Taxes and Sales Taxes

The State of Idaho oversees local property tax procedures to make sure they comply with Idaho law; however, no property tax revenue goes to the State. The amount of property tax is based on the budget needs of the various taxing districts. These include local governmental units such as counties, cities, school districts, and fire districts. The part of the approved budget set to be funded by property tax revenue is divided by the total applicable taxable value of all properties within a district. The 2018 average property tax rates for Bannock County were 2.147 percent (urban) and 1.072 percent (rural), while the rates for Power County were 2.290 percent (urban) and 1.355 percent (rural). The urban property tax rates for both counties were significantly higher than the state average of 1.438 percent, while the rural rates for both counties were slightly lower than the state average of 0.951 percent (Idaho State Tax Commission 2019). Simplot paid approximately \$3,916,307 in real property and personal property tax in 2018. Of that total, approximately \$3,031,340 million (77.4 percent) was owed to Power County, \$14,850 (0.4 percent) to Bannock County, and \$870,116 (22.2 percent) to Caribou County. Approximately \$397 in property tax was paid for the non-Federal lands considered for exchange. Although property tax revenue from the non-Federal lands would be lost if transferred into Federal ownership, Simplot would likely owe more in property tax after the proposed land exchange because it would owe property taxes on a larger total acreage.

The actual 2019 base and excess sales tax distribution was \$1,225,295 for Bannock County and \$210,896 for Power County. The current Idaho sales tax rate is 6 percent. Sales tax applies to the sale, rental, or lease of tangible personal property and some services. Idaho also has a use tax that is applied to goods that you put to use or store in Idaho, if sales tax was not paid on the purchase of the goods. The use tax rate is the same as the sales tax rate (6 percent).

2.4.3 Transportation Taxes

The State of Idaho imposes a fuel tax of \$0.32 per gallon on gasoline and diesel. Fuel tax revenues support the building and maintenance of Idaho highways. Fuel sold from an Idaho Indian tribe or member do not have an Idaho fuels tax, but instead include a tribal fuel tax (Idaho State Tax Commission 2018).

As presented in Table 2-13, Power and Bannock Counties collected over \$6 million in revenue from the highway districts and spent over \$10 million on highway districts, public works, and roads.

The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes earned \$735,000 from a fuel tax within the Fort Hall Reservation in 2015. The fuel tax revenues support transportation and underground storage tank monitoring. Tribal road maintenance accounted for 22 percent and the greatest proportion of 2016 appropriations (Shoshone-Bannock Tribes 2019d).

2.4.4 Federal Revenue

In 2017, mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industries contributed \$234.1 million to Idaho’s state gross domestic product, or 0.34 percent of the state gross domestic product (Bureau of Economic Analysis 2019).

2.4.4.1 Payment in Lieu of Taxes

Payments in lieu of taxes are payments from the Federal Government to local governments to help compensate for lost property taxes resulting from tax-exempt Federal lands within the local jurisdiction. Payments in lieu of taxes are administered by the U.S. Department of the Interior and are made for lands managed by the BLM, National Park Service, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as well as some Federal water projects and military installations. Local governments use payments in lieu of taxes to pay for various government services such as law enforcement and infrastructure. The payments are calculated based on acreage of eligible lands within the county, population, and other Federal transfers such as mineral royalties (U.S. Department of the Interior 2019). Table 2-14 provides the total payments in lieu of taxes made to the counties in 2018. These data are for all Federal lands and cannot readily be segregated by Federal land management agency.

Table 2-14. Payment in Lieu of Taxes, 2018

Geography	Payment in Lieu of Taxes	Acres of Federal Land	Price per Acre
Bannock County	\$568,237	213,519	\$2.66
Power County	\$790,407	293,393	\$2.69

Source: BLM 2019d.

2.5 Nonmarket Values

The term “nonmarket values” refers to the benefits individuals attribute to experiences of the environment or uses of natural and cultural resources that do not involve market transactions, and therefore lack prices. Nonmarket values are often overlooked in impact analyses as a result of being difficult to assess or quantify. Nevertheless, such values are important to consider because they help tell the entire economic story. Estimates of nonmarket values supplement estimates of income generated from commodity uses to provide a more complete picture of the economic implications of proposed resource management decisions. Nonmarket values can generally be classified into three categories:

- Direct use of the environment through recreation, education, or other activities on the landscape that provide nonmarket values. These uses can also result in market values if there are market transactions, such as payments of entry fees for outdoor recreation areas.
- Indirect use of the environment, such as the protection of watersheds to preserve surface water quality for downstream communities, or protecting scenic landscapes along historic trails to preserve cultural and historic settings.
- Passive use (sometimes called non-use) benefits, which can stem from a desire to preserve a resource as a social or public good (existence value), for future use or enjoyment by future generations. Although passive use values do not involve any actual current use of the environment, some of the value ascribed to them relate to possible future direct or indirect use of the environment.

Primary direct use nonmarket values in the SESA are associated with the general rural characteristics of the region (low traffic, low population density, appreciation of environmental and natural conditions, and available recreation opportunities). As discussed further below, recreation can generate important value within the SESA, both in terms of public enjoyment (nonmarket values) and regional economic activity (market values), including jobs, income, and sales tax revenues. According to the BLM's Recreation Management Information System,¹ the Pocatello Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) received 48,116 visits from recreationists from October 1, 2017, to September 30, 2018, resulting in 59,390 visitor days spent on outdoor recreational activities. A visitor day is the standard unit of measurement for BLM activities, defined as aggregated 12-hour periods of time. The SRMA is composed of five recreation management zones and is managed for a range of non-motorized, mechanized, and motorized recreational opportunities.

Indirect use of the environment, such as protection of air and water quality and greenhouse gas mitigation, and the nonmarket values these services provide are closely related to management goals and objectives for physical resources such as air and water.

Although there are difficulties associated with measurement of nonmarket values, it is well accepted that open space and natural and cultural resources can have monetary values. For example, it is common for real estate investors to pay more for view lots or property adjacent to open space, or for people to make financial donations to help protect old-growth forests, endangered species, or other resources. Even when it is not possible to estimate nonmarket values, it is still helpful to discuss these values qualitatively or to provide examples of these values in analogous situations.

In examining nonmarket values, economists often distinguish between use values (both direct and indirect) and passive, or non-use, values due to the different ways in which these categories of values are experienced by people. The following subsections further describe use and non-use values and other values that are generally addressed within a nonmarket value framework.

2.5.1 Use Values

Economists measure nonmarket direct use values by estimating the “consumer surplus” associated with these activities, which is defined as the maximum dollar amount, above any actual payments made, that a consumer would be willing to pay to enjoy a good or service. For instance, hikers pay a market price for gasoline used to reach a trail, but pay nothing to use the trail. Any amount that a recreationist would be willing to pay to use this otherwise free resource represents the nonmarket consumer surplus value of that resource to that consumer. There are many techniques for measuring this nonmarket use value. One common way is to collect data on variations in what recreationists do pay (gasoline, hotels, restaurants, entry fees, guides or outfitters, etc.); economists then use quantitative techniques to impute the additional willingness to pay that constitutes consumer surplus.

Nonmarket use values have been studied for valuing a wide variety of recreation “goods.” To help the reader understand the potential nonmarket value of the SESA's natural and cultural resources, Table 2-15 summarizes average nonmarket use values for recreation activities for the Intermountain Region, according to the Recreation Use Values Database maintained by the Oregon State University College of Forestry (Rosenberger et al. 2017).

¹ *The Recreation Management Information System enables BLM employees to estimate recreation participation on BLM lands in 65 types of recreational activities.*

Table 2-15. Average Recreational Use Values for the Intermountain Region, per person per day (2016\$)

Activity	Use Value
Backpacking	\$42.81
Biking	\$96.40
Cross-County Skiing	\$66.18
Developed Camping	\$45.27
Downhill Skiing	\$91.88
Fishing	\$81.18
Hiking	\$94.12
Hunting	\$87.07
Motorized Boating	\$68.03
Nature Related Activities	\$69.79
Non-motorized Boating	\$118.59
Off-highway Vehicle Use	\$60.11
Other Recreation	\$74.66
Picnicking	\$58.83
Weighted Average	\$77.04

Source: Rosenberger et al. 2017.

By applying values in Table 2-15 to recreational use figures, or by applying values from specific individual studies that are most comparable to the SESA, an estimate of the recreation-related nonmarket use value—the consumer surplus—can be derived for the SESA. The resulting figure would represent the total nonmarket use value that recreationists derive from these activities or, alternatively, it could be seen as the total additional amount recreationists would likely be willing to pay for the related recreational activities if a fee for participation were required. Those who are accustomed to free access and use of public land tend to forget that it represents a recreational opportunity and experience for which many would be willing to pay.² This type of calculation must be done carefully, with great attention to the reliability of the recreational usage numbers and the validity of the consumer surplus values derived from the literature. The results must also be carefully interpreted, because consumer surplus estimates are not directly comparable to estimates of income derived from commodity uses (BLM 2013).

2.5.2 Passive (Non-use) Values

Economists identify multiple types of non-use values of the environment, including option values, bequest values, and existence values. Option value represents the benefits derived from having natural or cultural resources available for an individual’s own use in the future, while bequest value refers to the benefit derived from knowing that these resources are protected for the use of future generations. Additionally, existence value reflects the benefits derived from knowing these resources simply exist, regardless of any plans for future use of them. Existence value is most often associated with rare and scenic landscapes, or with rare or threatened species.

There is ample evidence to support the existence of the various categories of non-use values. For example, local, state, and national taxpayers support a large variety of conservation and

² This observation is not meant to suggest that such fees should be charged. There are many philosophical and practical issues associated with charging fees for recreational use of public land.

protection programs (such as national parks, state parks, local parks and parkways, and open space initiatives) through their tax dollars—programs that are very popular but support a wide range of resources that many taxpayers will never visit. Additionally, a large number of nonprofit organizations are devoted to a wide variety of conservation and wildlife-related causes; many if not most donors to these groups derive no direct benefit from their contributions. While evidence of non-use values is clear in the economics literature, estimating non-use values for specific resources is subject to many challenging methodological considerations. However, the BLM acknowledges that non-use values are real and can be substantial (BLM 2013).

2.5.3 Ecosystem Service Values

Nonmarket values³ of open space and well-managed natural resources also include a broad range of human benefits resulting from healthy ecosystem conditions and functions. The benefits that humans derive from ecosystems are known as ecosystem services (Ruhl and Salzman 2007; De Groot et al. 2010), and these ecosystem services are commonly grouped into four broad categories based on how human beings interact with and derive value from them:

- **Provisioning Services** provide products that are used directly by people (e.g., food, water, and raw materials).
- **Regulating Services** are outputs from the normal functioning of ecosystems that benefit people in direct ways (e.g., regulation of climate, air and drinking water quality, soil formation and retention, moderation of extreme events, and biological control).
- **Supporting Services** are processes that are necessary for the production of other ecosystem services (e.g., habitat for plants and animals, conservation of genetic diversity, and cycling of nutrients).
- **Cultural Services** provide benefits to people through meaningful interactions with nature (e.g., aesthetic enjoyment, recreation, spiritual enrichment, and cognitive development).

The benefits that humans receive from ecosystem services can be categorized as use values and non-use values, as described above in Sections 2.5.1 and 2.5.2. Economists have developed a variety of methods and approaches for estimating the monetary values associated with ecosystem services. The ecosystem services framework encompasses the amenity, recreational, and other values discussed above. For purposes of this discussion, the emphasis is on the additional functional benefits ecosystems provide.

Ecosystem services can be ascribed a monetary value by employing one of three approaches:

1. **Conduct primary studies.** This option involves conducting original studies to estimate the value of nonmarket ecosystem services. Some nonmarket ecosystem service values can be estimated through revealed preference studies, which use observed or secondary data to infer the value of nonmarket ecosystem services. Economists also use stated preference methods to estimate nonmarket ecosystem service values, which involves asking people, in a survey setting, to ascribe a value to changes in the level of provision of ecosystem services. Primary studies are viewed as the

³ Note that confusion can arise regarding the difference between ecosystem service values and nonmarket values. A BLM instruction memorandum explains that “Ecosystem goods and services include a range of human benefits resulting from appropriate ecosystem structure and function, such as flood control from intact wetlands and carbon sequestration from healthy forests. Some involve commodities sold in markets, for example, timber production. Others, such as wetlands protection and carbon sequestration, do not commonly involve markets, and thus reflect nonmarket values” (BLM 2013, p. 2). There is a link between these two concepts in that nonmarket values are captured within the ecosystem goods and services framework, but evaluating nonmarket values does not require an ecosystem services approach.

preferred method for ascribing value to ecosystem services, but they are costly in terms of both time and resources to conduct. It is therefore not always possible to conduct primary studies for the purpose of estimating nonmarket values of ecosystem services.

2. **Benefit transfer approaches.** Benefit transfer methods involve taking the values of ecosystem services estimated in one context and customizing and adapting them to apply to ecosystem services in another context. The simplest approach to benefit transfer involves simply taking the original value and applying it in a new context. A preferred and more detailed approach involves utilizing the function that was used to estimate benefits and adapting that function to fit the new study conditions. This approach, called benefit function transfer, is preferred over the simpler benefit value transfer approach because it allows for more customization of the benefit values to match the new study context.
3. **Qualitative approaches.** In some cases, it is not possible to estimate the value of nonmarket ecosystem services due to a lack of data or other analytical challenges. In these cases, it is often necessary to adopt a qualitative approach to evaluating the nonmarket values associated with ecosystem services.

Due to the time and resource constraints associated with conducting primary studies, ecosystem services are commonly valued by using benefit transfer methods to determine a per-acre monetary value. For the purposes of this brief survey of ecosystem services in the SESA, an accounting of the monetary value of ecosystem services was not feasible. Rather, this report focuses on providing context for some of the ecosystem services that are most relevant to the SESA and presents a range of potential values.

2.5.3.1 Provisioning Services

Provisioning services represent the products provided by ecosystem services that are most directly used by people. In the case of the SESA, this includes traditional uses of the area, such as grazing. Livestock grazing in the SESA can be viewed as a small-scale commercial operation and can be valued based on the market price and number of livestock. Other uses of the SESA are predominantly recreational (e.g., prospecting and fishing) rather than commercial operations.

2.5.3.2 Regulating Services

Regulating services represent the output from the normal function of ecosystems that people benefit from either directly or through indirect means. These functions include air, water, and climate regulation; waste treatment; biological control; and water quality. The most important regulating services to the SESA are climate regulation and air quality.

Climate regulating services include both the sequestration and storage of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere by the vegetation in the SESA. The value of this carbon removal is highly dependent on the type of vegetation (flora with larger mass such as trees sequester and store more carbon). For example, for an acre of forested land the value of annual carbon sequestration can range from \$6 to \$18 compared to grassland values of \$0 to \$13.⁴ These values represent the benefit of preventing long-term climatic change from altering the climate and weather patterns of the region.

⁴ These per-acre estimates are based on benefit value transfer of carbon sequestration rates of land types (Batker et al. 2014). Values have a wide range based on the variability of primary literature. This phenomenon is well cited

Similarly, air quality regulation represents the value of clean air resulting from the filtering of particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, and other air pollution by trees and other vegetation. Similar to climate regulation, the per-acre value of air regulation varies widely, depending on the land type and the study referenced. Estimates for the value of air regulation vary from \$158 to \$200 for forested land to \$4 to \$5 for grassland.⁵ These values represent the benefits that visitors and the local population would receive due to improved air quality.

Additionally, regulating services include the value of clean water that results from waste treatment and water filtration.

2.5.3.3 Supporting Services

Supporting ecosystem services represent those processes that are necessary for the production of other ecosystem services. Supporting services provide inputs to other categories of ecosystem services, including provision of refuge and reproductive habitat to wild plants and animals, formation of soil, nutrient cycling, and primary productivity. Due to the importance of the SESA as a recreational resource, ecosystem services that support plant and animal habitats are of particular relevance. Additionally, healthy habitats bolster fish populations and grasslands that allow for thriving fishing and grazing opportunities.

The value ascribed to biodiversity and habitat can vary widely based on study location and topic. Valuation models, such as InVEST,⁶ value habitat quality based on forecasted threats such as development and land cover conversion and decay rates. Additionally, supporting ecosystem services are often not valued directly by economists because these services are viewed as intermediate services that support ecosystem services in other categories to which economists do ascribe a value. Valuing both the intermediate service and the end service that this intermediate service supports would result in double-counting. For example, the value of supporting services associated with habitat is generally valued through the end uses of habitat, such as the provision of timber, food, and fuel, or the provision of recreational amenities through wildlife viewing or consumptive uses such as hunting.

2.5.3.4 Cultural Services

Cultural services provide meaningful interactions between human beings and nature, including aesthetic enjoyment, cultural and artistic inspiration, science and education, and spiritual and historical purposes. Cultural service values for recreation for activities occurring in the SESA were estimated using nonmarket values and visitation data from BLM's Recreation Management Information System. As noted above, the Pocatello SRMA received 48,116 visits on an annual basis, resulting in 59,390 visitor days spent on outdoor recreational activities. Using the estimated annual number of visitor days and the weighted average recreational use value for the Intermountain Region of \$77.04 results in an annual value of \$4.6 million ($59,390 \times \77.04) for cultural ecosystem services provided by recreation in the Pocatello SRMA. This estimate can be viewed as a lower boundary of the value of ecosystem services

by economists and great care is recommended when conducting benefit function and benefit value transfer to find primary literature sources that estimate values for local regions or identical land types (e.g., deciduous versus evergreen forest) to ensure accuracy of monetized estimates.

⁵ Air regulation value estimates for forested land taken from Wilson (2008) and Wilson (2010). Meanwhile, estimates for grassland are from Wilson (2008) and Anielski and Wilson (2010).

⁶ Additional information about the InVEST model is available online at: <http://data.naturalcapitalproject.org/nightly-build/invest-users-guide/html/>

provided by the SESA, as it considers only a subset of services (recreation) in a specific area and does not also consider the value of other cultural services.

2.5.4 Tribal Treaty Rights and Tribal Resources

The National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800) require consultation with federally recognized Indian tribes to identify traditional cultural properties and consider potential effects on such properties because of a Federal undertaking. In addition, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, Executive Order 13175, “Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments,”⁷ and Executive Order 13007, “Indian Sacred Sites,”⁸ contain requirements for consulting with tribes on the potential effects of Federal actions on tribal interests. Traditional cultural properties are cultural sites of religious or cultural importance that may also be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because of their importance in the traditions and cultural identity of a cultural group. Areas of traditional use may include areas used to gather plants, animals, or fish for subsistence or for ceremonial or medicinal purposes. The National Parks Service’s National Register Bulletin No. 38 provides guidance for identification and evaluation of such traditional cultural properties and traditional use areas (36 CFR 800; executive orders 13007, and 13175; National Park Service 2012).

In the 1868 Fort Bridger Treaty between the U.S. and the Shoshone and Bannock Tribes, the tribes reserved the right to hunt, fish, gather, and exercise other traditional uses and practices on unoccupied Federal lands. In addition to these rights, the Shoshone and Bannock Tribes have the right to graze tribal livestock and cut timber for tribal use on those lands of the original Fort Hall Reservation that were ceded to the Federal Government under the Agreement of February 5, 1898, ratified by the Act of June 6, 1900. The proposed exchange lands are within the area ceded to the Federal Government under the Agreement of February 5, 1898 (Agreement with Shoshone and Bannock Indians of the Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho, 1900; Shoshone-Bannock Tribes 2019e).

The current boundary of the Fort Hall Reservation overlaps the northern sections of the SESA in Bannock and Power Counties. The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes continue to actively use the lands and resources outside of the reservation to the extent possible, retain traditions and connections with the lands, and maintain connections with sacred sites. These sacred sites include burials, rock art, monumental rock features, natural features, rock structures or rings, sweat lodges, timber and brush structures, eagle traps, and prayer and offering localities. Much of the landscape itself figures prominently in the identity and traditions of the native groups, and sacred places are not necessarily defined by archaeological remains (BLM 2018). Other tribal resources associated with the Federal lands proposed for exchange include spring sites; camp sites; healing locations; battleground sites; hunting, fishing, and gathering locations; scenery and visual resources; and audio resources. The tribes also value landscape features in the Federal lands proposed for exchange including Howard Mountain and canyons surrounding the mountain that have long held significance for the Shoshone and Bannock Tribes (BLM 2019e).

The Federal Government has a unique trust relationship with federally recognized American Indian tribes, including the Shoshone and Bannock Tribes. The BLM has a responsibility and obligation to consider and consult on potential effects on natural resources related to the tribes’ treaty rights, uses, and interests under the Federal laws, executive orders, and treaties noted above. Resources or issues of interest to the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes that could have a bearing on their traditional use or treaty rights include tribal historic and archaeological sites, sacred sites and traditional cultural properties, traditional use sites, fisheries, traditional use plant and animal species, vegetation (including noxious

⁷ 65 Federal Register 67249, November 6, 2000.

⁸ 61 Federal Register 26771, May 24, 1996.

and invasive, nonnative species), air and water quality, wildlife, access to lands and continued availability of traditional resources, land status, and the visual quality of the environment.

The Pocatello Field Office's Forestry Program issues free use permits to members of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes for wood products (firewood, tepee poles, or Christmas trees) and greenery (plants). From 2013 to the present, approximately 16 tribal free use permits have been issued (16 for wood products and one for greenery); however, the locations of use are not documented. Two yearly permits were issued in 2017 and one permit in 2018. The Pocatello Field Office values free use permits at \$100. The permit does not limit the amount gathered under tribal use; as such, the amount gathered is not documented (BLM 2019d).

As described in Section 2.3.3.2 (*Livestock Grazing*), members of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes have one livestock grazing permit (#1102953) with two allotments where treaty rights are exercised on Federal lands within the Pocatello Field Office. Neither of these grazing allotments are located within the lands considered for exchange in the Blackrock Land Exchange EIS.

The BLM recognizes the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes Policy for Management of Snake River Basin Resources including the tribes' determination to pursue and promote efforts to restore the Snake River systems and affected unoccupied lands to a natural condition and their desire to ensure the protection, preservation, and enhancement of tribal treaty rights and interests. Government-to-government consultation between the BLM and Shoshone-Bannock Tribes is ongoing to identify any sacred sites or other tribal resources that may be present on the lands considered for exchange. Sacred sites have been identified on other lands in the SESA through prior government-to-government consultation, but the locations and characteristics of these sites are typically not disclosed.

In meetings and comments with the BLM, members of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes have expressed concern about the effects of past and ongoing operations of the Don Plant and proposed expansions on the lands, waters, and inhabitants of the Fort Hall Reservation. Fish is an important component of tribal diets. If water quality is adversely affected by planned facilities on the Federal lands, it could have negative impacts on the health of tribal members. In the past, there have been health advisories in Fort Hall Bottoms and American Falls Reservoir due to high levels of mercury. The tribes have also raised concerns regarding levels of selenium and mercury in plants on the Fort Hall Reservation, and potential adverse effects on bison, horses, and cows that graze the tribal lands. Tribal staff requested that a study be conducted to determine the impacts of glyphosates and phosphates from fertilizer manufacture at the Don Plant on water quality in the Portneuf River. The tribes have also expressed concerns about wildlife displacement, culturally significant areas, such as burial sites, and decreased land values resulting from the proposed Blackrock Land Exchange (BLM 2019f).

3.0 ECONOMIC MODELING

This section describes the methods, processes, and results of the regional economic modeling for the Blackrock Land Exchange EIS. IMPLAN (Impact Analysis for PLANning) is one of the most widely used input-output modeling systems in the United States (IMPLAN Group LLC 2019), and it was used to estimate the economic impact for the Proposed Action that will be analyzed in the Blackrock Land Exchange EIS. IMPLAN is a regional economic model that provides a mathematical accounting of the flow of money, goods, and services through a region's economy—for this analysis, the region is Bannock and Power Counties, Idaho.

3.1 Key Concepts and Terminology

A variety of tools are available to estimate regional economic impacts, but by far the most widely used today are input-output models. These models are generally static input-output models used to analyze the effects of an economic stimulus (in the form of a specific policy or project) on an economic region. Regional economic models are called input-output models because the inputs (purchases) of one industry represent the outputs (sales) of other industries. Input-output models such as the IMPLAN model provide a quantitative representation of the production relationships between individual economic sectors and provide estimates of how a specific economic activity translates into jobs and income for the region.

Expansion of phosphate processing operations and construction of cooling ponds on the Federal lands to support Simplot's ongoing operation of the Don Plant is a reasonably foreseeable effect of the proposed Blackrock Land Exchange. Construction and operation of these facilities would represent a new source of demand for local materials and generate local employment and income. Supply linkages between different sectors of the economy allow some local businesses to meet some of the needs associated with the facilities as well as the consumer needs associated with workers directly employed by Simplot and with workers employed by vendors in the supply chain. These supply linkages and local worker expenditures represent a secondary source of local employment and income. The various rounds of local expenditures and earnings followed by additional expenditures and earnings affect many sectors of the local economy and result in total generated employment and income that is a multiple of the original direct increase in demand for labor and materials. Public sector revenues are also affected in the form of increased tax collections. Economists use economic modeling to describe the supply and demand linkages between the economic sectors that can be used to estimate the total effects of a direct increase in demand. These impacts are known as "multiplier effects." The three primary categories of multiplier effects are the following:

- **Direct** – Direct effects represent the impacts due to the investments that result in final demand changes.
- **Indirect** – Indirect effects represent the impacts due to the inter-industry linkages caused by the iteration of industries purchasing from other industries, brought about by the changes in final demands.
- **Induced** – Induced effects represent the impacts on all local industries due to consumers' consumption expenditures arising from the new household incomes that are generated by the direct and indirect effects of the final demand changes.

3.2 IMPLAN Description

The IMPLAN model is created and maintained by the Minnesota IMPLAN Group and was developed in the 1970s through a collaboration with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service and the University of Minnesota (IMPLAN Group LLC 2019). The IMPLAN model is constructed with data from the U.S. National Income and Product Accounts and the Bureau of Economic Analysis, among a variety of other data sources. The model includes 536 industry sectors based on the North American Industry Classification System. The IMPLAN support team annually updates county-level databases that report such attributes as:

- Industries present in the regional economy
- Output, employment, and income levels accounted for by each industry
- The main sources of residents' incomes

- Inter-industry commodity purchases
- The shares of inter-industry inputs purchased locally
- Industries that produce commodities exported from the region (i.e., that compose the region’s economic base)

The model uses region-specific multipliers to trace and calculate the flow of dollars from the industries that originate the impact on supplier industries. The results of this analysis are reported using commonly used metrics, consistent with best practices. A summary of each metric is provided below:

- Employment:⁹ Represents the jobs created by industry, based on the output per worker and output impacts for each industry
- Labor Income: Includes all forms of employment income, including employee compensation (wages and benefits) and proprietor income
- Value added or Gross State Product: The difference between an industry’s total output and the cost of its intermediate inputs; is the state-level counterpart to gross domestic product
- Industry Activity: Represents the total economic output generated by the direct spending
- State and Local Tax: Represents the estimated tax revenue from the activity

This analysis used IMPLAN data for Bannock and Power Counties, Idaho, from 2016, the most recent year for which data were available when the analysis was conducted. Data were processed using IMPLAN Version 3.1 software (IMPLAN Group LLC 2019).

3.3 Methodology

IMPLAN provides a systematic methodology for analyzing scenarios that represent the direct economic output or employment effects associated with specific management actions. The economic impact analysis evaluates two scenarios: the No Action Alternative (the land exchange is not approved) and the Proposed Action (the proposed land exchange is approved and the reasonably foreseeable actions occur on the exchanged lands). The 2016 IMPLAN model represents the most recent update of the model at the time the EIS was prepared. The gross regional product or value added for the SESA economy was approximately \$3.42 billion according to the IMPLAN model year 2016 data. Each transaction table in IMPLAN contains 536 economic sectors and allows users to estimate a variety of economic statistics. The most relevant measures for understanding the economic impacts on the region resulting from the proposed land exchange are employment, labor income, industry activity, and tax revenue changes.

3.4 The Economic Region

The region for analyzing the economic impacts of the proposed land exchange was the SESA. The proposed exchange lands are in both Bannock and Power Counties, and project-related purchases of goods and services would occur in both counties. Bannock County has a larger and more diverse economy than Power County, so substantial inputs are expected to be obtained from Bannock County. By analyzing both counties as a single region, the SESA economy is more robust. This means more of the economic impacts would be felt in the SESA as opposed to “leaking out” to the surrounding regions.

⁹ Due to the static nature of the IMPLAN model, the employment impacts are presented in terms of annual job-years as the model calculates the annual impact of annual activity. It is likely that once the job is created, it will be sustained; however, to ensure that the impact is not overstated, it is conservatively assumed that the job impact is annual.

3.4.1 No Action Alternative

If the proposed land exchange is not approved, this analysis assumes that there would be no change from current operations and capital investment activity at the Don Plant. Currently, there are 365 employees at the Don Plant, and 21 employees at the Frontier building, an associated facility. Simplot estimates that 91 percent of these employees reside in Bannock and Power Counties. Under the No Action Alternative, Simplot would spend an estimated \$10 million on facility operations and maintenance, and \$38.5 million in capital investment on a new facility (Simplot 2019). Table 3-1 shows the direct spending under the No Action Alternative.

Table 3-1. Direct Spending Activity under the No Action Alternative

Activity	No Action Alternative
Operational Expenditures	
Don Plant employment	365
Associated facility (Frontier building) employment	21
Facility operations and maintenance costs	\$10,000,000
Capital Expenditures	
Construction of new facilities	\$38,514,750

Source: Simplot 2019.

3.4.2 Proposed Action

If the land exchange is approved, there would still be no change in operational employment, but there would be an increase in operational and capital expenditures. The Proposed Action would increase operational expenditures by \$2.25 million. Because the Proposed Action would result in the construction of new facilities, the capital costs of the Proposed Action would be at least \$182.6 million more than the No Action Alternative (Simplot 2019). Table 3-2 shows the direct spending under the Proposed Action.

Table 3-2. Direct Spending Activity Under the Proposed Action

Activity	Proposed Action
Operational Expenditures	
Don Plant employment	365
Associated facility (Frontier building) employment	21
Facility operations and maintenance costs	\$12,250,000
Capital Expenditures	
Construction of new facilities	\$221,158,750

Source: Simplot 2019.

3.5 Results

3.5.1 Key Economic Effects

The key economic measures estimated for this study were employment, employee compensation, and total economic output for the No Action Alternative and Proposed Action scenarios. Direct, indirect, induced, and total effects were estimated for each of the key measures, for each expenditure type, and for each project alternative. Direct effects were derived from project expenses and staffing information

provided by Simplot. Indirect, induced, and total effects were generated by the IMPLAN model, as described above.

3.5.2 Comparison of Alternatives

3.5.2.1 No Action Alternative

According to Simplot, operational expenditures would total to \$10 million and include 386 employees, and capital expenses would be over \$38.5 million if the land exchange is not approved. Results of the IMPLAN analysis for this alternative are shown in Table 3-3. Under the No Action Alternative, the Don Plant and its associated facilities would support 1,704 jobs, \$86.5 million in labor income, \$519.3 million in regional output (value added), and \$132.4 million in contributions to the gross state product annually in the SESA. Overall, each Simplot employee would produce an average of nearly \$304,690 in total output. Additionally, \$16.59 million in State and local tax revenue would be contributed to the region.

Table 3-3. Annual Regional Economic Effects and Multipliers for the No Action Alternative

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Total Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	711	\$44.8	\$63.7	\$372.8
Indirect Effect	600	\$28.1	\$44.2	\$99.8
Induced Effect	393	\$13.6	\$24.5	\$46.7
Total Effect	1,704	\$86.5	\$132.3	\$519.3
Multiplier	2.4	1.9	2.1	1.4

Note: Values generated through IMPLAN analysis. Employment figures are rounded to the nearest whole job. Monetary values in millions of 2017 dollars per year.

While the employment impact of capital expenditures is higher than operations, operations have a higher impact by all other measures. The jobs multipliers for the operational costs are relatively large, and the indirect job effect is much larger than the induced effect, primarily because of the high estimated productivity of Simplot workers. As a result, the Simplot workforce would generate a relatively large number of jobs in industries affected by commodity purchases (the indirect effect), but much fewer additional jobs would be generated by the workforce's aggregate personal consumption expenditures (the induced effect). As shown in Table 3-4, one direct operational job would support 3.2 jobs in the region through indirect and induced effects, while one direct capital job would support 1.4 regional jobs.

Table 3-4. Annual Regional Economic Effects and Multipliers for Each Cost Category under the No Action Alternative

Impact Type	Employment		Labor Income		Total Value Added		Output	
	Operations	Capital	Operations	Capital	Operations	Capital	Operations	Capital
Direct Effect	404	308	\$31.3	\$13.5	\$45.3	\$18.4	\$336.1	\$36.7
Indirect Effect	561	39	\$26.4	\$1.7	\$41.6	\$2.6	\$94.3	\$5.5
Induced Effect	310	83	\$10.8	\$2.8	\$19.4	\$5.1	\$37.0	\$9.8
Total Effect	1,275	429	\$68.5	\$18.0	\$106.2	\$26.1	\$467.4	\$51.9
Multiplier	3.2	1.4	2.2	1.3	2.3	1.4	1.4	1.4

Note: Values generated through IMPLAN analysis. Employment figures are rounded to the nearest whole job. Monetary values in millions of 2017 dollars per year.

3.5.2.2 Proposed Action

For the Proposed Action, employment levels would remain consistent, but operational and capital expenditures would increase by \$2.25 million and \$182.6 million, respectively. Therefore, the total economic impact of the Proposed Action is approximately two times higher than the No Action Alternative scenario. The Proposed Action would support over 2,000 more jobs, \$86 million of labor income, and \$249 million of regional output. Additionally, over \$25.5 million in State and local tax revenue would be supported by the Proposed Action. Results of the IMPLAN analysis for this alternative are shown in Table 3-5 and Table 3-6, below.

Table 3-5. Annual Regional Economic Effects and Multipliers for the Proposed Action

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Total Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	2,185	\$109.4	\$152.0	\$548.7
Indirect Effect	787	\$36.1	\$56.8	\$126.1
Induced Effect	791	\$27.2	\$48.9	\$93.5
Total Effect	3,763	\$172.7	\$257.7	\$768.3
Multiplier	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.4

Note: Values generated through IMPLAN analysis. Employment figures are rounded to the nearest whole job. Monetary values in millions of 2017 dollars per year.

Because of increased capital investment under the Proposed Action, the total economic impact of capital spending is much higher than the impact of operational activity. Despite this, the multiplier impact of operations is still higher than that of direct capital activity because more of the impact is retained in the SESA. One direct operational job would support 3.1 jobs annually in the region, while one direct capital job would support 1.4 annual jobs.

Table 3-6. Annual Regional Economic Effects and Multipliers for Each Cost Category under the Proposed Action

Impact Type	Employment		Labor Income		Total Value Added		Output	
	Operations	Capital	Operations	Capital	Operations	Capital	Operations	Capital
Direct Effect	415	1,769	\$31.8	\$77.6	\$46.0	\$106.0	\$337.9	\$210.9
Indirect Effect	565	222	\$26.6	\$9.5	\$41.8	\$15.0	\$94.7	\$31.3
Induced Effect	314	478	\$10.9	\$16.3	\$19.6	\$29.3	\$37.4	\$56.1
Total Effect	1,294	2,469	\$69.3	\$103.5	\$107.4	\$150.3	\$470.0	\$298.3
Multiplier	3.1	1.4	2.2	1.3	2.3	1.4	1.4	1.4

Note: Values generated through ICF IMPLAN analysis. Employment figures are rounded to the nearest whole job. Monetary values in millions of 2017 dollars per year.

4.0 DIRECT AND INDIRECT IMPACTS

4.1 No Action Alternative

4.1.1 Social Conditions

Based on current staffing levels, the workforce of the Don Plant and associated Frontier building is approximately 386 full-time workers. Because Simplot operations are expected to continue as is in the short term, the No Action Alternative is not projected to affect staffing at the Don Plant or associated facilities. This means that no increase in population, effects on housing, or other social impacts (such as stresses on schools, public services, or utilities, or changes in quality of life) would occur. The SESA could see out-migration, increased vacancy rates, and decreased housing values if the land exchange is not approved and Simplot is forced to consider siting the gypsum stack farther away from the existing facility. This option would most likely require significant funding for construction and operation of a new pipeline to transport the phosphogypsum to an offsite gypsum stack. The increased cost associated with this scenario could require Simplot to scale down operations or shut down the Don Plant entirely for an unknown period of time.

4.1.2 Economic Conditions

In 2017, the SESA economy produced over 46,000 total jobs (USCB 2017b) and the average personal per-capita income was \$36,978. The Fort Hall Reservation is economically depressed compared to the surrounding region; the average personal per-capita income was \$17,148 and the poverty rate was 21.9 percent as of 2017 (USCB 2017b). Employment and labor income in the SESA reflect the ongoing operation of the Don Plant and associated Frontier building. Because the No Action Alternative would not change staffing, it is not anticipated to add direct, indirect, and induced increases in jobs, labor income, and output in the region during operations. Staff and expenditures associated with the No Action Alternative are the same as under the current plant operations and, therefore, the modeled annual economic impacts on the SESA are the same as those shown in Section 3.5.2.1 (*No Action Alternative*). However, because plant operations would likely have to shut down under the No Action Alternative, economic impacts modeled for the Don Plant would end sooner under this alternative.

4.1.2.1 Mining

As mentioned Section 2.3.3.1 (*Mining*), the Idaho mining and mine processing industry has been responsible for a significant portion of Idaho's economic growth over the last century. The industry provides jobs and materials that are important to the economy. In 2014, direct mining employment estimates for the state of Idaho ranged from 4,894 by the Bureau of Economic Analysis to 2,419 by the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, excluding employment related to oil and gas development. During this time period, mining jobs were among the highest-paying industrial and service jobs in the state. Average earning per worker, including salary and fringe benefits, was \$100,738 in 2014 for Idaho Mining Association workers (Idaho Mining Association 2015).

Phosphate mining in particular continues to play a significant role in the southeastern part of the state. The region has some of the richest deposits of phosphate in the U.S., and it is Idaho's leading mineral commodity by value, supporting approximately \$500 million in value added and 1,800 direct employees in southeastern Idaho (Idaho Department of Lands 2019).

Mine processing is one important component of phosphate mining and is used to manufacture fertilizers. The industry employed anywhere from 2,787 workers according to the Bureau of Economic Analysis, which included broadly all chemical manufacturing, to 944 workers according to the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, which included only agricultural chemical manufacturing (Idaho Mining Association 2015). The Don Plant employs 365 professionals, pays nearly \$4 million each year in taxes to State and local governments, and produces over 1,000,000 tons of various phosphate products annually. A potential closure of the plant under the No Action Alternative would have a negative effect on the economy of the SESA.

4.1.2.2 Livestock Grazing

As stated in Section 2.3.3.2 (*Livestock Grazing*), the 719 acres of Federal lands proposed for exchange yield an estimated 70 AUMs in the SESA and earn \$94.50 in annual grazing fees. Under the No Action Alternative, this is not anticipated to change. No Federal grazing fees would be assessed for the non-Federal lands, which would remain in private ownership.

The Federal lands currently yield an estimated \$2,852.50 ($70 \times \40.75) annually of direct economic value, which is anticipated to continue under the No Action Alternative.

The AUMs within the non-Federal lands proposed for exchange are estimated to support 44.5 AUMs and would yield \$1,813.38 ($44.5 \times \40.75); however, this value is not part of the BLM AUM allocation and fees because the BLM does not recognize forage value on private lands. Under the No Action Alternative, the availability of the non-Federal lands for grazing, and any associated economic value derived from grazing, would be at the discretion of Simplot, and has not yet been determined.

4.1.3 Fiscal Conditions

State and local taxes and fees would continue to be collected and would contribute to government revenue in the short term. The Don Plant and the related facilities would continue to pay approximately \$3,916,306 in real property and personal property taxes. Because the plant operations would cease sooner under the No Action Alternative, taxes would be collected for fewer years than under the Proposed Action.

4.1.4 Nonmarket Values

This section discusses impacts other than those reflected in market transactions, also known as nonmarket values. Nonmarket value impacts depend on the proposed level of development and are closely related to social and quality-of-life impacts. The No Action Alternative would have minimal impacts on nonmarket values, as the non-Federal lands are and would remain unavailable for recreation or other uses by the public, as they are private land. In the case that the increased cost associated with siting a new gypsum stack farther away from the existing facility would require scaled down operations or plant shutdown for an unknown period of time, any impacts from noise, human presence, and visual disturbance would decrease. This could limit disturbance of wildlife and recreationists on BLM lands surrounding the mine and could increase direct and indirect nonmarket values associated with improved recreational experiences in the area and enhanced habitat for wildlife. Refer to Section 2.5 (*Nonmarket Values*) for more information on the types of nonmarket values.

4.2 Proposed Action

For purposes of this assessment, the Proposed Action includes the proposed land exchange and the potentially reasonably foreseeable actions that would occur on the Federal lands, including Simplot's expansion of gypsum stacks and the construction and operation of cooling ponds.

4.2.1 Social Conditions

The current workforce of the Don Plant and the Frontier building is approximately 386 full time workers. While this direct employment would remain unchanged under the Proposed Action, Simplot anticipates a significant increase in capital expenditure if the land exchange is approved and the reasonably foreseeable expansion of Simplot facilities onto the Federal lands occur. Total capital expenditures under the Proposed Action would be approximately \$221,158,750. Operations and maintenance expenditure would also increase by approximately \$2.25 million. This direct spending has a multiplier effect on the surrounding economic region. Increased employment associated with any new construction could increase the population of the SESA and affect housing, public services, or other quality-of-life issues.

As stated in Section 2.2.1 (*Population*), the population of southeastern Idaho, which includes the SESA as well as the counties of Bear Lake, Bingham, Caribou, Franklin, and Oneida, is projected to decrease through 2026 (Idaho Department of Labor 2018). This trend would likely counteract any population increase as a result of the Proposed Action, and would also likely ease any potential strain on housing availability, infrastructure, public services, and quality-of-life impacts associated with the Proposed Action. While the population of southeastern Idaho as a whole is decreasing, new projects like the Northgate District and Federal Bureau of Investigation expansion could spur population growth in urban centers such as Pocatello and Chubbuck.

The SESA has a number of existing vacant housing units for rent and seasonal use. According to the USCB, in 2017, Bannock County had a total of 33,870 housing units, of which 719 were vacant for rent and 660 were vacant for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use. Power County had a total of 2,992 housing units, of which 33 are vacant for rent and 53 are vacant for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use. The Fort Hall Reservation has 2,146 total housing units, of which 252 are vacant. While housing options in Power County may be more limited, the majority of existing Simplot workers live in Bannock County, which has enough existing vacant units that no severe housing impacts are anticipated from the Proposed Action. There is some concern that new development projects in the city of Pocatello could cause an increasing housing shortage in the areas around Pocatello and Chubbuck; however, a number of new housing units are currently being constructed as part of the Northgate project.

Impacts on community services in the SESA as a result of the Proposed Action are anticipated to be minimal. The public school districts of both counties have been running below capacity, and crime incidence rates have dropped over the last year and remain below the state average. No impacts on fire protection services, health care, utilities, or quality of life are anticipated as a result of the Proposed Action.

4.2.2 Economic Conditions

4.2.2.1 Mining

Economic effects were estimated using an IMPLAN model for the SESA, the results of which are presented in Section 3.5 (*Results*). The tables identify the direct, indirect, induced, and total effect on

employment, labor income, total value added, and industry activity in the analysis area. Refer to Section 3.0 (*Economic Modeling*) above for definitions of the types of effects and terminology referred to in this section. IMPLAN modeling input used to develop the results below consisted of ongoing employment at the plant, capital and construction expenditures in support of the project, including direct construction employment and contractors, as well as ongoing operations and maintenance of the plant.

The analysis shows that the Proposed Action would support approximately 3,763 total jobs, generate approximately \$172.7 million in labor income, and contribute approximately \$768.3 million in industry activity annually across the region. Continued operation of the Don Plant would extend the annual jobs economic impact compared to the No Action Alternative.

A breakdown of the total economic impact by direct, indirect, and induced effects of the Proposed Action can be found in Section 3.5.2.2 (*Proposed Action*). The indirect and induced effects of the two input categories can be summarized through a multiplier. As shown in Table 3-5, for every direct job added in the region due to direct spending, the multiplier generated through IMPLAN modeling indicates that approximately 1.7 jobs are created in the regional economy. For every dollar of direct labor income, approximately \$1.6 of labor income is generated. Similarly, every dollar of direct industry activity creates an additional \$1.4 in industry activity throughout Bannock and Power Counties.

4.2.2.2 Livestock Grazing

As stated in Section 2.3.3.2 (*Livestock Grazing*), the 719 acres of Federal lands proposed for exchange yield 70 AUMs and earn \$94.50 in annual grazing fees. This grazing fee would be forgone if the Federal lands are transferred to private ownership under the Proposed Action. The Federal lands currently support an estimated \$2,852.50 (70 x \$40.75) annually of direct economic value. This economic value from livestock grazing would be forgone under the Proposed Action because the Federal lands would no longer be available for livestock grazing.

The BLM does not anticipate any change to the season of use, AUMs, or other grazing management for the Blackrock or Rapid Creek allotments resulting from acquisition of the non-Federal lands; therefore, the availability of the non-Federal lands for livestock grazing is not anticipated to have an economic effect.

4.2.3 Fiscal Conditions

The continuation of operations at the Don Plant, which would be enabled through the proposed land exchange, would ensure a long-term revenue source that would increase the county's capacity to provide public services for its residents. The Don Plant currently contributes \$3.9 million annually in State and local taxes. While property taxes would continue to be collected for the Don Plant and Frontier building following its closure, sales and use taxes and income taxes from employees would not. The Proposed Action would delay the reduction in revenues from State and local taxes following plant closure compared to the No Action Alternative. Payment in lieu of taxes would continue to be collected for the non-Federal land following acquisition by the BLM.

4.2.4 Nonmarket Values

Effects on nonmarket values under the Proposed Action would be greater than those under the No Action Alternative because the Federal lands would be converted to an urban/industrial landscape character. Development on public land and the resulting impacts on the natural environment and

social/quality-of-life conditions could result in impacts on direct use, indirect use, and passive use nonmarket values (as defined in Section 2.5, *Nonmarket Values*).

Reasonably foreseeable actions on the Federal lands could result in direct-use impacts on nonmarket values by expanding the industrial character of lands within the existing Don Plant property to adjacent, undeveloped lands. Conversion of these lands to a more industrial landscape would diminish the recreational setting and opportunities in the area, such as wildlife viewing, sightseeing, and hunting. Because the Proposed Action would extend the life of the Don Plant compared to the No Action Alternative, noise and traffic from operation of the Don Plant would diminish the recreational setting and opportunities on adjacent public lands for a longer time.

Development of the Federal lands and resulting impacts on wildlife, visual resources, recreation, and other uses could also decrease passive use benefits that reflect nonmarket values.

As described in Section 2.5.3 (*Ecosystem Service Values*), the Pocatello SRMA received 48,116 visits on an annual basis, resulting in 59,390 visitor days spent on outdoor recreational activities. Using the estimated annual number of visitor days and the weighted average recreational use value for the Intermountain Region of \$77.04 results in an annual value of \$4.6 million ($59,390 \times \77.04) for cultural ecosystem services generated by recreation in the Pocatello SRMA. These values could decrease due to development of the Federal lands; however, the BLM has indicated that the Federal lands experience only occasional recreational use.

As noted under the No Action Alternative, some nonmarket values may increase after closure of the Don Plant due to the curtailment of traffic, noise, and other industrial activities that could diminish recreational setting on adjacent lands; however, the nonmarket values associated with recreational use of the Federal lands would be permanently lost.

5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Executive Order 12898, “Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations,”¹⁰ established a requirement for Federal agencies to incorporate environmental justice considerations into planning and decision processes to help ensure that no person or group bears a disproportionate burden of adverse impacts. This section assesses potential environmental justice effects of the Proposed Action, with a focus on any disproportionately adverse impacts from environmental risk exposure on low-income and minority communities.

Environmental justice is analyzed within the SESA, with special emphasis given to the Fort Hall Reservation due to its proximity to the Federal lands proposed for exchange.

5.1 Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, Standards

5.1.1 Federal Law

Executive Order 12898 directs all Federal agencies to focus attention on the human health and environmental conditions for low-income populations, minority populations, or Indian tribes.¹¹ The purpose of Executive Order 12898 is to identify and address, as appropriate, disproportionately high and

¹⁰ 59 Federal Register 7629, February 16, 1994.

¹¹ “Indian tribes” refers to any federally recognized Indian or Alaska Native tribes, bands, nations, pueblos, villages or communities that the Secretary of the Interior recognizes to be eligible for special programs and services provided by the U.S. to Indians because of their status as Indians (25 U.S. Code 479a).

adverse human health or environmental effects on low-income populations, minority populations, or Indian tribes that may experience common conditions of environmental exposure or effects associated with a plan or project. Executive Order 12898 also requires Federal agencies to ensure opportunities for effective public participation by identified potentially affected low-income populations, minority populations, or Indian tribes that are considered low-income and minority populations.

5.1.2 Other Guidance and Recommendations

The Council on Environmental Quality issues guidance for considering environmental justice within the National Environmental Policy Act process (Council on Environmental Quality 1997) that will be used in this analysis. The Council on Environmental Quality suggests the following approach for identifying potential low-income and minority populations (Council on Environmental Quality 1997):

Minority population: Minority populations should be identified where either: (a) the minority population of the affected area exceeds 50 percent or (b) the minority population percentage of the affected area is meaningfully greater than the minority population percentage in the general population or other appropriate unit of geographic analysis.

Low-income population: Low-income populations in an affected area should be identified with the annual statistical poverty thresholds from the Bureau of the Census' Current Population Reports, Series P-60 on Income and Poverty. In identifying low-income populations, agencies may consider as a community either a group of individuals living in geographic proximity to one another, or a set of individuals (such as migrant workers or Native Americans), where either type of group experiences common conditions of environmental exposure or effect.

Council on Environmental Quality guidance does not specify how to identify a “low-income population,” but in practice the same approach used for minority populations can be followed—where persons in poverty status are greater than 50 percent of the area’s total population, or where the percentage in poverty is meaningfully greater than the percentage in the general population or an appropriate comparison area. Council on Environmental Quality guidance does not provide a specific threshold for determining when an area’s population is “meaningfully greater.” In practice, “meaningfully greater” is often interpreted to identify an environmental justice population if the percentage of population in minority and/or poverty status in an area is at least 10 percentage points higher than in the comparison area (e.g., greater than or equal to 19 percent population in poverty in a SESA geography compared with 9 percent population in poverty in the comparison area). This threshold has been used in many BLM resource management plans and EISs, and is based on experience evaluating environmental justice indicators, the potential for adverse impacts on environmental justice populations from BLM decisions, and the sense that this threshold represents a meaningful difference between the affected and comparison populations.

5.2 Existing Conditions

Table 5-1 summarizes existing conditions with respect to each resource indicator and measure, which are described in more detail in the sections that follow.

Table 5-1. Resource Indicators and Measures for the Existing Condition

Resource Element	Resource Indicator	Measure	Existing Condition
Population and demographics of potential minority and low-income communities	Presence of minority and low-income communities	Identification of minority or low-income populations based on multi-year trends in demographics by race or ethnicity	Power County and the Fort Hall Reservation are identified as potential minority or low-income communities.
Environmental risk exposure	Comparison of regions based on environmental and demographic indicators and environmental justice indices	Comparison of environmental indicators to national averages	Bannock County performed in the lower quartile of the nation on three environmental indicators: Ozone, Superfund Proximity, and Wastewater Discharge. Power County performed in the lower quartile of the nation on two environmental indicators: Ozone and Wastewater Discharge. Within the Fort Hall Reservation, two block groups performed in the lower quartile of the nation on three environmental indicators: Ozone, Superfund Proximity, and Wastewater Discharge.
Disproportionate impacts on minority and low-income communities	Potential for disproportionate impacts on minority and low-income communities	Varies	Refer to Section 3.18 (<i>Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice</i>) of the EIS

5.2.1 Minority and Low-Income Communities

Environmental justice impacts tend to be highly localized geographically and typically occur close to the activities causing the environmental effect. Examples of localized environmental justice impacts include noise or visual impacts associated with construction in or adjacent to residential neighborhoods with disproportionately large low-income or minority populations. However, in some cases, environmental justice impacts are relatively dispersed environmental impacts, such as air pollution affecting an entire air basin, where the entire air basin has a disproportionately large low-income or minority population. To ensure that both localized and dispersed impacts on environmental justice populations would be considered, the low-income and minority components of various types of geographic areas were considered in this analysis. Specifically, the environmental justice analysis considered Bannock and Power Counties and the Fort Hall Reservation for which USCB data were available (see Table 5-2).

Executive Order 12898 also applies to tribes that are present or exercise treaty rights in the area. As described in Section 2.5.4 (*Tribal Treaty Rights and Tribal Resources*), the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes have tribal treaty rights in the Federal lands proposed for exchange. During the meetings held with the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, tribe members expressed concern about potential adverse effects of the Blackrock Land Exchange on the lands, waters, and inhabitants of the Fort Hall Reservation. Tribal staff requested that a study be conducted to determine the impacts of glyphosates and phosphates from fertilizer manufacture at the Don Plant on water quality in the Portneuf River. Additional concerns were expressed about wildlife displacement, culturally significant areas, such as burial sites, and decreased land values resulting from the Blackrock Land Exchange (BLM 2019f).

Historic and current land use by these Native American groups is visible through the presence of culturally sensitive sites and other tribal resources including burial sites; spiritual sites; spring sites; camp sites; healing locations; battleground sites; trails; hunting, fishing, and gathering locations; scenery

and visual resources; and audio resources. The tribes also value landscape features in the Federal lands proposed for exchange including Howard Mountain and canyons surrounding the mountain that have long held significance for the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes (BLM 2019e).

For the purposes of this analysis, a community is considered an environmental justice community if the total number of individuals living below the poverty level or total minority population, as defined by the USCB, is 50 percent or more of the community or is “meaningfully greater” than the reference community (the state of Idaho or the SESA). To provide a conservative assessment, this analysis applied a standard of 10 percentage points higher than in the comparison area. By applying this analysis criteria to 2013–2017 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, the following were identified as potential environmental justice low-income and minority communities (Table 5-2):

- Fort Hall Reservation – American Indian minority population, total minority population
- Power County – Hispanic or Latino minority population, total minority population

No localities analyzed have a larger low-income population that meets the standard of being “meaningfully greater” than Idaho.

Table 5-2 provides details on the minority and low-income populations locally and in the state and county reference populations. This table is intended to demonstrate the data used to identify the two potential low-income and minority communities considered in the analysis.

Table 5-2. Number and Percentage of People in Minority or Low-Income Communities, 2017

Geography	Total Population	Black or African American Alone	American Indian or Alaskan Native Alone	Asian or Pacific Islander alone	Other and Two or More Races	Hispanic or Latino	Total Minority Population	Income Below Poverty Level
Idaho	1,716,943	15,052 (0.9%)	29,973 (1.7%)	30,059 (1.8%)	42,045 (2.4%)	215,392 (12.5%)	308,649 (18%)	15%
Bannock County	85,269	833 (1.0%)	3,130 (3.7%)	1,566 (1.8%)	2,033 (2.4%)	7,429 (8.7%)	13,602 (16%)	18%
Power County	7,600	87 (1.1%)	279 (3.7%)	53 (0.7%)	170 (2.2%)	2,619 (34.5%)	2,986 (39.3%)	12%
2-County Area	92,869	920 (1.0%)	3,409 (3.7%)	1,619 (1.7%)	2,203 (2.4%)	10,048 (10.8%)	16,588 (17.9%)	17%
Fort Hall Reservation	5,952	10 (0.2%)	3,824 (64%)	61 (1.0%)	309 (5.2%)	710 (12%)	4,368 (73%)	22%

Sources: USCB 2019g, 2017d, 2017e, 2017f.

Notes: **Bold text** indicates a potential low-income or minority community. Numbers for Idaho and Bannock and Power Counties were derived from Population Estimates: Table PEPSR6H, and for Fort Hall Reservation from the 2017 American Community Survey Estimates: Tables B02001, B03002, and B17020. American Community Survey Estimates were used to measure poverty. In accordance with the minority population groups identified in guidance from the Council on Environmental Quality (1997), the “Asian or Pacific Islander Alone” column represents the sum of the “Asian alone” and “Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone” populations. People who identify as “Hispanic or Latino” may be of any race. The USCB threshold for poverty in 2017 was \$12,752 for an individual under the age of 65, \$11,756 for an individual over the age of 65, and \$25,094 for a family of four (USCB 2018). The percentage in the “Income Below Poverty Level” column represents all below the poverty line.

5.2.1.1 The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes and the Fort Hall Indian Reservation

The Fort Hall Reservation is home to the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes. The tribes consist of “various mixed bands of Shoshone and Bannock Indians whose aboriginal homelands extended throughout the Great Basin and Northwest territories” (Tribal Economic Impacts 2015). The tribe’s governing body is the Fort Hall Business Council, which oversees the growth of the tribes’ businesses, protects the tribes’ off-reservation treaty rights, and asserts the tribes’ jurisdictional authority, among other duties. From 2005 to 2015, the tribes experienced a rapid growth spurred not only by gaming operations, but also by the expansion of the tribes’ farming operations and tribal enterprises. The tribes’ economic activity adds more than 4,400 jobs and \$400 million annually to the eastern Idaho economy, but the tribes still experience a 17 percent unemployment rate and poverty and workforce issues (Tribal Economic Impacts 2015).

5.2.2 Environmental Risk Exposure

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency developed an environmental justice mapping and screening tool called EJSCREEN. Based on national data, EJSCREEN combines 11 environmental and six demographic indicators to create 11 environmental justice indices in maps and reports. The raw data for 11 environmental indicators outlined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency are shown in Table 5-3. Presenting the raw data allows for a comparison of the SESA with both the state and national averages. By incorporating these environmental indicators, EJSCREEN is able to identify potential populations subjected disproportionately to adverse human health or environmental effects. The comparison to state and national averages indicates which counties and communities may be potentially more susceptible to environmental pollution. Please note that EJSCREEN is a preliminary tool not to be used to identify or label an area as an “environmental justice community.” These indicators are varied in terms of the quality of them and the information they provide about potential impacts (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 2018a).

Table 5-3 presents EJSCREEN results for the SESA and compares them to state and national averages. EJSCREEN does not produce an individual report the Fort Hall Reservation; Table 5-3 presents this population by census block group. Block group results are also displayed for Power County, which was identified as a potential low-income or minority community. The table presents the local area in comparison to the national percentile, which describes what percentage of the U.S. population has an equal or lower value, meaning less potential for exposure/risk/proximity to certain facilities, or a lower percentage minority population. Table 5-3 only presents the environmental indicators for which areas are largely below the national average, or greater than the 75th percentile.

The entire SESA is above the national average daily maximum 8-hour-average ozone of 42.5 parts per billion during the ozone season, in the 85th percentile or above. Ozone is associated with a variety of negative health outcomes, especially reduced lung function. The relatively high ozone concentration paired with the large elderly population in the analysis area, a population susceptible to ozone-induced effects, increases risks of adverse health effects from ozone.

The majority of the SESA is above the national average for lead paint in pre-1960s housing, with two block groups in Power County in the upper quartile. The lead paint indicator is not likely to be affected by the proposed land exchange and reasonably foreseeable actions.

Bannock County and two block groups of the Fort Hall Reservation are in the upper quartile for Superfund proximity. The city of Pocatello in Bannock County is home to three active Superfund sites (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 2019a, 2019b, 2019c). Superfund sites are contaminated areas due to hazardous waste being dumped, left out in the open, or otherwise improperly managed from

manufacturing facilities, processing plants, landfills, and mining sites (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 2018b).

Wastewater discharge environmental indicator scores for all areas were higher than the national average except for a single block group in the Fort Hall Reservation. Wastewater discharge scores reflect reported information from the toxics release inventory on the amount of toxic chemicals released, and the chemical's relative toxicity, potential human exposure, and transport through the environment. Power County is in the 80th percentile nationally (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 2018a).

Table 5-3. Environmental Indicators in Analysis Area and Percentile of U.S.

Geography	Ozone	Lead Paint	Superfund Proximity	Wastewater Discharge
Bannock County	86	62	82	77
Power County	86	65	46	80
160779601001	87	77	59	86
160779602001	85	51	37	72
160779602002	85	55	29	76
160779602003	85	79	36	77
160779602004	85	71	31	81
160779602005	85	10	31	69
Fort Hall Reservation	--	--	--	--
160059400001	86	52	78	82
160059400002	86	57	62	40
160119400001	85	52	40	63
160119400002	85	47	51	65
160779601002	87	41	77	79

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 2018a.

Notes: Only U.S. percentiles are presented; **bold text** indicates a potential environmental justice community as they are in the upper quartile for at least three indicators. The block group 160779601002 within the Fort Hall Reservation is the only one that resides entirely within both Power County and the Fort Hall Reservation.

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Blackrock Land Exchange

Draft Environmental Impact Statement

Appendix I

Water Resource Technical Report

BLACKROCK LAND EXCHANGE

WATER RESOURCE TECHNICAL REPORT

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ac	acre
AFLB	American Falls Lake Beds
AOC	Administrative Order on Consent
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CD	Consent Decree
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
cfs	cubic feet per second
COC	Contaminant of Concern
CSM	Conceptual Site Model
DAF	Dilution Attenuation Factor
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMF	Eastern Michaud Flats
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FMC	FMC Corporation
FS	Feasibility Study
gpm	gallons per minute
gpm/acre	gallons per minute per acre
HDPE	high-density polyethylene
IDEQ	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
IDWR	Idaho Department of Water Resources
in/year	inches per year
IRODA	Interim Record of Decision Amendment
lbs/day	pounds per day
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
mg/L	milligrams per liter
NPL	National Priorities List
OU	Operable Unit
PAP	Phosphoric Acid Plant
pCi/L	picocuries per liter
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
RBC	Risk-based Concentration
RI	Remedial Investigation
ROD	Record of Decision
Simplot	J.R. Simplot Company
TCZ	Target Capture Zone
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VCO/CA	Voluntary Consent Order/Compliance Agreement

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The J.R. Simplot Company (Simplot) operates the Don Plant, a phosphate manufacturing facility near Pocatello, Idaho (Figure 1-1). Simplot is pursuing a land exchange with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to acquire federal land adjacent to the facility for expansion of the existing phosphogypsum (“gypsum”) stack and for construction of new cooling ponds. The project is called the “Blackrock Land Exchange”, as the land offered by Simplot for exchange is in the Blackrock area approximately 9 miles southeast of Pocatello.

This report describes a quantitative assessment of the potential impacts to groundwater and surface water resources from ongoing operations at the Don Plant and from the Reasonably Foreseeable Development of the gypsum stack expansion and new cooling ponds on federal lands. This assessment will inform the cumulative impacts analysis in the Blackrock Land Exchange Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The report is intended to assess potential impacts to groundwater quality (which discharges to surface water) from potential expansion (new construction) on the lands proposed for exchange. Groundwater from the expansion areas would migrate to areas where existing groundwater contamination exists from past releases, which is being addressed by CERCLA response actions with the goal to restore it over time at the Simplot OU. Therefore, the analysis considers the effects of the CERCLA response actions as the baseline condition for evaluation under NEPA.

The Don Plant is part of the Eastern Michaud Flats Superfund Site (“EMF Site”), which includes the adjacent FMC area. The EMF Site was listed to the National Priorities List (NPL) in 1990. A Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) was performed in accordance with the Administrative Order of Consent (AOC) for the EMF Site, issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on May 30, 1991, and entered into by FMC Corporation (FMC) and Simplot. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) divided the Site into three operable units (OUs): the FMC OU includes the FMC facility and adjacent land owned by FMC; the Simplot OU includes the Don Plant and adjacent land owned by Simplot; and the Off-Plant OU encompasses the remainder of the EMF Site.

The RI was completed in 1996 (Bechtel 1996) and the FS was completed in 1998 (Simplot 1998, Simplot & FMC 1998, FMC 1998). EPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD; EPA 1998) selecting the Site remedy and Simplot subsequently entered into a Remedial Design/Remedial Action Consent Decree (CD; EPA 2002). The primary focus was the remedy for groundwater, which included extraction of groundwater downgradient of the gypsum stack and reuse of the extracted water in the Don Plant process. In 2008 Simplot entered into a Voluntary Consent Order/Compliance Agreement (VCO/CA) with the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ; IDEQ 2008) intended to fulfill Simplot’s obligations for the Portneuf River Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL). Site groundwater discharges to the Portneuf River and the VCO/CA set out remedy goals (timing and concentration) for phosphorus in the Portneuf River based on the TMDL process. Under the VCO/CA, Simplot submitted a Remedial Action Plan (Simplot 2017), which describes remedial actions to be implemented, including installing a synthetic liner on the existing gypsum stack to reduce seepage and loading of phosphorus to groundwater beneath the stack and implementation of a source control program in the Phosphoric Acid Plant (PAP) to reduce releases of phosphorus to groundwater. The VCO/CA also includes requirements for any new gypsum stack: VCO/CA Section 5(h) outlines requirements for “any new gypsum storage/stack built at Don Plant, including any gypsum stack built on any new land to be acquired for this purpose”. In addition, Section 5(d) specifies that the VCO/CA required Remedial Action Plan may include description of plans for the completion of the Blackrock Land Exchange and the development of a new, lined gypsum storage facility.

EPA subsequently issued an Interim Record of Decision Amendment (IRODA; EPA 2010a) primarily to address issues associated with phosphorus in groundwater and surface water. The IRODA also required installation of a synthetic liner on the existing gypsum stack and a phosphorus source control plan for the PAP. Simplot entered into the First Amended CD (EPA 2010b) to implement the additional remedy components.

The remedy for groundwater/surface water consists of the following basic elements:

- Extraction of groundwater downgradient of the gypsum stack and PAP Area;
- Control of sources of phosphorus in the PAP Area;
- Installation of a high-density polyethylene (HDPE) liner on top of the existing gypsum stack with continued placement of gypsum on the liner; and
- Groundwater and surface water monitoring to assess the performance of the remedial actions.

These actions have been implemented and their effectiveness is being monitored. As a result of the process described above, there has been significant monitoring and assessment of environmental conditions at the Don Plant. These provide the basis for information and technical evaluations included herein.

The proposed gypsum stack expansion and cooling pond construction described in this report would not be in any way related to the CERCLA project but rather would be implemented under the VCO/CA. Simplot recently designed and constructed an expansion to the gypsum stack ("Phase 6") and two decant ponds outside the CERCLA process and this situation is the same relative to new facility operations and CERCLA. Any contaminants that are potentially released from the proposed expansion area would migrate to areas where groundwater contamination exists from past releases from the gypsum stack. Also, all groundwater discharges to the Portneuf River. Therefore, the report evaluates water quality in key areas downgradient of the proposed features, including areas where contamination already exists (and that are being monitored under CERCLA).

Further, the baseline analysis provided in this document is not intended to provide an assessment of long-term compliance with the VCO/CA. Assessing Simplot's compliance with the regulatory requirements identified in the 2008 VCO/CA and the 2010 IRODA is the responsibility of DEQ and EPA outside of the NEPA process. The VCO/CA and IRODA provide a basis for Simplot to systematically and adaptively work with DEQ and EPA toward achieving the objectives and goals of these legal agreements. Part of that technical and regulatory framework includes refinement of the Conceptual Site Model as new data becomes available to assess the effectiveness of response actions performed by Simplot and to address anticipated incremental loading from the expanded gypsum stack and cooling ponds and modeling their cumulative impacts within the context of achieving regulatory targets. Assessment of compliance with the VCO/CA is provided in an annual report on the groundwater/surface water remedy (e.g., Formation 2019a).

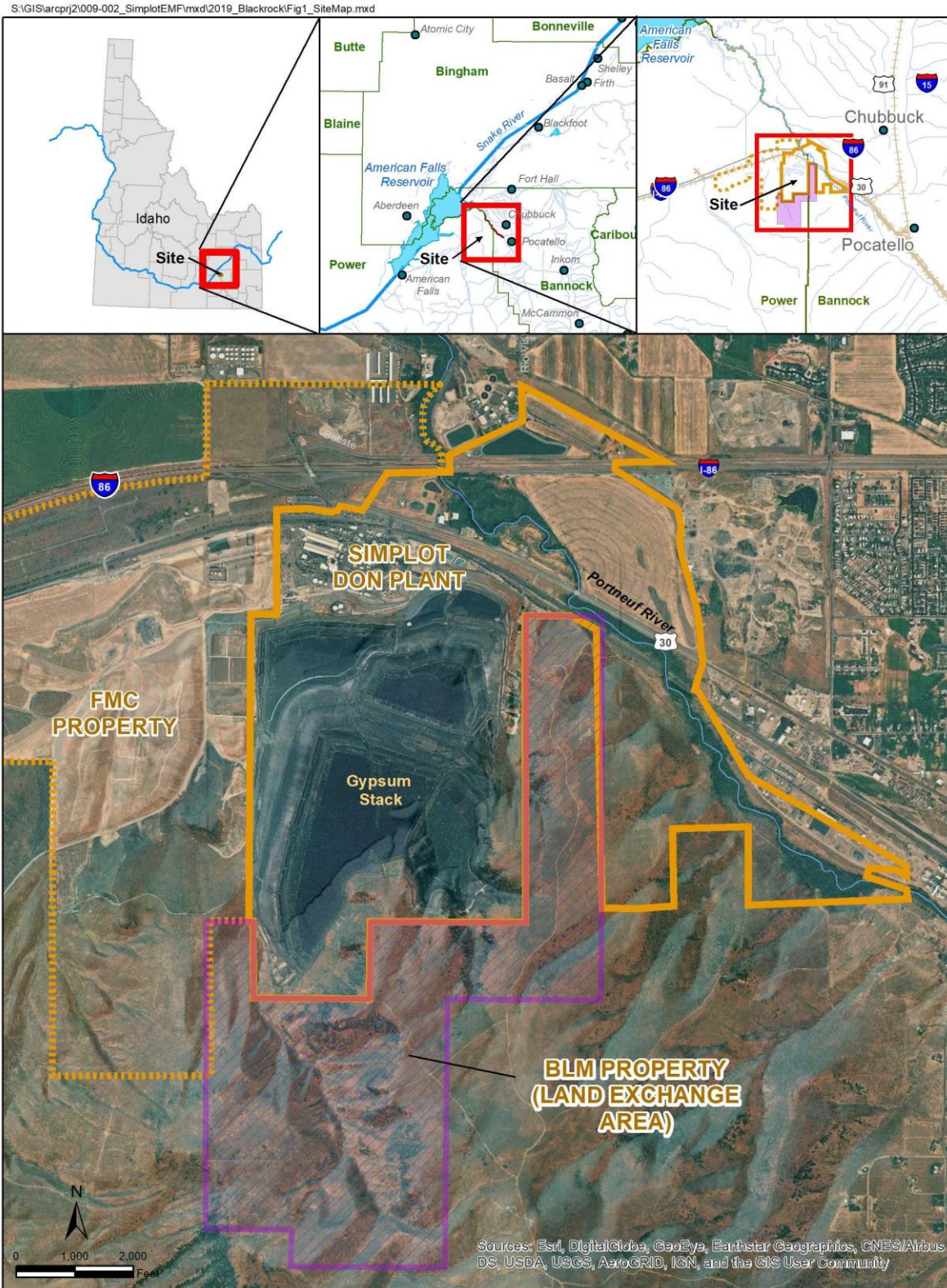


Figure 1-1. Site Location Map

2.0 PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The conceptual site model (CSM) for groundwater at the EMF Site is described in detail in the *Groundwater Remedial Design Report* (Formation 2010). This section provides an overview of the groundwater CSM to summarize the key elements. The CSM description is divided into the following topics:

- Site physiographic setting
- Site-specific geology and hydrogeology
- Surface water – groundwater interaction
- Nature and extent of site-derived constituents
- Fate and transport of site-derived constituents

2.1 Physiographic Setting

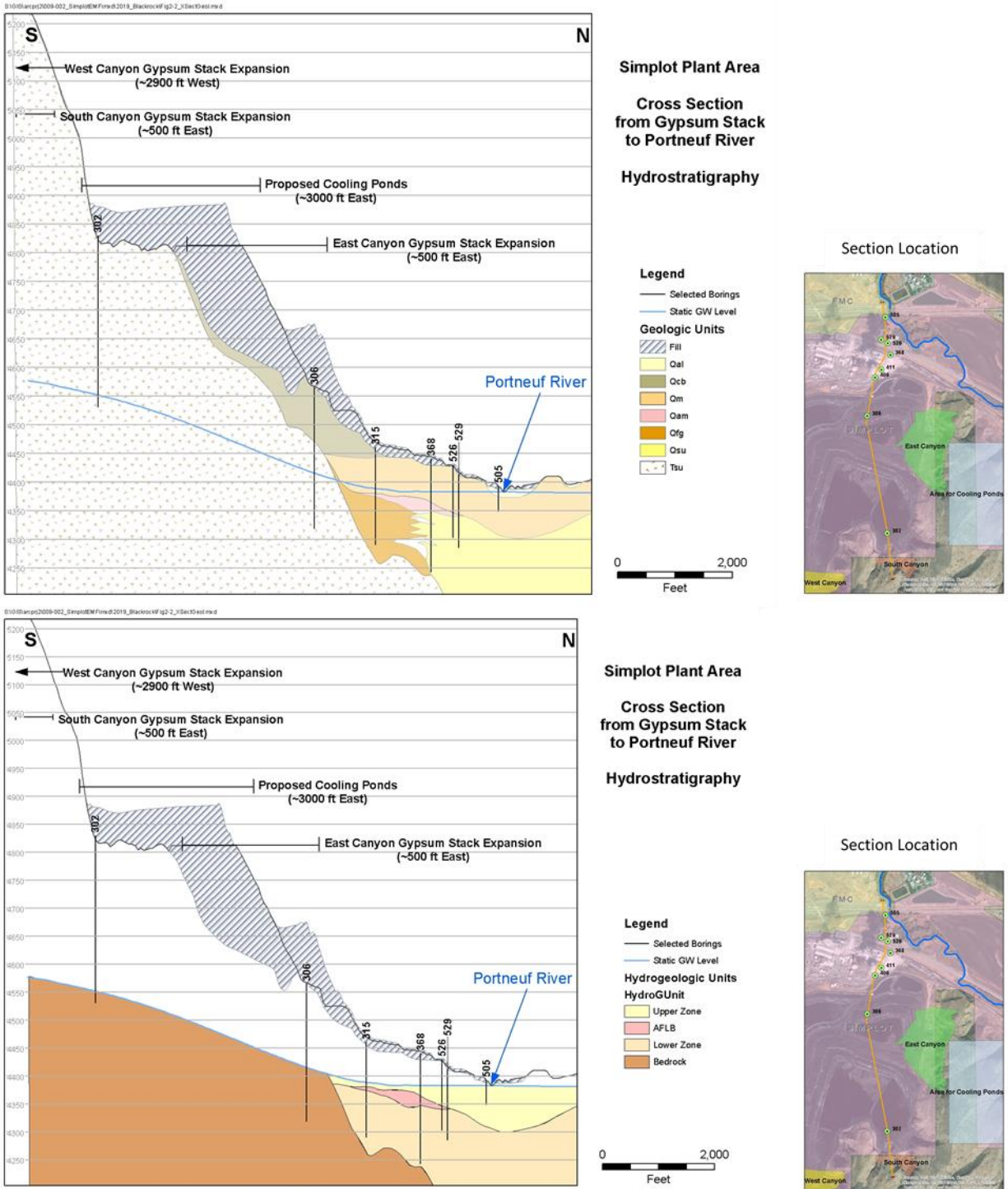
The EMF Site is located at the base of the northern slope of the Bannock Range and along the western flank of the Portneuf Valley, where the range and river valley merge with the Snake River Plain in the area known as Michaud Flats (Figure 2-1). The southern portion of the Simplot Plant Area, which includes the gypsum stacks, is located on the northern flank of the Bannock Range. The northern portion of the Simplot OU, which includes the holding ponds north of Highway 30, is located in the eastern portion of Michaud Flats adjacent to the Portneuf River. The central portion of the Simplot Plant Area, where most of the plant facilities are located, is at the base of the Bannock Range where subsurface deposits represent a combination of materials derived from erosion of the mountain range and materials deposited by the Portneuf River.

2.2 Geology and Hydrogeology

The southern portion of the EMF Site is located on the northern flank of the Bannock Range. Bedrock in this area consists of the Tertiary Starlight Formation, the upper member (Tsu) of which consists of a porphyritic trachyandesite flow as shown on Figure 2-2. This unit forms the prominent cliffs that rise above the gypsum stack to the south. The bedrock is mantled by varying thicknesses of alluvial fan gravel (Qfg) and loess/colluvium (Qcb). The northern portion of the EMF Site is located in the eastern portion of Michaud Flats. The geology in this area consists of (from the surface downward) the Michaud Gravel (Qm), the American Falls Lake Beds (Qam), the Sunbeam Formation (Qsu), and the Big Hole Basalt (Qbh). The Sunbeam Formation (Qsu) consists of mostly coarse gravel deposits associated with the Portneuf River. Lacustrine sediments were named the American Falls Lake Beds (AFLB) by Carr and Trimble (1963) and are mostly clay with minor silt, sand, and localized gravel. The overlying Michaud Gravel consists of mostly quartzite and other quartz-rich metamorphic lithologies with minor basalt and was deposited approximately during the late Pleistocene Bonneville Flood. The flood event removed the AFLB clay north of present-day Highway 30. Sediment can be exceptionally coarse in the flood channels; quartzite and basalt boulders up to 8 feet (2.5 meters) in diameter occur in downtown Pocatello (Trimble 1976).



Figure 2-1. Physiographic setting of the EMF Site



Based on hydrogeologic properties, geologic strata in the area can be divided into four hydrostratigraphic units: the Tertiary volcanics (also referred to as bedrock), the Upper Zone which consists of the Michaud Gravel that overlies the AFLB, the AFLB clay itself, which is a local confining unit, and the Lower Zone, which consists of the materials below the AFLB.

Groundwater levels were measured in all available monitoring wells in the FMC and Simplot Plant Areas in August 2003, prior to the installation of the test extraction system. Potentiometric maps for the Simplot OU are shown in Figure 2-3 and Figure 2-4. The Upper Zone potentiometric surface map includes all data indicating water table location, including wells completed in the Starlight Formation in the Bannock Range. The Lower Zone potentiometric surface map includes wells completed below the AFLB. This potentiometric surface map is the best available representation of pre-extraction system hydraulic conditions.

Hydraulic gradients in the Upper Zone decrease from the southern limit of the zone to the north. This trend correlates with an increase in hydraulic conductivity. Groundwater flow paths (lines perpendicular to groundwater flow) converge at the Portneuf River in a narrow reach where the Batiste Springs are located (labeled as springs on Figure 2-3 and Figure 2-4).

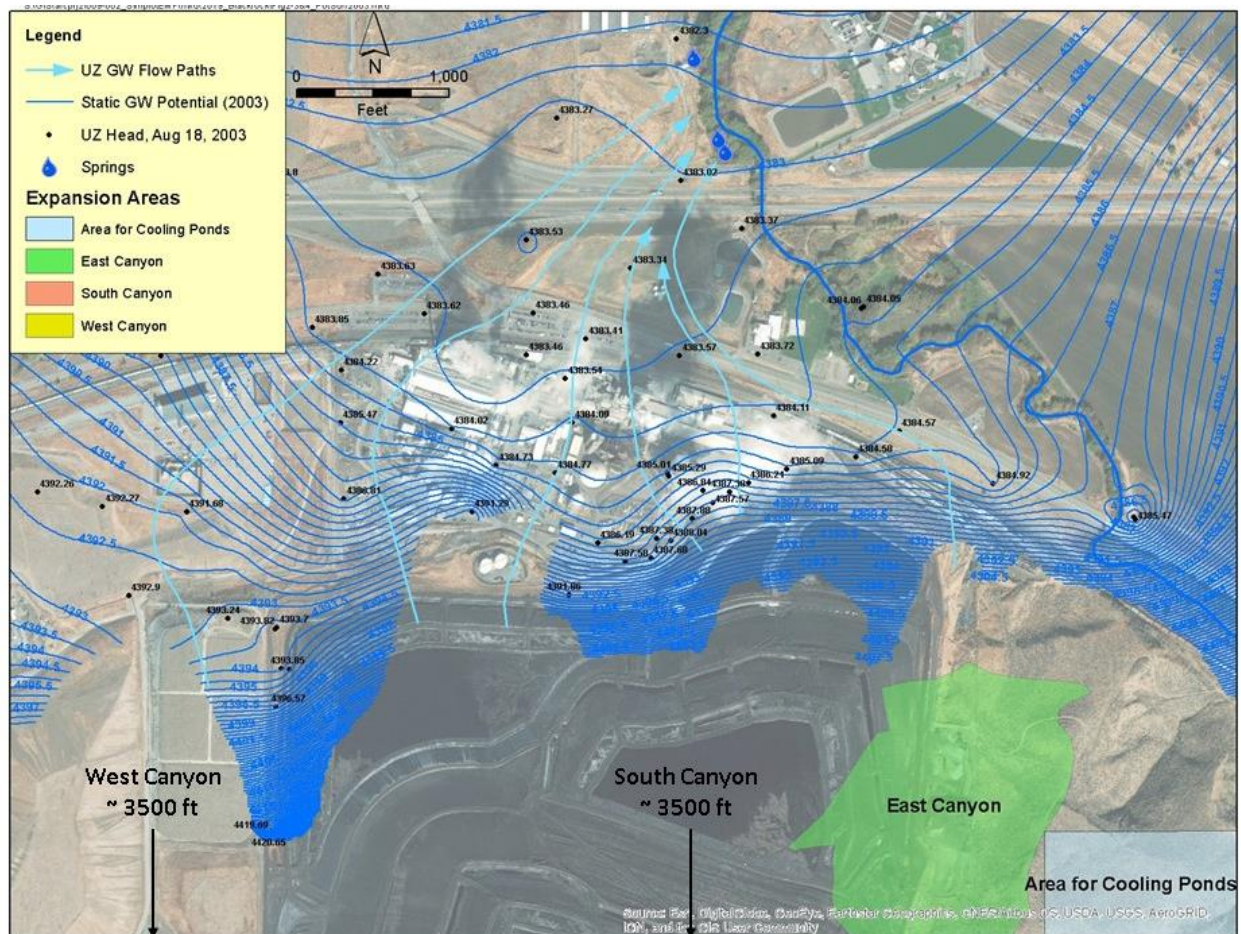


Figure 2-3. Interpreted potentiometric surface for the Upper Zone, August 2003.

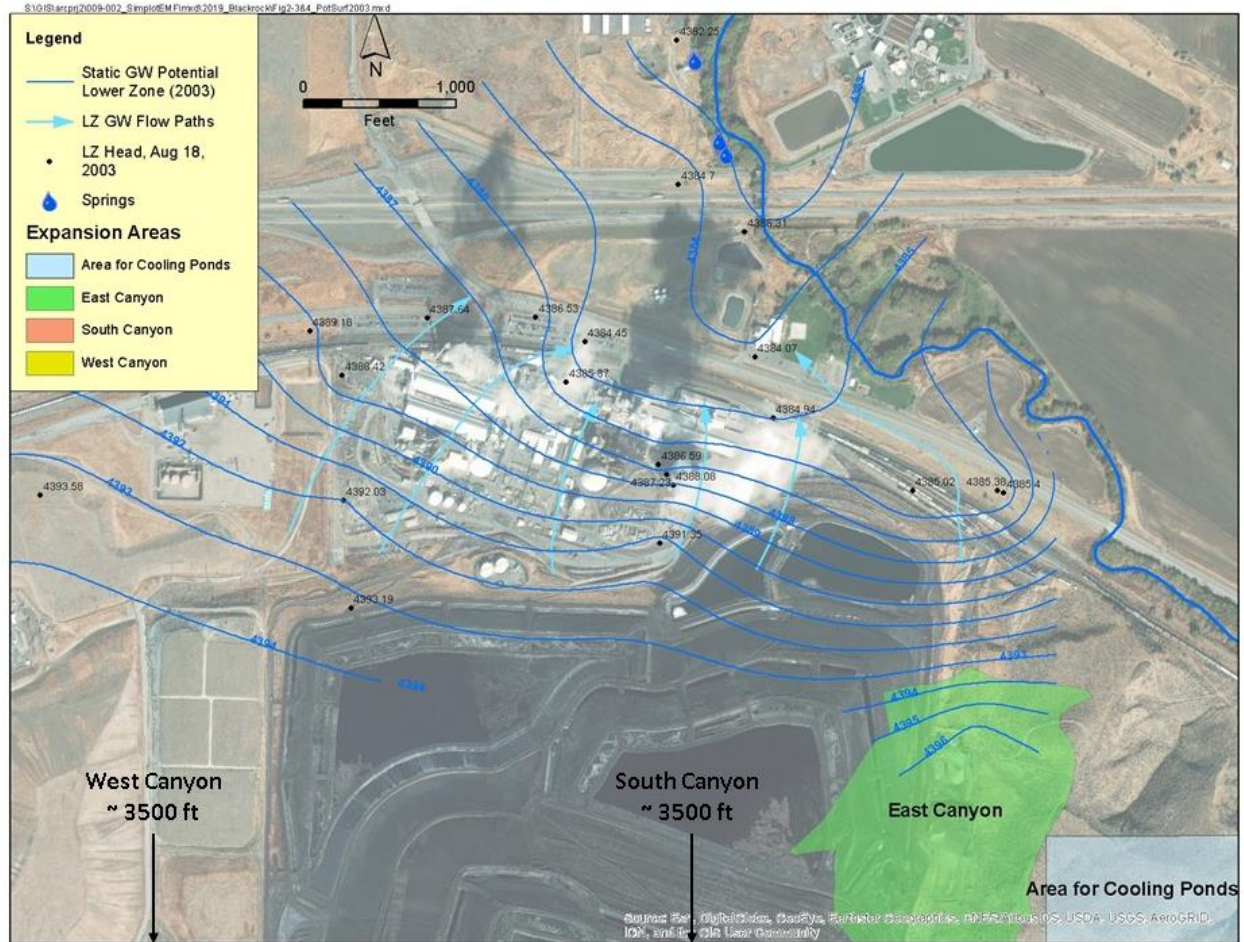


Figure 2-4. Interpreted potentiometric surface for the Lower Zone, August 2003.

Hydraulic gradients in the Lower Zone follow a pattern similar to those in the Upper Zone south of Highway 30. At the location of Highway 30, the AFLB clay pinches out and the Upper and Lower Zones merge. There is a large upward hydraulic gradient within the Lower Zone at this location. Measurements of water levels at nested wells indicate that the upward hydraulic groundwater gradient in this area is from 10 to 100 times greater than the horizontal flow gradient (Figure 2-5). The groundwater flow paths shown in Figure 2-3 and Figure 2-4 only represent lateral groundwater flow directions.

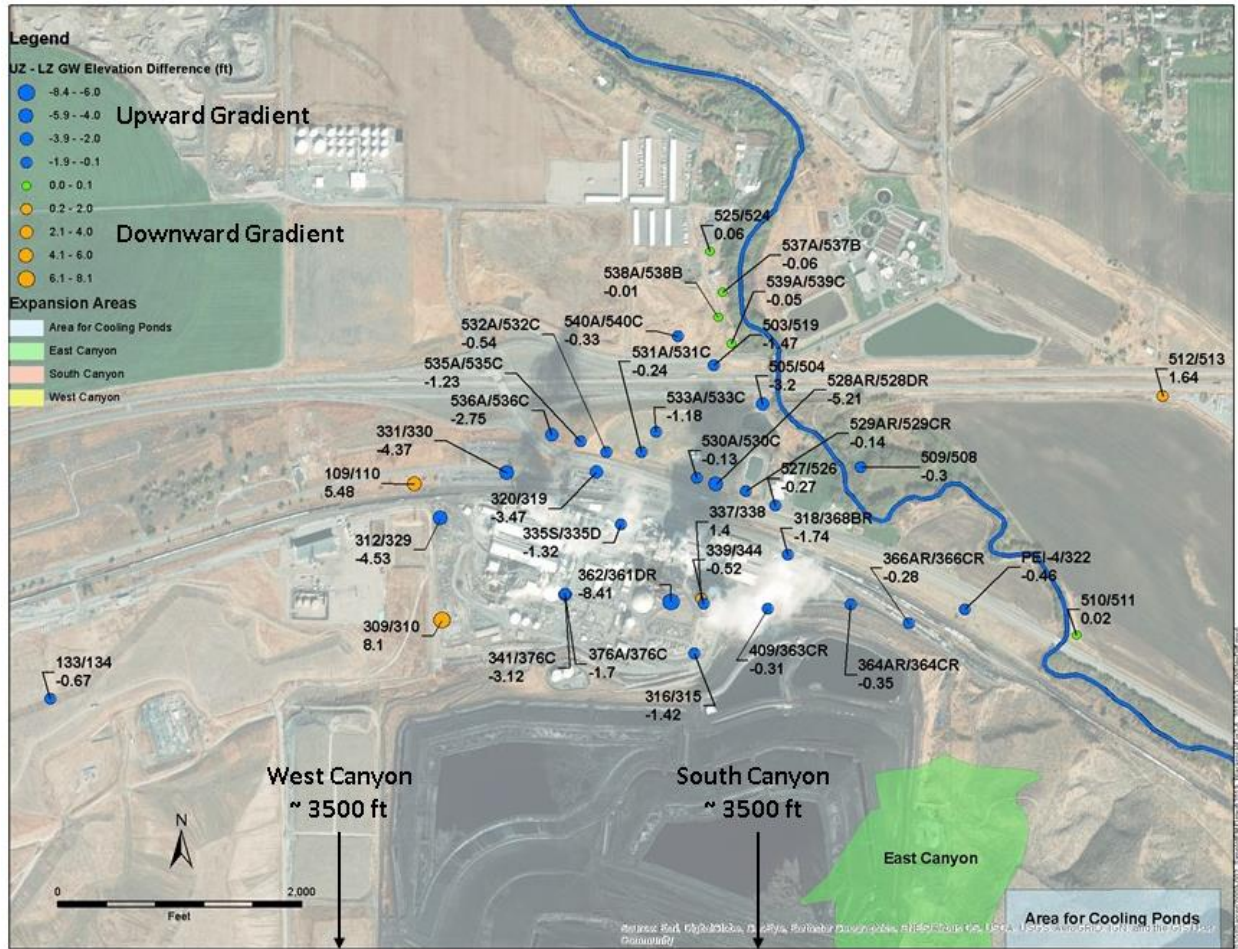


Figure 2-5. Vertical groundwater flow gradients measured at nested wells.

2.3 Surface Water – Groundwater Interaction

The Portneuf River provides a hydraulic boundary to groundwater flow in the Simplot OU and a regional discharge location for groundwater in the area, including groundwater affected by Simplot operations. The profile of the Portneuf River is shown in Figure 2-6. The river transitions from a losing stream to a gaining stream in the vicinity of the I-86 bridge. IDEQ performed a study of water quality impacts to the Portneuf River from 1999 to 2002 and published the results in 2004 (IDEQ 2004). Transect survey locations for the IDEQ study are shown in Figure 2-7. As shown in Figure 2-8 the river gains a significant flow of water from transect T-1 to T-4, and the orthophosphate load to the river peaks at station T-3. This information indicates that discharge of the plume of affected groundwater from the Simplot and FMC OUs to the Portneuf River is likely to be concentrated in the river between stations T-1 and T-3

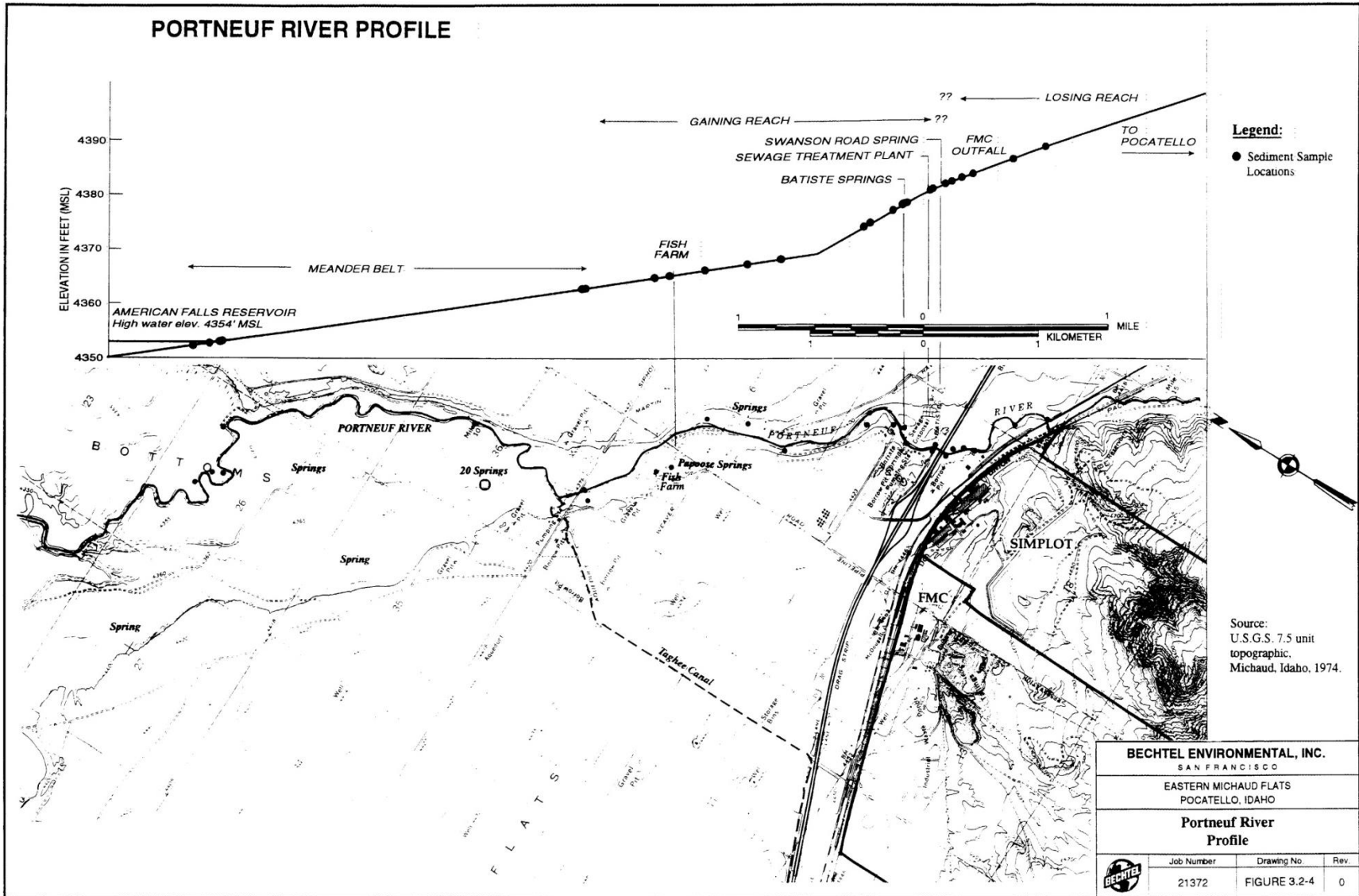


Figure 2-6. The Portneuf River transitions from a losing to a gaining stream near the I-86 bridge (Bechtel 1996).

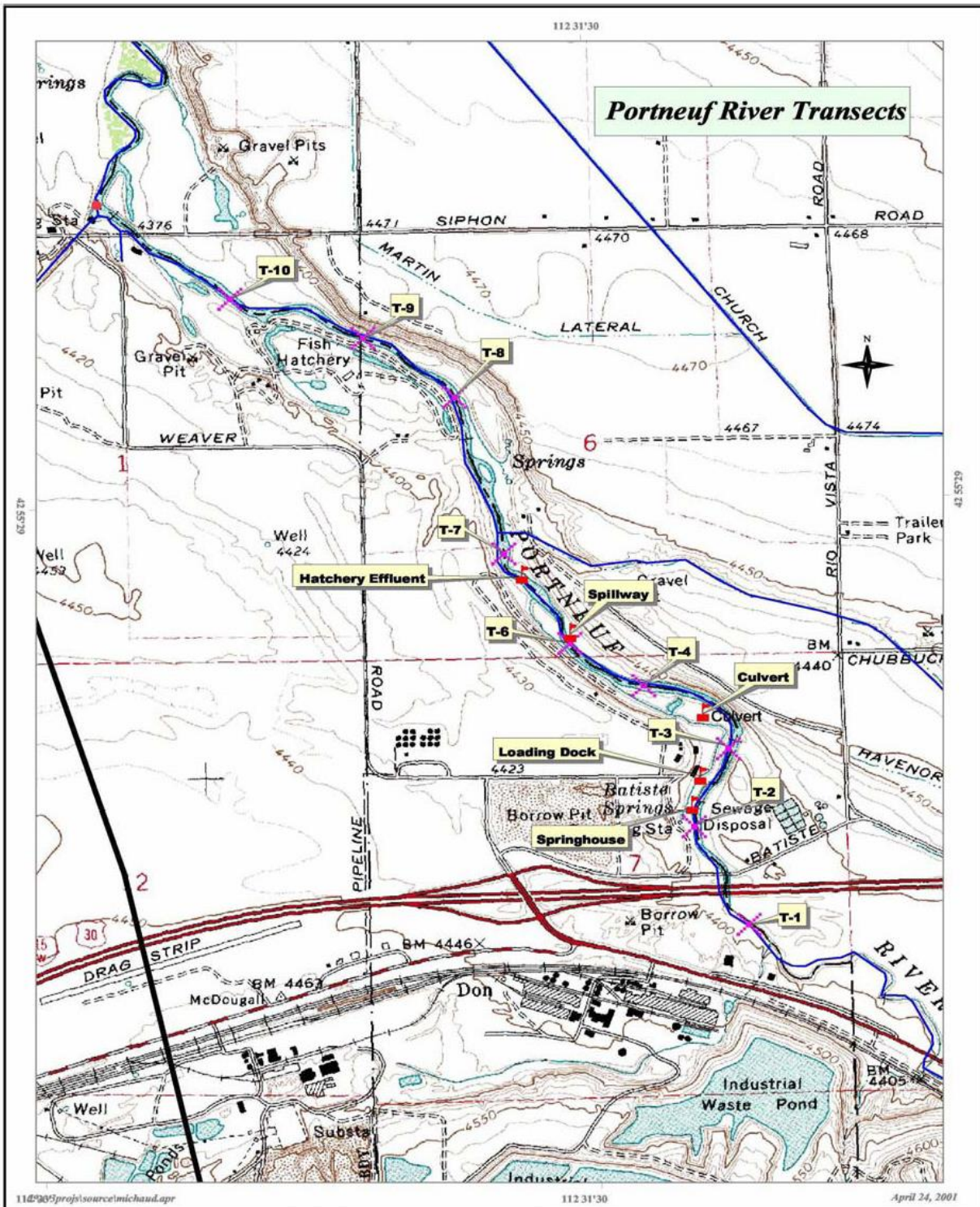


Figure 2-7. From the Idaho DEQ study on the Portneuf River showing survey transect locations (IDEQ 2004).

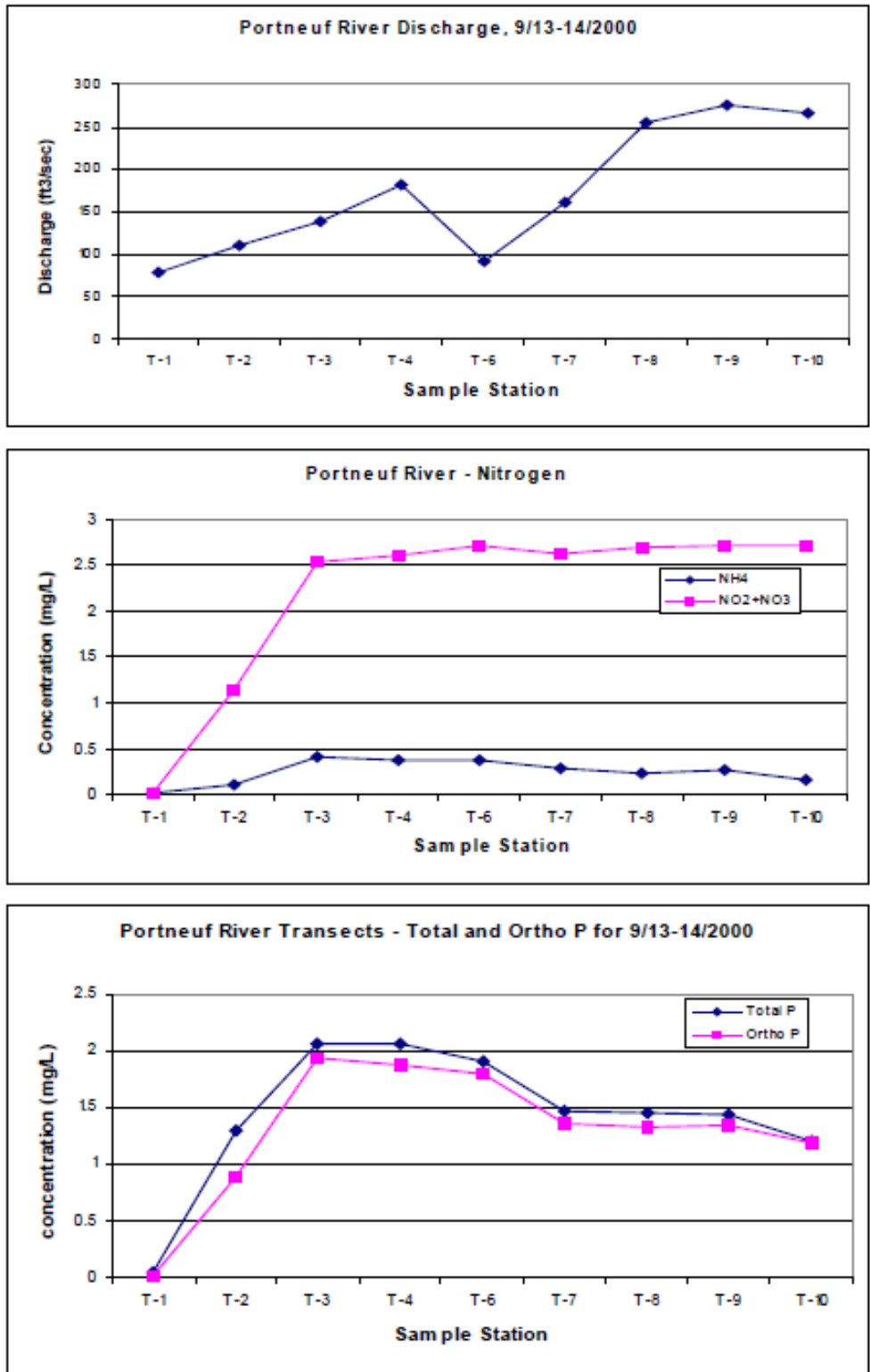


Figure 2-8. IDEQ data from September 2000 (IDEQ 2004, Figure 8).

2.4 Nature and Extent of Site-Derived Constituents in Groundwater

Operations at the FMC and Simplot facilities have affected groundwater quality at the location of operations. In general, groundwater flowing north from the Bannock Range mixes with groundwater affected by Site activities, resulting in increased constituent concentrations. As the affected groundwater travels away from the Bannock Range, it moves from the volcanic bedrock of the mountains through clay-rich alluvial fan deposits and then into coarse-grained alluvial deposits. As groundwater migrates north of Highway 30, it enters the region where the coarse-grained alluvial materials of the Upper Zone (Michaud Gravel [Qm]) and underlying Lower Zone (Sunbeam Formation [Qsu]) merge into a continuous hydraulic unit. In the plant areas, the two formations are separated by the AFLB. As shown in Figure 2-9, the lower limit of affected groundwater in the Simplot OU (as illustrated by arsenic concentrations) decreases in depth from south to north due to the upward hydraulic gradient and the termination of the AFLB clay unit. As constituents migrate north and northeast, concentrations are diluted due to mixing with unaffected groundwater in a zone of high hydraulic conductivity. The source of unaffected groundwater is regional flow from the prolific basalt and gravel aquifers underlying Michaud Flats to the west and down valley underflow from the Pocatello Valley aquifer to the east. Ultimately the affected groundwater discharges to the Portneuf River through springs and channel bank baseflow. Numerous investigations support the hypothesis that all affected groundwater discharges to the river in a short reach north of the I-86 bridge.

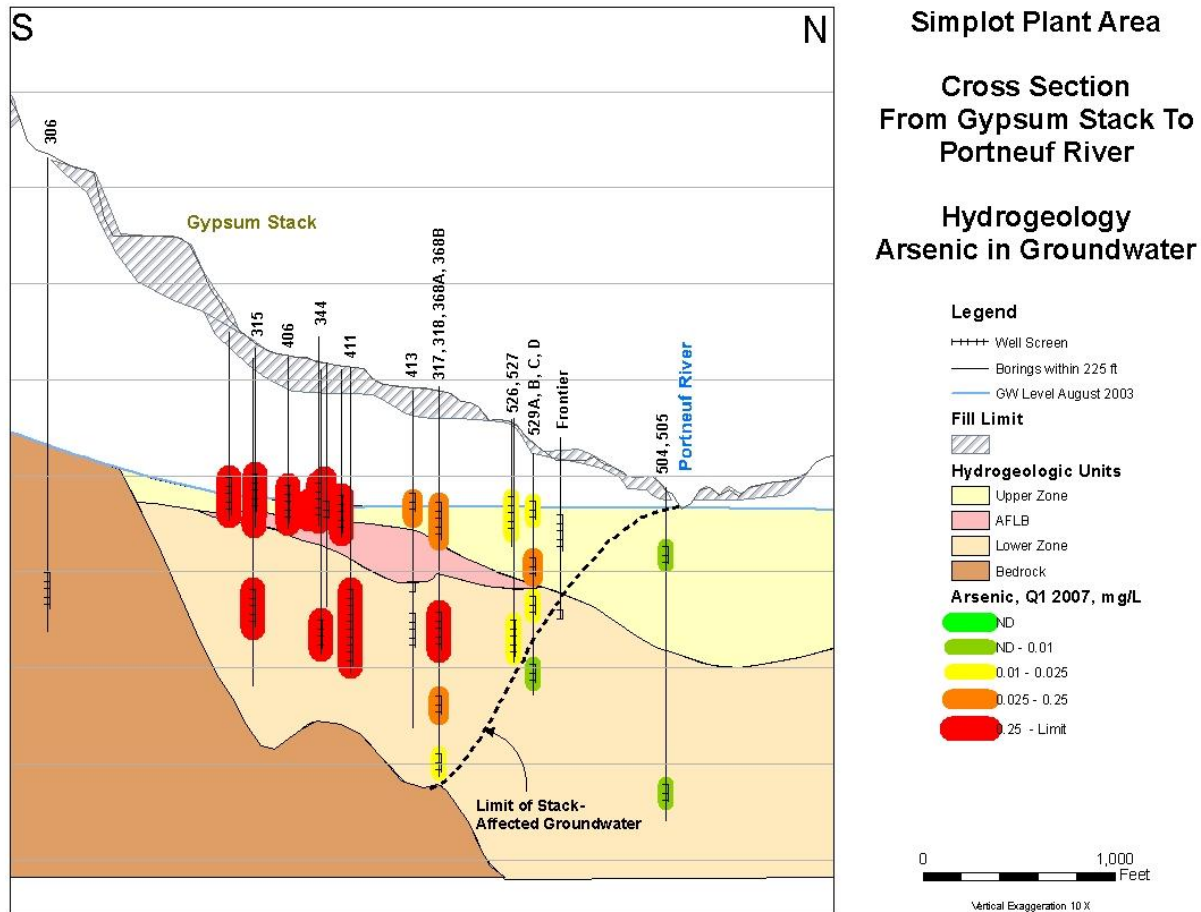


Figure 2-9. Cross section of wells showing distribution of arsenic in groundwater (see Figure 2-2 for section location).

2.5 Fate and Transport of Site-Derived Constituents in Groundwater at the Simplot Don Plant

The groundwater CSM for transport of contaminants of concern (COCs) from Simplot sources through groundwater to the Portneuf River is best illustrated using a mass loading model that considers sources to groundwater, groundwater extraction, attenuation, and discharge to the Portneuf River. The model of the groundwater system is based on investigations, historical groundwater and surface water quality data, and operational information. *Technical Report No.1* (Simplot 2009) and the *Groundwater Remedial Design Report* (Formation 2010) provide specific references regarding the basis for the calculations. The mass balance relationship was first established between phosphorus and sulfate loading from source areas and discharge to the Portneuf River based on available data. An overview of the mass flux model is presented in Figure 2-10.

- D – COC loading to the groundwater from the processing facility occurs from releases of process liquids in production areas and releases from the storm water management system which can include dissolved solid product and/or liquids that are routed to the land application system.
- E – This location represents the total mass flux of COCs in groundwater in the target extraction area.
- F – This represents COC mass flux removed by extraction wells downgradient of the gypsum stack and the processing facility.
- G – This location is the river.

3.0 SUPERFUND PROJECT SUMMARY AND KEY FINDINGS

This section provides a summary of previous/ongoing efforts associated with the groundwater/surface water remedies resulting from the 1998 ROD, 2010 IRODA, and VCO/CA. It includes a summary description of the remedies and the results of groundwater and surface water monitoring that demonstrate the effectiveness of these remedies. This represents the past and present conditions in the cumulative impacts analysis.

3.1 RI/FS and 1998 ROD

The RI characterized a wide range of contaminants in groundwater and surface water (see Tables 3-1 and 3-2 in Formation 2019a). The evaluation included development of “representative” contaminant levels in groundwater (i.e., concentrations that would be present in the absence of releases from FMC or Simplot operations). It provided a description of the nature and extent of contamination in groundwater and surface water (as well as other environmental media), the fate and transport of contaminants from Simplot and FMC sources in environmental media, and provided data for use in the Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment (E&E 1995) and the Baseline Ecological Risk Assessment (E&E 1993).

The RI key findings for groundwater and surface water were:

- Contaminants have been released to ground water throughout the FMC and Simplot Plant areas. Contaminants that have been measured in the groundwater at levels above the Safe Drinking Water Act Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) include the following: antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, nitrate, selenium, thallium, gross alpha, and gross beta. These concentrations decline with increasing distance from the Plants and meet MCLs in groundwater discharging to the Portneuf River (note: the arsenic MCL at that time was 0.05 milligrams per liter [mg/L]; it was changed to 0.01 mg/L in 2006).
- The predominant mechanisms controlling contaminant concentrations in groundwater are attenuation in the vadose zone and advective mixing, where the EMF Site-influenced shallow aquifer flow merges with the large volume of groundwater flowing through the Michaud Flats and Portneuf River ground water systems. In most areas groundwater movement is upward from the deeper aquifer to the shallow aquifer, thereby limiting the downward migration of contaminants to the deeper aquifer.
- Affected groundwater from the Simplot and FMC Plants discharges to the Portneuf River. However, there does not appear to be any measurable effect on surface water quality downstream of the discharge attributable to the Plants other than small increases in some major ion concentrations.

The results of these assessments were evaluated in the FS (Simplot 1996 and 1998) to develop contaminant-specific remedial action objectives (including a consideration of exposure pathways of concern and applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements) and remedial alternatives. At the FS stage, the Site was split into three separate areas: FMC, Simplot and Offsite. The remedial alternatives were evaluated against the seven CERCLA criteria in a detailed and comparative analysis to identify remedial actions that are predicted to have the best performance.

Based on the FS, EPA selected the remedy as documented in the ROD (EPA 1998), which contained the following for groundwater.

- Implement a groundwater extraction system to contain and reduce contaminants associated with the gypsum stack.

- Monitor groundwater and implement legally enforceable controls that will run with the land to prevent use of contaminated ground water for drinking purposes under current and future ownership.
- Restore groundwater that has been impacted by site sources to meet all RBCs and MCLs for the COCs. The goal of the monitoring is to assess progress over time toward reaching this long-term objective.

No remedial actions were deemed necessary for surface water.

3.2 TMDL, 2008 VCO/CA and 2010 IRODA

A water body assessment and TMDL was prepared by IDEQ in 1999 (IDEQ 1999). The TMDL was prepared for fecal coliform, oil and grease, suspended sediment, total inorganic nitrogen, and total phosphorus from nonpoint and point sources. The EPA approved the Portneuf River TMDL in 2001 (EPA 2001).

The *TMDL Implementation Plan* (IDEQ 2003) required Simplot to implement the remedy from the 1998 ROD. From 1999 to 2001 IDEQ performed a study to evaluate the phosphorus and nitrogen loading from groundwater discharging from the EMF Site. They reported that the groundwater discharge results in 35 to 55 percent and possibly as much as 80 percent of the nutrient load to the river. The groundwater enters the river in a relatively small stretch starting at the springs at Batiste Road.

Simplot and IDEQ subsequently signed a VCO/CA (IDEQ 2008) in which Simplot agreed to implement remedial actions to reduce its contribution of phosphorus to groundwater and ultimately the Portneuf River from an annual median concentration of 1.25 mg/L to 0.075 mg/L by the end of 2021 (measured at the Siphon Road bridge). The VCO/CA also includes requirements for any new gypsum stack: VCO/CA Section 5(h) outlines requirements for “any new gypsum storage/stack built at Don Plant, including any gypsum stack built on any new land to be acquired for this purpose”. In addition, Section 5(d) specifies that the VCO/CA required Remedial Action Plan may include description of plans for the completion of the Blackrock Land Exchange and the development of a new, lined gypsum storage facility.

Under the VCO/CA, Simplot submitted a *Remedial Action Plan* (Simplot 2017), which describes remedial actions to be implemented, including installing a synthetic liner on the existing gypsum stack to reduce seepage and loading of phosphorus to groundwater beneath the stack and implementation of a source control program in the PAP to reduce releases of phosphorus to groundwater.

EPA subsequently issued an IRODA (EPA 2010a) primarily to address issues associated with phosphorus in groundwater which then discharges to surface water. The IRODA also required installation of a synthetic liner on the existing gypsum stack and a phosphorus source control plan for the PAP. Simplot entered into the First Amended CD (EPA 2010b) to implement the additional remedy components.

3.3 Remedial Actions

As discussed above the remedial actions set out in the ROD, IRODA and VCO/CA documents for groundwater and surface water are:

- Extraction of groundwater downgradient of the gypsum stack and PAP Area with reuse of the water in the Don Plant process;
- Control of sources of phosphorus in the PAP Area;
- Installation of an HDPE liner on top of the existing gypsum stack with continued placement of gypsum on the liner; and

- Groundwater and surface water monitoring to assess the performance of the remedial actions against the long-term objective to restore groundwater quality and short-term performance in meeting RBCs and MCLs in groundwater in the Compliance Area and to demonstrate the effectiveness of source controls.

These are discussed in the following subsections.

3.3.1 Groundwater Extraction

The groundwater system has been implemented in phases. The list of extraction wells, their start-up date and current status is shown in Table 3-1. Their locations are shown in Figure 3-1.

The performance of the extraction system has varied over time. The performance at an individual well can decrease over time as precipitates form on the screen and pump. Extracted water is reused in the Don Plant process; however, due to relatively high total dissolved solids (TDS) concentrations, it can only be used in specific locations and flows where the high TDS will not affect the process. The availability of locations for water use has also varied over time. In particular, as the gypsum stack has been lined and more water is returned from the stack to the facility, process changes have been made to accommodate more water in the process.

Table 3-1. Extraction System Well Summary

Extraction Well	Date Online¹	Date Offline	Current Status
401	8/29/2005		active
402	8/29/2005		active
403	--		monitoring
404	8/29/2005	10/17/2013	monitoring
405	8/29/2005	7/13/2009	monitoring
406	8/29/2005		active
407	8/29/2005	5/1/2013	monitoring
408	8/29/2005	3/26/2009	monitoring
409	8/29/2005	3/12/2012	monitoring
410	8/29/2005	8/2/2011	monitoring
411	8/29/2005		active
412	1/26/2008		active
413	2/1/2008		active
414	12/21/2007		active
415	1/29/2008		active
416	4/29/2010		active
417	--		monitoring
418	--		monitoring
419	5/2/2010		active

¹ Well 403 has never operated as an extraction well due to lack of water. Wells 417, 418, 420, and 424 were installed as potential extraction wells but have only been needed for monitoring since installation.

Extraction Well	Date Online¹	Date Offline	Current Status
420	--		monitoring
421	8/19/2011		active
422	8/19/2011		active
423	4/16/2015		active
424	--		monitoring

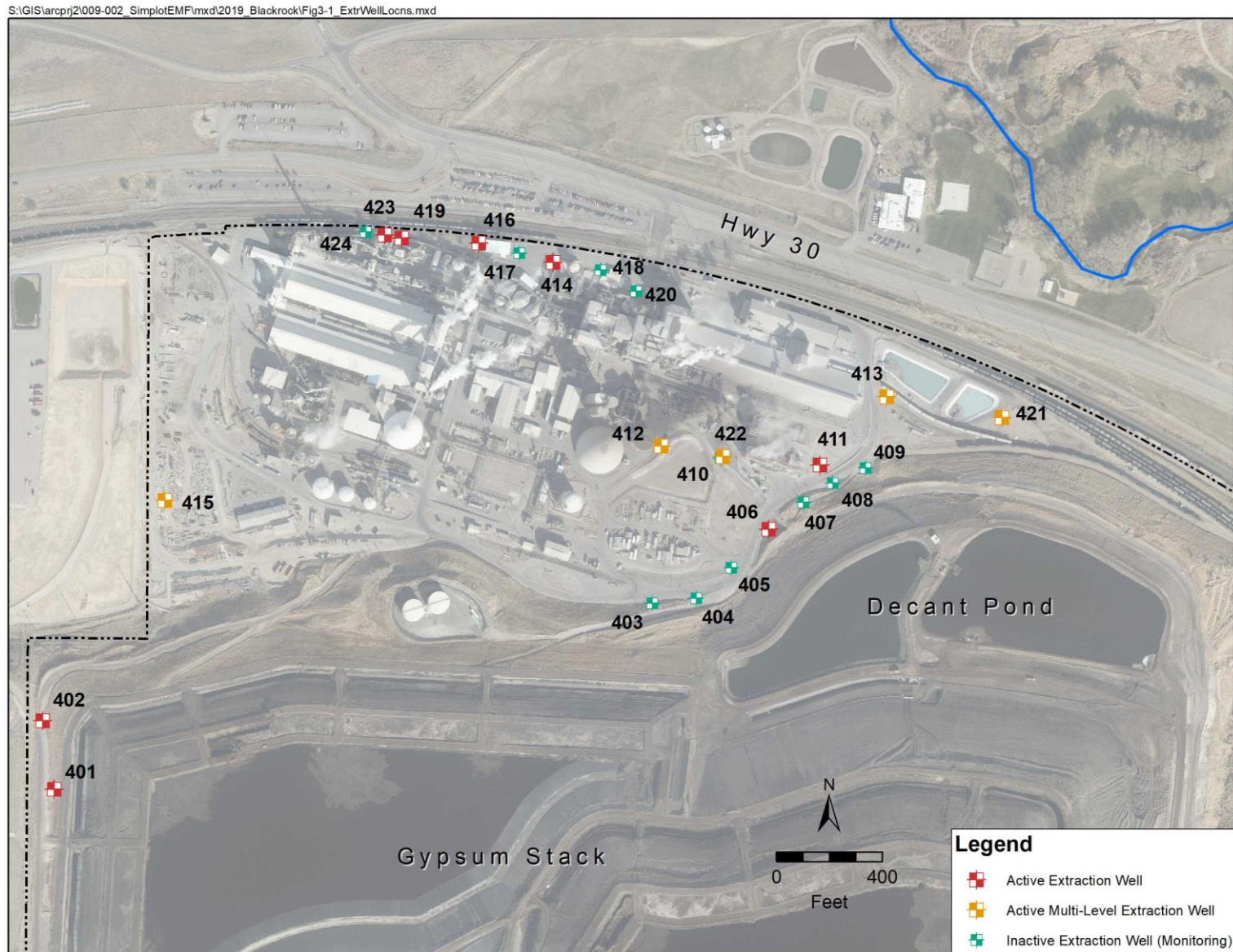


Figure 3-1. Extraction Well Locations

The estimated performance of the extraction system in removing phosphorus and arsenic load from the groundwater is shown in Table 3-2. The percent of arsenic and phosphorus load in groundwater removed by the extraction system has varied over time due to a variety of factors, including the ability of the facility to use a large volume of water during critical times during the stack lining process (this was a factor in 2017, before the last lined stack compartment was operational), operation and maintenance activities to address gradual degradation of well performance in some wells due to formation of precipitates on the screens and pumps, and other well issues that can lead to significant downtime. As shown in Table 3-2, constituent loads in groundwater have decreased significantly over time, demonstrating environmental progress from implementing the source control remedies.

Table 3-2. Extraction System Mass Removed Summary

Year	Constituent Loads in Target Capture Zone Groundwater		Constituent Load Removed		% Load Removed	
	<i>Arsenic</i>	<i>Phosphorus</i>	<i>Arsenic</i>	<i>Phosphorus</i>	<i>Arsenic</i>	<i>Phosphorus</i>
	<i>(lbs/day)</i>	<i>(lbs/day)</i>	<i>(lbs/day)</i>	<i>(lbs/day)</i>	<i>(lbs/day)</i>	<i>(lbs/day)</i>
2009	4.05	4,387	2.25	1,873	55.6%	42.7%
2010	4.02	3,850	2.40	2,089	59.7%	54.3%
2011	3.45	3,980	2.08	2,242	60.3%	56.3%
2012	3.27	3,780	2.05	2,084	62.7%	55.1%
2013	3.18	4,871	1.82	1,988	57.2%	40.8%
2014	3.13	4,614	1.95	2,423	62.2%	52.5%
2015	2.90	4,003	1.79	2,064	61.7%	51.6%
2016	2.74	3,513	1.82	1,807	66.6%	51.4%
2017	2.49	2,979	1.18	1,148	47.5%	38.6%
2018	2.14	2,570	1.19	1,235	55.5%	48.1%

3.3.2 PAP Area Source Controls

Improvements in the Facility Area have been and will continue to be performed as both short-term and long-term actions to eliminate the potential for releases and resulting loading of phosphorus to soils and groundwater beneath the plant area. The Don Plant uses a three-pronged approach to minimize the potential for groundwater impacts from the PAP Area: 1) an inspection program, 2) routine maintenance and repairs, and 3) capital projects. Details can be found in the *Phosphorus Source Control Program* (Simplot 2014).

The Don Plant operates and maintains process sumps with associated pads and separate leak detection systems throughout the complex. The purpose of these process sumps and pads is to recover product and to minimize potential for environmental impacts.

Process sumps and pads are managed in a manner to ensure that process liquids stay within the sump, pad, and associated containment areas at all times. Process sumps and pads are not used for primary containment of process materials. Process sumps and pads are for emergencies or upset conditions only and any process materials that contact them are removed immediately.

There are two separate inspections conducted and documented for all process sumps and pads. One inspection is conducted by an area operator or designee, and the second inspection is completed by the yard supervisor after a guzzler operator has removed all liquids from and otherwise cleaned the process sump.

Results from the two separate monthly inspections are recorded on the appropriate inspection form. The operator/supervisor also submits any liquid samples to the Analytical Lab for pH analysis. After the inspection is complete, the forms are submitted to the Area Supervisor for approval. The Area Supervisor must follow up on any work order and record any lab analysis results on the applicable sump inspection form. If a concern noted during the inspection relates to the integrity or functionality of a process sump system, then immediate notification must be made to the appropriate Area Supervisor.

All Don Plant employees receive web-based awareness training on the Process Sump and Pad Management Program. Specialized training on the Process Sump and Pad Management Program is given to personnel who are involved in the monthly and quarterly inspection program.

In addition to the inspection and monitoring program described above, the Don Plant continually improves or upgrades the infrastructure associated with tanks, sumps, pads, and sewers, especially in the production area (liquid and PAP area). Improvement projects are based on recommendations from the Don Plant Sump and Pad Team. These recommendations are based on the current sump/pad/tank design, equipment inspections, analytical data and other pertinent information. Finally, projects may be identified and implemented based on observed increases in contaminant concentrations and reduced pH in groundwater wells. A summary of Don Plant improvement projects completed over the last three years is including in Table 3-3.

Table 3-3. Don Plant Infrastructure Improvement Projects 2016-2018

Project	Status
On-going Tank, Pad and Sump Inspections	On-going
Tank 23 Foundation/Containment Upgrade	Completed in May 2016
Sump 6 Pad Liner and Rail Upgrade	Completed in July 2016
300 Sulfuric Acid Plant Sump and Pad Repairs	Completed in August 2016
Well Vault repairs (370, 371A/B, 372A/B, 383A/B)	Completed in November 2016
Converted well 419 to high flow (20 gpm)	Completed December 2016
Well Vault repairs (370, 371, 372, 383)	Completed Fall 2017
Storm Drain Cleaning and Inspections at Granulation 1 and 2 facilities	Drain lines north of Granulation 1 and between Granulation 1 and 2 inspected and repairs made in late Fall 2017. Inspection of drain line south of Granulation 2 not yet performed.
Converted well 423 to high flow (20 gpm)	Completed October 2017
300 Sulfuric Pad	Completed Spring 2018. Deteriorated concrete seam sealants were replaced and minor cracks recoated. Applied new coating to an approximate 3x3 foot area of pad liner.
Sulfate Sump	Completed Spring 2018. Resealed cracks throughout pad area. Recoated delaminated areas around sump transition and building inlet.
G2 Sump	Completed Spring 2018. Repaired superficial cracks and replaced areas where coating had delaminated.
2 Sump	Completed Spring 2018. Replacement of concrete seam sealants and delaminated coating.
4 Sump	Completed Spring 2018. Replaced areas with delaminated coating.
5 Sump	Completed Spring 2018. Replaced areas with delaminated coating.

Project	Status
6 Sump	Completed Spring 2018. Replaced areas with delaminated coating.
7 Sump	Completed Spring 2018. Replaced concrete seam sealants.
Deflo Sump & Pad	Completed Spring 2018. Resealed superficial cracking around pad.
Transfer Pump Station	Completed Spring 2018. Replaced deteriorating pad coating and applied fresh coating to pump bases.
400 Sulfuric Pad	Completed November 2018. Deterioration of underlying concrete found and demolished, impacted soils removed, and replacement concrete with HDPE liner and coating performed.
Storm Drain Cleaning, Inspections and Repairs	Storm drain cleaning and inspections were completed in August 24, 2018. Repairs are on-going and have a target completion date of November 15, 2019.

In addition to the inspection, maintenance, and repair of process equipment, Don Plant procedures and operating practices are designed to protect the environment. If process material is released to a secondary containment pad area, then the material is removed and routed back to the process as quickly as possible. Leaks from valves, flanges, and pumps are repaired as soon as they are discovered. Simplot strives for continuous improvement to reduce and eliminate potential impacts to the environment.

The program has been effective. Table 3-4 shows the estimated reduction in the mass of phosphorus from the PAP Area in groundwater over time. The total phosphorus mass flux in pounds/day shows significant reductions through 2015 but then the downward trend has flattened. This is due to on-going releases of phosphorus from dense aqueous phase liquid resulting from releases of fluids from the Don Plant that has come to rest on top of the AFLB clay and is acting as a secondary source.

Table 3-4. PAP Area Phosphorus Mass Removed Summary

Quarter	Total P Mass Flux in Groundwater Downgradient of the PAP ¹	Total P Mass Flux Decrease Relative to Q3 2013	Mass Extracted by Groundwater System	Fraction P Mass Removed	Mass Flux Migrating Downgradient in Groundwater
	(lbs/day)	(%)	(lbs/day)	(%)	(lbs/day)
Q1 2013	1,143	45%	161	14%	982
Q2 2013	1,077	48%	63	6%	1,014
Q3 2013	2,060	0%	61	3%	1,999
Q4 2013	1,176	43%	79	7%	1,097
Q1 2014	1,950	5%	519	27%	1,431
Q2 2014	1,145	44%	306	27%	839
Q3 2014	465	77%	176	38%	289
Q4 2014	404	80%	103	25%	301
Q1 2015	756	63%	155	21%	601
Q2 2015	434	79%	49	11%	385
Q3 2015	437	79%	86	20%	351
Q4 2015	229	89%	81	35%	148
Q1 2016	183	91%	104	57%	79
Q2 2016	125	94%	68	54%	57
Q3 2016	134	93%	94	70%	40
Q4 2016	130	94%	106	82%	24

Quarter	Total P Mass Flux in Groundwater Downgradient of the PAP ¹	Total P Mass Flux Decrease Relative to Q3 2013	Mass Extracted by Groundwater System	Fraction P Mass Removed	Mass Flux Migrating Downgradient in Groundwater
	(lbs/day)	(%)	(lbs/day)	(%)	(lbs/day)
Q1 2017	138	93%	92	67%	46
Q2 2017	128	94%	59	46%	69
Q3 2017	160	92%	92	57%	68
Q4 2017	122	94%	67	55%	55
Q1 2018	106	95%	48	45%	59
Q2 2018	106	95%	62	58%	44
Q3 2018	124	94%	74	60%	50
Q4 2018	138	93%	105	76%	33

Notes:

¹ – Values include contribution from the gypsum stack which was relatively constant at about 50 lbs/day over the period from 2013 through 2019 and has declined to about 25 lbs/day by Q4 2018.

3.3.3 Gypsum Stack Lining

The gypsum stack lining project has been implemented in phases to allow for continued operation of the facility. For existing compartments, the unlined cell was taken out of service and worked to dry the surface and make it suitable for installation of a 60-mil HDPE bottom liner. Associated features were a gas venting system, stabilization underdrain, header pipes and conduits for the transfer of collected seepage to the Decant Pond, a gypsum starter dike, lined perimeter flow channel for the control of surface water runoff and decant return water flow and an inner berm for the gypsum slurry rim ditch distribution system. Water contained by the liner is returned to the Don Plant process. The implementation schedule is shown in Table 3-5.

Table 3-5. Gypsum Stack Lining Project Schedule

Gypsum Stack Compartment	Date Unlined Cell Removed from Operation	Date Lined Cell In-Service
Lower (Phase 1)	April 2010	July 2011
Upper West Compartment – North End (Phase 2)	November 2011	December 2012
Upper West Compartment – South End (Phase 3)	November 2012	March 2014
Upper East Compartment – East Side (Phase 4)	March 2014	December 2014
Lateral Expansion (Phase 6)	N/A	December 2015
Upper East Compartment – West Side (Phase 5)	April 2016	November 2017

N/A – Phase 6 was an expansion to the gypsum stack and was never operated as an unlined cell.

The estimated seepage from the unlined stack was 900 gallons per minute (gpm) (Simplot 2009). Once all receiving surfaces of the unlined stack had been lined, the calculated leakage through the liner was less than 1 gpm (Ardaman 2009) while the plant continues to operate.

At some point in the future, operation of the facility will cease, and gypsum slurry will cease to be placed on the stack. A period of “draining” or “dewatering” the remaining free liquid from the stack will follow. This is discussed in more detail in Section 4.1.2.

3.3.4 Groundwater Monitoring

The groundwater monitoring system for the Simplot remedy is divided into five sub-areas based on monitoring objectives, decision rules and performance criteria. The sub-areas are shown in Figure 3-2 and described in detail in the 2009 Annual Groundwater/Surface Water Remedy Report (Formation 2010b) and the Groundwater and Surface Water Monitoring Plan (Formation 2016). In summary, the sub-areas are as follows:

- **Don Plant Area:** The Don Plant Area includes potential source areas, areas immediately downgradient of potential source areas, and the target capture zones. The monitoring well network in this area provides groundwater quality data that are used to track COC concentration trends, evaluate the migration of and concentrations of COCs in groundwater to the target capture zones, and assess the adequacy of the target capture zones. The network also provides water level data at a sufficient scale so that groundwater gradients and flow paths can be evaluated.
- **PAP Area:** The PAP Area is superimposed on the Don Plant Area due to additional monitoring requirements. The additional data collection needs in this area include frequent monitoring of groundwater pH and other analytes, if necessary, to assess the effectiveness of source controls in the area.
- **Target Capture Zones:** The Target Capture Zones are also superimposed on the Don Plant Area due to additional monitoring requirements. Data collection needs in these zones include tracking groundwater flow and water levels in extraction wells, and evaluation of the quarterly water level and chemistry data from monitoring and extraction wells to assess extraction well capture.
- **Assessment Area:** The Assessment Area is downgradient of the groundwater extraction system and extends to the Compliance Area. The groundwater monitoring network in this area provides sufficient lateral and vertical spacing to delineate the plume of groundwater affected by Simplot sources. Water quality and water-level data are collected from the network of wells to confirm the position of the plume, assess trends in water quality, and assess groundwater gradients and flow paths.
- **Compliance Area:** The Compliance Area is where groundwater concentrations are measured and compared against applicable groundwater MCLs and Risk-Based Concentrations (RBCs). Similar to the Assessment Area, monitoring wells have been placed at appropriate lateral and vertical spacing to delineate the position of the plume of affected groundwater prior to discharge to the Portneuf River.

Under the current groundwater monitoring program water levels are collected at 269 monitoring wells Site-wide and samples are collected for chemical analysis at 138 locations related to the Simplot Don Plant (see Figure 3-2) on a quarterly basis. Arsenic and nitrate currently exceed the remedial action levels (MCLs) set out in the ROD for groundwater in the Assessment Area but arsenic is the only COC with concentrations currently above MCLs in the Compliance Area. There are multiple sources of ammonia and nitrate in the processing facility area that result in the elevated concentrations of nitrate observed in groundwater downgradient. Fluids that are directed to the gypsum stack do not contain elevated concentrations of ammonia or nitrate nor will the fluids that would be directed to the expanded gypsum stack or cooling ponds. There has been one nitrate concentration measured above the MCL in groundwater in the Compliance Area (in 2017; one out of over 500 samples collected since

2010). Groundwater from the Site discharges to the Portneuf River. For surface water, the only COC is phosphorus (no other Site-related contaminant concentrations have ever been above standards). Therefore, because the gypsum stack and cooling ponds are associated with arsenic and phosphorus, this analysis focuses on these two COCs.

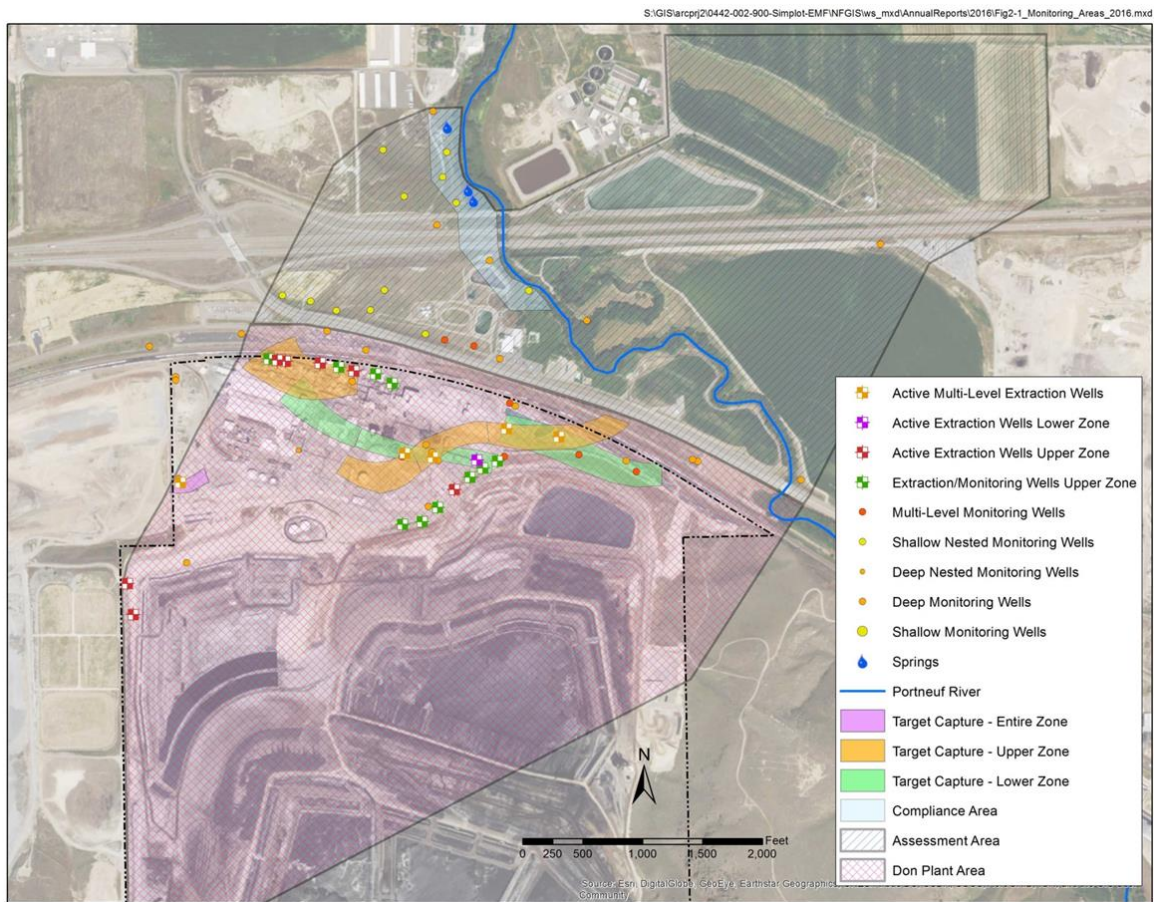


Figure 3-2. Groundwater monitoring areas and locations of monitoring and extraction wells

Locations of selected extraction and monitoring wells discussed below are shown in Figure 3-3 and locations of all wells in the PAP Area are shown in Figure 3-4. Arsenic and phosphorus concentrations in groundwater extraction wells downgradient of the gypsum stack since 2010 are shown in Figure 3-5 (East Plant Area) and Figure 3-6 (West Plant Area). Concentrations show a general downward trend in both areas as the effect of the stack lining project is realized.

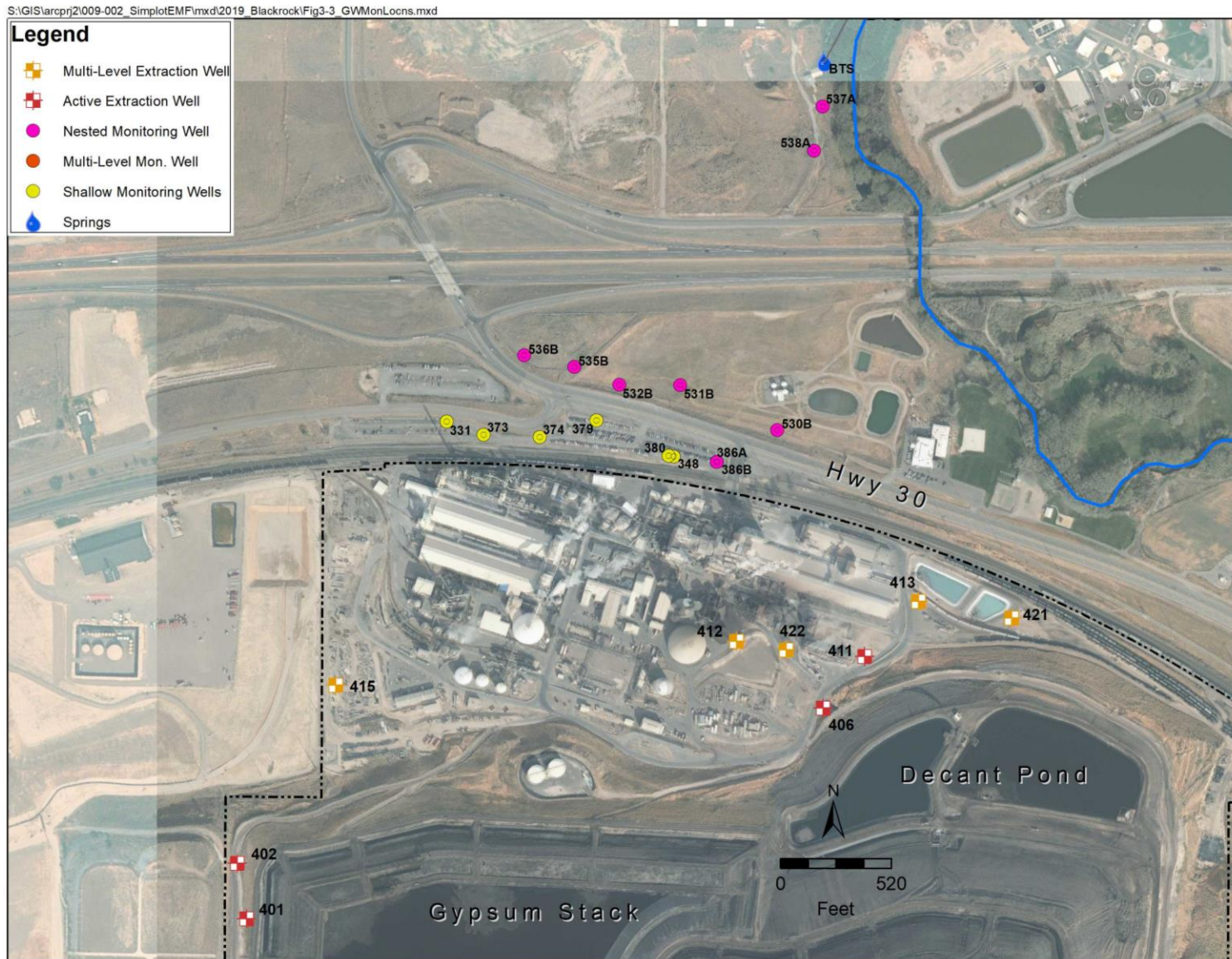


Figure 3-3. Selected Groundwater Monitoring and Extraction Well Locations

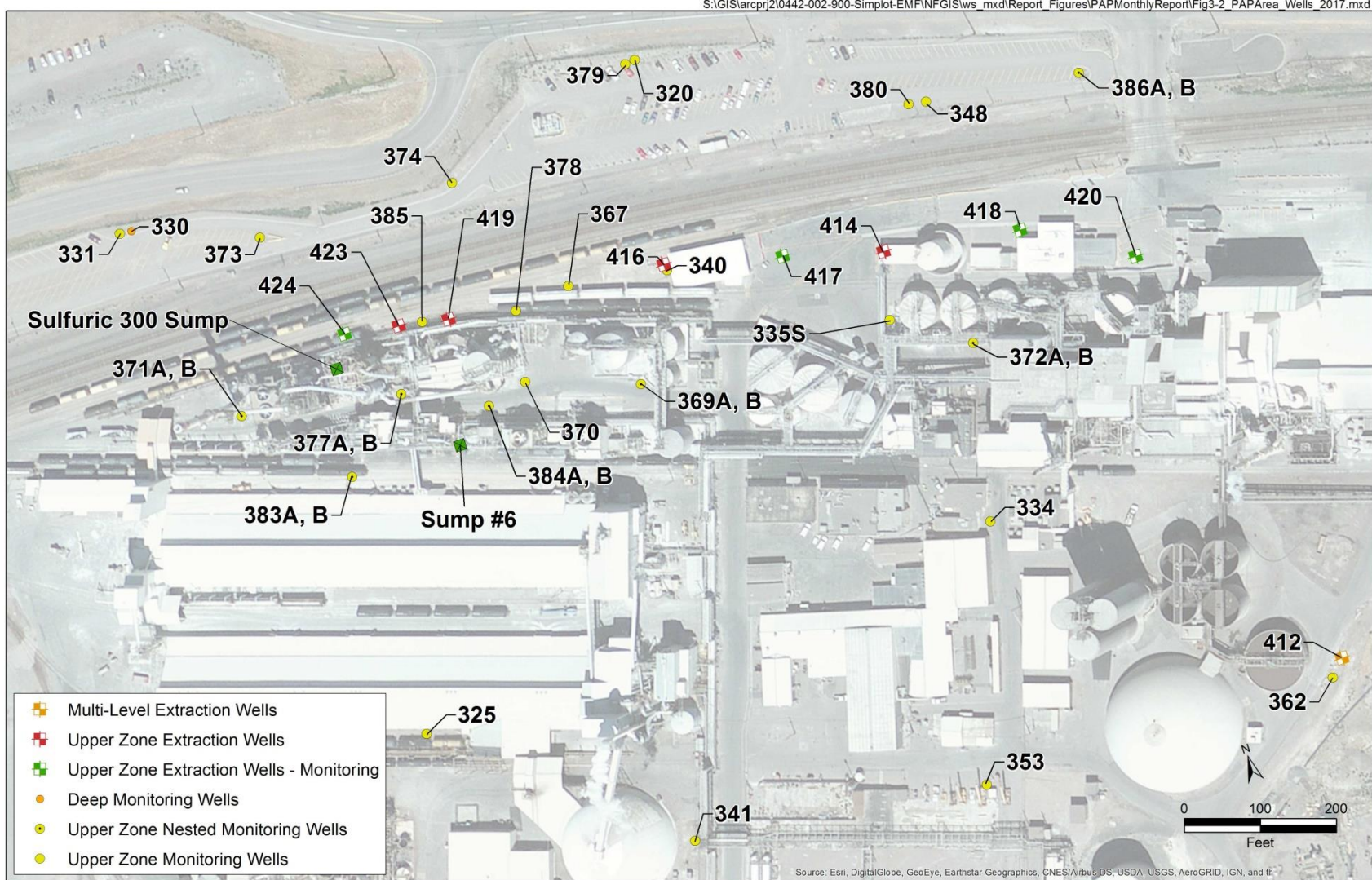


Figure 3-4. Groundwater monitoring locations in the vicinity of the PAP Area

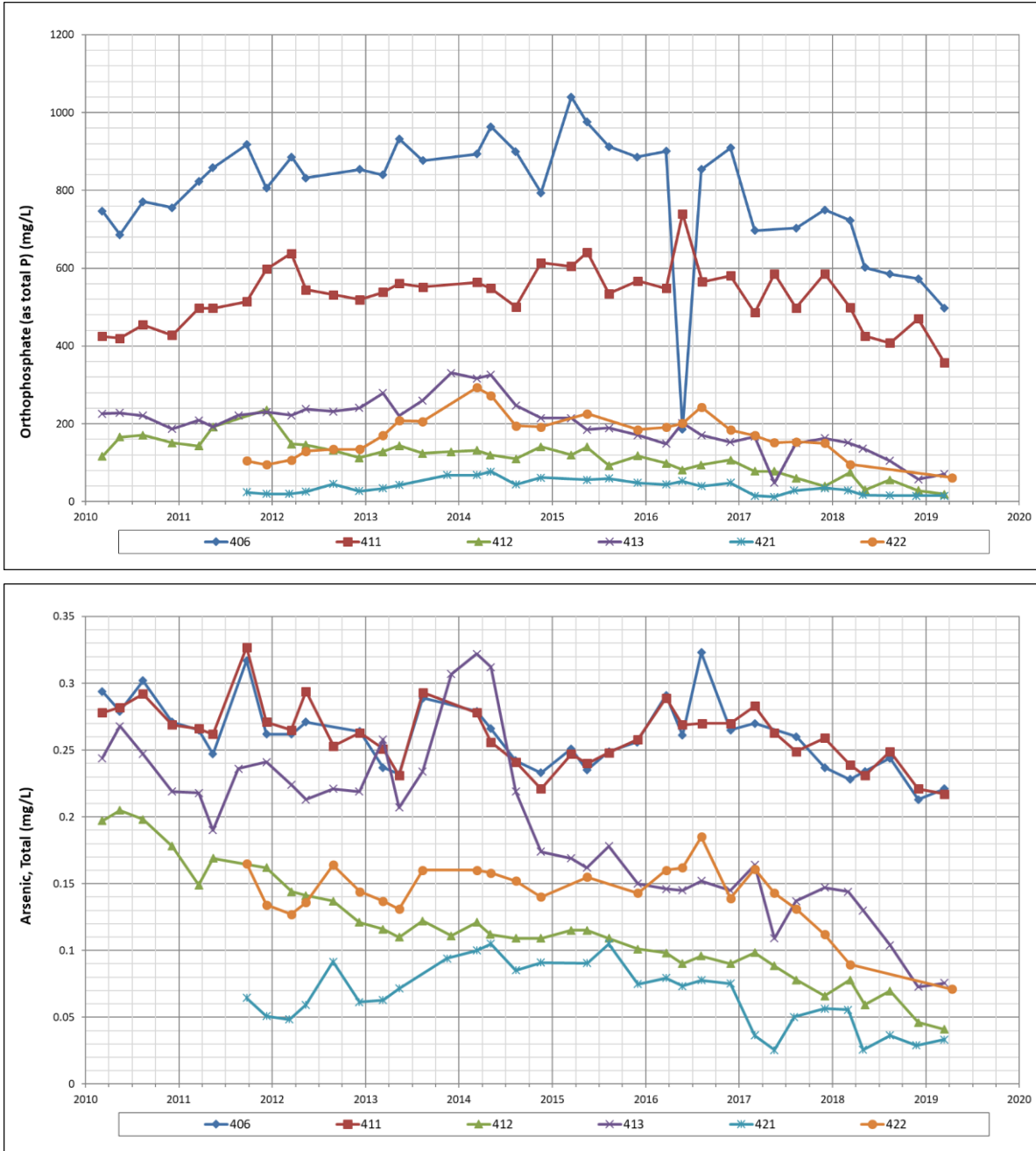


Figure 3-5. Phosphorus and arsenic concentration trends in groundwater at extraction wells downgradient of the gypsum stack (East Plant Area).

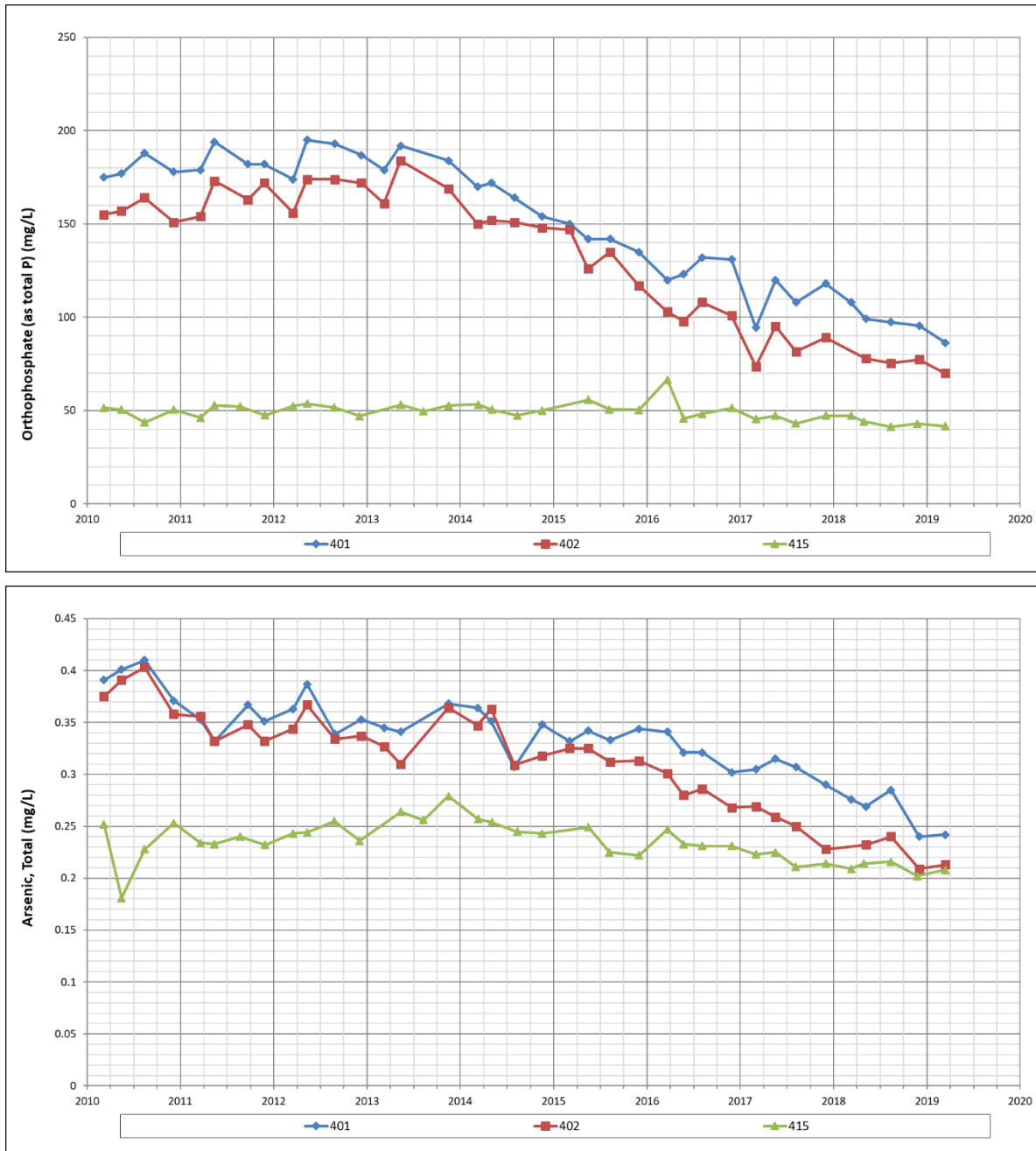


Figure 3-6. Phosphorus and arsenic concentration trends in groundwater at extraction wells

Concentrations at key monitoring wells downgradient of the processing facility area are shown in Figure 3-7 (immediately downgradient of the facility; note that the y-axis on the phosphorus graph is log scale) and Figure 3-8 (farther away, adjacent to Highway 30). The data show relatively high concentrations in the 2013 to 2016 timeframe, with subsequent reductions into the range that would be expected due to the upgradient gypsum stack source with the exception of phosphorus at wells 379 and 386B. Conditions at well 379 have been shown to be related to the presence of relatively dense process liquids released to the subsurface in the vicinity of the PAP (near wells 377, 384, 419, 423, 424 see Figure 3-4) that have that pooled along the top of the AFLB clay. Contaminants from these releases have migrated downgradient in a diffuse phase from that residual source area. Elevated concentrations of phosphorus

at well 386B appear to be related to the conditions observed upgradient at well 420. As part of the Supplemental Subsurface Investigation in the Phosphoric Acid Plant Area (Formation 2013) groundwater profile samples were collected from well 420 and indicated that high concentrations of total phosphorus were present in the lowermost portion of the well (5,098 mg/L). A pumping test was performed at well 420 in 2015 (Formation 2015a) and determined that pumping was ineffective in removing the higher concentration groundwater. Concentrations in groundwater samples collected at the bottom of the well screen in well 420 have declined from a high of 6,687 mg/L in June 2013 to less than 1000 mg/L by early 2018 and since that time have fluctuated between 221 mg/L and 904 mg/L. Concentrations in groundwater samples collected from well 386B (mid-screen) generally ranged between 200 mg/L and 250 mg/L from when the well was installed in 2015 to the second quarter of 2018. Since that time concentrations have been below 200 mg/L. The concentrations in groundwater at other locations downgradient of the processing facility have returned to levels expected due to the influence of the gypsum stack alone, indicating that the residual secondary source has a limited effect on downgradient concentrations. Upgradient concentrations of phosphorus and arsenic at well 334 (Figure 3-4) were 103 mg/L and 0.263 mg/L, respectively, in the first quarter of 2019. Concentrations in groundwater downgradient of the processing facility above that expected due gypsum stack seepage continue to be investigated as part of the ongoing evaluation of source control.

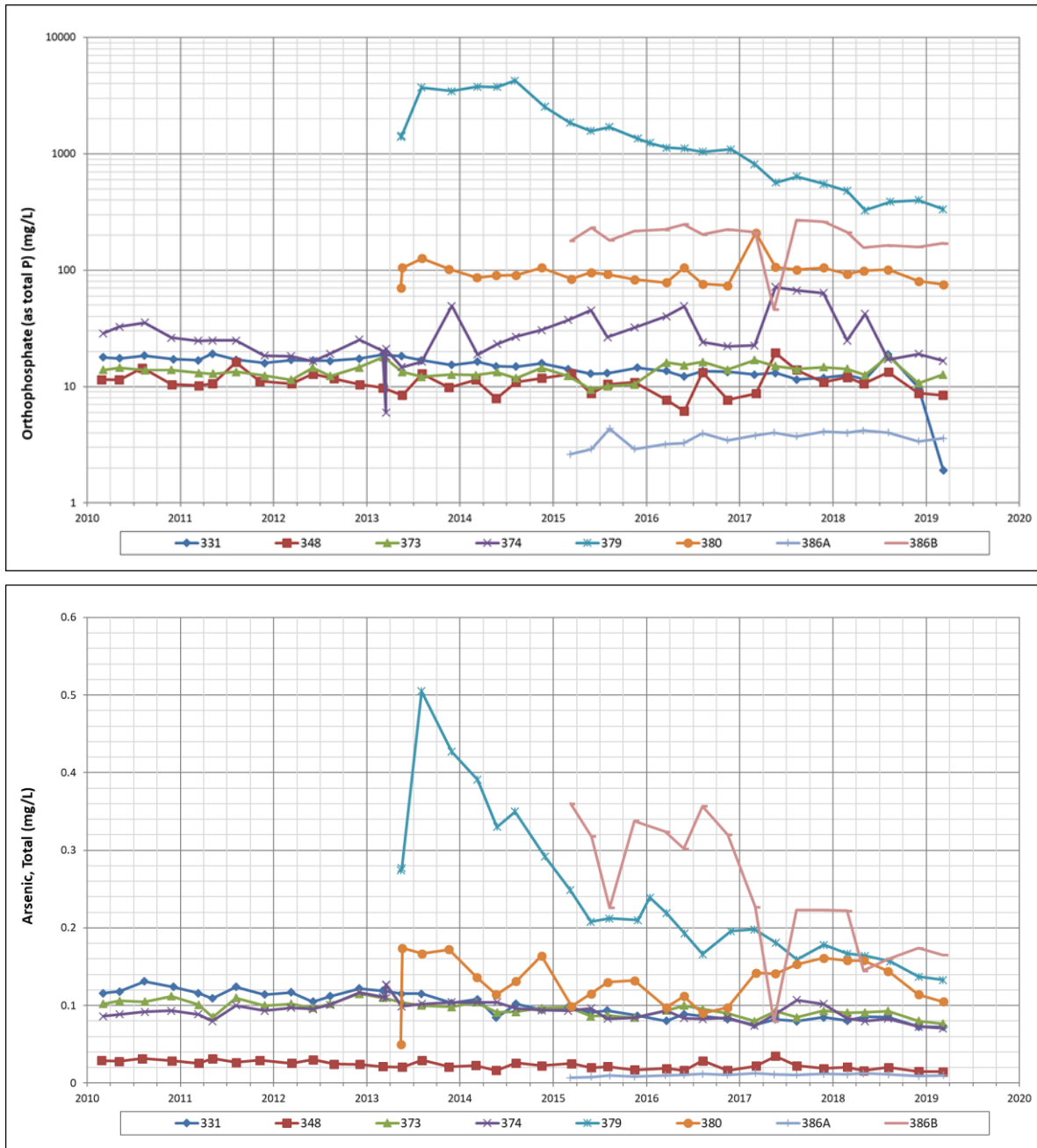


Figure 3-7. Phosphorus and arsenic concentration trends in groundwater at monitoring wells immediately downgradient of the Facility Area.

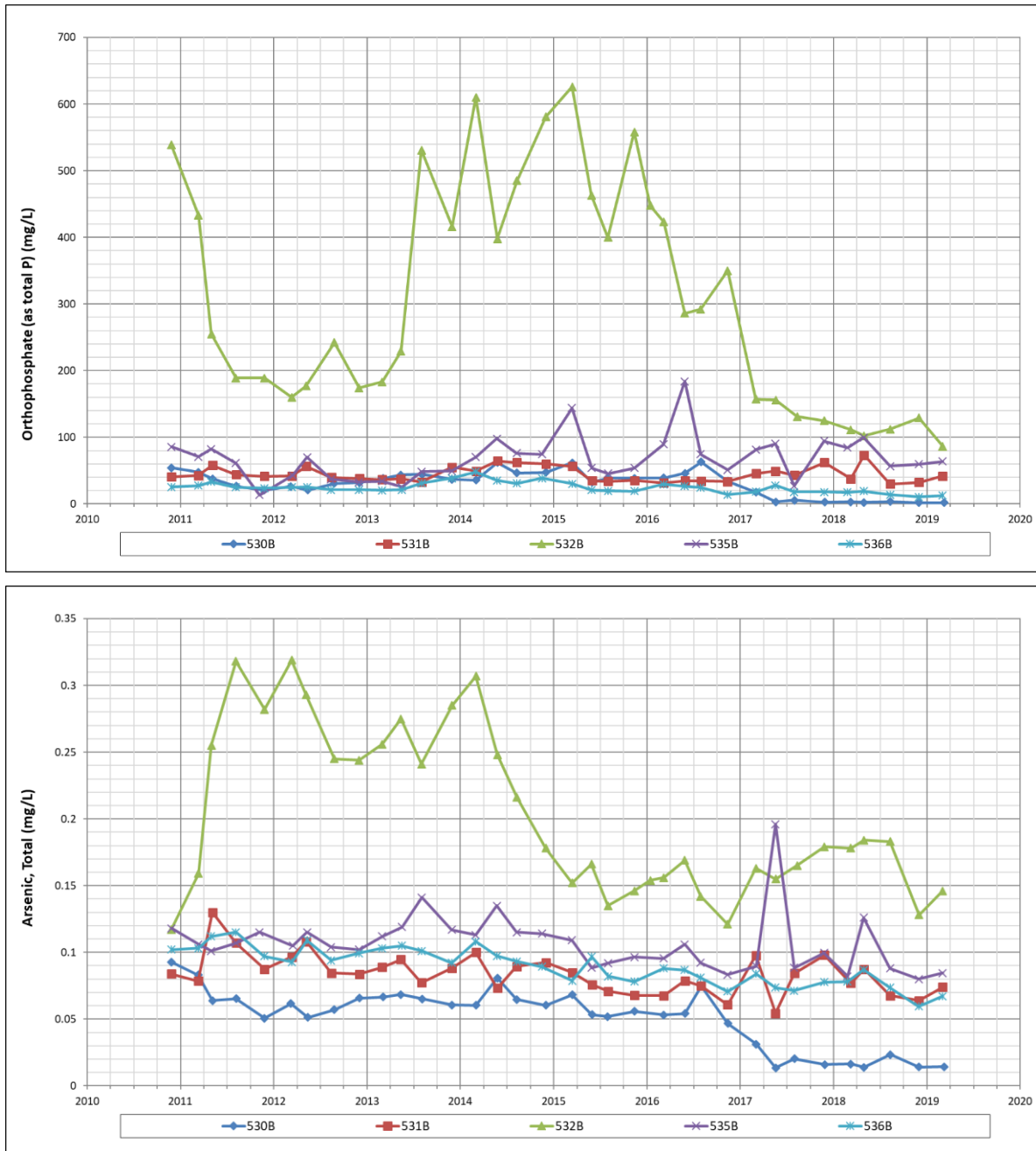


Figure 3-8. Phosphorus and arsenic concentration trends in groundwater at monitoring wells farther downgradient of the Facility Area.

Concentration trends in groundwater in key wells in the Compliance Area (i.e., in the area adjacent to the Portneuf River) are shown in Figure 3-9. There is some variability due to the fact that the plume can shift laterally and horizontally close to the river, but a general downward trend is shown, particularly in the groundwater samples collected from the monitoring wells since 2015. Concentrations in samples from Batiste Spring (BTS), located north of 537A and 538A, have not yet shown a declining trend.

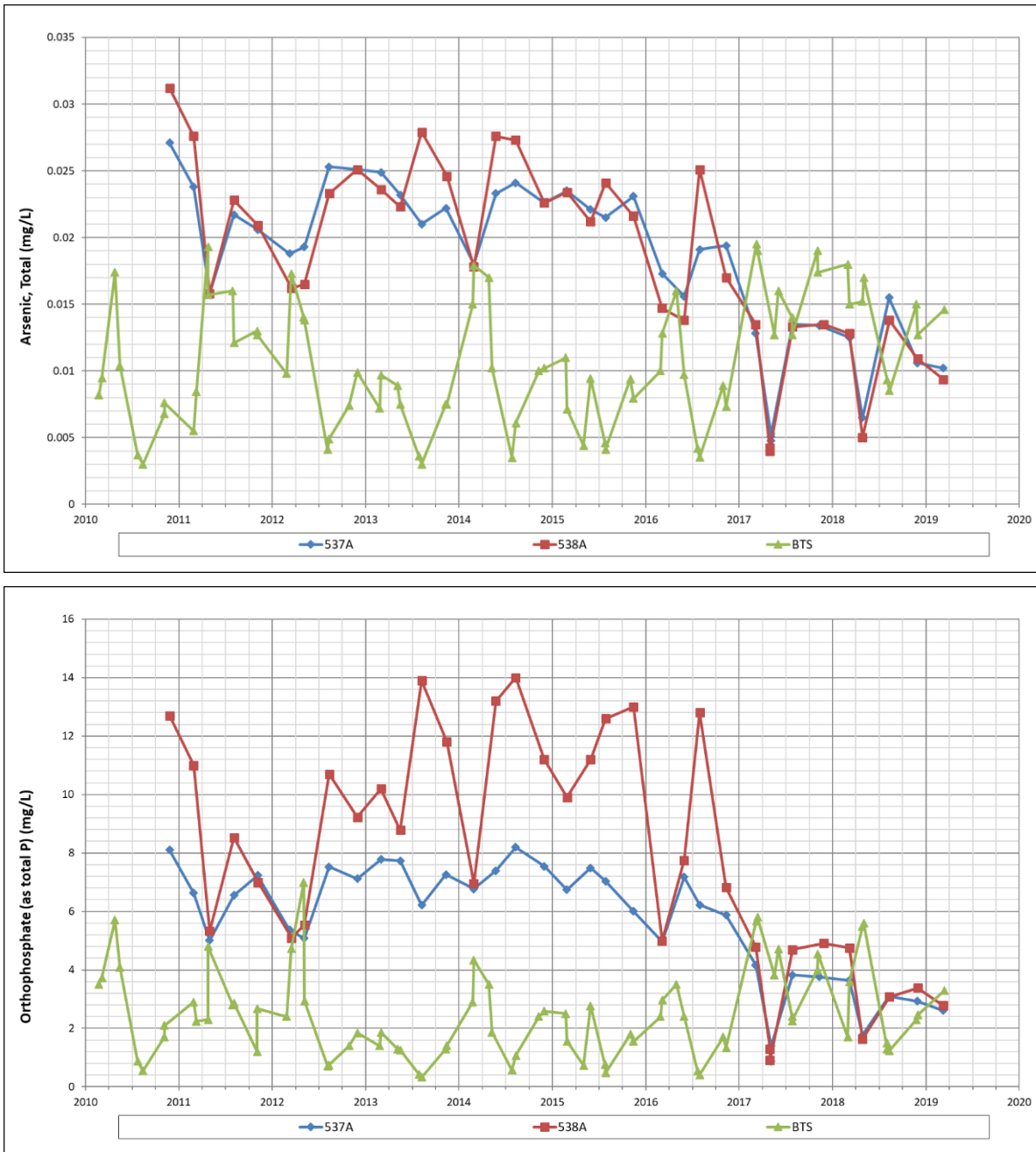


Figure 3-9. Phosphorus and arsenic concentration trends in groundwater at monitoring wells in the Compliance Area.

3.3.5 Surface Water Monitoring

Monitoring of surface water in the Lower Portneuf River is performed once per month by IDEQ and Simplot personnel. Water samples are collected from the river at Batiste Road (just upstream of the influence of EMF groundwater) and Siphon Road, as well as at other key locations. The measured monthly total phosphorus concentrations for the last 10 years are shown in Figure 3-10. The green line connects the actual data points. The blue line is the rolling 12-month average concentration. The decrease in concentrations as a result of Simplot’s remedial actions is shown.

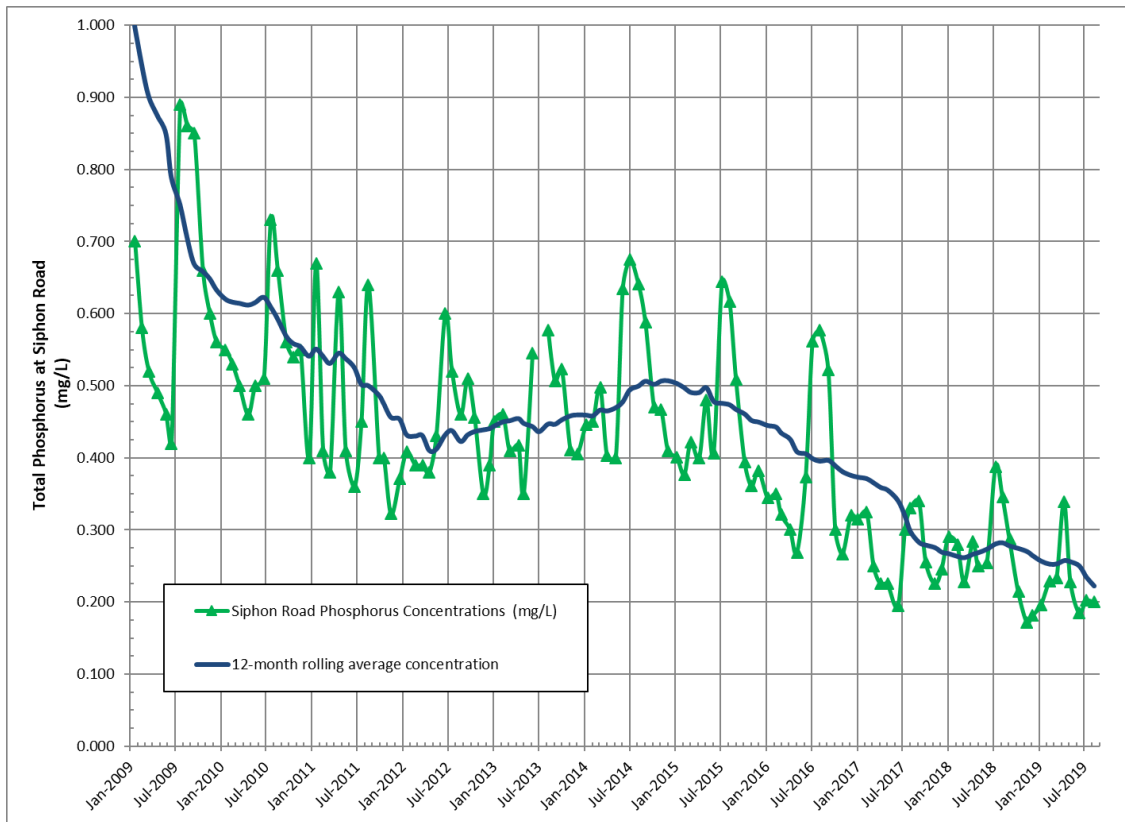


Figure 3-10. Phosphorus concentration in the Portneuf River at Siphon Road

In addition, predictive modeling was performed for phosphorus concentrations in the Portneuf River. The results were reported in *Portneuf River Final Phosphorus Concentration Target Evaluation* (Formation 2017b), which was an appendix to the Revised Remedial Action Plan (Simplot 2016b) and the Groundwater/Surface Water 2017 Annual Report (Formation 2018). That model provides the basis for temporal predictions presented herein, as described in detail in Section 4.

4.0 SUPERFUND REMEDY GROUNDWATER AND SURFACE WATER ASSESSMENT

This section provides details of current groundwater and surface water quality and predictions of arsenic and phosphorus concentration trends over time as a result of the implementation of the remedial actions under CERCLA and the VCO/CA. Any contaminants that are released from the proposed expansion area would migrate to areas where groundwater contamination exists from past releases from the gypsum stack. Also, all groundwater discharges to the Portneuf River. Therefore, this report evaluates water quality in key areas downgradient of the proposed features, including areas where contamination already exists (and that are being monitored under CERCLA to evaluate the effectiveness of response actions). The effect of the CERCLA and VCO/CA response actions are the baseline case for this evaluation.

Further, the baseline analysis provided in this document is not intended to provide an assessment of long-term compliance with the VCO/CA. While, the model presented herein is consistent with the structure of the VCO/CA model (with some additions), there are several important changes and simplifications such that the results should not be viewed as providing an assessment of VCO/CA compliance. Firstly, the time step for this model is annual and all inputs have been averaged over a year (the VCO/CA model uses monthly inputs). This has a significant effect on the estimation of inputs that are highly seasonal (i.e., Portneuf River flow and upstream sources). Secondly, inputs have been estimated based on recent data and these are expected to be refined in the VCO/CA model as more data become available (for example, the effect of Simplot response actions on water quality, Portneuf River flows and the magnitude of non-Simplot sources to the river). Assessing Simplot's compliance with the regulatory requirements identified in the 2008 VCO/CA and the 2010 IRODA is the responsibility of DEQ and EPA outside of the NEPA process.

4.1 Model Used for Phosphorus Transport in Groundwater Over Time

4.1.1 Model Summary

Predictive modeling of the changes in phosphorus mass flux in groundwater and consequent mass flux discharge to the Portneuf River and concentration in the river as a result of remedial actions was performed under the VCO/CA in 2017. The results were reported in *Portneuf River Final Phosphorus Concentration Target Evaluation* (Formation 2017b). The report provided the most recent update to the CSM for phosphorus mass transport from Simplot sources in groundwater to surface water. The conceptual model for phosphorus transport in groundwater from Simplot sources to the river is summarized in Figure 4-1.

The CSM was set up in a spreadsheet model that was calibrated based on the latest data to predict mass flux of phosphorus reaching the river in the future. This model was first developed under the VCO/CA in 2009 (Simplot 2009). At that time, it was expected that the gypsum stack lining project would be implemented in three phases (Lower Compartment, Upper West Compartment and Upper East Compartment). Based on the nature of the Don Plant gypsum (drying and erosion properties), the lining project was implemented in five phases instead of three. The model structure was adjusted to account for this. The latest model run was produced in 2017 (Formation 2017b) and the model used for the

evaluation described herein, was essentially the same as the 2017 model, recalibrated using the latest data, as described below.

As shown, the model takes a mass balance approach and is calibrated using current Site groundwater and surface water data. Additional details regarding the above assumptions are described in the following paragraphs.

4.1.2 Model Calibration

The model uses current conditions to calibrate certain input parameters. Input parameters were defined as discussed below.

Timing of Source Control for Gypsum Stack Areas was updated with actual dates as shown in Table 4-1. The gypsum stack areas are shown in Figure 4-2. The East Side of the Upper East Compartment stopped receiving gypsum slurry in March 2016; however, the lining was delayed due to the longer time needed to dry out the cell and the need for additional stockpiling of gypsum for construction. The East Side of the Upper East Compartment was lined and returned to operation in November 2017. An evaluation of the impacts of leaving the cell open over the 2016/2017 winter found that it would result in minimal changes to the phosphorus concentrations in the Portneuf River (Simplot 2016a). Therefore, the date of source control (when ponding was eliminated) was set at August 2016. Liner installation in the Phase 6 Lateral Expansion Area of the gypsum stack (not part of the CERCLA remedy) was finished in 2015 and the compartment became operational in December. The project to line all receiving surfaces, and therefore, the source control action required under CERCLA is also complete.

Table 4-1. Source Control Dates for the Gypsum Stack Lining Project.

Gypsum Stack Cell	Initial Design – Date Source Controlled	Lining Area	Actual Date of Source Control
Lower Compartment	May 2010	Phase 1	April 2010
Upper Western Compartment	May 2012	North End (Phase 2)	November 2011
		South End (Phase 3)	November 2012
Upper Eastern Compartment	May 2014	West Side (Phase 4)	March 2014
		East Side (Phase 5)	August 2016
Lateral Expansion	N/A ¹	Phase 6	N/A ¹

¹ The lateral expansion area was never operated as an unlined cell and so was never a source. It was operational in December 2015.

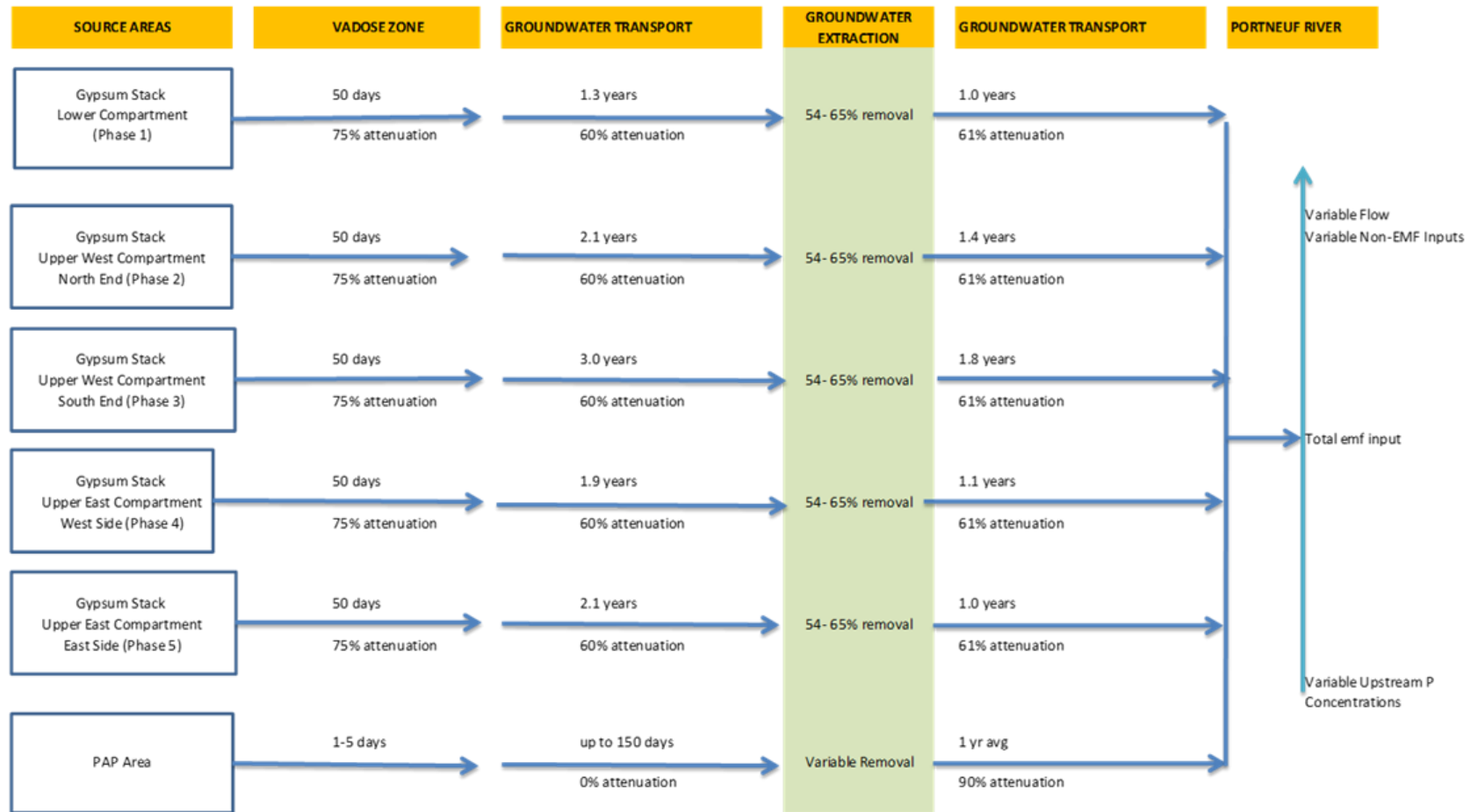


Figure 4-1. Conceptual model for phosphorus transport from existing Simplot sources to the Portneuf River (from Formation 2017).



Figure 4-2. Gypsum Stack Layout

Phosphorus loading from Gypsum Stack Compartments after lining was taken from Technical Report No.1 (Simplot 2009). The predicted change of mass flux from the gypsum stack over time was based on draindown curves developed by the gypsum stack design engineer, Ardaman and Associates (Ardaman 2009). These show the predicted seepage from the gypsum stack to groundwater over time after use as an unlined compartment is ended and are reproduced in Figure 4-3.

At that time, the lining project was planned in three phases (Lower, Upper West and Upper East compartments). Because the project ultimately split the upper compartments into two phases each, the previous seepage reduction calculations were modified for these areas as follows:

- Total seepage from Upper West and Upper East compartments was kept the same and the relative seepage from each phase was estimated at 50% (Formation 2017a).
- The gypsum stack thickness was evaluated for the Phase 3 (Upper West Compartment North End) and Phase 5 (Upper East Compartment East Side) areas. These compartments are adjacent to the mountain and were found to have average thicknesses similar to the Lower Compartment. Therefore the relative rate of seepage reduction from these areas over time was modeled consistent with the Lower Compartment (Phase 1) curve (i.e., Phase 3 and Phase 5 areas are predicted to be substantially dewatered in about 9 years; the same as the Phase 1 area).

In addition to the draindown of the gypsum stack beneath the liner, leakage through the liner was also incorporated into the revised model. Leakage is assumed to be constant during the period of active operation based on the area of the liner for each compartment and the maximum leakage rate estimated by Ardaman and Associates (2009) of less than 0.010 inches/year (in/year) (0.0005 gpm/acre). Leakage is then assumed to decline to zero over a period lasting approximately 50 years after operations cease.

Phosphorus attenuation in the unsaturated zone beneath the Gypsum Stack was estimated to be as high as 90% in Technical Report No.1 (Simplot 2009). The pre-lining seepage rate was estimated to be approximately 900 gpm, and using a measured phosphorus concentration of 3,928 mg/L in the gypsum slurry liquid, the initial loading from seepage was estimated at 42,000 lb/day. This high attenuation factor is consistent with phosphorus concentrations measured in soil samples collected during the Remedial Investigation (Bechtel 1998). The samples were collected in soils from immediately below the gypsum to total depths ranging from 145 to 220 ft below the ground surface; on some occasions into groundwater. The results indicate that, as seepage migrates through the vadose zone beneath the stack, the total phosphorus concentration in soil decreases significantly from the top of the vadose zone to the saturated zone. The attenuation factor was also consistent with the estimated mass in groundwater entering the target capture zones at the time.

In the updated phosphorus transport model (Formation 2017b) the attenuation factor was reduced to 75% to provide a better match to the estimated mass in groundwater entering the target capture zones. Mass of phosphorus, sulfate, and arsenic is estimated on a quarterly basis as part of the groundwater/surface water remedy effectiveness monitoring evaluation and is based on the estimated flow rate of gypsum stack affected groundwater and results of chemical analysis of groundwater samples. This attenuation factor is an average overall rate for all portions of the gypsum stack and is therefore applied without adjustment for each of the gypsum stack compartments in Figure 4-1. Recent estimates of mass in the target capture zones are likely biased high as the flow rate of affected groundwater is assumed to be constant but is decreasing over time due to gypsum stack lining. While the resulting adjustment of the attenuation factor may be an under estimate of actual attenuation, the factor was kept the same in the calculations performed herein.

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Phosphoric Acid Plant (PAP) Area loading The model assumes no future new issues with phosphorus releases from the PAP Area that would provide load to the river.

Groundwater travel times along the flow path to the Portneuf River were estimated using two methods. Groundwater velocities from the gypsum stack to the target capture zones can be estimated based on the response observed in downgradient monitoring wells. Travel times from the target capture zones to the river were calculated using hydraulic properties of the saturated zone (hydraulic conductivity, gradient and porosity)

Phosphorus attenuation in groundwater from the stack to the target capture zone was estimated at 60% in *Portneuf River Final Phosphorus Target Evaluation* (Formation 2017b). This evaluation is still valid and was used in the current model. Attenuation rates are not expected to change over time. The unlined stack operated for approximately 70 years during which time significant build up of phosphorus would have occurred. The estimated attenuation rates are consistent with that situation. In the future, phosphorus concentrations (and loading) will be significantly reduced and are therefore not expected to affect the ability of the soil and aquifer solids matrix to attenuate phosphorus. The attenuation is assumed to be irreversible. This is based on the identification of calcium phosphate being the main form in the soils/aquifer solids (Simplot 2009), which has very low solubility.

Phosphorus removed by groundwater extraction was set at 60% for dates prior to 2019 in the current model to better match the historical phosphorus load being measured in the Portneuf River. This rate is slightly higher than the 2018 annual average of 52% (Formation 2019a) and the value used in the 2017 model, 54%. This adjustment may indicate that the estimate of the mass flux entering the target capture zones is too high. The future removal percentage is estimated to be 50% until groundwater extraction is projected to be no longer needed to meet the phosphorus concentration target in the Portneuf River (estimated to be 2025). Note that this is an assumption for the model. The decision on groundwater extraction will be made by EPA in the future considering the available data and the requirements and goals under CERCLA.

Phosphorus attenuation in groundwater from the target capture zone to the Portneuf River was originally estimated at 39% in *Technical Report No. 1* (Simplot 2009) based on estimates of mass in the target capture zones and mass in the Portneuf River based on groundwater and surface water data collected over the period from 2000 to 2002. In *Portneuf River Final Phosphorus Target Evaluation* (Formation 2017b) the attenuation rate was adjusted upward to 61% based on quarterly estimates of phosphorus mass leaving the target capture zones and mass in the Portneuf River. The higher attenuation rate may be the result of an overestimate of mass in the target capture zones. This evaluation is still valid and was used in the current model. See above for a discussion of attenuation rates going forward.

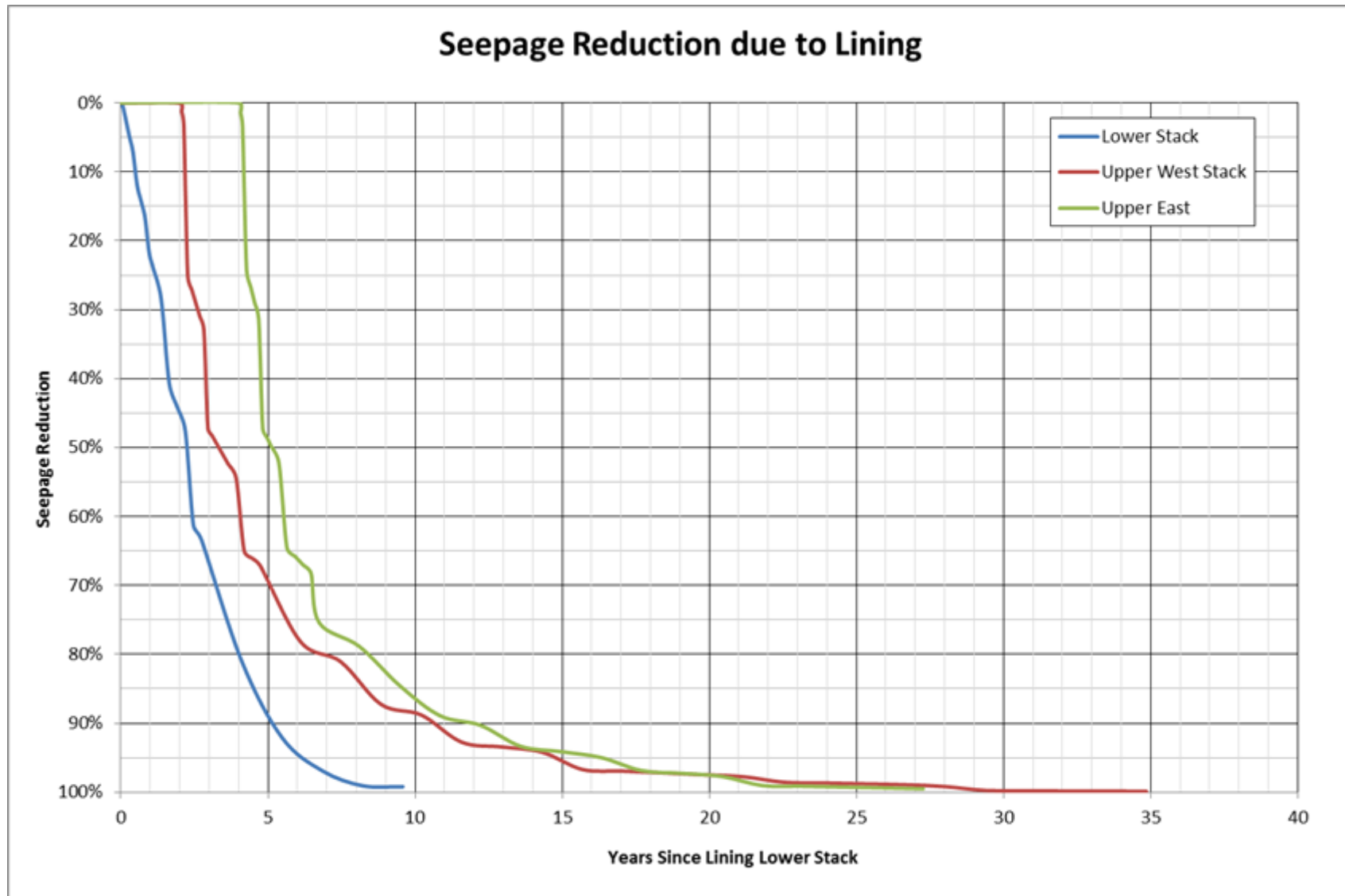


Figure 4-3. Predicted reduction of seepage from the gypsum stack due to lining (Ardaman 2009).

4.2 Model Used to Estimate Arsenic Concentrations in Groundwater Over Time

The portion of the phosphorus model that predicts mass flux in groundwater at the Target Capture Zones was used to predict changes in arsenic concentrations over time. The current arsenic concentrations were set based on the most recent monitoring data. Future predictions were made by assuming the relative reductions in arsenic mass flux would be the same as for phosphorus (see Figure 5-2) and that concentrations are proportional to mass flux.

4.3 Model Used to Estimate Phosphorus Concentrations in Surface Water Over Time

4.3.1 Conceptual Model

River flow is measured along the Lower Portneuf River and at point source locations (i.e. the Pocatello Waste Pollution Control Plant “Publicly Owned Treatment Works” [POTW]) in order to evaluate the loads of contaminants entering the river, analyze seasonal variations, and also to evaluate the influx of regional and EMF groundwater. A simple conceptual model of sources and monitoring locations for the Lower Portneuf River has been developed (Formation 2017a) and is presented in Figure 4-4.

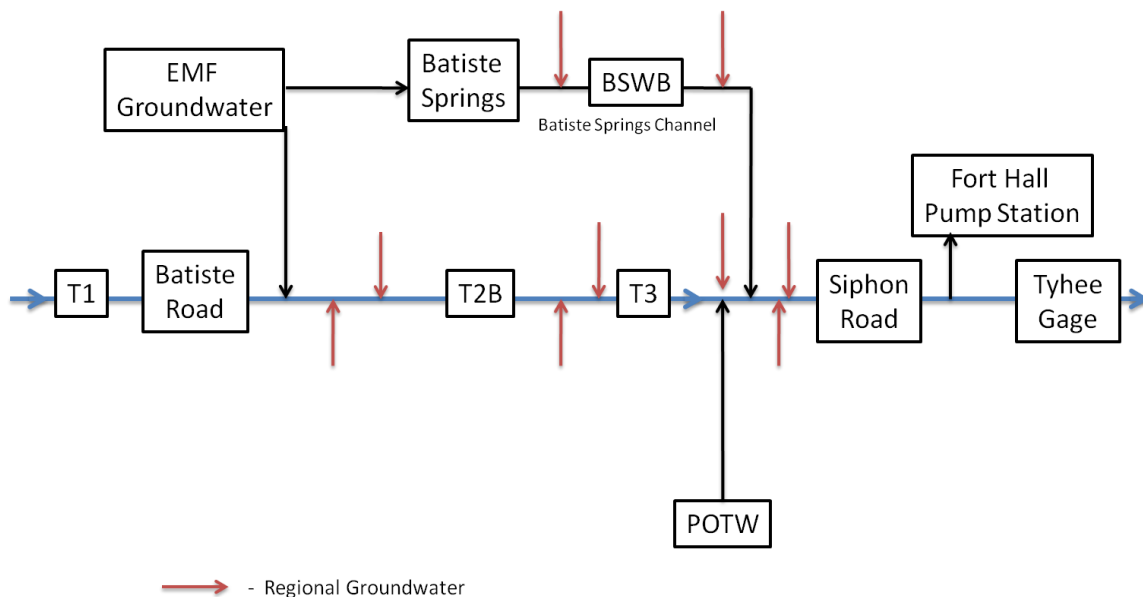


Figure 4-4. Conceptual model of inputs for the lower Portneuf River.

This model indicates where point source inputs are located with respect to other sources and the estimated influx locations for non-point sources.

The mass balance for the system is as follows:

$$\text{Mass Input} = \text{Mass Output}$$

Note: assumes no storage; none has been observed.

Expanding for each parameter:

Mass from Upstream + Mass from EMF + Mass from POTW + Mass from Regional Groundwater = Mass
Downstream

At each river location mass is calculated by multiplying concentration by flow and solving for the concentration in the river at Siphon Road yields:

$$C_{\text{siphon}} = (C_{\text{batiste}} * F_{\text{batiste}} + \text{EMF}_{\text{mass}} + C_{\text{POTW}} * F_{\text{POTW}} + C_{\text{groundwater}} * F_{\text{groundwater}}) / F_{\text{siphon}}$$

Where:

C_{siphon} = Phosphorus concentration in the Portneuf River at Siphon Road

C_{batiste} = Phosphorus concentration in the Portneuf River at Batiste Road

F_{batiste} = Flow in the Portneuf River at Batiste Road

EMF_{mass} = mass flux of phosphorus discharging to the river from EMF groundwater

C_{POTW} = Phosphorus concentration in POTW effluent

F_{POTW} = POTW effluent flow

$C_{\text{groundwater}}$ = Phosphorus concentration in regional groundwater discharging to the river

$F_{\text{groundwater}}$ = Flow rate of regional groundwater discharging to the river

F_{siphon} = Flow rate in the Portneuf River at Siphon Road

4.3.2 Model Inputs

This modeling effort is over a longer timeframe than previously estimated and therefore it was decided to use annual time steps in the model. This will provide sufficient accuracy for the cumulative effects analysis.

The model inputs were calculated as described below.

Mass Flux of Phosphorus from EMF Site Groundwater

The output of the model described above in Section 4.1 provides the estimate of the phosphorus mass flux from EMF Site groundwater to the Portneuf River over time.

River Flow Rate at Siphon Road

Flow rates in the Portneuf River are measured by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) at the Tyhee gage.² Water removed from the river by the Fort Hall Pump Station are reported by the Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR).³ The available annual average flows are shown in Table 4-2. The flow in the river at Siphon Road is calculated by adding the values together (see Figure 4-4). As shown, the overall average annual flow in the Portneuf River at Siphon Road is calculated at 471 cubic feet per second (cfs).

² https://waterdata.usgs.gov/usa/nwis/uv?site_no=13075910

³ <https://www.idwr.idaho.gov/water-data/water-rights-accounting/research.html> (River System = Upper Snake River, Site ID = 13075900 FORT HALL MICHAUD PUMP)

Table 4-2. Portneuf River Flows (cfs) at Batiste Road

Year	Annual Average Flow at Tyhee Gage (cfs)	Annual Average Flow Removed at Fort Hall Pump (cfs)
1986	834	
1987	515	
1988	409	
1989	419	
1990	367	
1991	400	
1992	319	
1993	457	
1994	372	
2002	344	52
2003	309	56
2004	313	52
2005	385	45
2006	533	51
2007	371	55
2008	343	62
2009	438	49
2010	395	62
2011	528	54
2012	385	69
2013	340	59
2014	315	60
2015	318	57
2016	357	49
2017	595	45
2018	470	56
Average	417	55
Total		471

4.3.3 Upstream Phosphorus Load

River discharge and phosphorus concentrations are measured on a monthly basis at Batiste Road. In order to estimate current conditions, the last 10 years of data were analyzed. Based on the results shown in Table 4-3 a conservative average annual upstream phosphorus load of 188 pounds per day (lbs/day). Note that the estimated load is conservatively assumed to remain constant in the future, but there are many variables that can effect this value. It is expected to decrease as TMDL-related actions are performed in the upstream watershed, which would result in lower phosphorus concentrations in the river at Siphon Road.

Table 4-3. Phosphorus Loads in the Portneuf River at Batiste Road

Month	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	average
January	50	108	879	36	39	30	36	21	26	76	136
February	44	56	94	131	325	42	37	58	283	349	119
March	232	205	328	647	140	638	42	283	434	77	328

Month	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	average
April	1020	440	2655	309	386	131	48	332	805	855	681
May	271	193	2240	30	73	147	33	344	961	817	477
June	598		955	14	14	19	144	39	503	201	286
July	33	13	69	26		10	8	7	31	18	25
August	16	10	32	10	5	7	8	7	33	10	14
September	29	18	69	12	55	14	11	7	20	15	26
October	106	44	129	25	19	69	80	82	107	102	74
November	41	40	39	70	23	22	63	123	66	26	54
December	27	68	37	67	30	24	9	11	74	35	39
Overall Average											188

Loads in pounds per day.

4.3.4 POTW Effluent Load

The phosphorus concentration in the POTW effluent discharging to the river is measured in each monthly sampling event. A typical effluent flow of 10.6 cfs was used to estimate phosphorus loading. The POTW has implemented significant actions to reduce phosphorus load to the river, so just the last year of data are analyzed. As shown in Table 4-4, the estimated average annual phosphorus load from the POTW is 16 lbs/day.

Table 4-4. Phosphorus Loads to the Portneuf River from the POTW Effluent

Month	2018	
	Phosphorus Concentration (mg/L)	Phosphorus Load (lbs/day)
January	0.190	11
February	0.124	7.5
March	0.134	8.1
April	0.176	8.8
May	0.378	17
June	1.580	82
July	0.126	6.9
August	0.091	5.2
September	0.218	13
October	0.316	15
November	0.144	6.7
December	0.196	9.1
	Average	16

4.3.5 Background Load From Regional Groundwater

A significant flow enters the river in the reach of interest. In the 2010 revision of the Portneuf TMDL (at page 98 and 128) IDEQ assigned a load allocation to groundwater phosphorus of 48.6 lbs/day. This was derived from an assumption that groundwater gained 225 cfs in the river from Batiste Road to Siphon Road, and considered an estimated groundwater total phosphorus concentration to be at 0.04 mg/L.

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However, it appears that the average background phosphorus concentration in regional groundwater is approximately 0.02 mg/L, based on groundwater data in and around the Portneuf and Snake plain aquifers regionally (IDEQ 2004). Therefore 0.02 mg/L was used in this evaluation. This is consistent with previous evaluations.

Groundwater flow input was calculated using the 10 years of flow measurements made during routine sampling events. Using these data and an effluent flow for the POTW, groundwater discharge to the river can be calculated as shown in Table 4-5. Using the average annual flow of 252 cfs and a phosphorus concentration of 0.02 mg/L yields an average annual load of 27.1 lbs/day.

Table 4-5. Groundwater Discharge to the Portneuf River Between Batiste Road and Siphon Road.

Month	Batiste Road Avg Flow (cfs)	POTW Effluent Flow (cfs)	Siphon Road Avg Flow (cfs)	Calculated Groundwater Input (cfs)
January	204	11.0	488	273
February	218	11.2	493	265
March	303	11.2	555	241
April	482	9.2	696	204
May	453	8.5	660	198
June	327	9.6	551	215
July	73	10.2	340	257
August	55	10.5	323	257
September	76	10.7	371	284
October	174	8.6	472	289
November	208	8.6	493	276
December	187	8.6	462	266
Average				252

4.3.6 Model Used in Evaluation

The values calculated above were used in the mass flux calculation shown in Section 4.3.1 to generate the following relationship.

$$C_{\text{siphon}} \text{ (mg/L)} = (188 + \text{EMF}_{\text{mass}} \text{ [lbs/day]} + 16 + 27) / (471 * 5.394)$$

where 5.394 is the conversion factor to lbs/day when using concentration in mg/L and flow in CFS. This simplifies to

$$C_{\text{siphon}} = (\text{EMF}_{\text{mass}} + 231) / (2,541)$$

Note that this assumes that there will be no changes in the non-EMF input parameters in the future.

5.0 MODELING AND ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS TO GROUNDWATER AND SURFACE WATER FROM REASONABLY FORESEEABLE ACTIONS

5.1 Technical Approach

The concept for the proposed expansion for the gypsum stack and the new cooling ponds is shown in Figure 5-1. The request for a quantitative assessment of potential cumulative impacts to groundwater resulting from the expansion was set out in a letter from Bryce Anderson, BLM, to Wendy Fuell, Simplot, dated March 26, 2019 (BLM 2019). The modeling and assessment tasks were outlined in the letter as follows:

1. Modeling and assessment of the ongoing operations at the Don Plant (including the existing gypsum stacks and cooling ponds and contributions of other facilities/activities associated with the Don Plant) and the modeled effects of impacts to groundwater and surface water over the cumulative impacts assessment period. This component of the assessment will represent the baseline for cumulative impacts during the assessment period.
2. Modeling and assessment of impacts to groundwater and surface water from the expanded gypsum stacks and cooling ponds on the Federal Lands included in the Blackrock Land Exchange over the cumulative impacts assessment period. This component of the assessment will represent the incremental contributions to cumulative impacts from the Reasonably Foreseeable Actions.
3. Modeling and assessment of the total cumulative effects including the ongoing operations at the Don Plant (#3 above) combined with the incremental contributions/effects from the expanded gypsum stacks and cooling ponds on the Federal Lands (#4 above) over the cumulative impacts assessment period. This component of the assessment will represent the total cumulative effect.

The analyses from tasks 3 and 4 are combined to predict the potential cumulative effect of the expanded gypsum stacks and cooling ponds (task 5), both in terms of identifying the maximum increase in COC concentrations in groundwater and providing predictions of the temporal trends for arsenic and phosphorus concentrations in groundwater and for phosphorus concentrations in surface water.

The general technical approach for these tasks is described in the work plan (Formation 2019b), specific data used, and results of the assessments are provided in the following subsections.

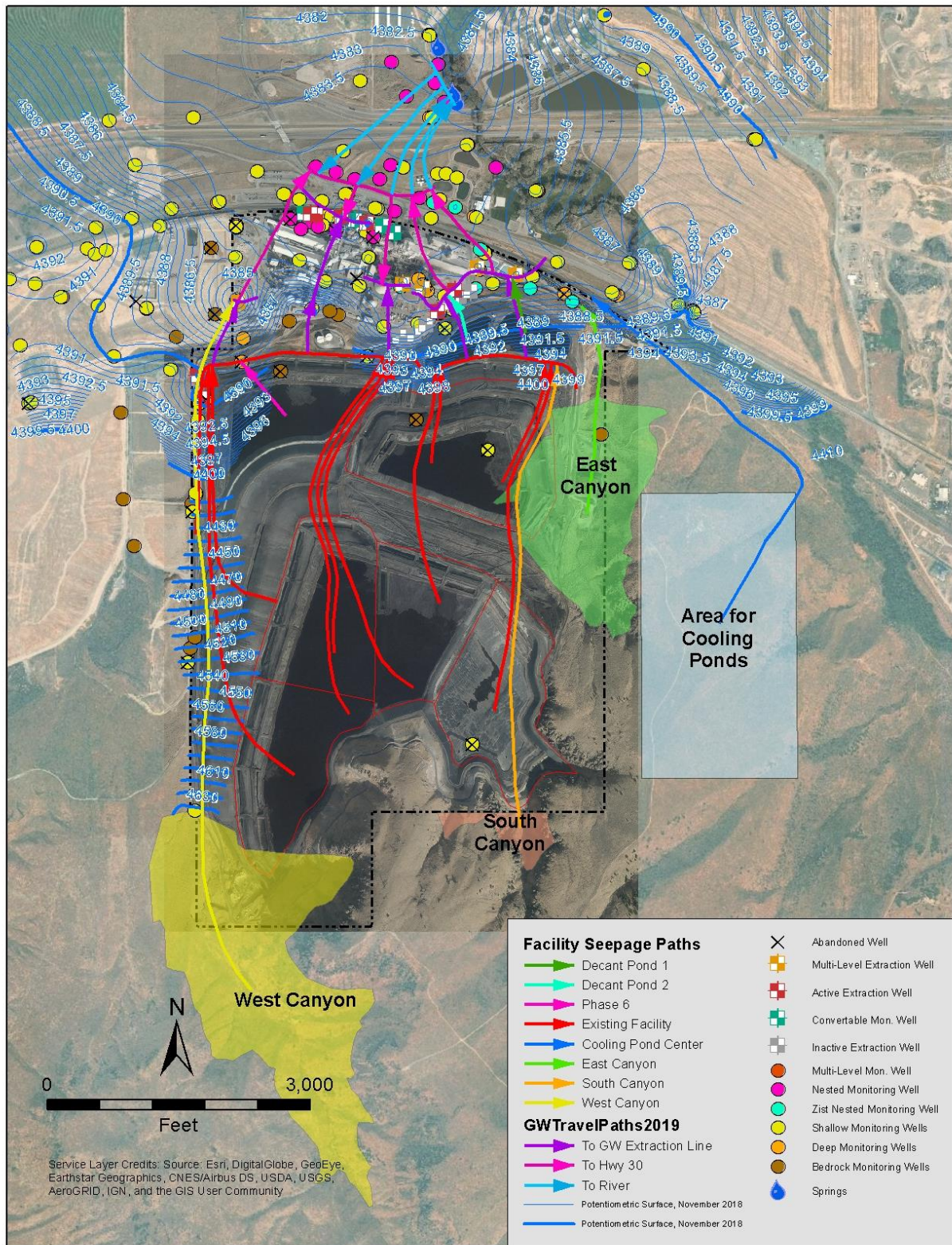


Figure 5-1. Proposed expansion areas and groundwater flow paths.

5.2 Modeling and Assessment of Ongoing Operations

To assess impacts to groundwater and surface water quality from ongoing operations and current conditions, the modeling performed as part of the CERCLA and VCO/CA remedial action evaluation was updated using the most recent groundwater data (including groundwater chemistry, potential and extraction), as described in Section 4. The updated model (see Figure 5-2) provides a prediction of arsenic and phosphorus concentrations in groundwater and phosphorus concentrations in surface water over time as remedy components transition to full effectiveness. To be consistent with the evaluation of the proposed expansion, ongoing operations are assumed to continue until 2085.

As described in Section 4, the phosphorus transport model provides estimates of phosphorus mass flux along the pathway from the existing gypsum stack to the Portneuf River. It has been updated in this report to include the pathways from the proposed gypsum stack expansion areas and the new cooling ponds. Parameters remain the same as in the model used in the *Portneuf River Final Phosphorus Target Evaluation* (Formation 2017b) where attenuation parameters for the existing gypsum stack were adjusted to provide a better match of mass flux estimates in groundwater in the target capture zones and the Portneuf River. The average attenuation factors are potentially greater for the expansion areas due to the longer flow paths in the unsaturated and saturated zones. A comparison of the model estimated and observed mass flux in the Portneuf River is shown in Figure 5-3.

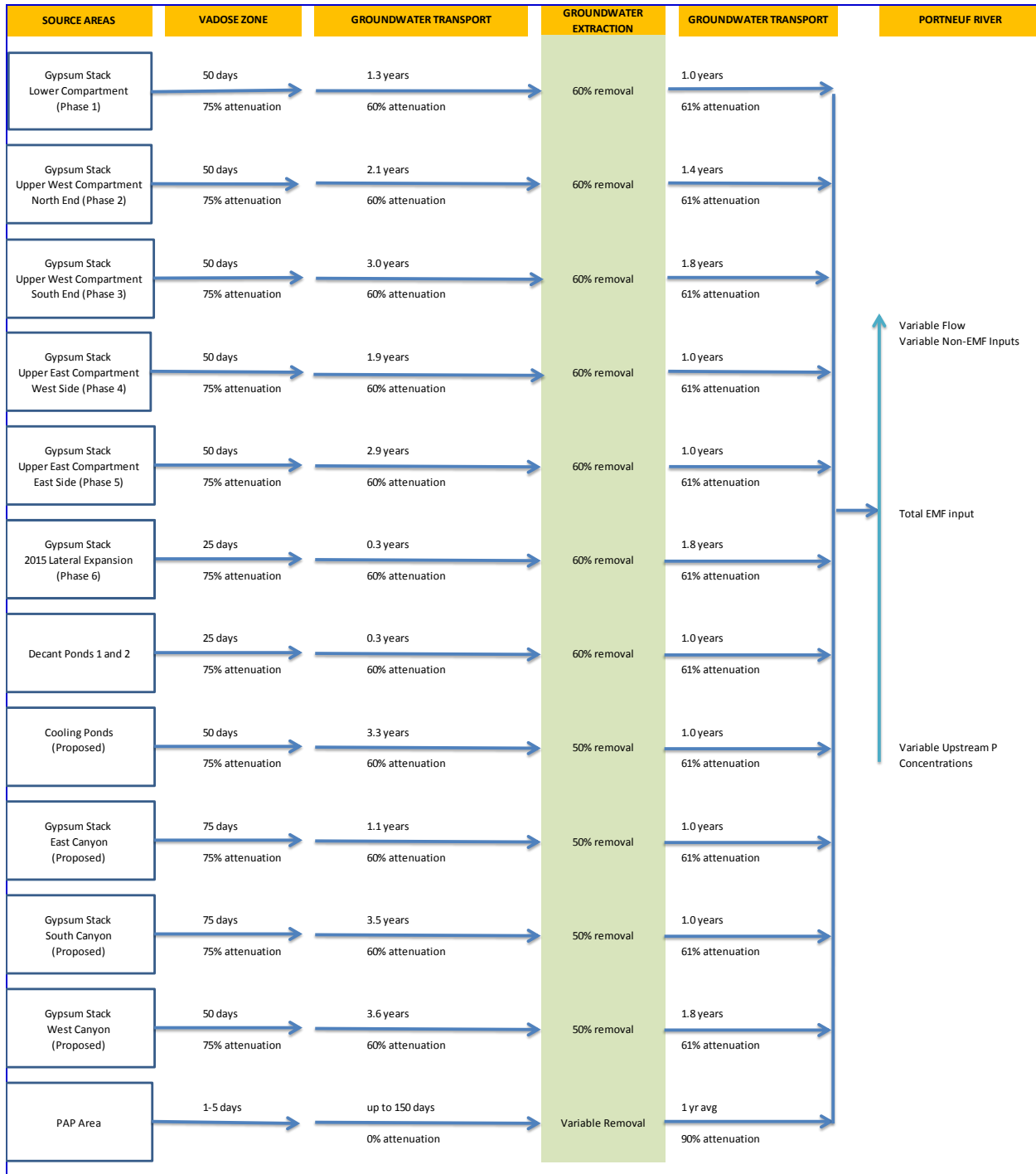


Figure 5-2. Conceptual Site Model including proposed expansion areas.

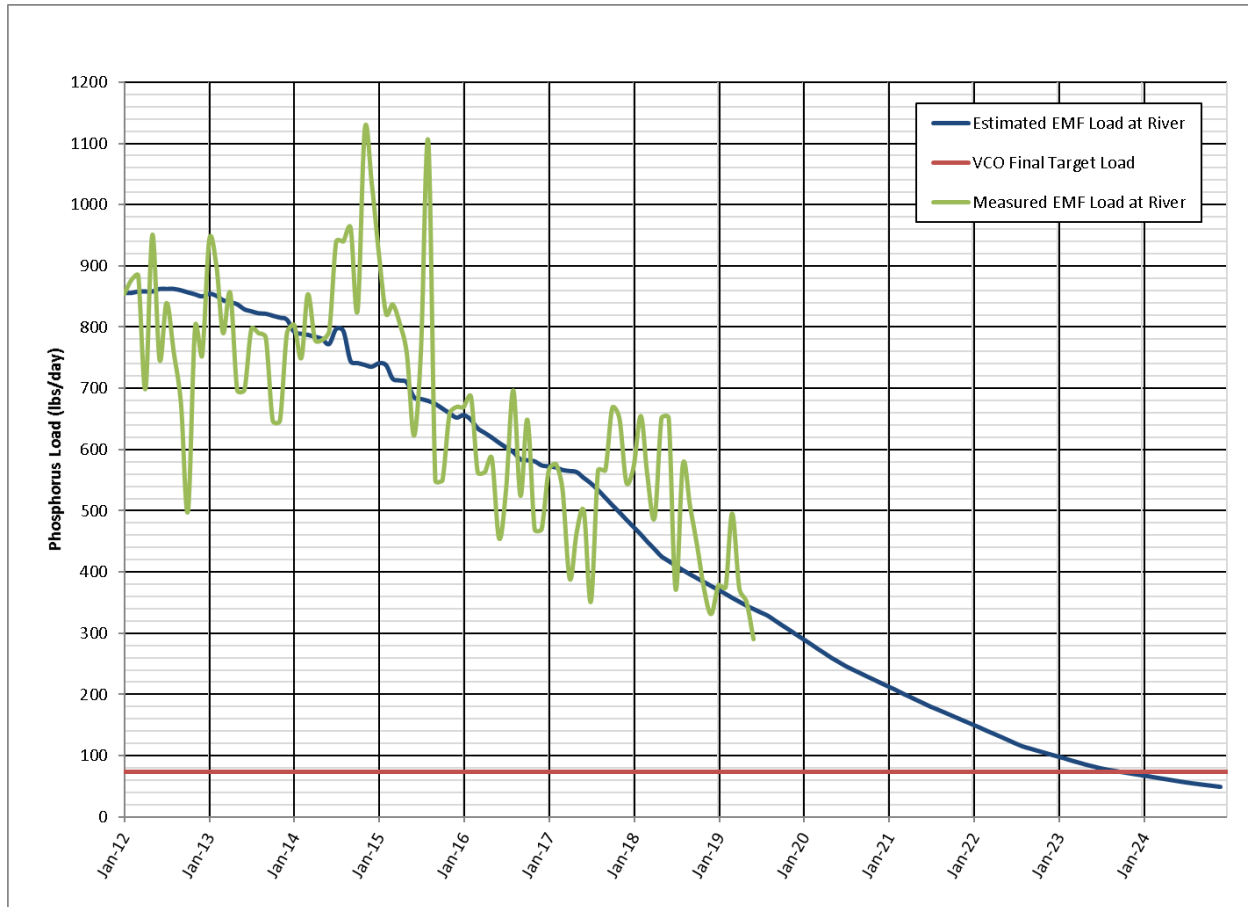


Figure 5-3. Estimated and measured phosphorus mass flux in the Portneuf River since 2012.

The mass flux in groundwater is calculated at the target capture zones so that the load removed by groundwater extraction can be subtracted prior to making calculations for transport to the river. A summary of the predicted phosphorus mass flux at the target capture zones is shown in Figure 5-4. As depicted in Figure 5-5, potential leakage from the gypsum stack expansion areas will primarily influence groundwater passing the target capture zones in the eastern and western portions of the facility. Individual wells along the flow paths in these key areas were selected for evaluation of concentration trends over time. Extraction wells are preferable because the concentration is representative of a larger portion of the flow path than at an individual monitoring well. Groundwater extraction well 401 is positioned to monitor both the effect of the drain down of the Phase 2 and 3 lining projects in the West Plant Area and the potential effects of leakage from the West Canyon gypsum stack expansion. Extraction wells 413 and 421 are well positioned to monitor effect of the drain down of the Phases 1, 4, and 5 lining projects in the East Plant Area and the potential effects of leakage from the South and East Canyon gypsum stack expansions and the proposed Cooling Ponds (note that the figure shows the general area of the ponds; a total disturbance area of 100 acres was assumed, but the actual wetted acreage of the pond was assumed at 70 acres.). It is noted that the effectiveness of the remedy is monitored in groundwater in the Compliance Area (groundwater adjacent to the Portneuf River), but evaluating the groundwater at the target capture zones is consistent with the modeling approach and provides worst case estimates of concentration changes (i.e., before the significant dilution that occurs between Highway 30 and the river).

Recent trends for phosphorus and arsenic in groundwater samples collected from well 401 in the West Plant Area are shown in Figure 3-5 and trends for wells 413 and 421 in the East Plant Area are shown in Figure 3-4. A tabular summary is provided in Table 5-1. Both sets of charts show that there are decreasing concentrations of arsenic and phosphorus in each respective region, with decreasing trends beginning at slightly different times due to the timing of the lining projects and travel times from the stack to the wells.

To provide predictions of the concentrations in groundwater in each region in the future, the total loading decline curve (Figure 5-4) can be split to obtain the incremental load decline from the combination of the Phases 2 and 3 lining projects which influences the West Plant Area, and the load decline from the combination of the Phases 1, 4 and 5 lining projects which influences the East Plant Area. These separate curves are shown in Figure 5-6 in terms of percent decline relative to the beginning of 2019. Per the modeling assumptions, future concentrations were estimated by multiplying current concentrations by the predicted reduction in phosphorus mass flux over time. It was further assumed that arsenic load would reduce at the same proportional rate as phosphorus. Predicted arsenic and phosphorus concentrations in groundwater in the wells in the East Plant and West Plant areas over time are shown in Figure 5-7 and Figure 5-8 respectively and in Table 5-2. As shown the concentrations initial decline is related to the Phase 1 through 5 lining projects and the effect of gypsum stack draindown and is essentially complete by 2037 in the West Plant Area and by 2039 in the East Plant Area. Concentrations then plateau in response to leakage through the liner through the remainder of the operating period (2085). Concentrations then resume declining eventually reaching the background levels assumed for the calculation (0.004 mg/L arsenic and 0.08 mg/L phosphorus) for groundwater emanating from the Bannock Range by about 2140. The background values used were calculated during the remedial design (Formation 2010; p.111). IDEQ uses a lower value for the phosphorus background (0.02 mg/L) for regional groundwater north of the facility.

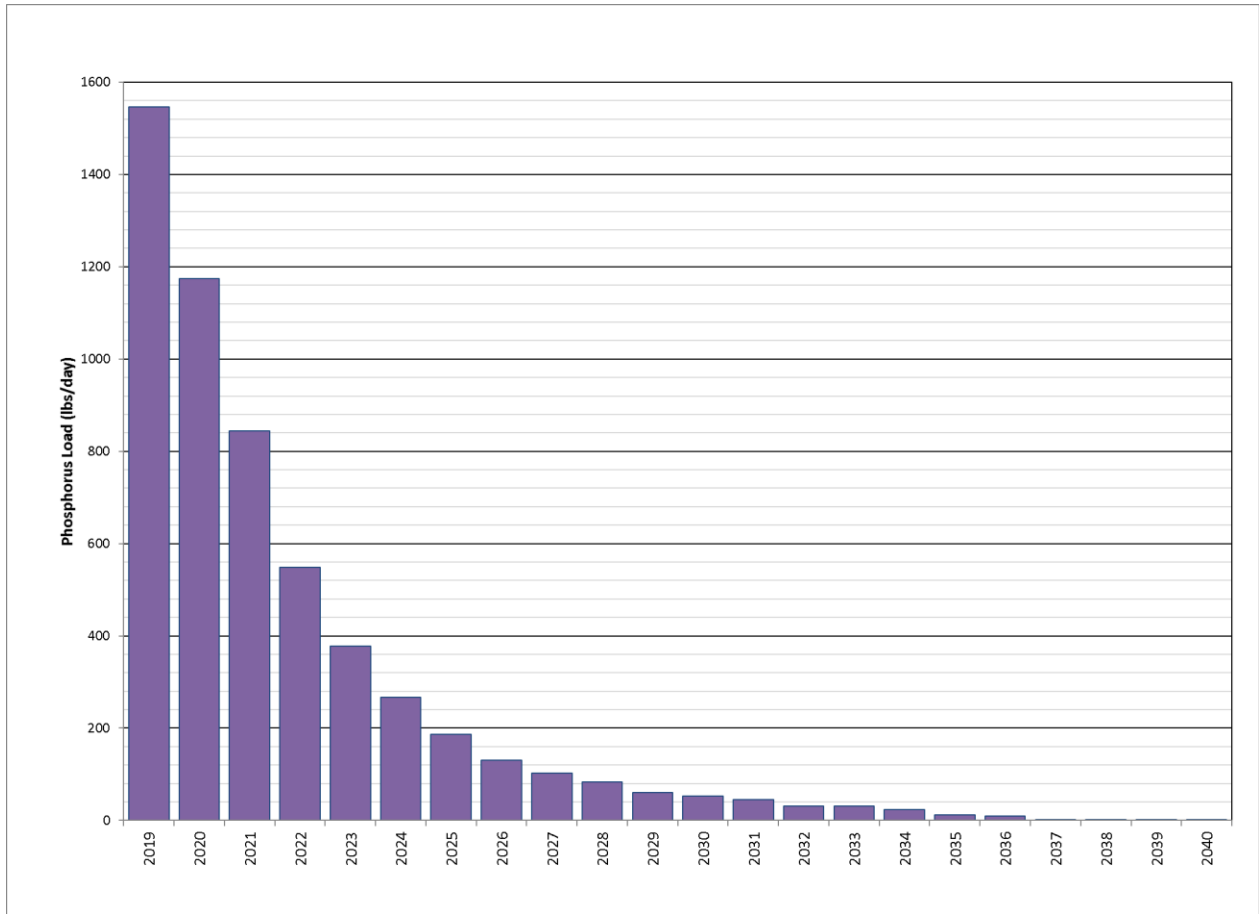


Figure 5-4. Predicted total phosphorus mass flux in groundwater for all the target capture zones (TCZ).

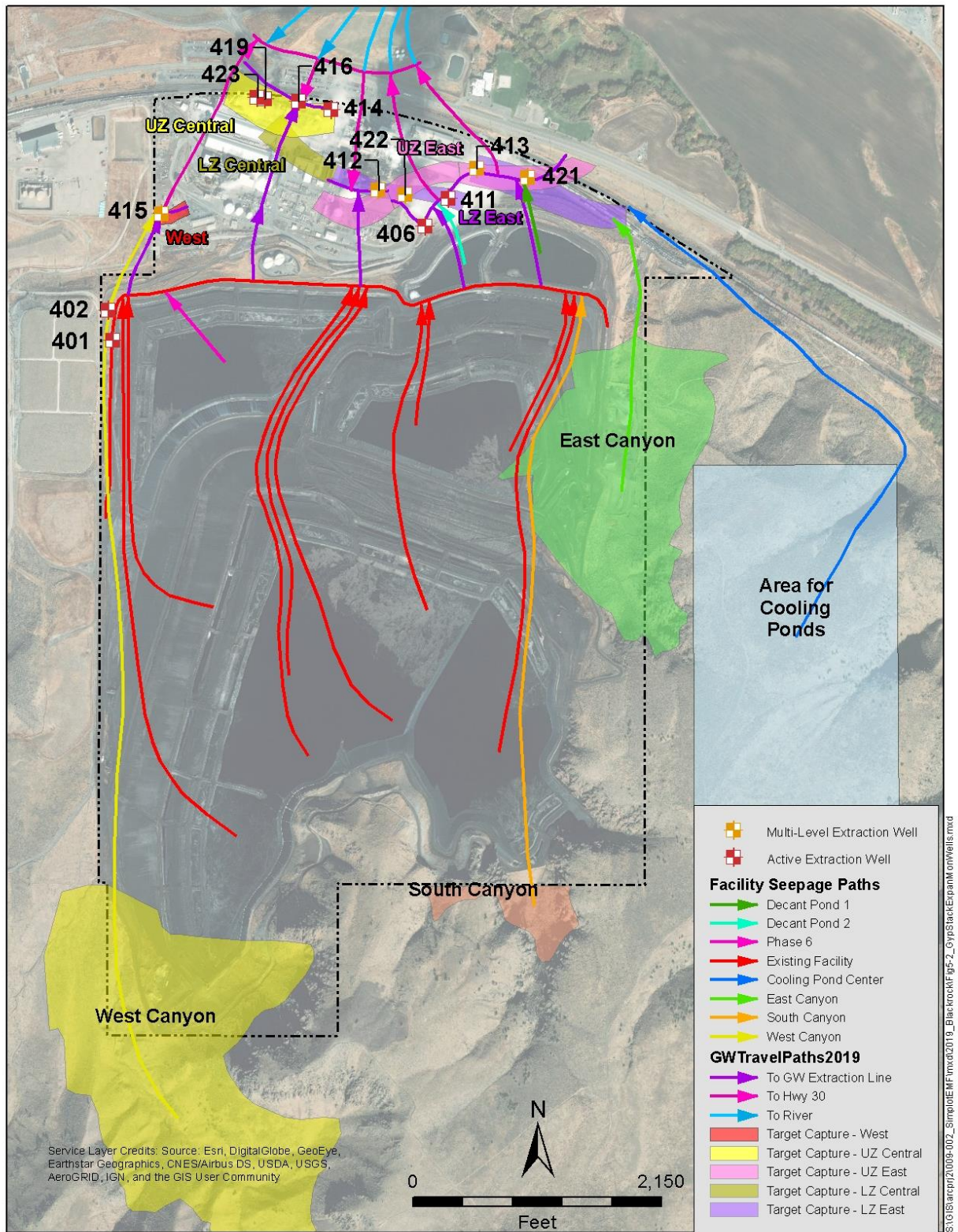


Figure 5-5. Groundwater flow paths, target capture zones and active extraction wells.

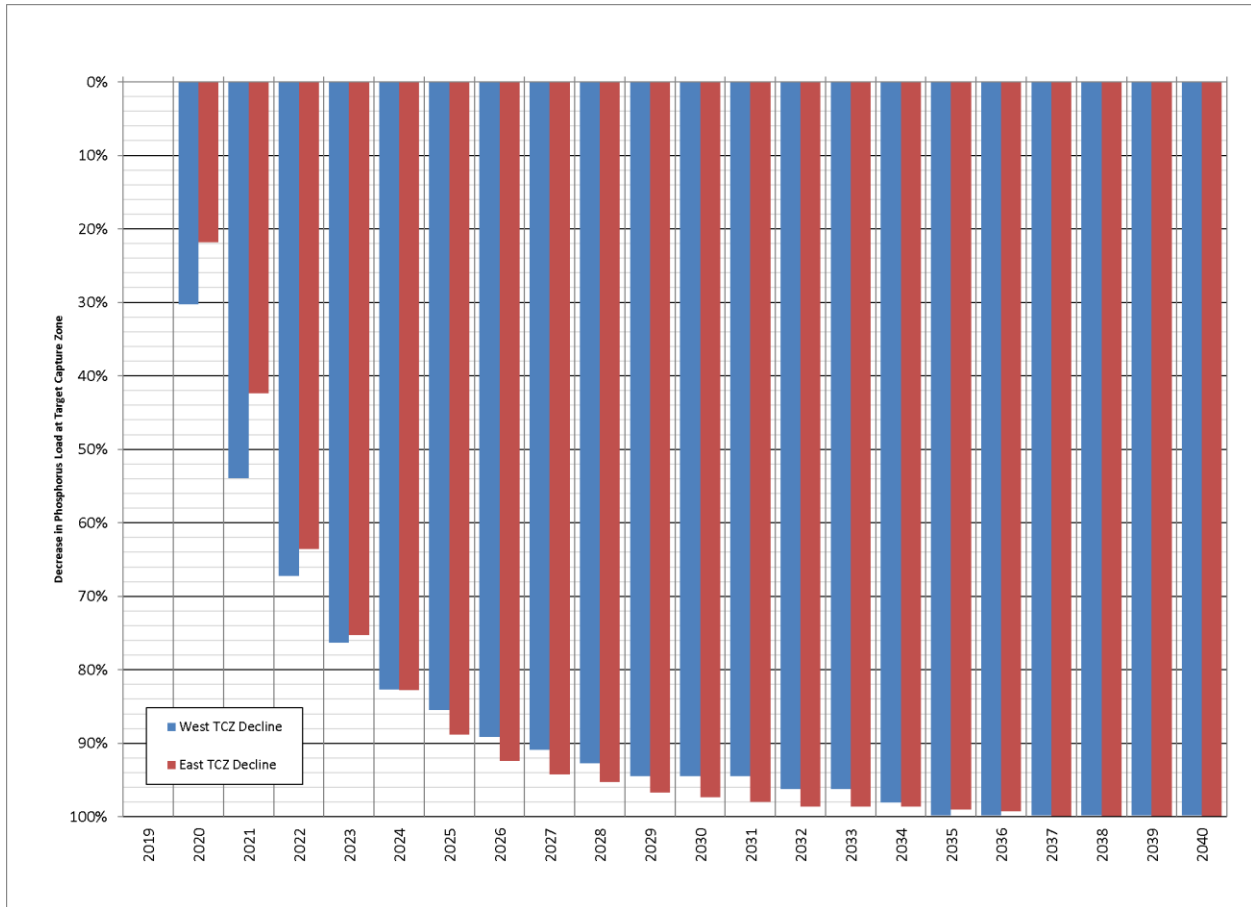


Figure 5-6. Predicted decrease in phosphorus mass flux in groundwater in the East Plant and West Plant areas Target Capture Zones.

Table 5-1. Predicted phosphorus mass flux in groundwater in the East Plant and West Plant areas Target Capture Zones.

Load Arrival Date	West Target Capture Zones		East Target Capture Zones	
	Mass Flux (lbs/day)	Decline from 2019	Mass Flux (lbs/day)	Decline from 2019
2019	408.2	0%	1146.1	0%
2020	284.5	30%	898.0	22%
2021	187.9	54%	664.0	42%
2022	133.9	67%	422.2	63%
2023	96.7	76%	288.8	75%
2024	70.5	83%	204.1	82%
2025	59.3	85%	135.1	88%
2026	44.4	89%	94.1	92%
2027	37.1	91%	73.4	94%
2028	29.9	93%	61.5	95%
2029	22.6	94%	45.4	96%
2030	22.6	94%	38.1	97%
2031	22.6	94%	30.9	97%
2032	15.3	96%	23.6	98%
2033	15.3	96%	23.6	98%
2034	8.0	98%	23.6	98%
2035	0.8	99.8%	13.3	98.8%
2036	0.8	99.8%	10.4	99.1%
2037	0.8	99.8%	3.1	99.7%
2038	0.8	99.8%	3.1	99.7%
2039	0.8	99.8%	3.1	99.7%
2040	0.8	99.8%	3.1	99.7%
2050	0.8	99.8%	3.1	99.7%
2060	0.8	99.8%	3.1	99.7%
2070	0.8	99.8%	3.1	99.7%
2080	0.8	99.8%	3.1	99.7%
2090	0.6	99.8%	1.1	99.9%
2100	0.2	99.95%	0.4	99.97%
2110	0.1	99.98%	0.2	99.98%
2120	0.1	99.99%	0.1	99.99%
2130	0.0	99.99%	0.1	99.99%
2140	0.0	100.00%	0.0	100.00%

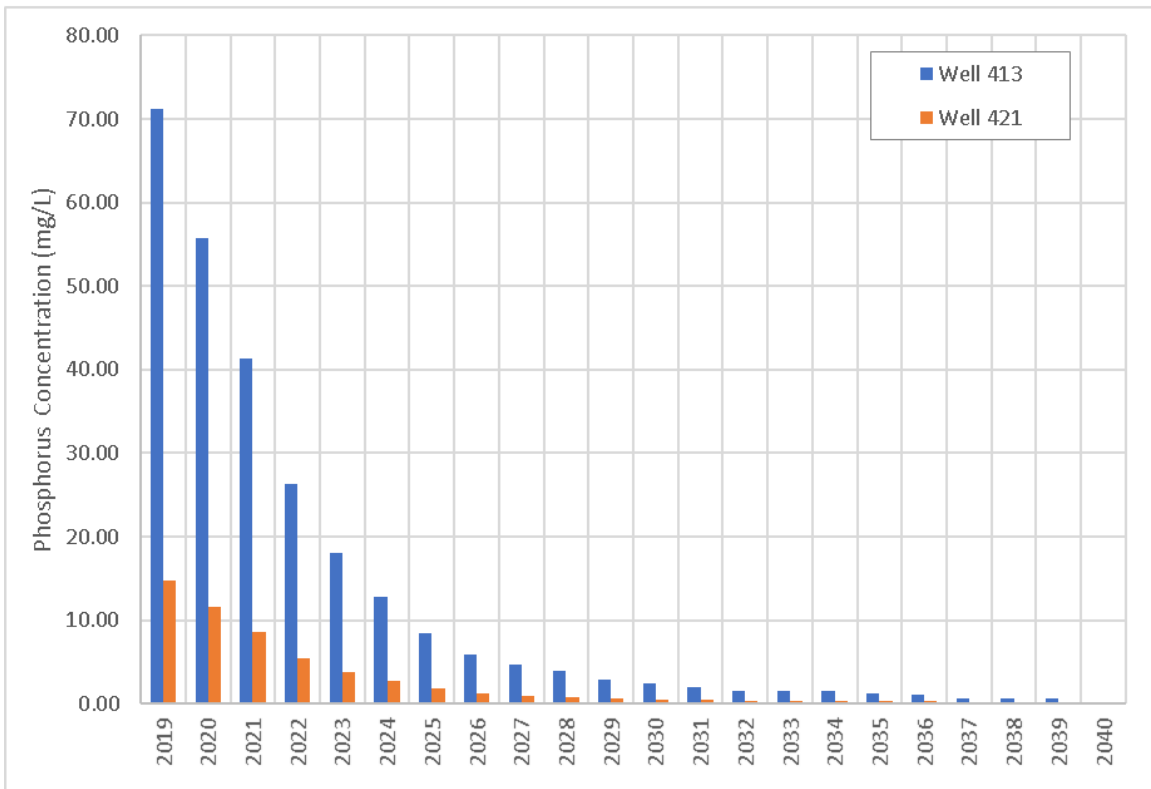
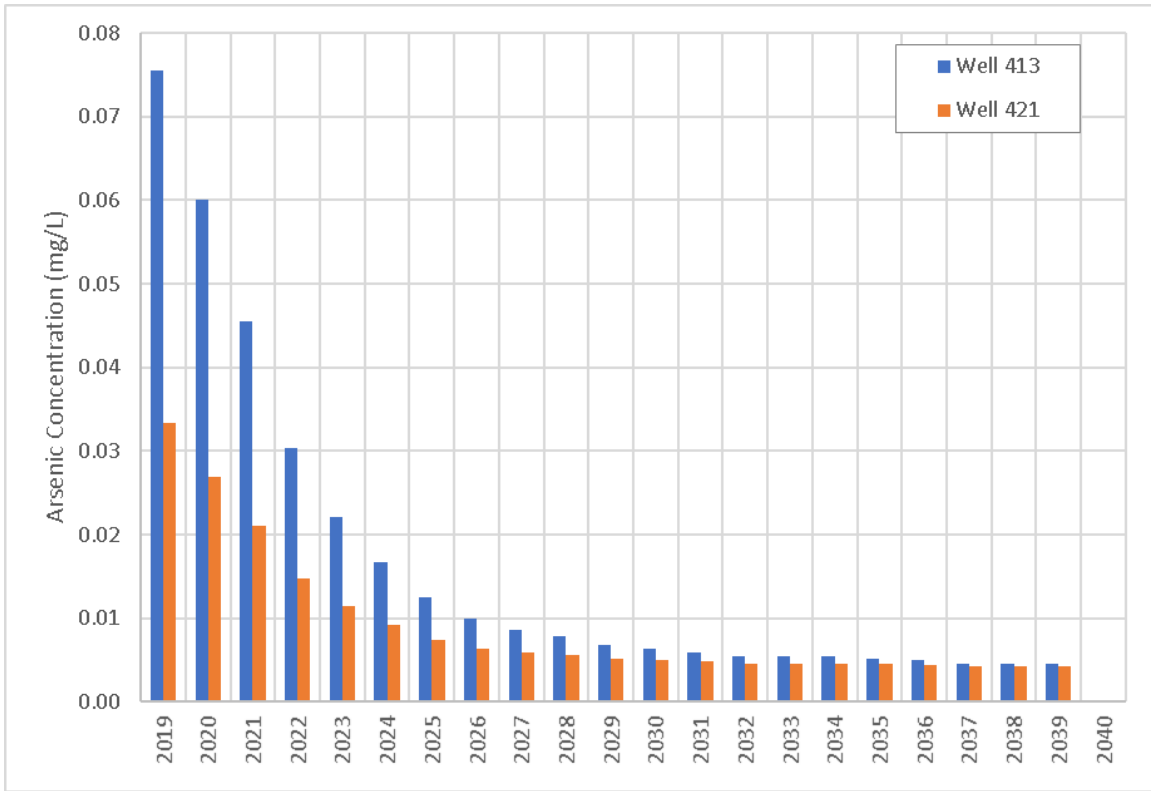


Figure 5-7. Predicted arsenic and phosphorus concentrations in groundwater at wells 413 and 421 in the East Plant Area

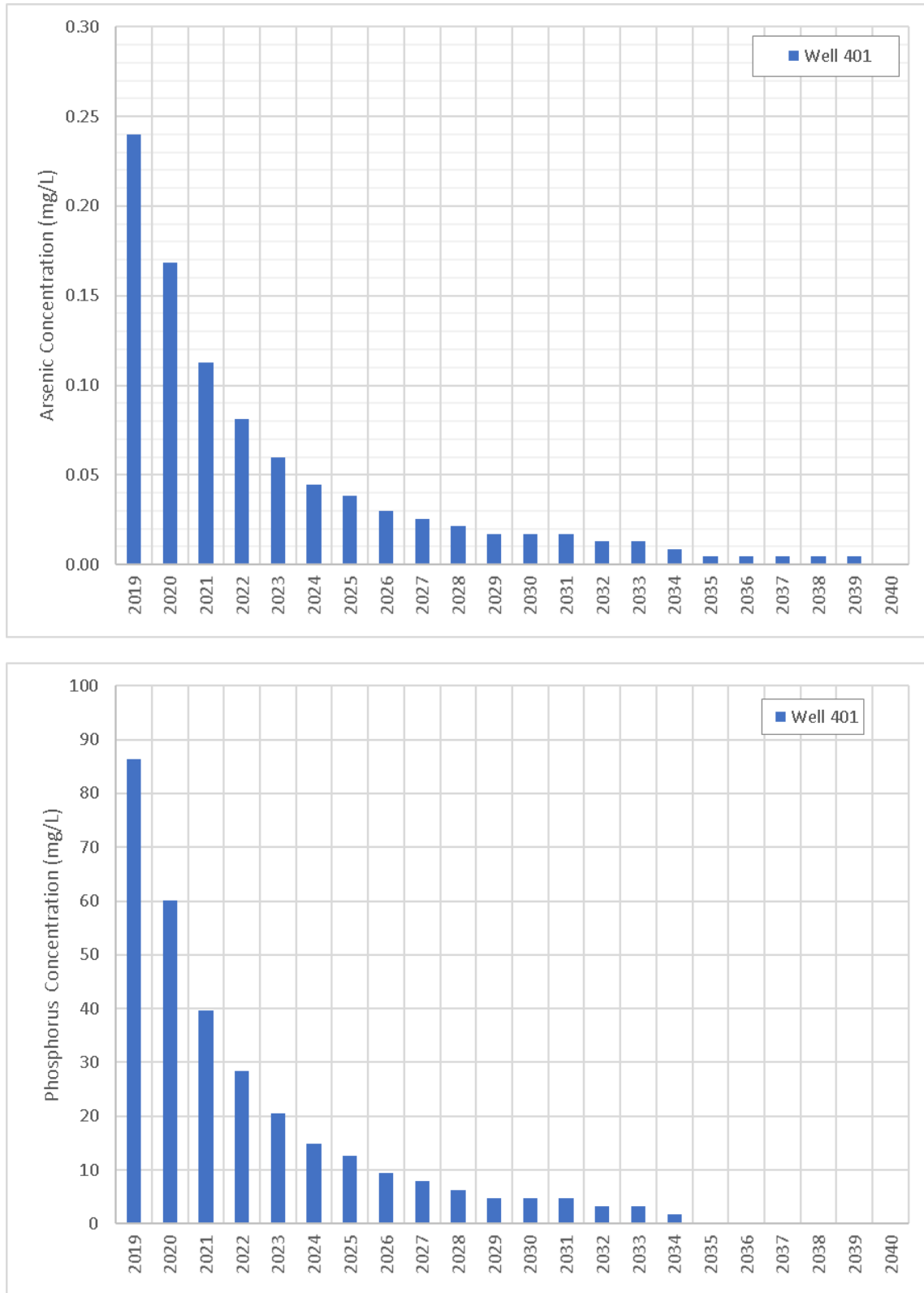


Figure 5-8. Predicted arsenic and phosphorus concentrations in groundwater at well 401 in the West Plant Area

Table 5-2. Predicted arsenic and phosphorus concentrations at well 401 in the West Plant Area and wells 413 and 421 in the East Plant Area.

Date	401 (mg/L)		413 (mg/L)		421 (mg/L)	
	Arsenic	Phosphorus	Arsenic	Phosphorus	Arsenic	Phosphorus
2019	0.240	86.40	0.076	71.20	0.033	14.80
2020	0.168	60.24	0.060	55.80	0.027	11.61
2021	0.113	39.82	0.045	41.29	0.021	8.61
2022	0.081	28.40	0.030	26.28	0.015	5.50
2023	0.060	20.52	0.022	18.00	0.011	3.79
2024	0.045	15.00	0.017	12.75	0.009	2.70
2025	0.038	12.63	0.012	8.46	0.007	1.81
2026	0.030	9.47	0.010	5.92	0.006	1.29
2027	0.025	7.93	0.009	4.63	0.006	1.02
2028	0.021	6.39	0.008	3.90	0.006	0.87
2029	0.017	4.86	0.007	2.90	0.005	0.66
2030	0.017	4.86	0.006	2.45	0.005	0.57
2031	0.017	4.86	0.006	2.00	0.005	0.48
2032	0.013	3.32	0.005	1.55	0.005	0.38
2033	0.013	3.32	0.005	1.55	0.005	0.38
2034	0.009	1.78	0.005	1.55	0.005	0.38
2035	0.004	0.24	0.005	1.28	0.004	0.33
2036	0.004	0.24	0.005	1.10	0.004	0.29
2037	0.004	0.24	0.005	0.65	0.004	0.20
2038	0.004	0.24	0.005	0.65	0.004	0.20
2039	0.004	0.24	0.005	0.65	0.004	0.20
2040	0.004	0.24	0.004	0.28	0.004	0.12
2050	0.004	0.24	0.004	0.28	0.004	0.12
2060	0.004	0.24	0.004	0.28	0.004	0.12
2070	0.004	0.24	0.004	0.28	0.004	0.12
2080	0.004	0.24	0.004	0.28	0.004	0.12
2090	0.004	0.20	0.004	0.15	0.004	0.09
2100	0.004	0.13	0.004	0.10	0.004	0.09
2110	0.004	0.10	0.004	0.09	0.004	0.08
2120	0.004	0.09	0.004	0.09	0.004	0.08
2130	0.004	0.09	0.004	0.09	0.004	0.08
2140	0.004	0.08	0.004	0.08	0.004	0.08

The model described in Section 4 was used to estimate average annual phosphorus concentrations in the Portneuf River. The results are shown in Figure 5-9. As shown, concentrations are predicted to decline to the long-term average of about 0.09 mg/L by about 2030. In the concentration calculation, phosphorus loading to the river is assumed to be constant from upstream sources as measured at Batiste Road (188 lbs/day), from the Pocatello POTW (16 lbs/day) and in background groundwater contribution (27 lbs/day). These non-Simplot inputs result in an average phosphorus concentration in the river of 0.09 mg/L. As shown in Table 5-3 the contribution from the EMF Site is predicted to be less than a pound per day by 2039. In the analysis, it was assumed that the groundwater extraction system will be turned off in 2025 (note that this is an assumption for the model; the decision on groundwater extraction will be made by EPA in the future considering the available data and the requirements and

goals under CERCLA). This approach does not consider the seasonal effect of the main other source of phosphorus to the Lower Portneuf River; erosion of soils in the upstream watershed.

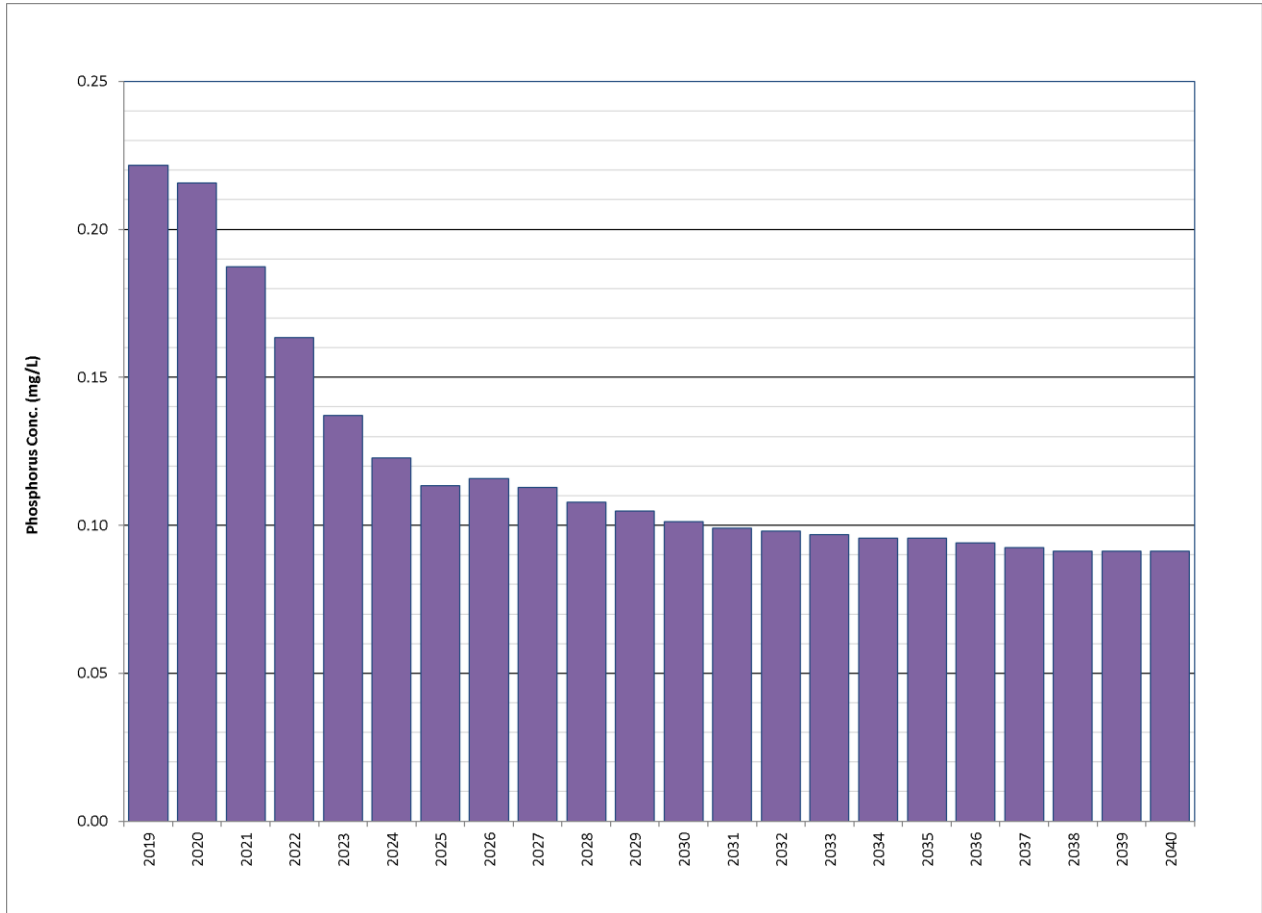


Figure 5-9. Predicted average annual phosphorus concentrations in the Portneuf River at Siphon Road.

Table 5-3. Predicted phosphorus mass flux to the Portneuf River and calculated concentrations in the river at Siphon Road.

Date at River	Total EMF Phosphorus Mass Flux Entering River (lbs/day)	Concentration in River at Siphon Road (mg/L)
2019	332	0.222
2020	317	0.216
2021	245	0.187
2022	185	0.164
2023	117	0.137
2024	81	0.123
2025	57	0.113
2026	63	0.116
2027	55	0.113
2028	43	0.108
2029	36	0.105
2030	26	0.101
2031	21	0.099
2032	17.9	0.098
2033	15.1	0.097
2034	12.2	0.096
2035	12.2	0.096
2036	7.7	0.094
2037	3.7	0.092
2038	0.9	0.091
2039	0.91	0.091
2040	0.91	0.091

5.3 Modeling and Assessment of Incremental Contributions Resulting from Proposed Facility Expansion

Incremental effects of the proposed expansion on COC concentrations were evaluated using the same set of parameters that were used in the model to simulate transport in groundwater along the pathway to the Portneuf River. While the previous model was primarily a tool for understanding the effects of the drawdown of the portion of the existing gypsum stack beneath what is now lined, it is easily modified to include leakage through a liner at the proposed expansion features.

The maximum leakage rate through a liner beneath a gypsum stack was estimated by Ardaman and Associates (2009) less than 0.010 inches/year (in/year) (0.0005 gpm/acre). This represents the maximum leakage that would occur in the early period of operation. As the stack grows the gypsum compresses and compacts, reducing its permeability and consequently reducing the leakage through the liner. In the modeling, it was assumed that the leakage remained at the maximum value throughout the period of operation. These leakage rates are relatively low compared with liners for landfills. This is primarily due to the fact that the liner is 60-mil HDPE covered with over-consolidated gypsum that has extremely low hydraulic conductivity values (on the order of 10E-8 cm/sec). The sedimented gypsum “plugs” the imperfections in the synthetic liner. The leakage rate through a clay-geomembrane composite liner for a

pond was estimated to be 0.03 in/yr or 0.0015 gpm/acre (with the pond to be operated at a maximum water depth of 10 feet). Based on estimated lined areas and measured COC concentration in the decant water, the maximum leakage load for phosphorus and arsenic from each expansion area can be calculated, as presented in Table 5-4.

Table 5-4. Summary of maximum phosphorus and arsenic leakage loads to groundwater from proposed expansion areas.

Expansion	Area (ac)	Leakage Rate (gpm)	Phosphorus			Arsenic		
			Conc (mg/L)	Leakage Load (lbs/day)	Load at TCZ (lbs/day)	Conc (mg/L)	Leakage Load (lbs/day)	Load at TCZ (lbs/day)
East Canyon	68.2	0.035	3,928	1.66	0.17	0.438	0.000185	0.000019
South Canyon	8.7	0.004	3,928	0.21	0.021	0.438	0.000024	0.000002
West Canyon	129.0	0.067	3,928	3.14	0.31	0.438	0.000351	0.000035
Cooling Ponds	70 ¹	0.108	3,928	5.12	0.51	0.438	0.0006	0.00006

¹ The total disturbance area is 100 acres, but 70 acres represents the wetted acreage of the pond(s).

A summary of the estimated flows from leakage and current groundwater flows in the target capture zones is shown in Table 5-5. As shown, leakage is a small fraction of the current groundwater flow and therefore it will not affect groundwater flow paths, rates, etc.

Table 5-5. Estimated Leakage and Groundwater Flows.

Target Capture Zone (TCZ)	TCZ Groundwater Flow Rate (gpm)	Expansion Area (EA)	Expansion Area Leakage Rate (gpm)
East Plant	196	East Canyon	0.035
		Cooling Ponds	0.108
		South Canyon	0.004
West Plant	158	West Canyon	0.067

5.3.1 Maximum Incremental Increase in COC Concentrations in Groundwater

An estimate of the maximum incremental increase in the concentration of COCs in groundwater in the target capture zones can be made by using data from the period when the gypsum stack was unlined, along with leakage load and groundwater flow rates.

Groundwater samples in the wells downgradient of the gypsum stack are normally only analyzed for indicator analytes but were analyzed for an expanded analyte list in the second quarter 2008 sampling event, prior to any lining of the gypsum stack. COC concentrations in the process water on the stack are available from the RI Report (Bechtel 1996). A dilution and attenuation factor (DAF) along each of the potential pathways was determined by comparing the concentration in the process water to the concentration in groundwater in a representative well located downgradient. The DAF is calculated as:

$$DAF = \frac{\text{concentration of a constituent in the gypsum stack process water}}{\text{concentration of the constituent in groundwater}}$$

The greater the DAF the more attenuation occurs for a COC as it is transported from the gypsum stack surface to groundwater.

The same wells that were used in the evaluation of the ongoing operations (Section 5.2) can be used for the DAF calculation. COC concentrations from the 2008 sampling event for well 401 are used to calculate the DAF in the West Plant Area along the potential pathway from the West Canyon gypsum stack. Wells 413 and 421 in the East Plant Area had not been installed when the sampling was conducted in 2008 so results from well 332, located about midway between the two wells were used. Results of the DAF calculations are provided in Table 5-6.

Table 5-6. Dilution and attenuation factor of gypsum stack seepage in the groundwater flow path to the West Plant and East Plant areas.

Parameter	Gypsum Slurry Liquid	Well 401	West Plant DAF	Well 332	East Plant DAF
Antimony	0.0892	0.003 U	>30	0.003 U	>30
Arsenic	0.438	0.433	1	0.316	1
Beryllium	0.0199 UJ	0.002 U	NA	0.002 U	NA
Boron	10	1.02	10	0.673	15
Cadmium	2	0.0002 U	>10,000	0.000891	2,245
Chromium	5.31	0.006 U	>885	0.006 U	>885
Fluoride	8,480	0.1 U	>84,800	0.5 U	>16,960
Manganese	1.48	0.461	3	0.105	14
Mercury	0.0002 U	0.0002 U	NA	0.0002 U	NA
Nickel	1.68	0.042	40	0.037	45
Phosphorus, Total	3928	146	26.9	176	22
Selenium	0.0451	0.0154	2.9	0.0105	4.3
Sulfate	4,480	2620	1.7	2770	1.6
Thallium	0.0251 J	0.001 U	>25	0.001	>25
Vanadium	3.81	0.0305	125	0.0234 U	163
Zinc	12.6	0.01 U	>1260	0.0119	1059
Gross alpha	644	0 U	NA	34.9	18
Radium-226 + Radium-228	NR	0.7 U	NA	1.2	NA

Notes:

Gypsum slurry liquid results from Bechtel 1996, except arsenic and phosphorus from Formation 2015.

All concentrations in mg/L except gross alpha and radium in pCi/L.

U = Not detected at specified limit.

J = Estimated value

NA = value cannot be calculated.

NR = no result provided

The DAF values in Table 5-6 are applicable to the seepage of the unlined gypsum stack facility and must be adjusted for use in the expansion areas which will be lined and have much lower leakage rates. As described in the previous section, the seepage is divided by lining phase with seepage from Phases 1, 4 and 5 reporting to the East Plant Area and Phases 2 and 3 reporting to the West Plant Area. Unlined seepage rates for each area were estimated at 580 gpm and 325 gpm, respectively (Formation 2015b). Using the leakage rates for the expansion areas in Table 5-4, the DAF for the West Plant Area relative to the West Canyon expansion must be adjusted by a factor of 4,880 (325 gpm/0.067 gpm), and the DAF

for the East Plant Area must be adjusted by 3,927 (580 gpm/0.148 gpm) relative to the combination of the East Canyon, South Canyon and Cooling Pond expansion areas. The maximum increase in COC concentrations in groundwater at the location of wells 401 and 332 can be calculated using the adjusted DAFs and are provided in Table 5-7 and Table 5-8.

Table 5-7. Calculated contribution to concentration of COCs in groundwater from the proposed expansion features in the West Plant Area.

Parameter	Gypsum Slurry Liquid ¹	DAF for West Plant Area Expansion Areas	Contribution to COC Concentration from West Plant Area Expansion Areas ¹	MCL/RBC ²	% of MCL/RBC
Antimony	0.0892	NA	NA	0.006	NA
Arsenic	0.438	4,936	0.00009	0.01	0.89%
Beryllium	0.0199 UJ	NA	NA	0.004	NA
Boron	10	47,839	0.0002	1.36	0.015%
Cadmium	2	48,796,208	0.00000004	0.005	0.001%
Chromium	5.31	4,318,464	0.000001	0.1	0.001%
Fluoride	8,480	413,791,846	0.00002	4	0.001%
Manganese	1.48	15,666	0.00009	0.077	0.123%
Mercury	0.0002 U	NA	NA	0.002	NA
Nickel	1.68	195,185	0.000009	0.299	0.003%
Phosphorus, Total	3928	131,282	0.030	NA	NA
Selenium	0.0451	14,290	0.000003	0.05	0.006%
Sulfate	4,480	8,344	0.54	250	0.215%
Thallium	0.0251 J	121,991	0.00000021	0.002	0.010%
Vanadium	3.81	609,553	0.000006	0.108	0.006%
Zinc	12.6	6,148,322	0.000002	3.93	0.000%
Gross alpha	644	NA	NA	15	NA
Radium-226 + Radium-228	NR	NA	NA	5	NA

Notes:

¹ - All concentrations in mg/L except gross alpha and radium in pCi/L.

² - Cleanup Levels from the ROD – MCL (if there is one) or Risk-Based Concentration, if not.

Sulfate is a secondary MCL and included for information only.

U = Not detected at specified limit.

J = Estimated value

NA = value cannot be calculated.

NR = no result provided

Table 5-8. Calculated contribution to concentration of COCs in groundwater from the proposed expansion features in the East Plant Area.

Parameter	Gypsum Slurry Liquid ¹	DAF for East Plant Area Expansion Areas	Contribution to COC Concentration from East Plant Area Expansion Areas ¹	MCL/RBC ²	% of MCL/RBC
Antimony	0.0892	117,810	0.00000076	0.006	0.01%
Arsenic	0.438	5,443	0.00008	0.01	0.8%
Beryllium	0.0199 UJ	NA	NA	0.004	NA
Boron	10	58,351	0.00017	1.36	0.01%

Parameter	Gypsum Slurry Liquid ¹	DAF for East Plant Area Expansion Areas	Contribution to COC Concentration from East Plant Area Expansion Areas ¹	MCL/RBC ²	% of MCL/RBC
Cadmium	2	8,814,819	0.0000023	0.005	0.005%
Chromium	5.31	3,475,396	0.0000015	0.1	0.002%
Fluoride	8,480	66,601,948	0.00013	4	0.003%
Manganese	1.48	55,352	0.000027	0.077	0.03%
Mercury	0.0002 U	NA	NA	0.002	NA
Nickel	1.68	178,307	0.0000094	0.299	0.003%
Phosphorus, Total	3,928	87,664	0.045	NA	NA
Selenium	0.0451	16,867	0.0000027	0.05	0.01%
Sulfate	4,480	6,351	0.71	250	0.28%
Thallium	0.0251 J	98,175	0.0000026	0.002	0.01%
Vanadium	3.81	639,396	0.000006	0.108	0.01%
Zinc	12.6	4,158,002	0.000003	3.92	0.0001%
Gross alpha	644	72,464	0.0089	15	0.06%
Radium-226 + Radium-228	NR	NA	NA	5	NA

Notes:

¹ - All concentrations in mg/L except gross alpha and radium in pCi/L.

² - Cleanup Levels from the ROD – MCL (if there is one) or Risk-Based Concentration, if not.

Sulfate is a secondary MCL and included for information only.

U = Not detected at specified limit.

J = Estimated value

NA = value cannot be calculated.

NR = no result provided

5.3.2 Temporal Changes – Phosphorus Concentrations in Portneuf River

In order to estimate temporal effects on groundwater and surface water quality additional assumptions must be made regarding the timing and duration of operations. For the purposes of these calculations, an operating scenario that provides a conservative estimate of leakage from the existing and proposed expansion areas was adopted. In this scenario, all gypsum stack compartments are assumed to be in concurrent use until stack closure. The operational life of the gypsum stack is assumed to extend 65 years to 2084 with expansion areas starting operation incrementally as provided in Table 5-9. Note that this is the current estimate; the actual life of the stack will depend on many factors during its operation which are not feasible to fully quantify at this time, including facility production rates, compression and compaction of the gypsum and final stack geometry. Gypsum stack expansion areas are proposed earlier than the expected end life of the current stack. Once operations cease, leakage through the liner is assumed to reduce exponentially for 50 years. The Cooling Ponds are assumed to start operation in 2025 in order to meet the requirements of the Consent Order. On closure, leakage from the ponds is assumed to immediately cease with effects at the target capture zones and river delayed based on groundwater travel time.

Table 5-9 Operational life of expansion areas.

Expansion Area	Date in Service	Date out of Service
East Canyon	10/1/2025	10/1/2084
South Canyon	10/1/2025	10/1/2084
West Canyon	10/1/2040	10/1/2084
Cooling Ponds	1/1/2025	10/1/2084

Based on this scenario, the incremental phosphorus mass load in groundwater at the target capture zones and discharging to the Portneuf River due to the expansion can be estimated over time using estimates of groundwater flow velocity and attenuation. The predicted total incremental phosphorus mass load at the target capture zones is shown in Figure 5-10 and the load to the Portneuf River is shown in Figure 5-11. The predicted incremental increase in the concentration in the river at Siphon Road is shown in Figure 5-12. Predicted loading from the expansion areas increases the concentration in the river at Siphon Road by a maximum 0.00016 mg/L; this is 0.2% of the 0.075 mg/L VCO/CA target concentration. Assuming the cessation of operations in 2084, residual loading to the river from the expansion areas is predicted to end by 2130.

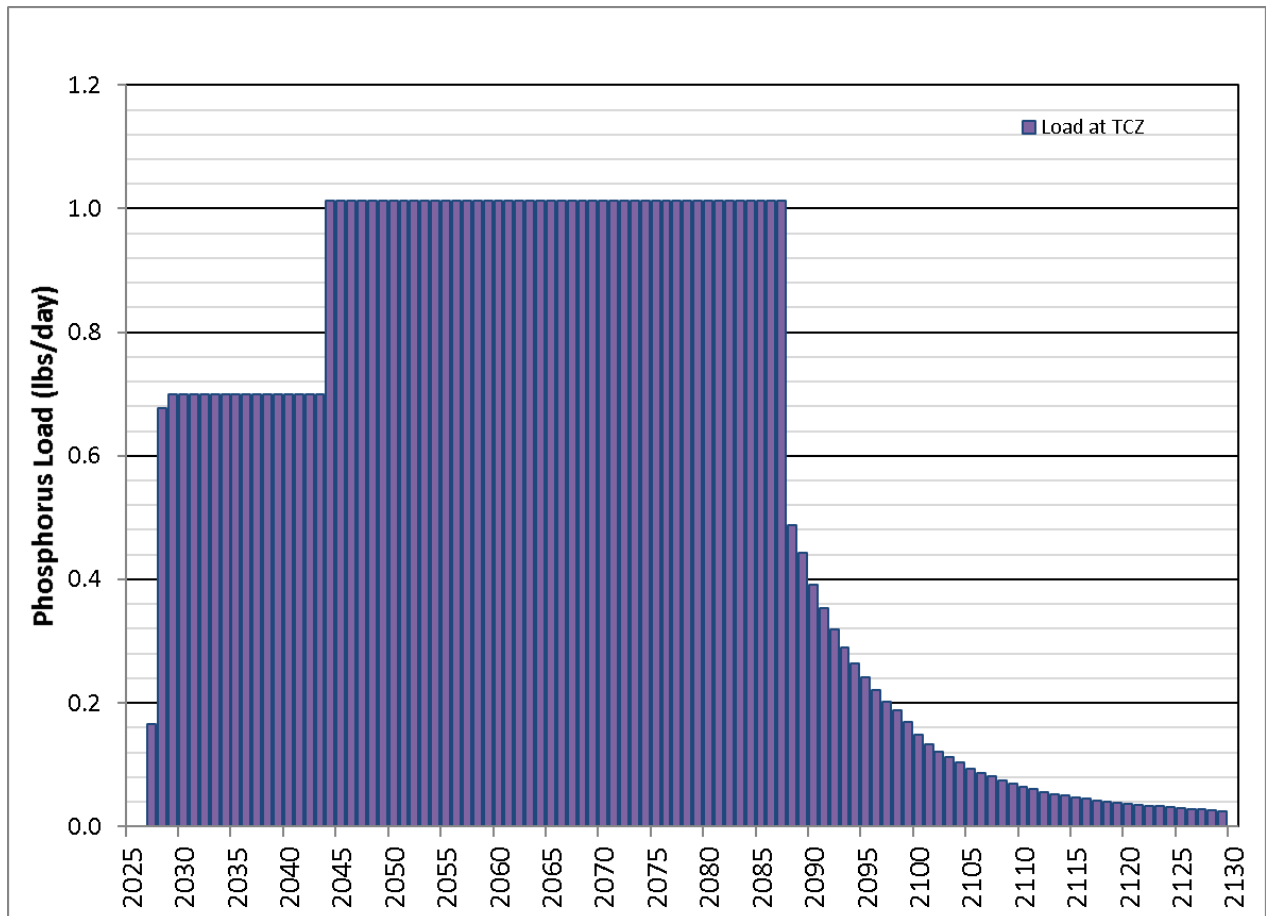


Figure 5-10. Predicted phosphorus mass flux in groundwater at the target capture zone from the expansion areas.

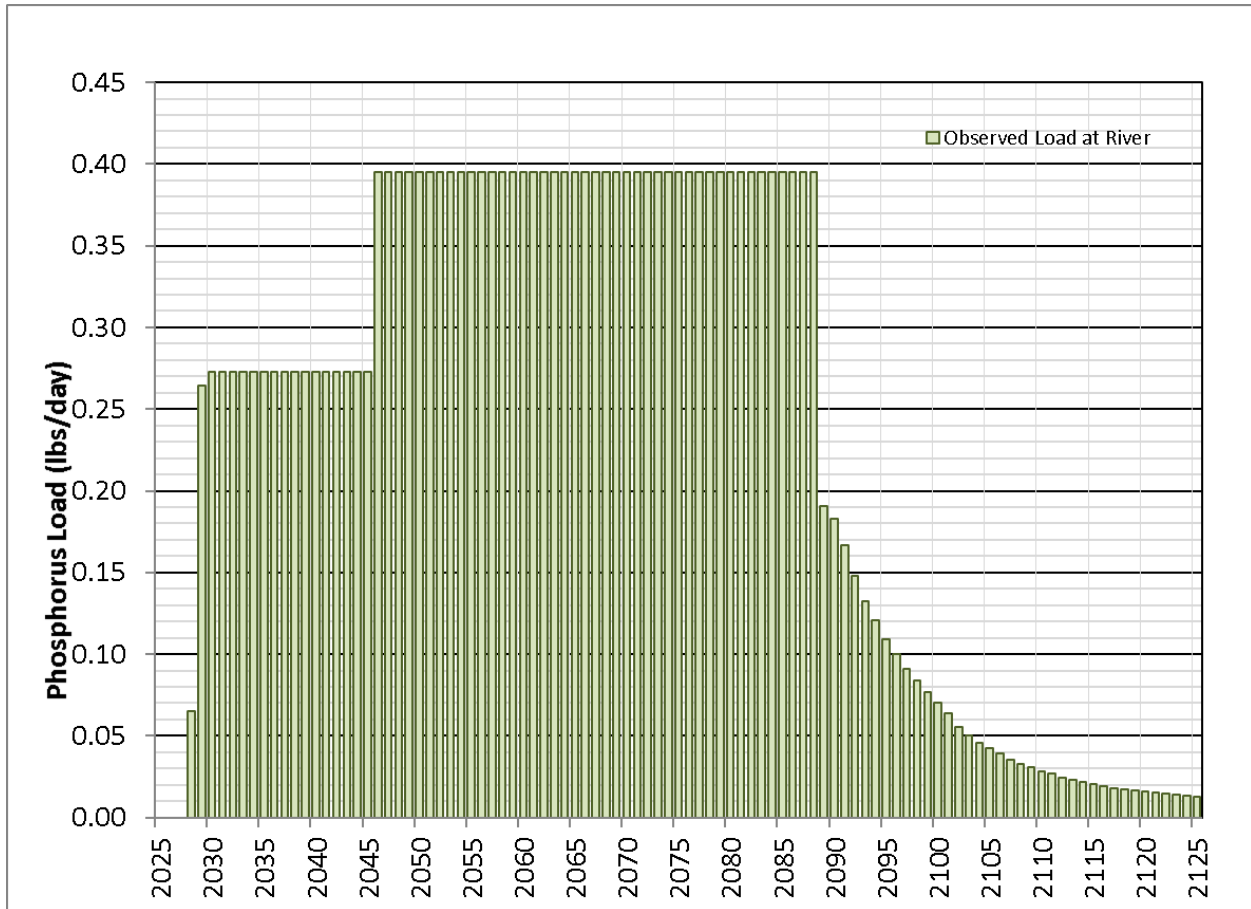


Figure 5-11. Predicted phosphorus loading to the Portneuf River from the expansion areas.

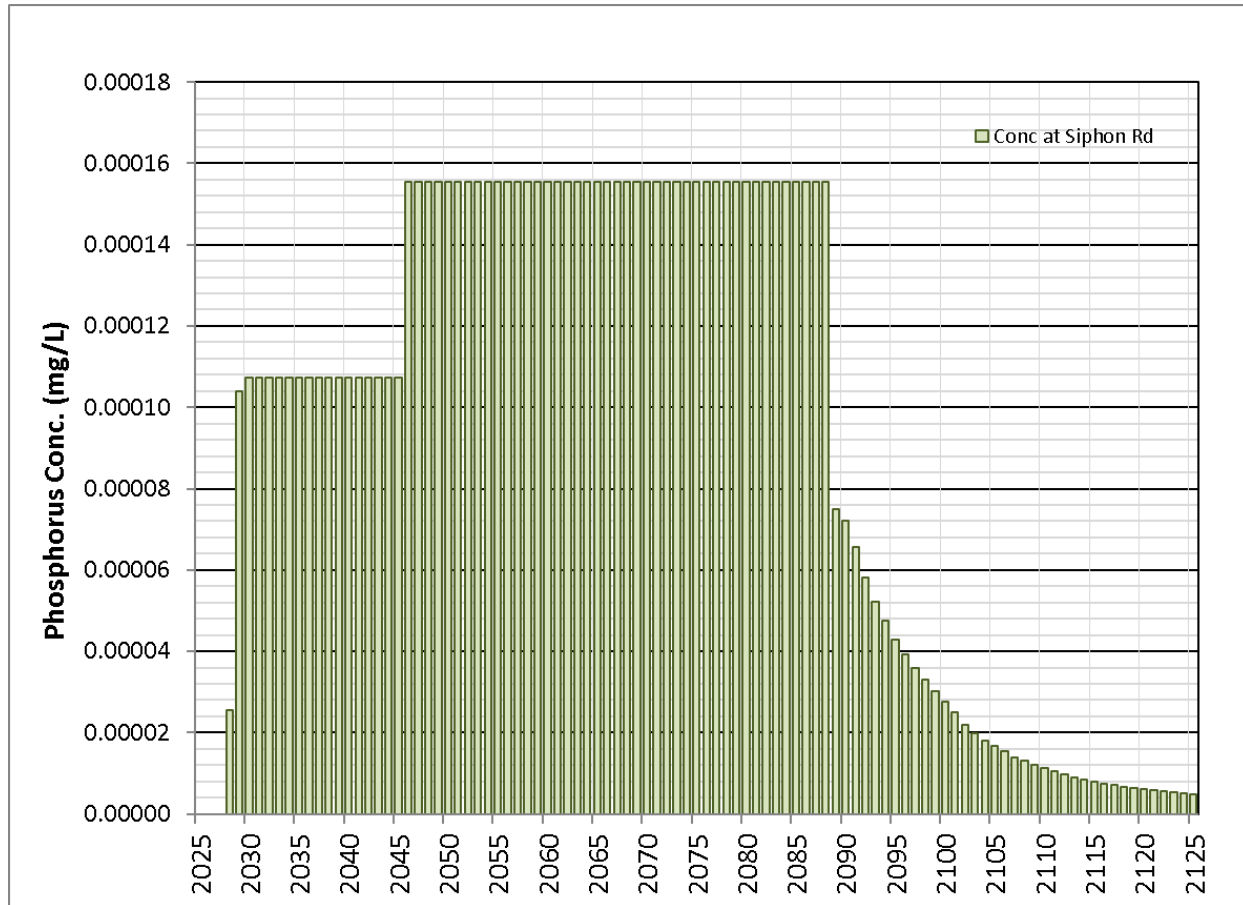


Figure 5-12. Predicted incremental increase in annual average phosphorus concentrations in the Portneuf River at Siphon Road from the expansion areas.

5.3.3 Temporal Changes – Arsenic and Phosphorus in Groundwater

To provide predictions of the incremental increase in the concentrations of COCs in groundwater downgradient of the expansion areas the predicted total phosphorus load at the target capture zones (Figure 5-10) is used to provide an expression for relative change in concentrations in groundwater. The total phosphorus load to the target capture zones can be split to obtain the incremental load from the West Canyon gypsum stack expansion, which influences the West Plant Area, and the incremental load from the combination of the East Canyon and South Canyon gypsum stack expansions and the proposed Cooling Ponds, which influences the East Plant Area. The separate loads are shown in Figure 5-13 in terms of percent relative to the maximum predicted phosphorus loading at the target capture zone. Per the modeling assumptions, future concentrations were estimated by multiplying the maximum estimated concentrations in Table 5-5 and Table 5-6 by the predicted phosphorus loading (as a fraction) over time Figure 5-13. It is assumed that the other COC concentrations will decrease at the same proportional rate as phosphorus. Predicted arsenic and phosphorus concentrations in groundwater over time in the wells in the East Plant and West Plant areas are shown in Figure 5-14 and Figure 5-15 respectively and in Table 5-10. As shown, the predicted incremental increase in the concentration of arsenic peaks at less than 9×10^{-5} mg/L in the West Plant and about 8×10^{-5} mg/L in the East Plant area. Predicted concentrations of phosphorus peak at less than 0.03 mg/L in the West Plant area and less than 0.05 mg/L in the East Plant Area.

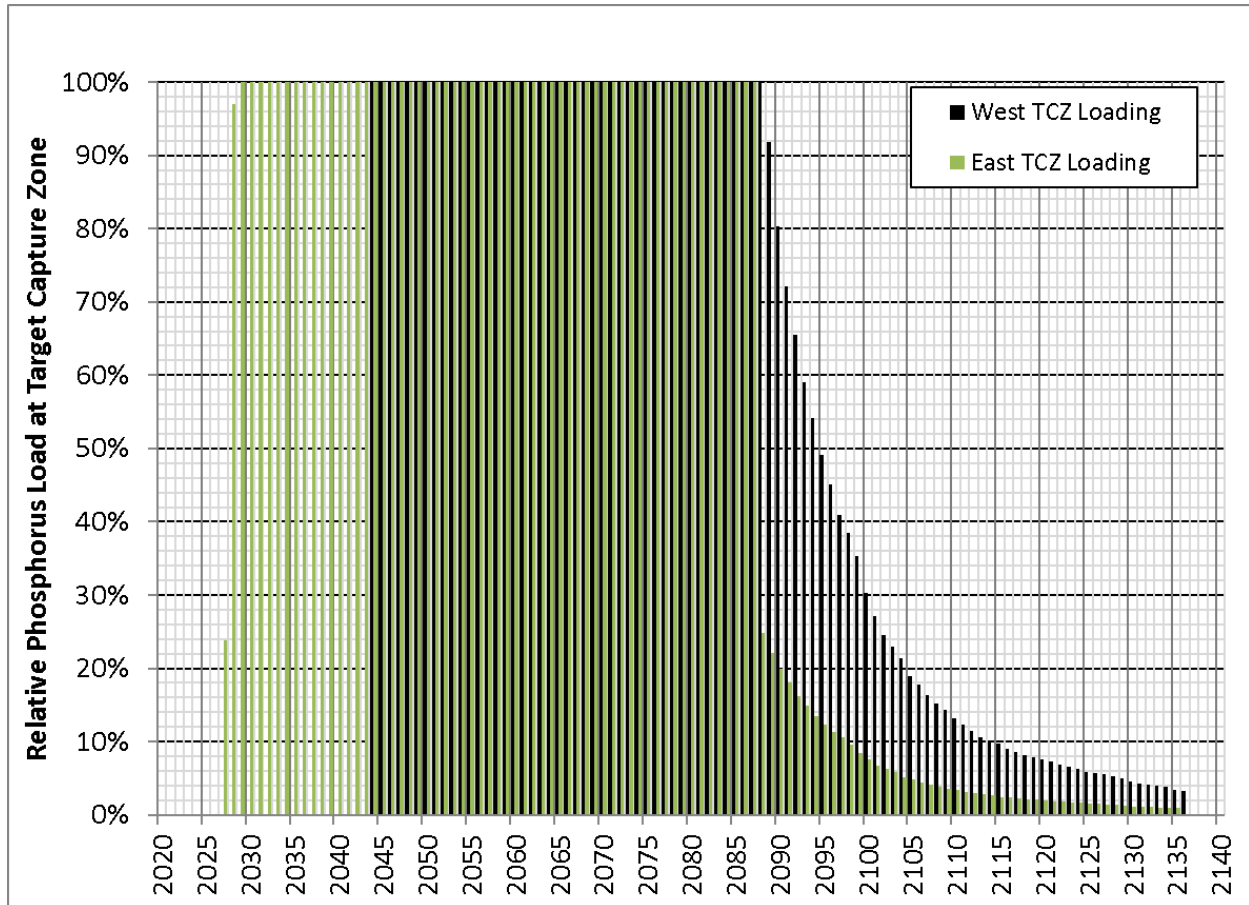


Figure 5-13. Relative percent of total predicted phosphorus mass flux in groundwater at the target capture zones from expansion areas.

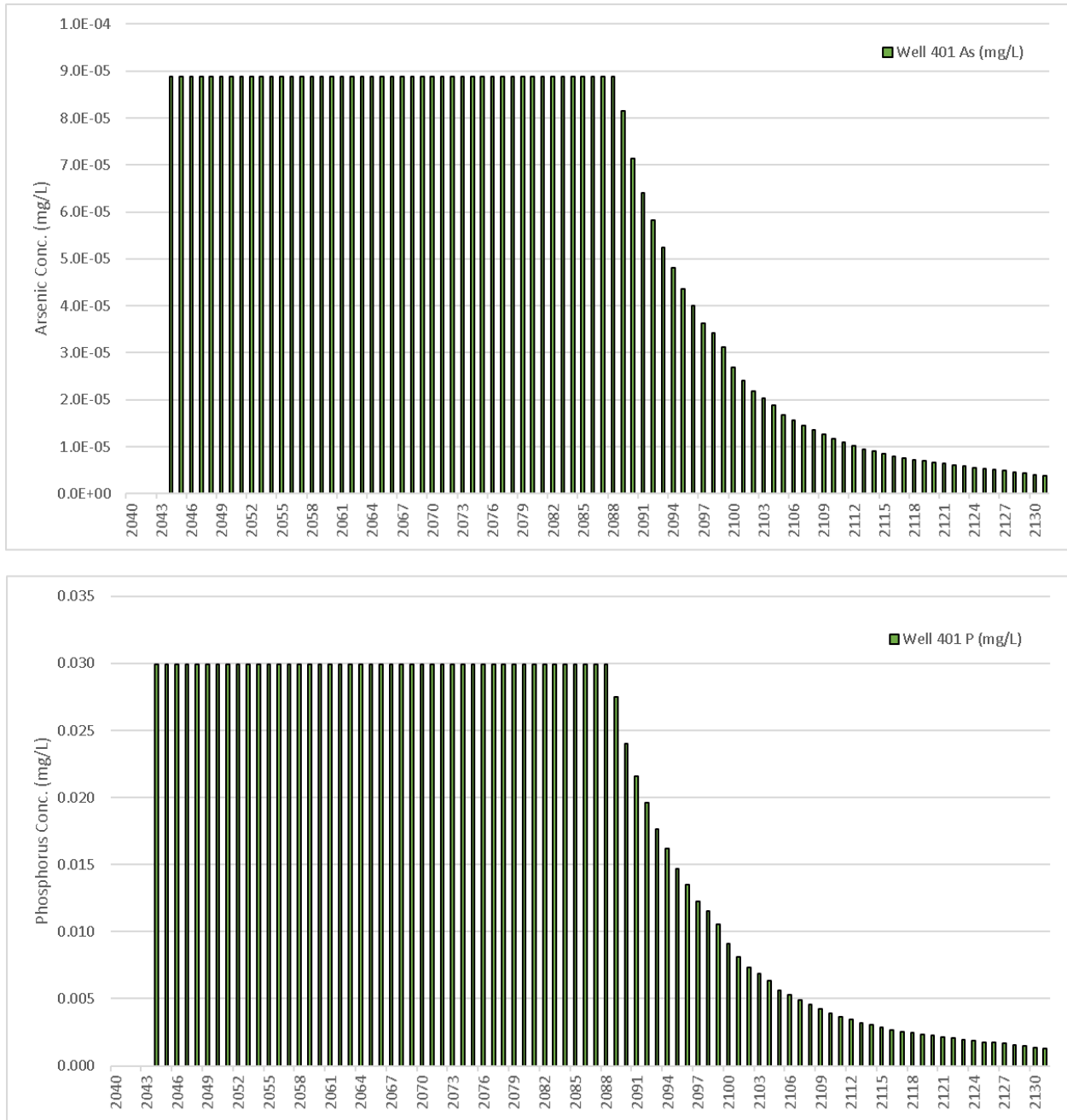


Figure 5-14. Predicted change in arsenic and phosphorus concentration in the West Plant area groundwater resulting from the proposed expansion.

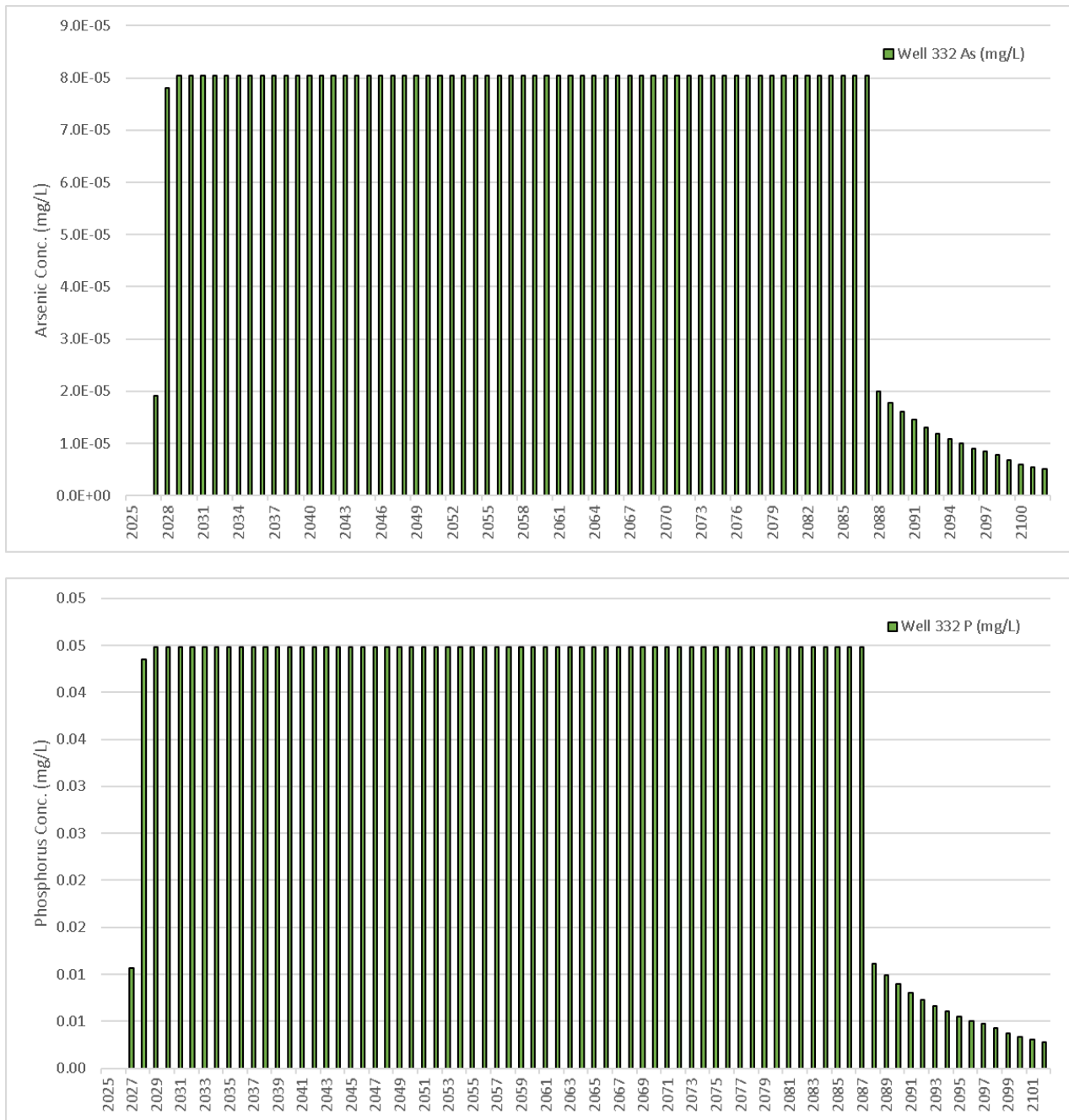


Figure 5-15. Predicted change in arsenic and phosphorus concentration in the East Plant area groundwater resulting from the proposed expansion.

Table 5-10. Predicted incremental increases in arsenic and phosphorus concentration in groundwater in the West and East Plant areas from expansion.

Date of Observation at Capture Zone	Well 401		Well 332	
	Arsenic (mg/L)	Phosphorus (mg/L)	Arsenic (mg/L)	Phosphorus (mg/L)
2025			0	0
2026			0	0
2027			1.91E-05	0.0107
2028			7.80E-05	0.0435
2029			8.05E-05	0.0448
2030			8.05E-05	0.0448
2040			8.05E-05	0.0448
2043	0	0.0000	8.05E-05	0.0448
2044	8.87E-05	0.0299	8.05E-05	0.0448
2050	8.87E-05	0.0299	8.05E-05	0.0448
2060	8.87E-05	0.0299	8.05E-05	0.0448
2070	8.87E-05	0.0299	8.05E-05	0.0448
2080	8.87E-05	0.0299	8.05E-05	0.0448
2090	7.13E-05	0.0240	1.60E-05	0.0089
2100	2.69E-05	0.0091	6.03E-06	0.0034
2110	1.16E-05	0.0039	2.70E-06	0.0015
2120	6.69E-06	0.0023	1.57E-06	0.0009
2130	4.07E-06	0.0014	9.35E-07	0.0005
2140	0.00E+00	0.0000	0.00E+00	0.0000

5.4 Modeling and Assessment of Total Cumulative Effects

The modeling and assessment of the total cumulative effects includes the assessment of the effects of ongoing operations at the Don Plant (Section 5.2) combined with the incremental contributions/effects from the expanded gypsum stacks and cooling ponds (Section 5.3) over the cumulative impacts assessment period. The cumulative assessment period extends from the present day until Site closure. Per the operating assumptions made in the analysis of incremental impacts (Section 5.3), the entire facility is assumed to be operating until about 2084, with residual effects on groundwater and surface water lasting until about 2130 which is assumed to be the closure date.

Charts showing estimated cumulative concentrations over time of arsenic and phosphorus in groundwater in the target capture zones in the West Plant Area at well 401 and in the East Plant Area at wells 413 and 421 are shown in Figure 5-16, Figure 5-17, and Figure 5-18 respectively. The incremental increases in concentration are small relative to both concentrations from ongoing operations and background and are not well discerned on the charts (in most cases not visible); tabulated values are included in Table 5-11, Table 5-12, and Table 5-13. A chart showing the estimated cumulative concentration of phosphorus in the Portneuf River at Siphon Road is shown in Figure 5-19 and tabulated in Table 5-14.

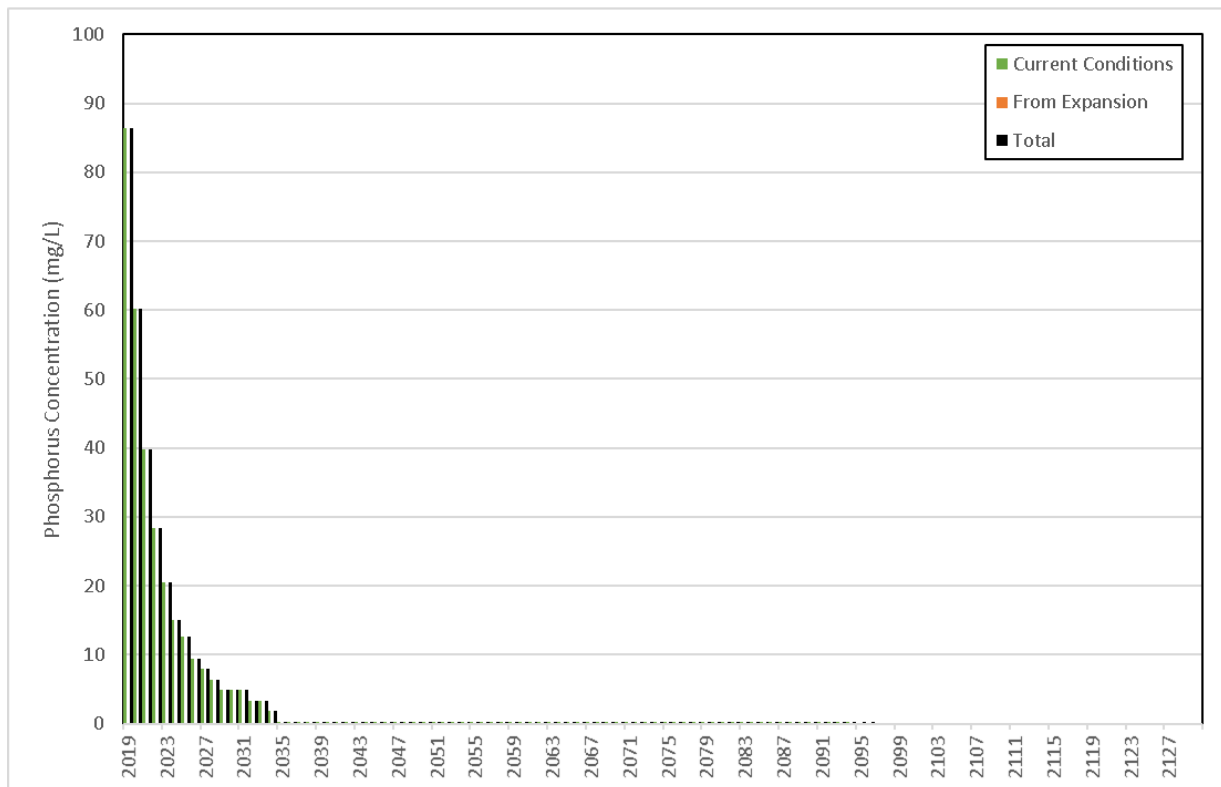
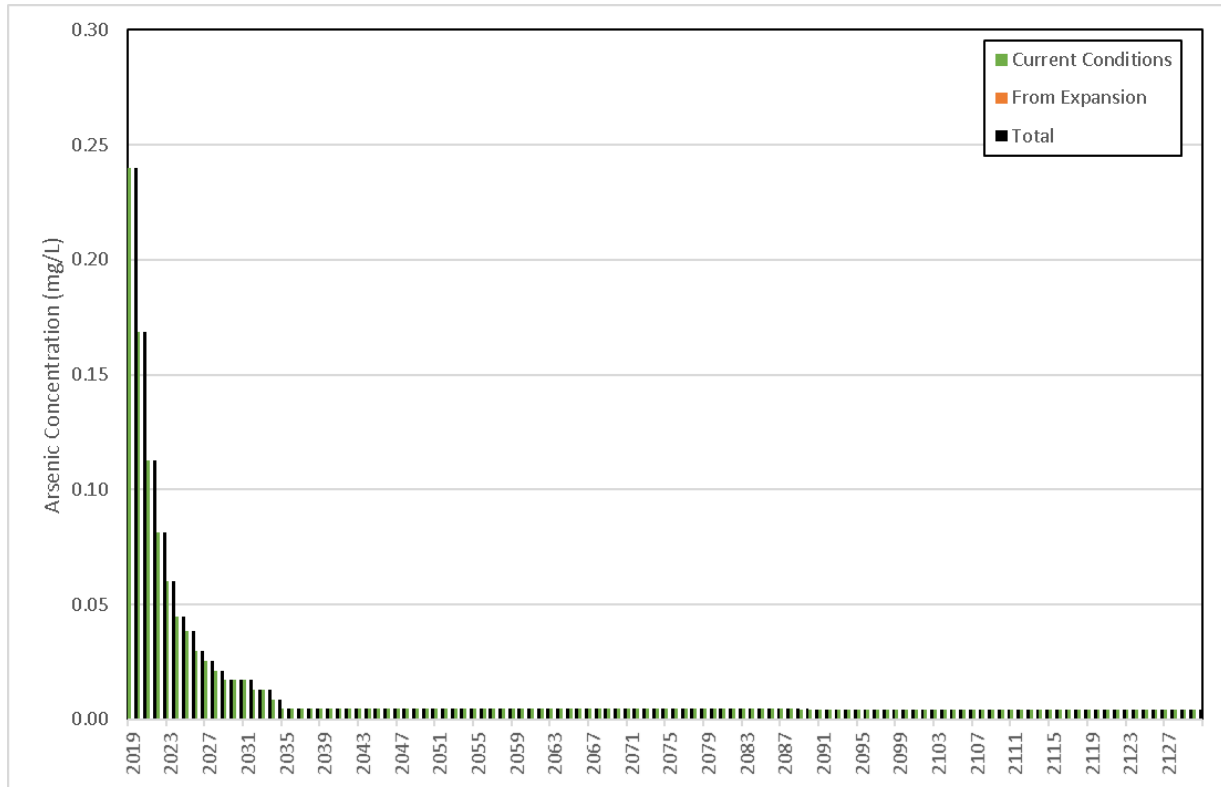


Figure 5-16. Predicted cumulative arsenic and phosphorus concentrations in groundwater at well 401 in the West Plant Area.

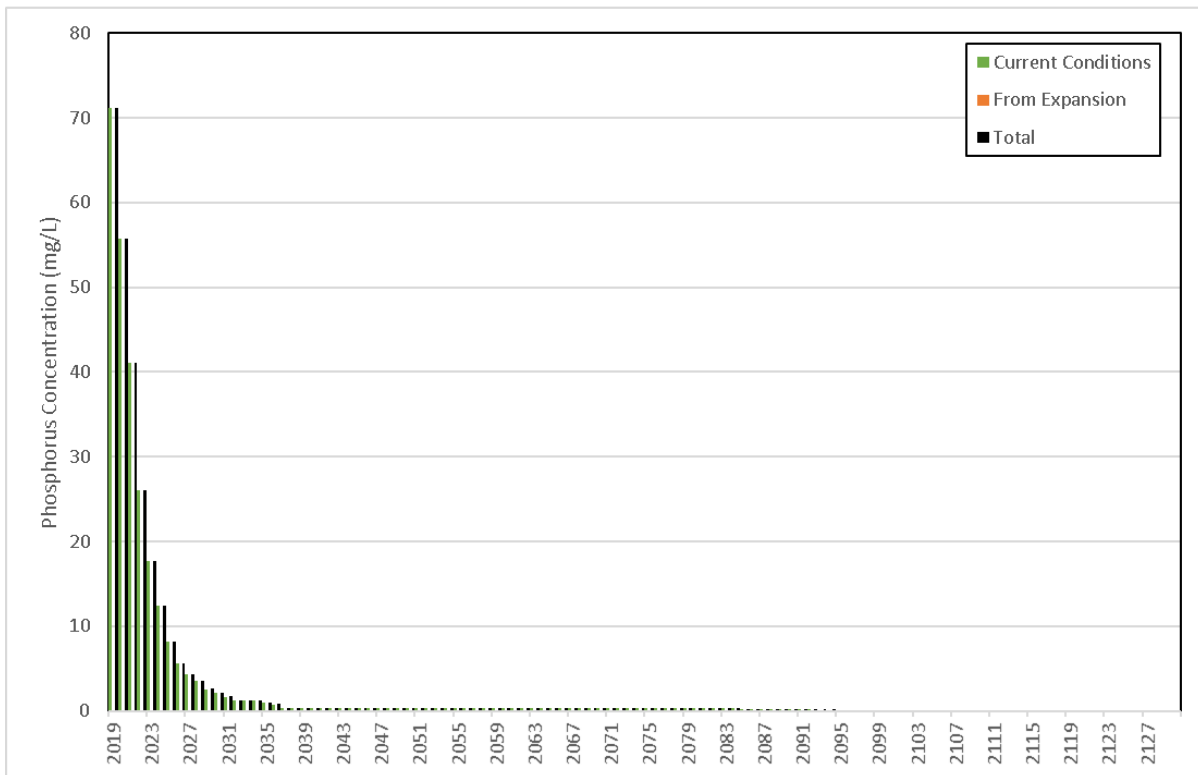
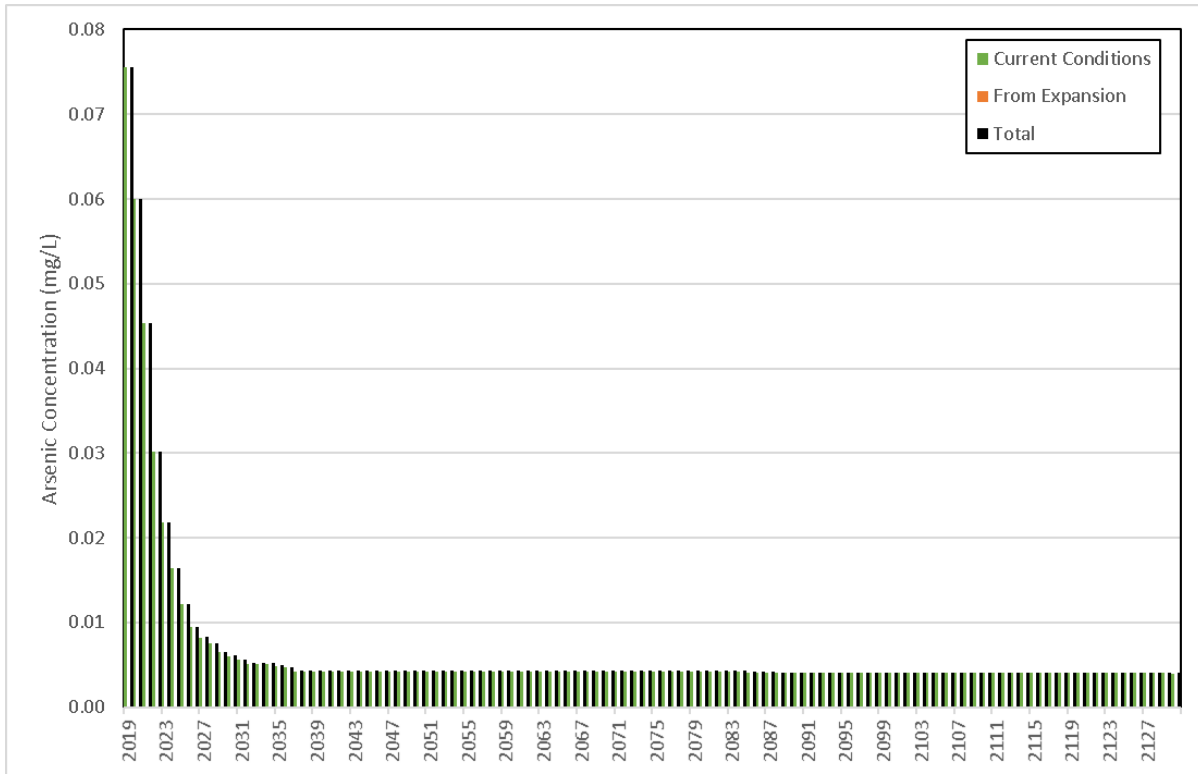


Figure 5-17. Predicted cumulative arsenic and phosphorus concentrations in groundwater at well 413 in the East Plant Area.

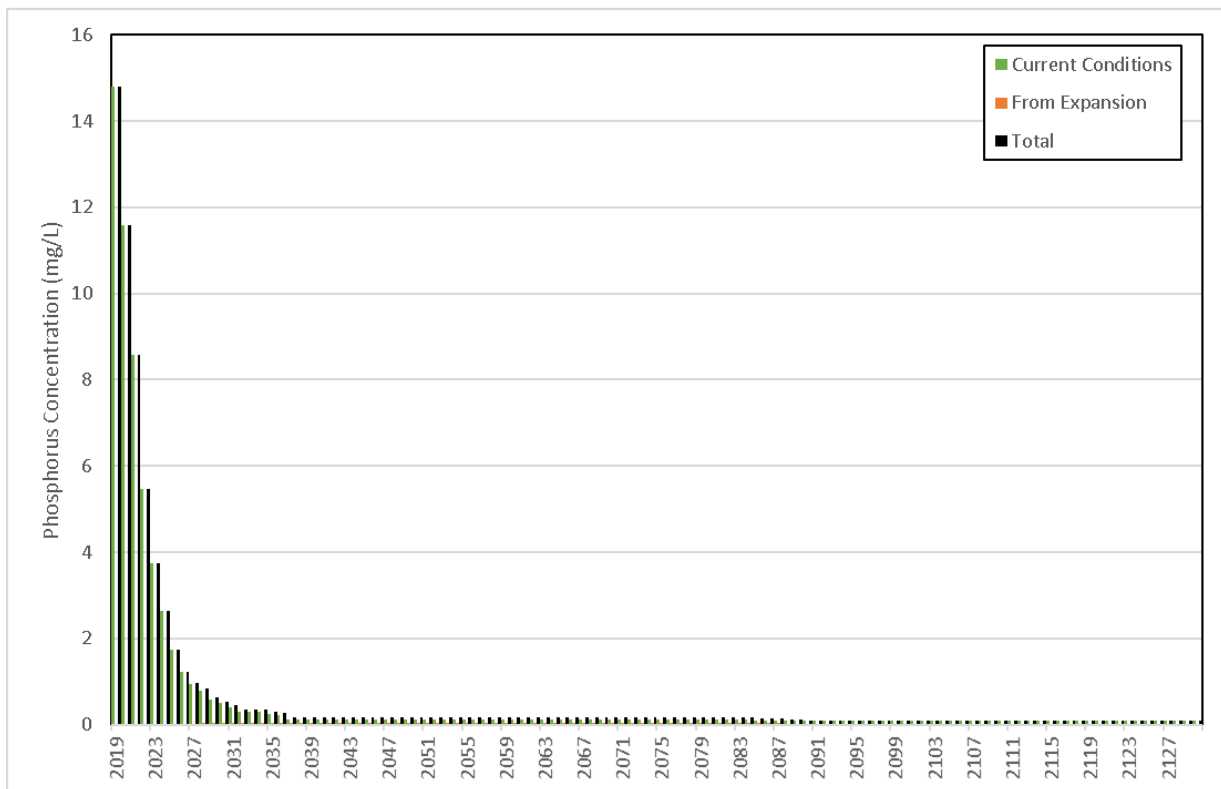
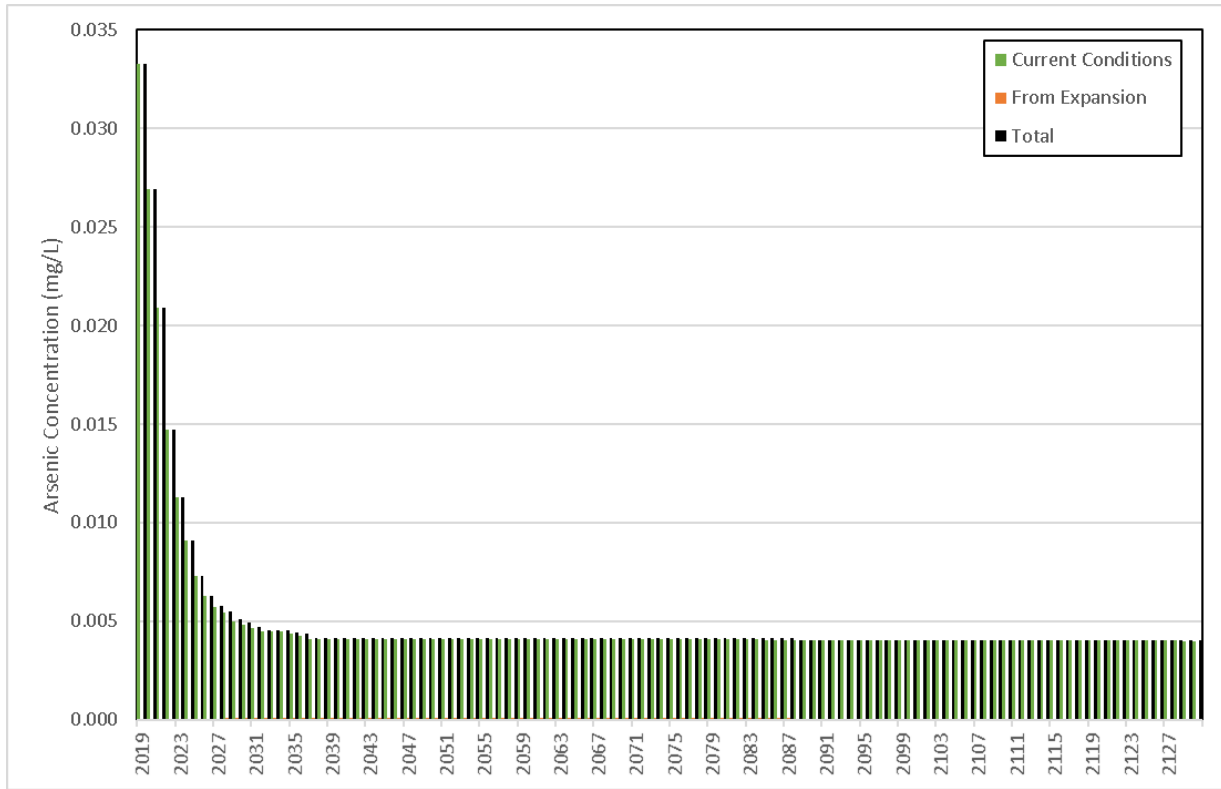


Figure 5-18. Predicted cumulative arsenic and phosphorus concentrations in groundwater at well 421 in the East Plant Area.

Table 5-11. Predicted cumulative arsenic and phosphorus concentrations in groundwater at well 401 in the West Plant Area.

Date	Arsenic (mg/L)			Phosphorus (mg/L)		
	Current	Incremental	Cumulative	Current	Incremental	Cumulative
2019	0.2400	0.00E+00	0.2400	86.40	0.0000	86.40
2030	0.0171	0.00E+00	0.0171	4.86	0.0000	4.86
2040	0.0044	0.00E+00	0.0044	0.24	0.0000	0.24
2050	0.0044	8.87E-05	0.0045	0.24	0.0299	0.27
2060	0.0044	8.87E-05	0.0045	0.24	0.0299	0.27
2070	0.0044	8.87E-05	0.0045	0.24	0.0299	0.27
2080	0.0044	8.87E-05	0.0045	0.24	0.0299	0.27
2090	0.0043	7.13E-05	0.0044	0.20	0.0240	0.23
2100	0.0041	2.69E-05	0.0042	0.13	0.0091	0.13
2110	0.0041	1.16E-05	0.0041	0.10	0.0039	0.10
2120	0.0040	6.69E-06	0.0040	0.09	0.0023	0.09
2130	0.0040	4.07E-06	0.0040	0.09	0.0014	0.09
2140	0.0040	0.00E+00	0.0040	0.08	0.0000	0.08

Table 5-12. Predicted cumulative arsenic and phosphorus concentrations in groundwater at well 413 in the East Plant Area.

Date	Arsenic (mg/L)			Phosphorus (mg/L)		
	Current	Incremental	Cumulative	Current	Incremental	Cumulative
2019	0.0756	0.00E+00	0.0756	71.20	0.0000	71.20
2030	0.0060	8.05E-05	0.0061	2.08	0.0448	2.13
2040	0.0042	8.05E-05	0.0043	0.28	0.0448	0.32
2050	0.0042	8.05E-05	0.0043	0.28	0.0448	0.32
2060	0.0042	8.05E-05	0.0043	0.28	0.0448	0.32
2070	0.0042	8.05E-05	0.0043	0.28	0.0448	0.32
2080	0.0042	8.05E-05	0.0043	0.28	0.0448	0.32
2090	0.0041	1.60E-05	0.0041	0.15	0.0089	0.15
2100	0.0040	6.03E-06	0.0040	0.10	0.0034	0.11
2110	0.0040	2.70E-06	0.0040	0.09	0.0015	0.09
2120	0.0040	1.57E-06	0.0040	0.09	0.0009	0.09
2130	0.0040	9.35E-07	0.0040	0.09	0.0005	0.09
2140	0.0040	0.00E+00	0.0040	0.08	0.0000	0.08

Table 5-13. Predicted cumulative arsenic and phosphorus concentrations in groundwater at well 421 in the East Plant Area.

Date	Arsenic (mg/L)			Phosphorus (mg/L)		
	Current	Incremental	Cumulative	Current	Incremental	Cumulative
2019	0.0333	0.00E+00	0.0333	14.80	0.0000	14.80
2030	0.0048	8.05E-05	0.0049	0.49	0.0448	0.54

Date	Arsenic (mg/L)			Phosphorus (mg/L)		
	Current	Incremental	Cumulative	Current	Incremental	Cumulative
2040	0.0041	8.05E-05	0.0042	0.12	0.0448	0.17
2050	0.0041	8.05E-05	0.0042	0.12	0.0448	0.17
2060	0.0041	8.05E-05	0.0042	0.12	0.0448	0.17
2070	0.0041	8.05E-05	0.0042	0.12	0.0448	0.17
2080	0.0041	8.05E-05	0.0042	0.12	0.0448	0.17
2090	0.0040	1.60E-05	0.0040	0.09	0.0089	0.10
2100	0.0040	6.03E-06	0.0040	0.09	0.0034	0.09
2110	0.0040	2.70E-06	0.0040	0.08	0.0015	0.08
2120	0.0040	1.57E-06	0.0040	0.08	0.0009	0.08
2130	0.0040	9.35E-07	0.0040	0.08	0.0005	0.08
2140	0.0040	0.00E+00	0.0040	0.08	0.0000	0.08

Table 5-14. Predicted cumulative concentration of phosphorus in the Portneuf River at Siphon Road.

Date at River	Phosphorus (mg/L)		
	Current	Incremental	Cumulative
2019	0.2216	0.00E+00	0.2216
2030	0.1013	1.04E-04	0.1014
2040	0.0913	1.07E-04	0.0914
2050	0.0913	1.56E-04	0.0914
2060	0.0913	1.56E-04	0.0914
2070	0.0913	1.56E-04	0.0914
2080	0.0913	1.56E-04	0.0914
2090	0.0912	7.49E-05	0.0913
2100	0.0910	3.01E-05	0.0911
2110	0.0910	1.21E-05	0.0910
2120	0.0909	6.40E-06	0.0909
2130	0.0909	4.13E-06	0.0909
2140	0.0909	0.00E+00	0.0909

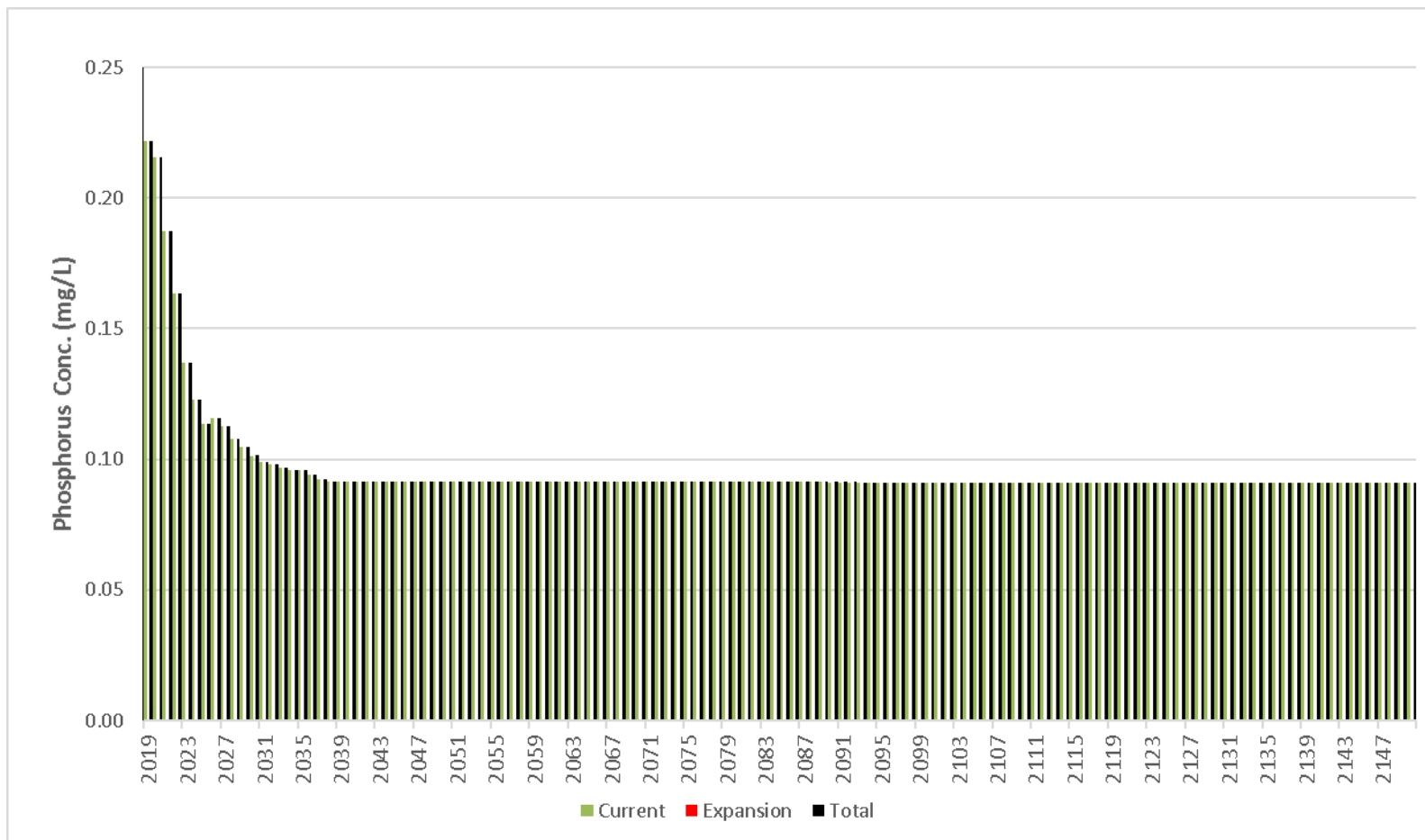


Figure 5-19. Predicted total phosphorus concentration in the Portneuf River at Siphon Road.

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