SHERIDAN COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN UPDATE

FORMER ACME POWER PLANT, WYOMING

VRP Site No. 58.2220

EPA Cleanup Grant #: BF95821102

WBC RLF Subgrant #96846101

Originally PREPARED BY:

WWC Engineering and
Confluence Collaborative
December 2018

UPDATED BY:

Sheridan County Conservation District
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LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

WWC Engineering and Confluence Collaborative originally prepared a Public Participation Plan in December 2018 (PPP) for the former Acme Power Plant (the Site) located near Sheridan, Wyoming, to encourage engagement and inform the public of the Site's progress with the Voluntary Remediation Program (VRP). The Sheridan County Conservation District (SCCD) has prepared this update as part of the EPA Cleanup Grant (#BF95821102) and Wyoming Business Council RLF Subgrant (#96846101).

The purpose of the PPP is to facilitate effective communication between the SCCD and interested stakeholders regarding Site cleanup activities. Specific objectives of this PPP include:

- Documenting and maintaining communication channels for disseminating Site information and sharing community expectations, interests, and concerns; and
- Documenting and maintaining a framework for incorporating public feedback into cleanup activities at the Site.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION AND PROJECT HISTORY

2.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

Located on the banks of the Tongue River north of Sheridan, Wyoming, the former Acme Power Plant (the Plant) was constructed in 1910 to provide coal-fired power to local mines, coal camps, and the City of Sheridan (Attachment 1). The Sheridan County Electric Company operated the Plant from 1911 until 1947, when it sold the Plant to Montana-Dakota Utilities (MDU). MDU operated the Plant until 1976. After its closure in 1976, MDU sold the Site to Carl Weissman and Sons for salvage and recycling activities. Perkins Power purchased the Site in 1984 with the intention of operating the Plant and using the steam to heat a 2-acre greenhouse for growing lettuce hydroponically. This and other proposed uses did not materialize during the 1980s or 1990s. Several deed transfers occurred in the early 1990s. In 2000, salvage rights were assigned to a private individual, and in 2008, the Site was approved for auto salvage operations by the Sheridan Board of County Commissioners. In October 2015 through January 2017, the Sheridan Community Land Trust worked through property ownership issues with assistance from SCCD and The Nature Conservancy. The SCCD assumed ownership of the Site in June 2017 following resolution of title issues and completion of initial Phase I Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs).

The 5.8-acre Site includes the Plant and several other buildings known as the barn, maintenance shop, trailer house, and little house (Attachment 1). The Tongue River bisects the Site. The Plant and other buildings are on the south side of the river. North of the river is a fly ash pile, most of which is on a contiguous property. Areas around the Site are frequently used for recreational activities such as hunting, fishing, and floating. A channel-spanning diversion structure formerly diverted water from the Tongue River into the cooling tunnels and posed a safety hazard for recreational floaters and an impediment to aquatic species passage.

2.2 PROJECT HISTORY

SCCD applied to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Targeted Brownfield Assessment Program in June 2016. In 2016 and 2017, contractors for the EPA conducted initial

Environmental Site Assessments (Phase I and II ESAs) through the EPA Targeted Brownfields Assessment Program. A brownfield site is 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. The ESAs confirmed hazardous substance and petroleum hydrocarbon impacts at the Site including multiple areas of drums with used oil and other substances, abandoned buildings contaminated with asbestos and lead-based paint, and soil, sediment, and groundwater contamination.

In January 2018, the Site was enrolled in the WDEQ/VRP. This program provides guidance throughout the process so that a release of liability can be issued when remediation is complete. Being registered in the program provides multiple options for remediation, depending on specific future uses. WDEQ/VRP posted a public notice of voluntary cleanup, providing any interested party with the opportunity to request development of a PPP. The public notice was posted on the WDEQ website and published in the Sheridan Press on January 24 and 31 and February 7 and 14, 2018.

In March 2018, WDEQ/VRP received a request to prepare a PPP from the Powder River Basin Resource Council, citing significant public interest and great recreational opportunities along the Tongue River. In response to the request and due to the significant public interest in the project, WDEQ/VRP determined that a PPP would be prepared.

In March 2018, WDEQ/VRP selected WWC Engineering to assist WDEQ/VRP and the SCCD with site stabilization/hazard mitigation activities. These are described under Section 3.1.

In September 2018, WDEQ/VRP, in collaboration with SCCD, was awarded an EPA brownfields assessment grant to conduct a site assessment and characterization of the Site. Grant funds were used to conduct cleanup planning and support community engagement and public involvement activities. Brownfield assessment grant activities are described under Section 3.1.

SCCD was awarded a Revolving Loan Fund Subgrant through the Wyoming Business Council and Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality in July of 2022 to initiate soils remediation, including debris removal/salvage. In October 2022, SCCD received an EPA Cleanup Grant to perform asbestos removal in the building. Both grants include the engagement of a Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP) to oversee cleanup activities. With approval from EPA and WDEQ, SCCD requested proposals and qualifications for a single QEP to coordinate activities under both grants. After a competitive process, SCCD contracted with WWC Engineering in March 2023.

3.0 SITE ASSESSMENT AND REMEDIATION PROCESS

The following sections describe work completed at the Site, including site stabilization/hazard mitigation activities, site assessment and cleanup planning under the EPA brownfields assessment grant, current planned activities, and future activities that will need to be completed before remediation is complete.

3.1 COMPLETED ACTIVITIES

Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs).
After the SCCD applied to the EPA Targeted Brownfields Assessment Program, EPA tasked Weston Solutions, Inc. (Weston) Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team

(START) to assist EPA in conducting three Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs) at the Site. The purpose of the Phase I ESA was to identify (1) recognized environmental conditions, (2) recognized physical conditions of buildings and adjacent grounds, and (3) recognized present operational practices. The Phase I ESA involved readily available records review, a site reconnaissance, and interviews with two former partial owners and one of the owners of the Padlock Ranch, which owns the land contiguous to the Site. The Phase I ESA site investigation and interviews were conducted in December 2016, and the Phase I ESA report was competed in January 2017[1]. The report documented six recognized environmental conditions:

- Stained surface soils and stressed vegetation;
- Multiple areas of 55-gallon drum storage, including many unlabeled drums;
- Undocumented car crushing and battery recycling activities;
- Transformer spill of oil containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB);
- Coal ash pile; and
- Historic coal-fired power plant operations with the potential for coal and coal byproducts.

Based on recommendations from the Phase I ESA, Weston completed a Phase II ESA focusing on soil, groundwater, surface water, and sediments outside the buildings. Weston sampled surface soils, subsurface soils, groundwater, Tongue River sediments, and the coal ash pile. They also classified the contents of about half of the drums. The findings are documented in the Phase II ESA report completed in October 2017[2]. The report identified contaminants of concern (COCs) based on sampling results. These included:

- Petroleum hydrocarbons, PCBs, heavy metals, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) in surface soils;
- One metal (iron), two VOCs (tetrachloroethene [PCE] and benzene), and PAHs in subsurface soils;
- One VOC (PCE), a pesticide (hexachlorobenzene), and heavy metals in groundwater;
- Petroleum hydrocarbons and heavy metals in Tongue River sediment;
- Petroleum hydrocarbons, PCBs, PAHs, and heavy metals from sediments within the Plant;
- Although heavy metals were detected in the coal ash pile, the report concluded that any leachate from the coal ash pile would not impact groundwater above regulatory standards; and
- Used oil is the primary material stored in the drums, based on sample results from 30 of 33 drums accessible to be screened.

Weston also completed a separate Phase II ESA focusing on hazardous building materials. The findings are documented in the Phase II Hazardous Building Materials ESA report completed in October 2017[3]. The report identified COCs within the various buildings based on sampling results, including:

- Asbestos-containing material (ACM) in the Plant, barn, maintenance shop, little house, and exterior soils;

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[1] Weston Solutions, Inc., Phase I ESA for Acme Power Plant, January 4, 2017.
[2] Weston Solutions, Inc., Phase II ESA for Acme Power Plant, October 2017.
[3] Weston Solutions, Inc., Phase II ESA for Acme Power Plant, Hazardous Building Materials, October 2017.

- Lead-based paint in the Plant, barn, maintenance shop, trailer, and little house;
- Potential PCB-containing light ballasts in the barn and maintenance shop;
- PCB-containing electrical equipment and PCB contamination in sediments and concrete in the Plant;
- One mercury thermostat in the trailer; and
- Mold throughout the Plant and barn.

Site Stabilization/Hazard Mitigation.
Site stabilization/hazard mitigation activities were completed in October 2018. These activities, completed under a Work Plan that was reviewed and approved by WDEQ/VRP, were designed to reduce or eliminate specific hazards and stabilize the Site for future site assessment and salvage of materials outside the buildings. Completed site stabilization/hazard mitigation activities included:

- Removal of ~60 cubic yards bulk and loose ACM outside and inside buildings;
- Sampling and disposal of 56 drums and their contents;
- Disposal of ~3 truckloads of miscellaneous buckets, and other containers; and
- Sampling potential PCB-containing equipment and sediments.

Site security issues were also addressed during this phase of work. During WWC's initial site visit on August 30, 2018, it was noted that doorways to the Plant were not secured and there was evidence of trespassing within the Site fence. Site security and public safety was improved by boarding and/or locking doorways to the Plant, closing or boarding windows, posting additional signs warning of the dangers of asbestos; installation of a chain-link security fence, and installation of a security camera. After catching two groups of trespassers (and witnessing others), the cameras were vandalized and found destroyed onsite in December 2019. They were not replaced.

In 2023, the diversion structure in the river was removed above the bed surface to improve safety and aquatic species passage. Though part of the Site and coordinated with other Site activities and partners, this removal was completed through separate funding sources, including the Wyoming Game and Fish Department, Wyoming Department of Agriculture, The Nature Conservancy, the Laura Jane Musser Fund, the National Wild Turkey Federation, and the Resource Legacy Program Open Rivers Fund.

Site Assessment, Ecological Risk Assessment, and Remedial Alternatives Evaluation.
Following site stabilization/hazard mitigation, contractors completed additional site assessment activities, ecological risk assessment, and evaluation of remedial alternatives. Work was conducted under a 2018 EPA brownfield assessment grant. Site assessment activities outside the building included:

- Activity-based sampling to determine the potential human exposure to asbestos contained in outdoor soil due to future soil disturbing activities;
- Soil boring and soil sampling to determine the horizontal and vertical extents of contamination in Site soils;
- Monitor well installation and groundwater sampling to determine the distribution and seasonal variation in groundwater contaminants;
- Surface water sampling to determine the distribution and seasonal variation in surface water contaminants; and

- Sediment sampling to map potential contaminant transport pathways from the Plant and other facilities.

All site assessment activities were conducted under a Work Plan that was reviewed and approved by WDEQ/VRP. Activities were coordinated with prior sampling efforts to avoid duplication and maximize efficiency. For example, biased soil borings were completed in areas with previously identified contamination, whereas grid samples were spaced farther apart in areas of the Site suspected to contain little contamination. While there is some overlap in COCs between the Phase II ESA and Site Assessment, the Site Assessment tended to eliminate COCs through more extensive sampling and analysis. The findings are documented in the Site Assessment Final report completed in September 2021[4]. The report provided more information on COCs and other considerations, including:

- Activity-Based Sampling for asbestos in soils determined there may be a risk to workers at the Site without respiratory protection and showed a significant risk of lung cancer for salvage operations and dusty conditions;
- The main COCs in soils include Arsenic, Lead, PCBs, and Asbestos, all of which were present mostly in surface soils (up to 1 feet below ground surface);
- The primary COC for groundwater was Tetrachloroethene (PCE) in isolated locations of contamination (hot spots); and
- The only COCs identified in surface water sampling occurred in samples collected from the cooling tunnel and include: Tetrachloroethene (PCE) and Trichloroethene (TCE).

The presence of asbestos in surface soils indicates friable asbestos fibers are migrating beyond the walls of the power plant building. Primary sources of contamination from power plant activities include coal ash, degraded and friable ACM, and residual PCB oils or greases on equipment. Primary sources of contamination from battery recycling and metal recycling include fragments of batteries and remnants of scrap metal. Secondary sources of contamination at the Site (i.e., areas of high concentration that present continued sources of contamination) include contaminated soil (surface and subsurface), groundwater, and sediments.

This phase of work also included an ecological risk assessment. The purpose of the assessment was to determine whether plants, invertebrates (insects, spiders, etc.), fish, or wildlife (ecological receptors) are likely to be affected by chemical, physical, or biological stresses related to Site contamination. Impacted media at the Site include soil (surface and subsurface), groundwater (due to localized PCE hotspots), the water in the cooling tunnel (likely influenced by groundwater and not representative of Tongue River water), river sediments, and air through disturbance of asbestos fibers or release of asbestos fibers to the environment from the Plant. Since soil, surface water, and river sediments are impacted media, the corresponding ecological receptors include terrestrial, aquatic, benthic, and avian life. Potential ecological receptors of soil contamination include terrestrial plants, invertebrates, birds, reptiles, and mammals. Potential ecological receptors of surface water and river sediments contamination include birds, mammals, reptiles, plants, fish, and benthic invertebrates.

Exposure pathways for human receptors from contaminated material include dermal contact, inhalation, skin/eye contact, and/or ingestion. Although it is unlikely that contaminated material would be ingested directly, food contacting contaminated skin and subsequently being eaten or

[4] WWC Engineering, Former Acme Power Plant Site Assessment Final Report, September 2021.

inadvertently ingested by workers or trespassers is possible. If contamination were to migrate to groundwater or surface water used as a human water source, contaminants may also be introduced to human receptors through the ingestion exposure pathway. Exposure pathways for ecological receptors (i.e., terrestrial, aquatic, benthic, and avian life) are like those of human receptors, although ecological receptors are more likely to be exposed through ingestion and bioaccumulation.

The Site Assessment work included the development of a remedial alternatives evaluation report. Under this task, potential remedies were evaluated for the media investigated under the site assessment, including soils, groundwater, sediments, and surface water. All remedies must meet four standards under Wyoming Statute 35-11-1605(a):

- They must protect human health, safety, and the environment;
- They must remediate contaminated air, soil, and water (as necessary) to attain applicable cleanup levels established under Federal or State law or regulation or to attain site-specific, risk-based cleanup levels developed for the Site;
- They must control any sources of releases so as to reduce or eliminate, to the extent technically practicable, further releases as required to protect human health and the environment; and
- They must comply with any applicable standard for management of wastes generated as a consequence of the remedy.

Preliminary remedial alternatives included in the evaluation for soils were an engineered cap, solidification and stabilization, and excavation with off-site disposal. Alternatives included for groundwater were in-situ oxidation or reductive dichlorination, phytoremediation, and monitored natural attenuation. River protection and sediment remediation alternatives included conventional capping, amended capping, monitored natural recovery, and excavation or dredging for offsite disposal. The draft Analysis of Brownfields Cleanup Alternatives recommended removal/abatement of Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM) as the most effective use of a Brownfields Cleanup Grant and would be required whether or not the building would be retained for a future use [5]. ACM removal is only the first phase of building cleanup; other remedial alternatives are to be addressed pending future funding opportunities.

Additional Surveys and Evaluations

A structural survey determined that the building was in good structural condition but required roof repairs and brick work[6]; portions of the roof collapsed later. A Surface Water and Groundwater Interactions Study assessed the relationship and impacts that the Plant cooling tunnel and diversion weir have on groundwater and the Tongue River[7]. This evaluation determined that while the water in the cooling tunnel is likely groundwater, the tunnel could provide a pathway for contamination to reach the Tongue River during high water stages. A debris inventory identified large quantities of tires, wood, scrap metal, appliances, vehicles and other materials that need to be removed to facilitate soils remediation and other cleanup activities [8].

[5] WWC Engineering, Draft Analysis of Brownfield Cleanup Alternatives, November 2021
[6] American Engineering Testing, Inc. Acme Power Plant Structural Evaluation Report, October 2020
[7] WWC Engineering, Surface Water and Groundwater Interaction Study, June 2021
[8] WWC Engineering, Acme Site Debris Inventory, November 2021

Future Reuse Planning

In addition to site assessment and cleanup, activities to understand and incorporate the Site's history and reuse potential have been completed. In 2020, students from the University of Wyoming Haub School of Environment and Natural Resources completed a compilation of historical narratives and interviews of past residents and workers. This report described the significance of the mining activities that drew a diversity of people, including Polish, Japanese, Italian, and others, descendants of which still live in the area[9]. Preserving the power plant building was particularly important to local residents who previously lived or worked in the area if structurally sound and economically feasible to do so.

Through the Kansas State University Technical Assistance to Brownfields Group, consultants identified future development challenges related to the Site's location, size, and development constraints[10]. Revitalization Planning through an EPA Technical Assistance Grant built upon these efforts to examine potential future uses of the Site based on local and regional market demand[11] and support preparation of architectural concept plans that retained the building footprint and some components[12]. This effort concluded that uses related to passive outdoor recreation with river access were financially feasible.

In July 2023, the SCCD concurred with a recommendation from the Acme Working Group that it was not feasible to maintain the building as a reusable structure in the future. While there would be significant value in incorporating some building components in trails and/or interpretive features, the building will be deconstructed after asbestos and other contamination is addressed and funding is available.

3.2 PLANNED ACTIVITIES

Current planned activities under the EPA Cleanup Grant and the WBC RLF Subgrant include activities associated with the removal and/or abatement of asbestos containing materials in the buildings and cleanup of the Site exterior, including soils, debris, hot spots, and asbestos in soils. Specific activities include:

- Engaging a Qualified Environmental Professional to oversee and coordinate cleanup activities;
- Developing all required project plans;
- Conducting a bidding period(s) for cleanup contractors;
- Completing cleanup activities;
    - Removal of debris, including salvage/reuse where appropriate;
    - Removal of asbestos containing materials from the buildings; and
    - Removal and/or mitigation of contaminated soils
- Performing post cleanup sampling to confirm that cleanup levels are achieved at points of compliance; and
- Submitting completion reports and documentation to WDEQ and/or EPA.

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[9] University of Wyoming Haub School of Environment and Natural Resources, The Power of Acme's Past, December 2020

[10] Development Research Partners, Inc & Short Eliot Hendrickson, Inc, Site Opportunity Analysis Challenges and Opportunities, December 2021

[11] Adaapta and TetraTech, Market Study for the Former Acme Power Plant, April 2023

[12] ICF and Stromberg/Garrigan & Associates, Inc., Acme Site Reuse Plan, May 2023

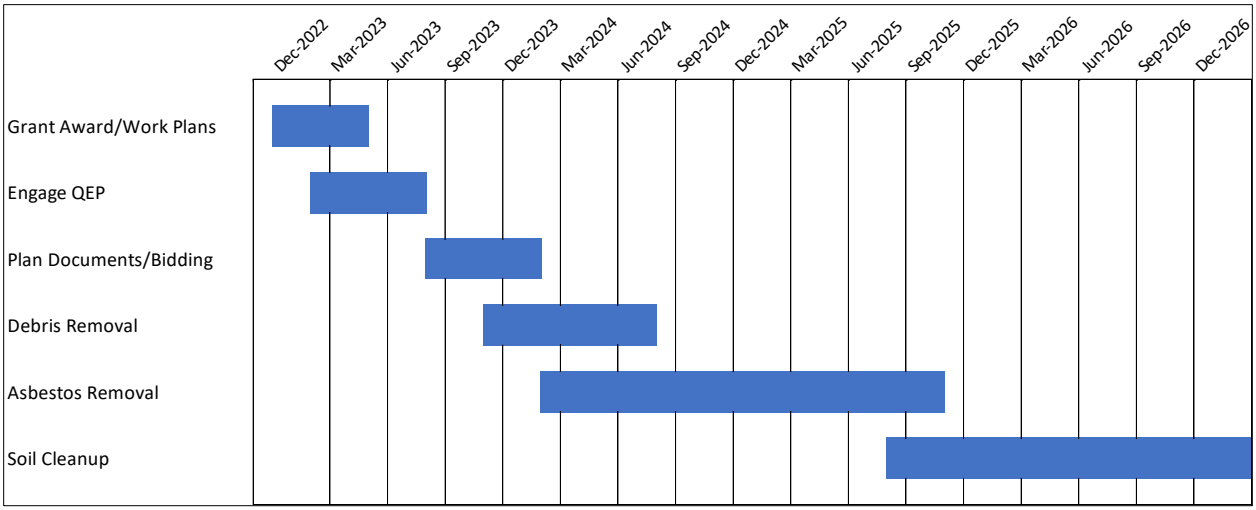
3.3 FUTURE ACTIVITIES

The scope and schedule of future activities will depend on completion of the activities described above and funding. Expected future activities include but are not limited to:

- Assessment and/or cleanup of coal-ash pile;
- Building deconstruction and/or demolition;
- Groundwater cleanup and/or mitigation; and
- Site redevelopment, including ownership transfer as appropriate.

3.4 SCHEDULE OF PLANNED ACTIVITIES

Current planned activities are scheduled to conclude by December 2027, as depicted in the following chart:



4.0 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT ACTIVITIES

The specific objectives of public involvement for the Site described herein include the following:

- Informing the community of plans and activities for the Site;
- Facilitating public interaction regarding Site activities; and
- Responding effectively to public requests for information.

4.1 COMMUNITY VISIONING AND ACME WORKING GROUP

The SCCD has facilitated substantial public involvement efforts around Site activities, and this PPP is not intended to duplicate or replace efforts already completed. One significant public involvement milestone was the Community Visioning Session conducted on August 24, 2017. The workshop was attended by 56 members of the community, 6 representatives of local and state stakeholders, 3 facilitators with the Kansas State University Technical Assistance to Brownfields (TAB) Program, and 1 representative of EPA Region 8.

A summary report from the Community Visioning Session was included in the original PPP and is available on the project website[13]. The report describes how participants were presented with a history of the Site, expectations for future use, and a description of the planning and visioning process. Participants then performed a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis, which created a base for brainstorming redevelopment ideas. Participants heavily favored uses that included some sort of outdoor recreation and an appreciation of the area history. The Community Visioning Session provided valuable insight into potential partnerships, community priorities, and potential future uses for the property. The summary report identified three expectations that must be maintained for future uses of the Site, including:

- Protect Land & Water Quality;
- Ensure Public Access & Use; and
- Capture the Historical Importance

Another public involvement milestone facilitated by SCCD was the formation of the Acme Working Group. Formed in December 2017, the Acme Working Group serves in an advisory capacity to the SCCD. The original purpose was to provide input and assistance for the technical aspects of cleanup; the group was later expanded to include other interests as the project transitioned into future reuse planning. The current Acme Working Group consists of representatives from the following:

- SCCD
- Sheridan Community Land Trust
- Sheridan County
- Wyoming Game and Fish Department
- Sheridan Travel and Tourism
- Padlock Ranch (the contiguous landowner to the Site)
- Montana Dakota Utilities
- Sheridan Historic Preservation Commission
- Sheridan County YMCA
- Sheridan Chamber of Commerce
- Sheridan Recreation District
- Wyoming State Parks and Cultural Resources
- City of Sheridan
- Black Gold LLC (adjacent landowner)

4.2 PROJECT MAILING LIST

The SCCD maintains a list of approximately 1,300 persons who have expressed interest in receiving public information materials related to SCCD projects and initiatives. Notifications and updates will continue to be provided through existing SCCD publications. Additional recipients may be added to the list by contacting the SCCD directly.

4.3 PUBLIC INFORMATION REPOSITORIES

Documents associated with the Site will be available for public review at the following locations during the hours listed below:

[13] KSU TAB, Acme Power Plant Reclamation Project Community Visioning Session Report, August 2017

Sheridan County Conservation District
1949 Sugarland Drive, Suite 102
Sheridan, WY 82801
Hours: Monday through Thursday 8:30 a.m. – 2:30 p,m.

Documents will be made available digitally on the project website at:
https://www.acmeprojectwyoming.org

4.4 DESIGNATED PROJECT CONTACTS

At least one designated project contact will be listed on public information materials to provide a point of contact for public inquiries. The designated project contacts for public inquiries are:

Carrie Rogaczewski
District Manager
Sheridan County Conservation District
sccdwy.org
(307) 672-5820 x 3
carrie.rogaczewski@sccdwy.org

4.5 PUBLIC MEETINGS

In addition to the initial Community Visioning Session and Working Group meetings, four public update meetings have been held. The SCCD will continue to host periodic public meetings at appropriate project milestones to inform the public of the progress of remediation activities and discuss redevelopment alternatives.

These meetings will serve to heighten public awareness of cleanup actions completed, provide an opportunity for community members to understand the information in documents presented for public comment by interacting with SCCD, WDEQ, and WWC representatives, and to obtain input from the community regarding redevelopment.

4.6 PUBLIC COMMENT PERIODS

Documents subject to public comment will be placed at the above-mentioned repository and made available on the project website (see Section 4.9). Public notices will be issued to specify commenting instructions and deadlines.

Based on the feedback received from the public, changes may be incorporated into the document to accommodate public concerns.

4.7 PUBLIC NOTICES

A notice will be placed in The Sheridan Press newspaper in advance of any public meeting to notify the public of time, place, and subject of the meeting. A notice will also be placed on the project website and may be placed in The Sheridan Press to alert the public when documents ready for public review have been placed in the repositories referenced in Section 4.3 above.

4.8 PROJECT STATUS UPDATES

The SCCD distributes semiannual newsletters to the mailing list referenced in Section 4.2. Annual watershed newsletters are distributed to all postal residents within the Tongue River, Goose Creek, and Prairie Dog Creek watersheds. Additionally, SCCD publishes an annual report, which is distributed throughout the county as an insert to the Sheridan Press. SCCD will include summaries of the various activities undertaken at the Site, a list of proposed near-term work to be conducted at the Site, dates and times of upcoming public meetings and public comment opportunities, and a list of the documents filed in the repositories, if appropriate.

SCCD has developed a brochure and multiple fact sheets that describe Site conditions, project vision, project investment, and updates on completed and upcoming activities. Fact sheets are provided to potential funding sources, partners, community members and are available on the project website.

Project updates will be disseminated to local media outlets in the form of media releases. Project announcements and updated fact sheets will also be included on the project website as appropriate milestones are completed.

4.9 PROJECT WEBSITE

The SCCD maintains an existing project website: https://www.acmeprojectwyoming.org. The website contains comprehensive information about the history of the Site, the vision for Site restoration, project updates, a donation link, and information on the Acme Working Group. The website also features a form by which visitors may ask to be added to the project mailing list or submit stories, repurpose ideas, comments or questions. Website content will be expanded as needed to include information about planned activities, opportunities for public participation, project phasing, and project schedule. Interactive links invite public input.

4.10 SOCIAL MEDIA

Social media messaging will be developed and posted periodically on the SCCD Facebook and Instagram pages to share information about planned activities, encourage public participation, and drive interested persons to the project website for further information. Messaging will also be provided to key project partners such as the members of the Acme Working Group for dissemination through partner social media channels.

4.11 SITE TOURS

Site tours may be organized to give members of the public and/or the media a chance to observe progress at the Site. The SCCD will coordinate any such site tours for outreach or planning purposes. The tours will be conducted outside the fence for the protection of the tour attendees and to prevent spreading contamination. Due to the hazards present at the Site, only trained personnel with proper protective equipment will be allowed to enter the fenced area. The public shall not visit the Site without supervision or enter the fenced area. The Site and the contiguous property are private. Those visiting the Site without permission or supervision will be trespassing.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

This PPP is intended to accomplish the following goals:

- Keep the public informed about the progress of the cleanup project and enable the community to understand the purpose, scope, and results of the remedial efforts.
- Strengthen the SCCD-public partnership to encourage meaningful community participation in the process.
- Provide a broad range of communication methods and guidance for dissemination of project information to the public.

This PPP will be reviewed and revised upon request from EPA or as necessary to improve public participation in the process.

ATTACHMENT 1

SITE MAP