



COLORADO
Hazardous Materials
& Waste Management Division
Department of Public Health & Environment



HIGHWAY 24 MILL SITE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN

El Paso County, Colorado Springs, Colorado
April 2025



Prepared By:

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division

United States Environmental Protection Agency

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SECTION 1

Purpose

The goal of this Community Involvement Plan (CIP) is to encourage and facilitate community engagement throughout the Highway 24 Superfund Mill Site cleanup. The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) abides by the Colorado Administrative Procedures Act and federal and state environmental and public health laws in providing members of the public with an opportunity to participate in CDPHE decision-making processes. The CIP describes how the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and CDPHE will involve the community to address local needs during the Superfund clean-up process. The EPA, CDPHE and the community will work together using the tools described in this plan.

The CIP is a “living document,” meaning that it can be updated or revised over the course of site cleanup to reflect long-term changes in the community.

What is Superfund?

In 1980, Congress passed the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), to allow the EPA to help clean up some of the nation’s most contaminated land and respond to environmental emergencies such as oil spills and natural disasters. CERCLA is informally called Superfund. To protect public health and the environment, the Superfund Program focuses on making a visible and lasting difference in communities, ensuring that people can live and work in healthy, vibrant places.

For more information, please check out:

- [Visit CDPHE's Superfund website](#)
- [This is Superfund: A Community Guide to EPA's Superfund Program](#)

Superfund removal process

CDPHE and the EPA oversees the Superfund removal process for contaminated sites in Colorado. Removals are common at Superfund sites especially when the contamination poses an immediate threat to the environment and human health. Removals are classified as either emergency, time-critical or non-time-critical, depending on the extent and type of contamination. The Highway 24 Mill site has been designated as a Non-Time-Critical Removal.

The Non-Time-Critical Removal process involves the following steps: Assessment - identifying the source of the release, the extent of the contamination, and how it is migrating which leads to creating a corrective action plan that describes how the site will be cleaned up. Removal - during the removal phase, design plans for the removal are developed. Then, the removal action begins, carrying out the cleanup plan and collecting samples to show that it is working. Post removal- site



controls are enacted to further protect the environment and as well as additional site evaluations to determine whether further remediation is necessary. The following graphic describes the general steps in a non-time-critical removal.

SECTION 2

Site background

Overview

The Highway 24 Mill Site (site) is located in Colorado Springs, Colorado, and includes the A-1 Mobile Home Village located on Garner Street and the neighborhoods surrounding the historic Golden Cycle Mill and tailings pile.

Due to the proximity of residences to a tailings pile and historic milling activities, the EPA has been investigating heavy metals contamination including lead and arsenic in the soil since 2022. Now, the EPA is partnering with the CDPHE to clean up the soils at the site.

In January 2024, EPA updated its guidance on lead in residential soils, lowering the screening level. In January 2025, EPA released new toxicity information on inorganic arsenic lowering the toxicity value.

At the Highway 24 Mill Site, previous sampling has identified lead levels exceeding the new lower screening level and arsenic exceeding the new toxicity value. Cleanup of residential soils at the A-1 Mobile Village is now necessary to protect human health. EPA is funding CDPHE to clean up soils at the A-1 Mobile Home Village.

History

The A-1 Mobile Village is located directly west of the reclaimed tailings pile that was associated with the Gold Hill Tailings Site where the Golden Cycle Mill processed ore and disposed of 12.5 million tons of tailings from 1901 to 1949 by milling ore from the Cripple Creek Mining District of Colorado. The tailings pile's areal extent was about 170 acres and processed near to 14.3 million tons of ore. The mill was dismantled in 1950.

During the operation of the Golden Cycle Mill, it is suspected that metal particulates may have blown over to the Site and settled on the ground surface. Additionally, dust and mass wasting (the movement of rock or soil down a slope) from the tailings pile may have impacted the Site prior to its reclamation.

Site description and location

Historically and currently, the Site has been used as a manufactured home park known as the A-1 Mobile Village. The El Paso County assessor lists the Site property at 1025 Garner Street and 11.24



acres. The Site includes 81 densely spaced mobile homes, as well as an office/house, garage, many large trees, paved roadways, and unoccupied areas.

Site characterization

In May 2022, the Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team (START) conducted a removal assessment at the Site by conducting Incremental Sampling of Site soils at two depths, 0-1 inches and 1-6 inches at about 90 locations. These samples were analyzed for metals. Elevated levels of lead and arsenic were found in the residential soils. The results are summarized as follows:

- The highest concentration of lead in the 0-1 inch sample depth was 640 mg/kg and 100 mg/kg for arsenic.
- The highest concentration of lead in the 1-6 inch sample depth was 700 mg/kg and 140 mg/kg for arsenic.

Bioavailability analysis was completed on 15 of these samples to help determine of how much of the metal enters the blood stream if ingested. The Site-wide average relative bioavailability of lead and arsenic were 15% and 13%, respectively, which is low, yet soils have lead and arsenic concentrations above the bioavailability-adjusted clean up levels.

Additional information regarding sampling around the Gold Hill Tailings Site can be found in Appendix 3.

Community background

The Site is in an urban area on the west side of Colorado Springs in El Paso County. Colorado Springs is a large city with a population of nearly 480,000 residents as of the 2020 census. The city is 72% as white alone and 19% Hispanic or Latino. Median household income is around \$84,000 with 9% of individuals living in poverty. In terms of education, 95% of the population has high school degrees while 42% have bachelor's degrees. Median home cost in Colorado Spring is \$420,000.

In comparison this site itself is small with 82 mobile home lots, offices, garage, and common areas. Based on demographic data, the mobile home park generally consists of households with low income and a high population of Spanish-speakers. The Site is adjacent to United States Highway 24, which is one of the largest east-west roads in Colorado Springs.

While the demographics information shows data about Colorado Springs, for the purposes of this Community Involvement Plan, the Highway 24 Mille Site community consists of the residents living in the affected or potentially affected homes of the A-1 Mobile Home Village.

Site Map

Figure 1. Arial photograph of the A-1 Mobile Home Village in the center right of the image just south of Highway 24.



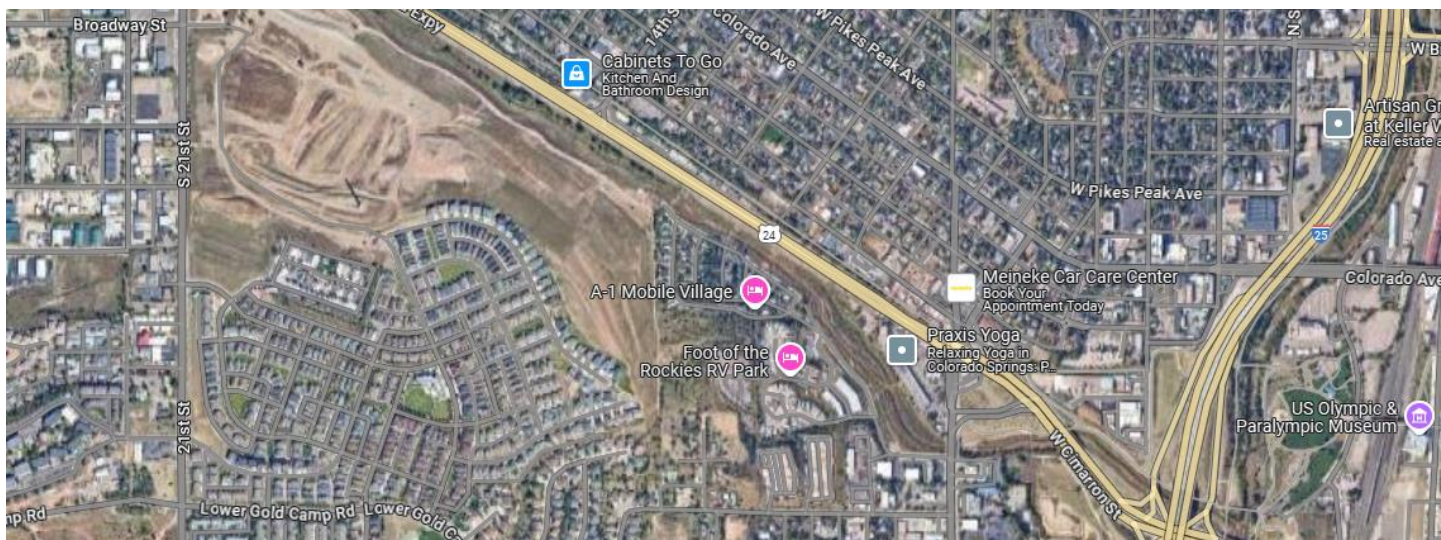


Figure 2. Comprehensive map showing the site building identified on the Gamer Street soils site location known as the A-1 Mobile Home Village.



SECTION 3

The community involvement action plan

Introduction to the action plan

This action plan will address the concerns, questions, needs, and expectations of the community and takes into consideration the communication preferences most beneficial to the community. CDPHE and the EPA will use information gathered during interviews with the community to create this Action Plan.

Community and public involvement tools and activities

CDPHE and the EPA has identified and developed a variety of tools and activities to better engage with and involve the community.

Online web pages

CDPHE will continue to maintain a web page specifically for the Highway 24 Mille Site. For past, current and future updates on the Site, please visit [Highway 24 Mill Site on the CDHPE website](#) or [Sitio minero de la carretera 24](#) for more information.

The EPA will also maintain a web presence as an Information Repository for Highway 24 Mille Site. Please visit: [Hwy 24 Mill Site on the EPA's website](#) for more information. As information becomes available, these web pages will share documents and reports with the public.

For additional information about the Superfund program, please visit the links provided below:

- [National Superfund program](#)
- [Superfund Community Involvement](#)

Community meetings

CDPHE staff will be hosting a community meeting held at the Pikes Peak Area Council of Governments March 4, 2025 from 5:30 pm to 6:30 pm as an informational event to talk with community members of the coming soil removal plans. Prior to the meeting, project team members will be doing a door knocking campaign on February 13 from to inform residents of the A-1 Mobile Home Village of the upcoming meeting and sharing facts sheets regarding the project. The project team will include representatives from the contractors developing the work plan, Spanish speakers, and risk assessors to answer any questions that may come up.

Briefings with local officials

CDPHE may brief local city and government officials upon their request for information with relevant site information.

Formal public comment periods and public notice

During the Superfund process, EPA announces and opens public comment periods and encourages people to submit information. EPA considers all public comments in the Superfund decision-making



process. The public comment period will take place following the posting of the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA). The comment period will be 30 days. CDPHE intends to publish a public notice of the availability of the administrative record file in the Colorado Springs Gazette when the EE/CA is made available for public comment.

Door-to-Door communication

The most effective way to disseminate information within this community is through door-to-door campaigns. The property is just small enough that factsheets, schedules and other pertinent information can be distributed within a few hours. This also allows the opportunity to make connections with community members and have more in-depth conversations about the communities' needs and concerns.

Fact sheets

CDPHE and EPA have created fact sheets in both English and Spanish. See Appendix 2.



SECTION 4

Overview of the community involvement plan process

Community concerns and issues

Based on community interviews, informal discussions and interactions with residents of the A-1 Mobile Home Village here were the primary concerns at the site. Community issues and concerns are summarized within the themes below:

<p>1. How long have you lived in the community?</p>	<p>Interviewees who lived on the property have resided there for as few as 2 years to others who have lived there for 20 plus years.</p>
<p>2. What do you know about the Highway 24 Mill Site? When did you first become aware of a potential lead and arsenic issue in your home/the area?</p>	<p>Most residents were not aware of any potential impacts due to the Mill Site when they first moved to the community. However, over time and through work done by the EPA, they were notified there could be concerns living near the tailing pile of the mill.</p>
<p>3. What do you think are the top interests and concerns around this site?</p>	<p>The topography and densely spaced configuration of the A-1 mobile home village present a number of challenges. In housing rows D and E, the trailers are situated so close together that no machinery would be able to fit between the spaces. There are also trees (both alive and dead) in some of those tight spaces. There is also broken concrete in certain areas that may unearth additional soil in the future.</p> <p>Another major concern is where will residents be able to move items that are currently stored outside on their lots where soil removal will be occurring during the time of the cleanup.</p> <p>There was also some concern about the soil coming from the western ridge just off of property boundaries that often blows onto the mobile home village during the dry months.</p> <p>In addition, we were made aware that if we were to keep any equipment on the property overnight, it would need to be secured or else it may be stolen.</p> <p>The property manager (Dustin Trimble) is also concerned about his own level of exposure since he has to work in and around the houses and even sometimes underneath the homes where soil is present.</p>

4. How would you describe the community's relationship with the EPA and the State during this Superfund cleanup process?	Most of the residents have been greatly appreciative of the work being done recently by the EPA and the State.
5. When you want to get information about the site, where do you go to get it?	Word of mouth is actually the quickest way information spreads in this community. The property manager has a good repour with most of the members of the community and tries to spread news relationally. There are also a few connected family members that own multiple lots on the property who help to spread information.
6. What do you think is the best way to get out information about the Superfund Site	Online media is helpful however door-to-door communication, informing the property manager, and leaving information at the community mailboxes is the most effective way to engage the community.
7. Has information been clear and easy to understand?	Residents have felt that information has been clear. The major barrier for some in language, with a large portion of residents being Spanish speakers. All communication must include Spanish translation or interpretation.
8. What contact have you had with Agency officials (EPA and State)? a. How satisfied have you been with these contacts?	Most residents have worked with members of the EPA before in previous years and seem to be open and responsive to continued efforts to help.
9. What do you think is the best way to distribute information to the community about the site?	In addition to online updates on our website, we learned that the most effective way to communicate with the community is through door-to-door campaigns where facts sheets and other information is delivered directly to residents.
10. Where do you think the best and most convenient location would be to have site information.	The property manager has a house on the site that is in-front of the community mailboxes. This creates a natural gathering point within the community.

<p>11. Is there any additional information you would like to receive from the agencies?</p>	<p>Residents wanted more information on when we would be having blood-lead sampling testing days in the community so that they and their families can be tested.</p> <p>Community members would also like to know what the project schedule will be moving forward and when their lot specifically will be addressed so that they can prepare.</p>
<p>12. Do you have recommendations for future public meetings, including locations, frequency, and format? a. Do you prefer in-person meetings, remote or a combination of both?</p>	<p>It was suggested that another community meeting be held right before the soil removal officially began to notify community members what the schedule for each lot would be so they could prepare. Our hybrid meeting worked well and would be the main option for future community meetings.</p>
<p>13. Who else do you think we should talk to?</p>	<p>Residents offered other members of the community that we should talk to during the course of the project.</p>
<p>14. Is there anything else any answers given were incorporated into the response you would like to add summaries above. or any concerns that have not been addressed?</p>	<p>All answers were incorporated into this report.</p>

SECTION 5

Acronyms and abbreviations

CDPHE	Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment	EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act	SARA	Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986
CIP	Community Involvement Plan		
COC	Contaminant of Concern		

Ongoing communication

The EPA and CDPHE will continue to work with the A-1 Mobile Home Village and affected community members to ensure that any important updates or information regarding the Site are shared directly with the public.

Key CDPHE contacts

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 - Community involvement plan community/stakeholder interview questionnaire

EPA and CDPHE will use the following questions when conducting community interviews about the Site. The responses from these questions will inform the Community Issues and Concerns section of this CIP.

About the site

1. How long have you lived in the community (or had an official position in the community)?
2. What do you know about the Highway 24 Mille Site? Has the site impacted you?
3. When did you first become aware of a potential lead issue in your home/the area? Have you taken any actions to try to investigate and/or address the issue? If so, what were they?
4. Do you have any concerns about the removal action at the site? If you have concerns about the site, what are they?
5. We are working with the local public health agencies to implement blood lead level testing.
 - a. Are there any other barriers to participating in this testing that we should be aware of?
 - b. What are the best days and times of the week to hold testing?
6. What is your overall impression of the project, including cleanup, and maintenance.

Communication preferences

7. How do you prefer to receive site information?
8. Do you have recommendations for future public meetings, including locations, frequency, and format?
 - a. Do you prefer in-person meetings, remote or a combination of both?
9. What do you think is the best way to distribute information to the community about the site? (e.g. emails, factsheets, social media, door-to-door, public meetings, agency website, TV/radio/newspapers)
10. Where do you get local news information? (e.g. local television, radio stations, the internet, newspapers)
11. Do you know of people living at the site who need site update information in a language other than English or Spanish? If so, what language(s)?
12. How would you describe your experience communicating with site team members?
13. Do you have any suggestions on how we can improve communication?

Wrap-up questions

14. Who else do you think we should talk to?
15. Would you like to be added to our notification list to get updates about the Site?



16. Is there anything else you would like to add or any concerns that have not been addressed?

Appendix 2 - Fact sheets

English and Spanish translated facts sheets were developed to inform community members about the brief history of the Highway 24 Mill site, give them key information regarding lead and arsenic soil contaminants as well give them helpful tips on what could be done to protect themselves and their families as an upcoming remedy and soil removal is being prepared.



Sitio minero de la Carretera 24

Hoja informativa

Enero de 2025



Información importante

- El sitio minero de la carretera 24 se encuentra en Colorado Springs, en las proximidades de la histórica mina Golden Cycle y la pila de relave. El parque de casas móviles A-1 Mobile Village es parte de este sitio.
- En 2022, la Agencia de Protección Ambiental (EPA) tomó muestras de suelo del parque de casas móviles A-1 Mobile Village y halló niveles elevados de plomo y arsénico.
- La EPA actualizó sus lineamientos sobre la contaminación por plomo en enero de 2024 y sobre el arsénico en enero de 2025 para atender a la contaminación del suelo. El Departamento de Salud Pública y Medio Ambiente de Colorado (CDPHE) y la EPA están colaborando para atender a la contaminación por plomo en A-1 Mobile Village.

¿Qué puede hacer usted?

El suelo con el que entra en contacto a diario puede contener metales pesados, como plomo y arsénico. Sin que nos demos cuenta, estos metales pueden penetrar en el organismo al ingerir o respirar las partículas de tierra y polvo contaminadas. Usted puede tomar ciertas medidas sencillas para protegerse y cuidar de sus seres queridos.

- Haga que su familia se lave las manos a menudo con agua y jabón, especialmente las niñas y niños después de jugar y antes de comer.
- No deje que se meta tierra en su casa: quítese y limpie los zapatos antes de entrar.
- Cree un espacio seguro para los niños: no permita que jueguen sobre el suelo desnudo junto a los edificios o debajo de los porches.

Preguntas

Aprenda más en línea
cdphe.colorado.gov/hm/highway-24-mill-site

Deje un mensaje de voz y le devolveremos la llamada con un intérprete.
303-692-3281

Envíenos un correo electrónico
patrick.medland@state.co.us



Highway 24 Mill Site

Fact sheet

January 2025



Key information

- The Highway 24 Mill Site is in Colorado Springs near the historic Golden Cycle Mill and tailings pile. The Site includes the A-1 Mobile Home village.
- In 2022, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sampled soils at the A-1 Mobile Home Village, and found elevated levels of lead and arsenic.
- EPA updated its guidance on lead in January 2024 and arsenic in January 2025 to address contamination in soils. Now, the Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment (CDPHE) and EPA are working together to address soil contamination at the A-1 Mobile Village.

Upcoming activity

- Analyze clean up options | 2024**
With community input, CDPHE will begin assessing possible options to clean up soils.
- Select clean up option | 2025**
EPA will select the final clean up option. Typical clean up actions include removing contaminated soil and replacing it with clean soil.
- Complete clean up | 2025 - 2026**
Clean up activities are expected to be complete by the end of 2025 or early 2026, and we will continue to inspect the area to make sure it is protective of human health and the environment.

What can you do?

The soil you come into contact with every day may contain heavy metals, such as lead and arsenic, that can get into your body by accidentally eating or breathing in dirt and dust particles. You can take simple actions to protect yourself and your family.

- Regularly wash your hands with soap and water, especially for children after playing and before eating.
- Keep dirt outside by removing and cleaning shoes before you come inside.
- Create safe spaces to play by keeping kids from playing in bare soil along sides of buildings or under porches.

Questions

Learn more online
cdphe.colorado.gov/hm/highway-24-mill-site

Call Us
Patrick Medland | CDPHE
303-692-3281

Email us
patrick.medland@state.co.us

Appendix 3 - Previous studies as detailed in the site inspection report

In 1993, EPA conducted a preliminary assessment (PA) of the Gold Hill Tailings site. The Gold Hill Tailings site included the 170- acre tailings pile associated with the former Golden Cycle Mill facility. During the PA, it was observed that the tailings pile sloped steeply toward the adjacent Fountain Creek to the north and northeast, and toward A-1 Mobile Village to the east, forming a depositional area. The edge of this depositional area extended onto the A-1 Mobile Village property and appeared to be within 200 feet of 17 trailers. At the time of the PA, it was unknown if cover material that had been placed on the pile in 1949 and 1950 had been eroded to expose tailings material.

In 1994, EPA conducted a site inspection (SI) of the Gold Hill Tailings site, including the collection of soil samples from the mill area, tailings piles, A-1 Mobile Village, and background soil samples for comparison. Contaminants in the soil samples collected from the mill, tailings pile, and mobile home village were considered significantly above background if concentrations were at least three times the concentrations in the background samples (that is, observed contamination criteria). Two background samples were collected from approximately 1.0 mile and 1.7 miles north of the Gold Hill Tailings site. Laboratory analytical results of the soil samples from the SI are summarized below:

- Three soil samples were collected from the mill area. Two of the samples indicated the presence of arsenic (up to 385 milligrams per kilogram [mg/kg]) and lead (up to 1,630 mg/kg) at concentrations significantly above their respective background levels of 12.2 and 175 mg/kg. Mercury (up to 4.7 mg/kg), and cyanide (up to 393 mg/kg) were detected in all three samples at concentrations significantly above background levels. Mercury and cyanide were not detected in background samples; therefore, their background levels were set at the detection limits of 0.12 and 0.61 mg/kg, respectively.
- Two soil samples were collected from the northeast face of the tailings pile. These samples indicated the presence of arsenic (up to 157 mg/kg) and cyanide (up to 25.4 mg/kg) at concentrations significantly above background. Lead (1,240 mg/kg) and mercury (0.34 mg/kg) were present in one sample each at concentrations significantly above background levels.
- One sample was collected just upstream of the Fountain Creek retaining wall, along the bank of the creek. The sample indicated the presence of arsenic (290 mg/kg) and cyanide (1.4 mg/kg) at concentrations significantly above background levels.
- Three soil samples were collected from the depositional area at A-1 Mobile Village. All three of the samples indicated the presence of arsenic (up to 103 mg/kg), lead (up to 779 mg/kg), and cyanide (up to 1.7 mg/kg) at concentrations significantly above background. Mercury (up

to 0.19 mg/kg) was detected in two samples at concentrations significantly above background levels.

In February 1995, EPA Emergency Response Branch investigated the Gold Hill Tailings site including the collection of soil samples from the A-1 Mobile Village and the tailings pile as well as 13 interior dust samples from 12 mobile homes at the A-1 Mobile Village. All soil samples were analyzed in the field using X-ray fluorescence (XRF); based on XRF results, seven soil samples from the tailings pile and three soil samples from A-1 Mobile Village were submitted to a fixed laboratory for analysis. The criteria used to select samples for submission for laboratory analysis were not provided in the sampling report. Dust samples were collected with a high-volume sampler that was modified to vacuum a premeasured area. A one-third square meter template was used in three locations, resulting in a total vacuumed area of 1 square meter. One home was vacuumed in six locations for a total vacuumed area of 2 square meters. The interior dust samples were analyzed for total suspended particulates, arsenic, and lead. Laboratory analytical results of the dust and soil samples are summarized below:

- All 13 dust samples collected from the interiors of 12 mobile homes indicated the presence of arsenic (up to 65.9 mg/kg) and lead (up to 432 mg/kg).
- Three soil samples collected from the A-1 Mobile Village indicated the presence of arsenic (up to 80 mg/kg), lead (up to 527 mg/kg), and cyanide (up to 1.8 mg/kg).
- Seven soil samples collected from the tailings pile indicated the presence of arsenic (up to 272 mg/kg), lead (up to 1,570 mg/kg), and cyanide (up to 13 mg/kg).

In 1996, EPA had developed a sampling plan to collect air samples from nearby residential areas to evaluate whether residential populations were being exposed to hazardous substances associated with contaminated soil at the mill property and tailings pile. Subsequent to this investigation, the Gold Hill Tailings site entered the state VCUP which resulted in soil cover and dust mitigation measures. Based on available information, it does not appear that EPA conducted air sampling in residential areas at this time.

In 1999, Dames and Moore completed a limited Phase II subsurface investigation of the 212-acre Gold Hill Mesa property on behalf of Gold Hill Mesa JV, LLC. The Gold Hill Mesa property included the former Golden Cycle Mill area, the smokestack, and nearly all of the former tailings pile. The only portion of the 170-acre tailings pile not on the Gold Hill Mesa property appears to be an approximately 4.5-acre portion that underlies the Villa de Mesa townhomes property. The limited Phase II investigation included soil and groundwater sampling. Nine surface soil samples were collected from 0 to 6 inches below ground surface (bgs) and analyzed for Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) eight metals. Thirteen subsurface soil samples were collected from three soil borings at four depths (2.5, 5, 10, and 15 feet bgs), including a duplicate sample at a depth of 5 feet and analyzed for RCRA eight metals and total cyanide. Five groundwater samples were collected from four monitoring wells (including one duplicate sample) and analyzed for dissolved

RCRA eight metals, amenable cyanide, and weak acid dissociable (WAD) cyanide. Laboratory analytical results of the soil and groundwater samples from the limited Phase II investigation are summarized below:

- Nine surface soil samples collected from 0 to 6 inches bgs indicated the presence of arsenic (up to 150 mg/kg) and lead (up to 140 mg/kg).
- Thirteen soil samples collected from soil borings at four depths (2.5, 5, 10, and 15 feet bgs) indicated the presence of arsenic (up to 140 mg/kg at 2.5 feet bgs; up to 160 mg/kg at 5 feet bgs; up to 13 mg/kg at 10 feet bgs; and up to 28 mg/kg at 15 feet bgs) and lead (up to 410 mg/kg at 2.5 feet bgs; up to 110 mg/kg at 5 feet bgs; up to 20 mg/kg at 10 feet bgs; and up to 17 mg/kg at 15 feet bgs). Cyanide was detected in four subsurface soil samples with concentrations up to 15 mg/kg.
- Five groundwater samples collected from four monitoring wells (including one duplicate sample) indicated the presence of arsenic in three samples (up to 0.0085 milligram per liter [mg/L]). Lead was below the laboratory reporting limit of 0.0014 mg/L. Amenable cyanide was below the reporting limit of 0.01 mg/L for all five samples and WAD cyanide was detected in one sample at 0.04 mg/L.

Appendix 4 - Information repositories

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division

4300 Cherry Creek Drive South B2

Denver, CO 80246

(303) 692-3331

US EPA Region 8 Information Center

1595 Wynkoop St (8ORA-PA)

Denver, CO 80202

(303) 312-6312

Websites

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

[CDPHE Highway 24 Mill Site Superfund Site English website](#)

[CDPHE Highway 24 Mill Site Superfund Site Spanish website](#)

United States Environmental Protection Agency

[EPA Highway 24 Mill Site Superfund Site website](#)

