

# HISTORICAL DATA REVIEW AND COMPILATION TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

ABANDONED MINING WASTES – TORCH LAKE NON-SUPERFUND SITE  
QUINCY MINING COMPANY PORTAGE OPERATIONS AREA  
HOUGHTON COUNTY, MICHIGAN  
SITE ID# 31000098



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**TABLE OF CONTENTS**  
**Historical Data Review and Compilation Technical Memorandum**  
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**Houghton County, Michigan**

<b><u>SECTION:</u></b>	<b><u>PAGE NO.:</u></b>
1.0 INTRODUCTION .....	1
1.1 Project Location.....	1
1.2 Project Background .....	1
2.0 OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE OF WORK.....	4
3.0 APPLICABLE SCREENING CRITERIA.....	4
4.0 SAP DEVELOPMENT .....	6
5.0 KEY DOCUMENT REVIEW AND INTERPRETATION.....	7
6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....	14
6.1 Conclusions .....	15
6.2 Recommendations.....	15
REFERENCES .....	16

**FIGURES**

Figure 1	Project Location Map
Figure 2	Area Features Map
Figure 3a	Historical Sample Analytical Result Map - Soil Area A
Figure 3b	Historical Sample Analytical Result Map - Soil Area B
Figure 3c	Historical Sample Analytical Result Map - Soil Areas C-F
Figure 3d	Historical Sample Analytical Result Map - Soil Areas G-J
Figure 4a	Historical Soil Screening Result Map – XRF Areas D-J
Figure 4b	Historical Soil Screening Result Map – XRF Areas M-O
Figure 5a	Historical Sample Analytical Result Map - Groundwater – Area A
Figure 5b	Historical Sample Analytical Result Map - Groundwater – Area B
Figure 5c	Historical Sample Analytical Result Map - Groundwater – Areas G-I
Figure 5d	Historical Sample Analytical Result Map - Groundwater – Areas M-O
Figure 6	Area Assessed by Side Scan Sonar and Underwater Reconnaissance Targets

**APPENDICES**

Appendix A	Sanborn Maps
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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Mannik & Smith Group, Inc. (MSG) has prepared this *Historic Data Review and Compilation Technical Memorandum* (TM) as part of the Abandoned Mining Wastes – Torch Lake non-Superfund Site (Project) [DEQ Abandoned Mining Wastes](#) (Site ID: 31000098). This TM summarizes previous studies and investigations completed in the Quincy Mining Company Portage Operations Area (QMCP), Houghton County, Michigan. The TM findings will support the development of a Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP) for QMCP. The TM was prepared in accordance with the *Indefinite Scope Indefinite Delivery (ISID) Discretionary Proposal for FS and Remedial Action Activities* (24 February 2016) prepared by MSG in response to a request from the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Remediation and Redevelopment Division (RRD), Calumet Field Office under MSG's 2015 Environmental Services ISID Contract Number 00538 with the State of Michigan as amended by *Work Plan Augmentation No. 1* (20 November 2017).

### 1.1 Project Location

The Project area is located along the shoreline and in Torch Lake and Portage Canal, Houghton County, Michigan. Due to the complex nature and very large area, RRD subdivided the Project into study areas based on past use and known issues. Depicted on **Figure 1, Project Location Map** are the QMCP, Quincy Mining Company Mason Operations Area (QMCM), Calumet and Hecla Lake Linden Operations Area (CHLL), and Calumet and Hecla Tamarack City Operations Area (CHTC) and their respective former industrial operations.

The QMCP encompasses the former Quincy Mining Company (QMC) copper mining and processing operations along the north shoreline of the Portage Canal on the south side of M-26 from Dollar Bay, Michigan to the Portage Lake Lift Bridge in Hancock, Michigan. The QMCP consists of approximately 320 acres of land, much of which is made-lands, extending approximately 4.5 miles along the shoreline of the Portage Canal and incorporates multiple parcels and property owners. The approximate extent of the made lands is indicated by the 1865 shoreline depicted on **Figure 2, Area Features Map**. Residential (single-family residences)/commercial/vacant, undeveloped forested lands, industrial (capped made lands) properties, and Portage Lake border the QMCP.

### 1.2 Project Background

Copper mining was extensive in the Keweenaw and formed the backbone of the regional economy and society. Copper ore milling and smelting operations were conducted from the mid-1860s to the 1960s, including the importation, reprocessing, and smelting of various scrap metals in the later years of operation. Consistent with past industrial practices, Torch Lake and the Portage Canal served as dumping grounds for virtually all mining industry related wastes, including tailings, slag, and various chemicals. At least 20 percent of the Torch Lake's volume is estimated to be filled with tailings and other wastes.

The environmental legacy resulting from over 100 years of mining and reclamation led to Torch Lake and its western shoreline to be designated as a Superfund site by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) <https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/csitinfo.cfm?id=0503034> and a Great Lakes Area of Concern by the U.S./Canada Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement <https://www.epa.gov/torch-lake-aoc>. The EPA undertook cleanup activities to address some of the of the mining industry waste, while others were not addressed or left to recover through natural processes.

Review of DEQ file information for QMCP identified subareas within the footprint that have been subject to or associated with historic mining practices. Due to the varying nature of companies that operated within QMCP, the following list provides an overview of known historic operations based on available Sanborn Maps and/or other resources for each of the subareas identified on **Figure 2, Area Features Map**.

Subareas:

**Area A** – Historically, the western portion of Area A was the location of the Copper Range Railroad Passenger Depot. According to the 1907 Sanborn Map, a “vacant” Lake Superior Smelting Company was located to the east. The parcel is identified as the H.S. Goodell Distributing Station for Lubricating Oils in 1917 and the H.S. Goodell and Company Bulk Oil Station in 1949. The area is currently the location of a condominium complex and the Houghton County Marina.

**Area B** – Review of the 1907 Sanborn Map indicates Lake Superior Iron Works operated in the southern portion of Area B. The site is identified as the Portage Lake Foundry and Machinery Company on the 1928 Sanborn Map and by 1949 was the location of the Houghton County Road Commission. The northern portion of Area B was identified as a Store House with additional dwellings in 1928 and the location of a filling station in 1949. Area B is currently the location of the Houghton County Road Commission.

**Area C** – QMC operated Quincy Smelting Works at the location of Area C. The EPA as part of the Torch Lake Superfund Site remedial action capped portions of the Quincy Smelting Works. Quincy Smelter Reclamation Project Torch Lake EPA Superfund Site as-built drawings (USDA NRCS, 2010) indicate that the cap was placed as part of the Torch Lake Superfund Site Quincy Smelter Reclamation Project. The Fourth Five-Year Review Report for the Torch Lake Superfund Site (USEPA, 2018) indicated that construction was completed in 2011 and that the Quincy Smelting Works was deleted from the National Priorities List (NPL) in 2013. The capped areas are subject to an on-going DEQ Operation and Maintenance (O&M) plan. Other environmental concerns, including those within the Hancock Ripley Trail corridor, have been addressed and/or mitigated through a series of interim responses undertaken by prior owners, the EPA, and the Keweenaw National Park Service Advisory Commission and further investigation as part of QMCP will not occur. The Keweenaw National Historical Park Advisory Commission currently maintains the property, where public tours of mining-era operations within the former copper smelter are provided.

**Area D** – Historic mining-era operations include the Portage Lake Foundry and Machinery operating within the area until at least 1949 based on review of Sanborn Maps. Julio Marine & Salvage currently operates at the location.

**Area E** – Historic land use and/or operations are unknown following review of available historic Sanborn Maps and other resources. The area is currently undeveloped and appears to be used for boat storage. In July 2018, a Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) surveyor observed potentially impacted soils within the ROW of the Hancock/Ripley Trail within Area E.

**Area F** – A manufactured gas plant was in operation at the location of Area F, south of the Hancock/Ripley trail. Environmental concerns within this area have previously been addressed and further investigation as part of QMCP will not occur. A Filling Station and Bulk Oil Station that included various gasoline, kerosene, and fuel oil tanks, along with oil and oil pump houses operated within the northwestern portion of Area F, as identified on the 1949 Sanborn Map. Keweenaw Consignment currently operates at the location north of the Hancock/Ripley trail, while a residential building and vacant lot are located to the south and east, respectively.

**Area G** – Standard Oil Company operated at the northwest corner of the area according to the 1917 Sanborn Map. Other historic land use and/or operations are unknown following review of available historic Sanborn Maps and other resources. The area is currently the location of Julio Contracting Company.

**Area H** – Historic land use and/or operations are unknown following review of available historic Sanborn Maps and other resources. The area is currently the location of Dollar Bay Motor Sports, Isle Royale Seaplanes, and Webben Construction.

**Area I** – Portage Boiler Works operated within Area I in 1907 according to historical Sanborn review and by 1928 Lake Superior Iron and Metal Company operated at the site. The 1949 Sanborn Map depicts Area I was used for scrap iron storage and was the location of the J.H. Green Company; however, the nature of the company is unknown. The area is currently the location of various metal scrap and machinery, but otherwise, appears to be inactive.

**Area J** – Area J was the location of the Houghton Lumber Yard Company and the Dollar Bay Lumber Company, according to the 1917 and 1928 Sanborn Maps, respectively. However, according to the 1949



Sanborn Map, Henry Borth Company Manufacturing R.R. Shims and UP Oil Company operated within the area. H&Y Marina currently operates at the location.

**Area K** – According to the 1907 Sanborn Map, Tamarack and Osceola Mining Company had mining operations at the location. By 1917, the location was the site of a Calumet and Hecla Mining Company Coal Dock. The area is currently the location of a condominium complex.

**Area L** – Area L was not identified on available Sanborn Maps; however, according to Monette's *Dollar Bay, Michigan, Fifty-Fourth of a Local History Series* (Monette, 2000), Dollar Bay Terminal Company erected three storage tank onsite in May of 1945. It was reported the welded steel gasoline tanks each had a capacity of 840,000 gallons, with dimensions of forty feet high and sixty feet in diameter. Dikes or firewalls surrounded each tank, while lake tankers were used to transport the product from Chicago refineries. Three additional tanks were added to the site, which increased storage for kerosene, diesel fuel, and three grades of gasoline. In May 1984, the owner/operator Amoco Oil Company closed the facility, selling the property to Julio Contracting Company of Ripley. The six tanks were dismantled in October 1994 after a tug-barge was used to drain the tanks. The tug-barge has also been observed at another Julio property along the Portage Canal. Other historic land use and/or mining operations are unknown. The current usage of the area is unknown, although it appears to be inactive.

**Area M** – Lake Superior Smelting Company operated at the location, as identified on the 1928 Sanborn Map; however, only two ice houses remained at the site on the 1949 Sanborn Map. The EPA as part of the Torch Lake Superfund Site remedial action capped portions of Area M, N, and O. Dollar Bay Torch Lake EPA Superfund Site as-built drawings (USDA NRCS, 2004) indicate that the cap was placed as part of the Torch Lake Superfund Site Dollar Bay remedial action. The Fourth Five-Year Review Report for the Torch Lake Superfund Site (USEPA, 2018) indicated that construction was completed in 2002; however, the Dollar Bay parcel has not been deleted from the NPL. The capped areas are subject to an on-going DEQ O&M plan. The balance of the areas were not addressed as part of the Torch Lake Superfund Site remedial action. A building that houses two production wells for water supply to Dollar Bay is currently located within the area. The area appears to be undeveloped with the exception of the Dollar Bay municipal wells that are located within the area.

**Area N** – The parcel was identified as Tamarack and Osceola Copper Manufacturing Company on the 1907 Sanborn Map. It was the location of John A. Roebling's Sons Copper Manufacturing and Foley Copper Products Company Copper Wire Mill in 1928 and 1949, respectively. The EPA as part of the Torch Lake Superfund Site remedial action capped portions of Area M, N, and O. Dollar Bay Torch Lake EPA Superfund Site as-built drawings (USDA NRCS, 2004) indicate that the cap was placed as part of the Torch Lake Superfund Site Dollar Bay remedial action. The Fourth Five-Year Review Report for the Torch Lake Superfund Site (USEPA, 2018) indicated that construction was completed in 2002; however, the Dollar Bay parcel has not been deleted from the NPL. The capped areas are subject to an on-going DEQ O&M plan. The balance of the areas were not addressed as part of the Torch Lake Superfund Site remedial action. The area is currently the location of mining-era buildings; however, specific present day use is unknown.

**Area O** – According to the 1907 Sanborn Map, Area O was the location of Dollar Bay Land and Improvement Company. The parcel is identified as Dollar Bay Lumber Company in 1917 and Dollar Bay Lumber Company Saw Mill and Lumber Yard and Horner Flooring Company Wood Flooring Mill in 1949. Horner Flooring Co. Inc., a manufacturer of hardwood maple basketball flooring, currently operates at the location. The EPA as part of the Torch Lake Superfund Site remedial action capped portions of Area M, N, and O. Dollar Bay Torch Lake EPA Superfund Site as-built drawings (USDA NRCS, 2004) indicate that the cap was placed as part of the Torch Lake Superfund Site Dollar Bay remedial action. The Fourth Five-Year Review Report for the Torch Lake Superfund Site (USEPA, 2018) indicated that construction was completed in 2002; however, the Dollar Bay parcel has not been deleted from the NPL. The capped areas are subject to an on-going DEQ O&M plan. The balance of the areas were not addressed as part of the Torch Lake Superfund Site remedial action.

**Area P** – This area was not identified on available Sanborn Maps; however, further review of Monette's *Dollar Bay, Michigan, Fifty-Fourth of a Local History Series* (Monette, 2000), indicates that the parcel was owned by

Lake Superior Smelting Company and was used as a slag dump. Present day use appears to be a scrap/recycling facility called "The People's Store," and includes a residential and farm area to the east.

## **2.0 OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE OF WORK**

The objective of the Project is to address some of the remaining environmental concerns in the QMCP that were not previously addressed by the EPA. The overarching Project concerns involve groundwater, surface water, sediments, and "upland" media. Known or suspected problems which are being evaluated as part of the Project include: an unidentified, significant in-lake and/or terrestrial source of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), uncharacterized waste deposits and >750 uncharacterized drums on the lake bottom, slag, landfills, industrial ruins, coal storage areas, underground storage tanks (USTs), residual process materials (RPM), asbestos containing materials (ACM), and any other waste materials identified during future investigations.

RRD conducted Site Investigation (SI) activities in the CHLL, CHTC, and QMCM areas, and confirmed the remaining concerns in the Project area involve groundwater, surface water, sediments, and "upland" media. Priority concerns which were evaluated and deemed to require interim responses (IRs) include: a significant terrestrial source of PCBs; ACM; RPM; abandoned mining-era containers; seeps; limited areas of soil in which there are Direct Contact Criteria (DCC) and Particulate Soil Inhalation Criteria (PSIC) exceedances; and, physical hazards.

In addition to the CHLL and CHTC IRs and the QMCM SI, RRD staff directed development of this document to assimilate historic information in support of a SAP for undertaking SI activities at the QMCP in 2018. The primary focus of the SAP will be to ascertain the source, nature, and extent of contaminants (including PCBs) in all affected environmental media (soil, groundwater, surface water, waste materials, and sediments) along the north shoreline of the Portage Canal from Dollar Bay to the Portage Lake Lift Bridge in Hancock, including former industrial areas within the footprint.

## **3.0 APPLICABLE SCREENING CRITERIA**

Evaluation of potential environmental and human health risks present in the QMCP requires uniformly compared analytical results to regulatory criteria. Previous investigations had specific goals and objectives that may have placed emphasis on evaluating specific locations, environmental media, or chemical analytes, intentionally narrowing the scope of each investigation. In addition, due to the constraint of focused objectives, these investigations are also prone to common limiting factors such as funding, personnel, and equipment resources. As such, the findings of a given investigation are also limited, potentially providing a compartmentalized view of a larger, more prolific problem. Similar to limitations identified above, the findings and interpretation of each investigation were also contingent upon the selected regulatory criteria utilized in the evaluation. Over the course of time, regulatory criteria are refined and subject to change, often including criteria revisions and new rule promulgation. As a result, regulatory criteria for a specific exposure pathway and environmental medium evaluated in 2007, for example, may have been evaluated differently using the same regulatory criteria in 2013.

In support of developing a comprehensive approach for evaluating risks, the analytical results from previous investigations summarized herein were compiled and compared to the same regulatory criteria. Consistent with this approach, the same regulatory criteria will be used to evaluate the findings derived from implementation of the SAP.

The following provides a summary of the regulatory criteria utilized for evaluating analytical results from surface soil, subsurface soil, groundwater, sediment, and surface water during interpretation of the identified key documents:

- Part 201 of Michigan's Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act (NREPA), being PA 451 of 1994, as amended, Residential and Non-Residential Cleanup Criteria for Response Activity (December 30, 2013).
  - Surface Soil;
  - Subsurface Soil;
  - Waste Materials;

- RPM;
  - Groundwater; and,
  - Asbestos.
- EPA, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste Criteria (40 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 261, Subpart C).
  - Abandoned Containers;
  - RPM; and,
  - Waste Materials.
- EPA, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) (40 CFR, Part 61, Subpart M).
  - Suspect Asbestos Containing Material (SACM).
- EPA, Region 5, RCRA, Ecological Screening Levels (ESLs) (August 2003).
  - Sediment; and,
  - Surface Water.
- DEQ – Rule 57 Water Quality Values, Surface Water Assessment Section (February 2014).
  - Surface Water.
- Sediment Quality Guidelines, Threshold Effect Concentrations (TECs) and Probable Effect Concentrations (PECs), MacDonald, et al, 2000.
  - Sediment.

Although relevant, the DEQ drinking water and groundwater/surface water interface pathways criteria exceedances for metals are excluded from the groundwater evaluation. Similarly, the metals exceedances for soil criteria protective of the DEQ drinking water and groundwater/surface water interface pathways are also excluded. The rationale for this exclusion is twofold:

- The Project investigation and anticipated response actions are being undertaken pursuant to Part 201 of Michigan's NREPA, being PA 451 of 1994, as amended. The concentrations of metals in excess of the DEQ drinking water and groundwater/surface water interface pathways criteria are ubiquitous in the study area and are predominantly the result of the presence of stamp sands. Stamp sands are not defined as a hazardous substance nor are subject to regulation under Part 201 unless the property otherwise contains hazardous substances in excess of concentrations that satisfy the cleanup criteria for unrestricted residential use; and,
- The study area is part of Operable Unit (OU) 2 for which the EPA Record of Decision (ROD) remedy called for No Action. The EPA's ROD OU 2 includes groundwater, surface water, submerged tailings and sediments in Torch Lake, Portage Lake, the Portage Canal, and other area water bodies. Note that EPA's No Action determination relies on the following to mitigate the effects of stamp sand to the extent practicable:
  - The reduction of stamp sand loading to surface water bodies expected because of the remedial action taken at OU 1 and OU 3;
  - Ongoing natural sedimentation and detoxification;
  - Institutional programs and practices controlling potential future exposure to site-affected drinking water that were intended to be administered at the county and state level; and,
  - The long-term monitoring and the five-year review process monitoring requirements of the remedy selected for OU 1 and OU 3 under the 1992 ROD.

Note that metals criteria for other relevant pathways, and organic and cyanide contaminants for all pathways were included in the evaluation.

The regulatory screening criteria summarized above may be applicable to all or select study areas in the QMCP. A limiting factor in the assessment of the applicability of these criteria may include, but not be limited to, specific environmental media (as noted above), current and anticipated future land use categories, and relevant exposure pathways for human and ecological receptors. Assessment of these factors requires that the analytical results of the SI and the respective geological and hydrogeological characteristics of the Project area be evaluated to determine generally, which exposure pathways, risks, and conditions are relevant and applicable.

#### **4.0      SAP DEVELOPMENT**

Screening results and sample analytical data from previous investigations will be incorporated into the sample design. By doing so MSG will be able to identify potential data gaps, while considering the recommendations in each document and available screening and analytical results for soil, groundwater, and sediment from the investigations.

As discussed in the preceding subsection, results derived from individual investigations limit interpretation, particularly as it relates to the presence of potential source areas, localized concentrations of contaminated media, and potential exposure routes. As such, analytical and screening results compiled from the key documents summarized in this document were also integrated into the Project database. The result creates a more comprehensive look at the historical findings while also reducing the potential for redundant sampling activities. The historical analytical and screening results are depicted on multiple figures summarized as follows:

Figure 3a	Historical Sample Analytical Result Map - Soil Area A
Figure 3b	Historical Sample Analytical Result Map - Soil Area B
Figure 3c	Historical Sample Analytical Result Map - Soil Areas C-F
Figure 3d	Historical Sample Analytical Result Map - Soil Areas G-J
Figure 4a	Historical Soil Screening Result Map – XRF Areas D-J
Figure 4b	Historical Soil Screening Result Map – XRF Areas M-O
Figure 5a	Historical Sample Analytical Result Map - Groundwater – Area A
Figure 5b	Historical Sample Analytical Result Map - Groundwater – Area B
Figure 5c	Historical Sample Analytical Result Map - Groundwater – Areas G-I
Figure 5d	Historical Sample Analytical Result Map - Groundwater – Areas M-O
Figure 6	Area Assessed by Side Scan Sonar and Underwater Reconnaissance Targets

The volume of analytical data derived from the historical documents and presented on the aforementioned figures required the use of graphical and analytical details to simplify the overall presentation of the data. With the exception of soil screening results of X-ray fluorescence (XRF) data presented on **Figure 4a** and **Figure 4b**, a quadrant style graphic was used to present the analytical results for the following parameter groups:

- PCBs, located in the upper left;
- Inorganics/Cyanide, located in the upper right;
- Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), located in the lower left; and,
- Semi-volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs), located in the lower right.

Sample locations are labeled with field sample locations, sample date(s) and sample intervals, if known. Detections and/or exceedances are identified by the following colors:

- **Green Quadrant Fill** – This quadrant coloring represents sampling or screening results below the figure criteria for the indicated parameter group. Green fill may be derived from any of the historical investigations.

- **Red Quadrant Fill** – This quadrant coloring represents at least one exceedance of figure criteria for the indicated parameter group. A summary is presented in the corresponding callout box that includes the analyte(s) that exceeded, the concentration(s), and a key indicating what criteria was exceeded.
- **Yellow Quadrant Fill** – A yellow quadrant fill indicates that a sample was analyzed for PCBs and no congeners were detected.
- **Light Blue Quadrant Fill** – A light blue quadrant fill means that a sample was analyzed for PCBs and at least one congener was detected. If PCBs or any other analytes exceeded criteria, they would be listed in the callout box. All PCB exceedances are highlighted with red text in the callout boxes.
- **Unshaded Quadrants** – Unshaded quadrants denoting sample locations mean that the indicated parameter group was not analyzed.

## 5.0 KEY DOCUMENT REVIEW AND INTERPRETATION

This Section provides a summary of the key documents selected for review as well as a synopsis of the investigation and conclusions relevant to the development of the SAP.

Numerous investigations have been conducted on and along the shoreline of the Portage Canal with various purposes, often specific to a particular property or investigative focus. Although often referenced in individual reports, a comprehensive approach that consolidates the findings of these investigations has not been completed. In support of the development of the SAP, the Project key deliverables associated with the QMCP were selected to assist in the identification of historic areas of contamination or data gaps requiring further assessment.

The following is a summary of the key documents reviewed along with how the findings will be incorporated into the *Draft Sampling and Analysis Plan for the Abandoned Mining Wastes, Quincy Mining Company Portage Operations Area, Torch Lake Non-Superfund Site, Houghton County, Michigan*:

- Michigan Department of Transportation M-DOT M-26, Ripley, Houghton County Hydrogeological Investigation – April 18, 1991. Prepared by M-DOT Geoenvironmental Services Unit Materials & Technology Division.
- 1<sup>st</sup> Preliminary Report Dollar Bay Wells – March 31, 1995. Prepared by Traverse Engineering Services.
- Letter of Notice Re: Complaint Inspection, Julio Construction Property Adjacent to Keweenaw Canal, Ripley, Houghton County – December 12, 1995. Prepared by Michigan Department of Environmental Quality.
- Phase II Hydrogeological Investigation Report, Houghton County Road Commission Ripley Garage – August 1998. Prepared for Houghton County Road Commission. Prepared by SCA Environmental.
- Brownfield Redevelopment Assessment Report for Hancock/Ripley Trail Property – November 25, 2002. Prepared by Michigan Department of Environmental Quality.
- Summary Report for the Torch Lake Area Assessment, Torch Lake NPL Site and Surrounding Area, Keweenaw Peninsula, Michigan – December 13, 2007. Prepared by Weston Solutions, Inc.
- Letter of Notice Re: Dollar Bay Well Field, Dollar Bay, Houghton County, Site ID: 31000089 -- August 4, 2010. Prepared by Department of Natural Resources and Environment.
- Baseline Environmental Assessment: Royce Road Marina, Royce Road, Franklin Township, Houghton County, MI 49930 – October 26, 2015. Prepared by TriMedia Environmental & Engineering (TriMedia).

- Correspondence between Horner Flooring Co. Inc. and DEQ – April 3, 1995.
- Quincy Mining Company Portage, Houghton County, Site ID #31000098, Bathymetric Investigation-Side Scan Sonar– January 9, 2018. Prepared by DEQ.

The following subsections summarize the findings of these investigations and the conclusions derived from the performance of each assessment.

#### **Michigan Department of Transportation M-DOT M-26, Ripley, Houghton County Hydrogeological Investigation – April 18, 1991.**

MDOT undertook a two phase hydrogeological investigation to study the environmental impacts associated with soil and surface water contamination discovered during construction along the south side of M-26 in Ripley. The site was formerly a bulk fuel transfer station for the Goodell Oil Company, as well as the location of a mining-era smelter. During August 1989 construction activities, a wood-braced valve pit which contained accumulated petroleum products was discovered on the site. Approximately 3,200 gallons of petroleum waste was pumped from the pit and associated underground pipelines. During this time, additional pipelines across the site were traced and removed, and contaminated soil within the pit area was excavated.

Laboratory analysis of the samples collected on August 16, 1989 during investigative activities confirmed the presence of fuel constituents, including benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene, and xylene (BTEX).

In April 1990, eleven soil borings were advanced at the site and soil samples were collected. During this time, seven (7) monitoring wells were installed and sampled. Laboratory analysis of the soil sample collected from the TH#5 location identified naphthalene in exceedance of the Groundwater Surface Water Interface Protection Criteria (GSIPC) criteria. Laboratory analysis of groundwater samples collected during this time yielded no exceedances for VOCs or SVOCs.

Three additional monitoring wells were installed and one additional test hole (TH#12) was completed to delineate the limits of the contamination in October 1990. During this time, all monitoring wells were sampled for laboratory analysis. Laboratory analysis of the soil sample collected from TH#12 showed exceedances of GSIPC for naphthalene and phenanthrene. Laboratory analysis of groundwater samples indicated from MW #6, MW #7 and MW #9 revealed detections of naphthalene, phenanthrene, benzene, ethylbenzene, and/or total xylenes in excess of one or more of the following: Residential Drinking Water Criteria (DWC), Nonresidential DWC, and/or Groundwater Surface Water Interface Criteria (GSIC). The greatest groundwater concentrations were located near where the valve pit was removed. At the time of the report, MDOT recommended semi-annual groundwater monitoring in order to determine the type of remediation required.

Coordinates associated with the site were not provided; therefore, sample locations were digitized from a georectified figure located within the report. Soil boring and monitoring locations are depicted on **Figure 3a, Historical Sample Analytical Results Map – Soil Area A** and **Figure 5a, Historical Sample Analytical Results Map – Groundwater Area A**. The analytical data generated during the investigation will be used to evaluate the potential presence of mining-era and/or other impacts that would be represented by elevated levels of petroleum related contaminants.

#### **1<sup>st</sup> Preliminary Report Dollar Bay Wells – March 31, 1995.**

During routine water sampling completed by the Michigan Department of Health, currently the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS), in August of 1994, laboratory analysis revealed the presence of pentachlorophenol (PCP) in production well #2 (PW #2) at a concentration of 0.55 parts per billion (ppb). Traverse Engineering Services (TES) was retained to provide an evaluation of the hydrogeological conditions in the vicinity of the Dollar Bay Well Field following the confirmation of PCP within the production wells. Repeat samples collected from the production wells also revealed PCP during sampling completed in September 1994, October 1995, and January 1996.

Three observation wells (OW #1 through OW #3) were installed in the vicinity of the production wells to determine groundwater flow direction, allow for groundwater sample collection, and determine aquifer properties. PCP was not detected in samples collected from the observation wells or from samples collected from surface water on Portage Lake.

The report stated that five (5) monitoring wells were located onsite at the nearby Horner Flooring and were part of a previous environmental investigation, although it was reported that one monitoring well had been damaged. Groundwater sampling conducted at Horner Flooring revealed PCP at a concentration of 0.04 ppb from the sample collected from monitoring well E-4. In addition to the groundwater sampling, Horner Flooring sampled a transformer pole located onsite for the presence of PCP. The utility pole, which was presumed to have been treated with PCP, was removed in March 1995.

TES recommended allowing the pumps to run for at least an hour during required quarterly groundwater sampling events in addition to long term groundwater flow determination.

Coordinates associated with the production wells were taken from the available well logs. Other sample locations were digitized from a georectified figure located within the TES report. Monitoring locations are depicted on *Figure 5d, Historical Sample Analytical Results Map – Groundwater Areas M-O*. The analytical data generated during the investigation will be used to evaluate the potential presence of mining-era and/or other impacts that would be represented by elevated levels of PCP.

#### **Letter of Notice Re: Complaint Inspection, Julio Construction Property Adjacent to Keweenaw Canal, Ripley, Houghton County – December 12, 1995.**

The DEQ outlined the inspection conducted on December 4, 1995 at the Julio Construction Company in a letter sent to Mr. Lawrence Julio. The inspection stemmed from a complaint reported to the DEQ and was performed to evaluate compliance with Part 111 of NREPA, PA 451 of 1994, as amended, and Subtitle C of RCRA. DEQ found the facility to be in violation of Part 111 due to lack of documentation as to whether or not waste streams were hazardous. While onsite, it was noted that DEQ staff had collected a sample of ash from the barrel stove at the metal scrap yard and would be forwarding results to the owner/operator. Further violations included the lack of proper documentation for the removal of appliance refrigerant, potential violations of Parts 121 and 167 of Act 451 due to lack of appropriate documentation for disposal of waste oil, and violation of Part 169 of Act 451 for scrap tires.

Additional items within the DEQ file include documentation that the Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) was notified that a fire at Julio Marine and Salvage in Ripley caused a potential release of PCBs in April 1988. Documentation revealed that a fire caused by suspected arson destroyed a storage building at Julio's on the Portage Canal. Field observations recorded by DEQ (formerly MDNR) staff during a site visit included "a large pile of transformers" located at the southeast corner of the building area with "oil on floor everywhere!" Two samples of "gunk" were collected and transported to Lansing for analysis of PCBs; however, it is unclear from where the samples were collected. Based on information from the inspection and photographic interpolation, it is suspected that the subject locations is within Area D. Analysis of the samples that were collected were non-detect for PCBs.

Coordinates associated with the samples were not provided; therefore, it is unknown from where the samples were collected. Based on the non-detect laboratory results and lack of sample locations, the results were not added to the Project database.

#### **Phase II Hydrogeological Investigation Report, Houghton County Road Commission Ripley Garage – August 1998.**

In October 1995, a *Phase I Hydrogeological Investigation* was submitted by Sundberg, Carlson and Associates, Inc. Environmental Services Division (SCA) to DEQ for review and outlined the identification of source areas and contaminants of concern at the Houghton County Road Commission (HCRC) Garage in Ripley, Michigan. SCA was



then retained to perform a *Phase II Hydrogeologic Investigation* at the HCRC Garage in which the results are summarized below.

The HCRC Garage property was originally the site of a copper smelter known as Lake Superior Smelting Works until 1923 when HCRC obtained the property for use as a road commission garage. Petroleum products used to fuel and lubricate road commission vehicles had routinely been stored onsite and the site included aboveground storage tanks (ASTs), USTs, and various dispensing pumps associated with the storage systems. It is reported that the historic UST and AST systems were removed during the 1960s and 1970s; however, a single UST that was abandoned in place at the time of other tank removals was removed and properly decommissioned in June 1996. It was also reported that product was released in 1965 while a railroad car was unloading gasoline to an AST. The area was excavated in the late 1970s, at which time residual free product and contaminated soils were removed from the site.

In January 1994, HCRC was requested by the DEQ to address the petroleum and salt contamination at the Ripley Garage. SCA was retained to perform the fieldwork reported in the *Phase I Hydrogeological Investigation Report* dated October 13, 1995. BTEX, PNAs, lead, and chromium were suspected to be related to the use of the former UST and AST systems onsite. Chloride contamination was thought to be related to historical road salt use and onsite storage. HCRC completed inspections to verify that the former USTs onsite had been removed. The assessment resulted in the discovery of a 500 gallon UST, which was removed in June 1996.

During the completion of the Phase II Hydrogeological Investigation, soil borings were advanced near the former UST locations (100 series), waste oil AST area (200 series), present and former salt storage area (300 series and 400 series, respectively), and near the paint shop (500 series). Soil samples collected were field screened using a photoionization detector (PID) and samples exhibiting high level responses on the PID were sent to independent laboratories for analysis. Groundwater samples were collected from most borings in which monitoring wells were not installed. A total of 28 monitoring wells were installed to monitor groundwater quality.

Laboratory analysis of the soil samples collected in July 1995 from SB-101, SB-102, SB-103, SB-104, SB-108, SB-109, SB-110, SB-111, SB-113, SB-114, and SB-201 detected one or more of the following: naphthalene, benzene, ethylbenzene, total xylenes, benzo(a)pyrene, fluoranthene, dibenzo(a,h)anthracene, phenanthrene, and fluorene in exceedance of GSIPC, Residential DWPC, Residential Soil Volatilization to Indoor Air Inhalation Criteria (SVIIC), Residential Direct Contact Criteria (DCC), Nonresidential Drinking Water Protection Criteria (DWPC), and/or Nonresidential DCC.

Laboratory analysis of the groundwater samples collected from SB-101, SB-103, SB-108, SB-109, SB-110, SB-111, SB-114, SB-201, MW-101, and MW-103 during the completion of soil boring advancement and monitoring well installation in summer 1995 detected fluoranthene, fluorene, naphthalene, phenanthrene, benzene, ethylbenzene, total xylenes, and/or anthracene exceeding Residential and Nonresidential DWPC, GSIC, Water Solubility, Residential Groundwater Volatilization to Indoor Air Inhalation Criteria (GVIIC), and/or Nonresidential GVIIC.

Laboratory analysis of the groundwater samples collected during a monitoring event in October 1996 detected fluoranthene, naphthalene, phenanthrene, benzene, ethylbenzene, total xylenes, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(g,h,i)perylene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, chrysene, and/or indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene exceeding Residential and Nonresidential DWPC, GSIC, and/or Nonresidential GVIIC.

In July 1998, a UST system that included two 10,000 gallon diesel tanks, one 10,000 gallon gasoline tank, along with the associated piping, was decommissioned. Prior to disposal, the USTs were stored onsite on the north side of the property where they were cut and cleaned. Site assessment samples that included a composite sample from the piping run (PR-1) were collected and analyzed for BTEX and PNAs. Laboratory analysis of the soil sample collected from PR-1 during the decommissioning detected 2-methylnaphthalene, phenanthrene and total xylenes in excess of the GSIPC.

Chloride was detected in the soil samples collected from MW-303 and SB-201. Lead was detected in 17 of the groundwater samples collected, while chloride was detected in 23 of the groundwater samples collected; however, criteria were not exceeded. Chromium was also detected below criteria in the soil sample collected from SB-201.

SCA concluded that the petroleum related impacts had been delineated in the area of the garages and shops, primarily in the former UST locations and that the extent of the chloride contamination appeared to have migrated to the Portage Canal.

Coordinates associated with the site were not provided; therefore, sample locations were digitized from a georectified figure located within the SCA report. Soil boring and monitoring locations are depicted on **Figure 3b, Historical Sample Analytical Results Map – Soil Area B** and **Figure 5b, Historical Sample Analytical Results Map – Groundwater Area B**. The analytical data generated during the investigation will be used to evaluate the potential presence of mining-era and/or other impacts that would be represented by elevated levels of petroleum related contaminants.

### **Brownfield Redevelopment Assessment Report for Hancock/Ripley Trail Property – November 25, 2002.**

Under a cooperative agreement with the US EPA, the DEQ pre-Remedial Group conducted a Brownfield Redevelopment Assessment (BFRA) for the Hancock/Ripley Trail Property. In June 2002, DEQ conducted reconnaissance observations and collected 34 surface soil samples along a two-mile stretch of the former Hancock-Ripley Railroad Right-of-Way. Samples were submitted to the DEQ Laboratory and EPA chosen Contract Laboratory Program (CLP) laboratories for VOC, SVOC, PCB, and inorganic analysis.

Analysis of the surface soil samples detected the presence of organic and inorganic compounds. The detected arsenic concentration was reported above Residential DCC in surface soil samples collected from SS-9, SS-24, and SS-26. Cyanide was reported in SS-1, SS-32, SS-9, SS-18, SS-20, and SS-34 above GSIPC and detected results exceeded Residential DCC in the surface soil sample collected from SS-24.

Along the section of trail that traverses the Quincy Smelting Works, arsenic was detected above Residential DCC in the surface soil samples collected from SS-31, SS-11, SS-12, SS-16, while Residential DCC was exceeded at SS-10 for copper. Cyanide was reported above GSIPC at SS-33 and at least one detection of PCBs was reported in the surface soil samples collected from SS-16 and SS-33.

VOC and SVOC concentrations exceeded criteria for GSIPC, Residential DWPC, Nonresidential DWPC, and/or Residential DCC in surface soil samples collected at SS-7, SS-14, SS-27, SS-28, SS-30, and SS-35. Analytical results also indicated exceedances of Residential and/or Nonresidential DCC for SVOCs in surface soil samples collected at SS-34 and SS-24.

Due the contaminants detected, DEQ reported that the Hancock/Ripley Trail qualified as a 'facility' under Part 201 of the NREPA. It was reported that contaminants could potentially be transported to other environmental media and/or migrate down gradient. DEQ suggested restricting access to the contaminated areas, and further investigating the extent of contamination for the development of a remediation plan. Note that later, for the section of trail that traverses the Quincy Smelting Works, the Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry (ATSDR) Region 5 and Michigan Department of Community Health (MDCH) (currently the MDHHS) 2006 assessment of the Hancock-Ripley Trail concluded that unrestricted use of the trail for its intended use was acceptable (USDHHS, 2006). In addition, the EPA as part of the Torch Lake Superfund Site remedial action capped portions of the Quincy Smelting Works and other environmental concerns, including those within the Hancock Ripley Trail corridor, have been addressed and/or mitigated through a series of interim responses undertaken by prior owners, the EPA, and the Keweenaw National Park Service Advisory Commission and further investigation as part of QMCP will not occur.

Coordinates associated with the sampling locations were not provided; therefore, sample locations were digitized from a georectified figure located within the BFRA report. Surface soil locations are depicted on **Figure 3a, Historical Sample Analytical Results Map – Soil Area A**, **Figure 3b, Historical Sample Analytical Results Map – Soil Area B**,

*Figure 3c, Historical Sample Analytical Results Map – Soil Areas C-F, and Figure 3d, Historical Sample Analytical Results Map – Soil Areas G-J.* The analytical data generated during the investigation will be used to evaluate the potential presence of mining-era and/or other impacts that would be represented by elevated levels of organic and inorganic contaminants.

**Summary Report for the Torch Lake Area Assessment, Torch Lake NPL Site and Surrounding Area, Keweenaw Peninsula, Michigan – December 13, 2007.**

In September 2007, the EPA, at the request of the DEQ, conducted assessment activities near Torch Lake and Portage Lake. The focus of the assessment was on 17 Areas of Investigation (AOI) identified jointly by the EPA and the DEQ that were impacted by historical copper mining operations in the Keweenaw Peninsula. The Torch Lake Area Assessment included portions of the Torch Lake NPL Site where stamp sands are the primary media of concern.

The primary project objectives of the Torch Lake Area Assessment were to evaluate imminent threats to human health, welfare, and the environment, including the identification of areas for additional investigation. The geographical locations specific to Torch Lake, and pathways evaluated during the assessment were:

- Direct-contact hazards associated with exposed stamp sand and the potential presence of other mining-era related waste along the western shoreline of Torch Lake. At the time of the investigation, the evaluated area included recently exposed shoreline between the edge of the EPA-installed vegetative cover and the water's edge because of the significantly lower surface-water levels in Lake Superior and its contiguous water bodies. These previously shallow water areas had not been investigated; and,
- Limited evaluation of potential environmental concerns at abandoned mining-era related industrial buildings, ruins, and land areas proximal to the western shoreline of Torch Lake and Portage Lake.

Targeted AOIs relevant to the QMCP portion of the Torch Lake NS Site included in the Torch Lake Area Assessment included:

- AOI 15 – Properties Adjacent to Quincy Smelter;
- AOI 16 – Dollar Bay Wire Mill; and,
- AOI 17 – Dollar Bay Well Field.

A comprehensive assessment of all environmental hazards known to affect historical industrial properties and structures was not within the scope of the assessment; however, the EPA's report provided specific recommendations by AOI for further investigation, maintenance, and or no further action. The following presents the general findings related to the aforementioned AOIs derived from the Torch Lake Area Assessment:

- AOI 15 – Properties Adjacent to Quincy Smelter: Fourteen properties along the Portage Waterway shoreline from the Quincy Smelting Works east to the H&Y Marina made up AOI 15. Properties included within AOI 15 that pertain to areas of interest with the QMCP footprint include: Julio Marine and Salvage, Julio Contracting, Julio Property, and the Julio Undeveloped Property. Within the limits of the scrap metal recycling yard known as the Julio Marine and Salvage property, drums with unknown contents, ASTs, USTs, compressed gas cylinders, electrical equipment, car batteries, along with large piles of stamp sand, evidence of past fires, and an oily sheen were observed. Three shoreline areas were screened with the XRF; however, no metals at concentrations above Residential DCC were detected. ASTs, USTs, automobile and marine batteries along with various piles of historic debris, stamp sand and construction debris, and equipment were observed on the Julio Contracting property. Oil-stained soil, additional ASTs, murky surface water within the creek onsite, and empty submerged drums along the shoreline were observed as well. Within the Julio property, ASTs, drums, batteries, house-hold sized propane tanks, piles of stamp sands, equipment, and historical mining-related buildings were observed, although the buildings were not open for investigation. Metal concentrations in samples screened at Julio Contracting and the Julio property were below Residential DCC. No suspicious materials were noted and XRF screening was not

performed on the undeveloped, vacant lot known as the Julio Undeveloped Property. Samples were not collected for laboratory analysis at the previously described properties within AOI 15.

- **AOI 16 – Dollar Bay Wire Mill:** It was noted that at the time of the report, the former use of the Dollar Bay Wire Mill property was unknown, although it was presumed that the history is related to historic mining-era operations. As part of the Torch Lake NPL remedy, a gravel cover was placed on the western portion of the property; however, access to the operating boat storage yard was denied and no further action was recommended. Additional information on remedial activities is summarized in the *Superfund Preliminary Site Closeout Report, Final Remedial Action for Torch Lake Superfund Site, Houghton County, Michigan* (US EPA, 2005).
- **AOI 17 – Dollar Bay Well Field:** AOI 17 included the Dollar Bay Well Field, owned by Osceola Township, along with two additional parcels of privately owned land between the Well Field and AOI 16. One of the privately owned parcels was previously capped with a vegetative cover as part of the Torch Lake NPL Site remedy. Field activities within the uncapped portions of AOI 17 included observations of foundation materials, debris, slag, and stamp sands. Four XRF locations were screened and included locations where stamp sand material was exposed along the shoreline and two slag/stamp sand piles. XRF screening indicated metal concentrations exceeding DEQ Residential DCC for arsenic, copper, and/or iron at three of the screened locations. Laboratory analytical samples were not collected.

The Torch Lake Area Assessment will be used to evaluate surface soil conditions that might be indicative of mining-era and/or other impacts. The assessment included a substantial number of surface soil screening results, recorded using an XRF hand held analyzer, within the QMCP footprint. Soil sampling and soil screening locations derived from the QMCP during implementation of the Torch Lake Area Assessment are depicted on **Figure 4a, Historical Soil Screening Results Map – XRF Areas D-J**, and **Figure 4b, Historical Soil Screening Results Map – XRF Areas M-O**. The analytical data generated during the investigation will be used to evaluate the potential presence of terrestrial mining wastes that would be represented by elevated levels of inorganic contaminants.

#### **Letter of Notice Re: Dollar Bay Well Field, Dollar Bay, Houghton County, Site ID: 31000089 -- August 4, 2010.**

The MDNR notified Mr. Steve Karpiak, Supervisor of Osceola Township of the site identified as Dollar Bay Well Field for proposed inclusion on a site list database. It was stated that locations are included on the site list when it has been determined that there has been or there is the potential for a release of a hazardous substance. Associated groundwater analytical laboratory results indicated detections of metals, VOCs, and SVOCs above laboratory reporting results; however, criteria was not exceeded.

The analytical data available within the site file will be used to evaluate the potential presence of terrestrial mining-era and/or other impacts that would be represented by elevated levels of inorganic and organic contaminants. Monitoring well locations are depicted on **Figure 5d, Historical Sample Analytical Results Map – Groundwater Areas M-O**.

#### **Correspondence between Horner Flooring Co. Inc. and DEQ – April 3, 1995.**

Following conversations with the DEQ, Horner Flooring Co. Inc. provided available information that included well logs and analytical laboratory results from groundwater samples collected from onsite monitoring wells.

Horner Flooring stated that the use of PCP was discontinued in the mid-1980s; however, the chemical was “used in suspension with mineral spirits as a carrying agent.” It was also stated that if PCP contamination could be attributed to Horner’s historic practice, associated mineral spirits would have also been detected in analytical results.

The analytical data available within the site file will be used to evaluate the potential presence of terrestrial mining-era and/or other impacts that would be represented by elevated levels of inorganic and organic contaminants. Monitoring well locations are depicted on **Figure 5d, Historical Sample Analytical Results Map – Groundwater Areas M-O**.

**Baseline Environmental Assessment: Royce Road Marina, Royce Road, Franklin Township, Houghton County, MI 49930 – October 26, 2015.**

TriMedia performed a Baseline Environmental Assessment (BEA) for a potential property transaction for the property located on Royce Road in Ripley, Michigan. The BEA summarized the data gathered during the site activities outlined in the completed 2015 Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA), 2013 Limited Phase II ESA, and the Initial Groundwater Monitoring Event Summary. TriMedia identified two Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs) associated with the property, which included the use of fill material that could potentially contain high concentrations of metals and the use of the adjacent property to the west as a recycling and scrap yard.

During the work completed and outlined in the Limited Phase II ESA, five (5) soil borings were advanced on site. Soil samples were collected based on field screening and groundwater samples were collected from temporary monitoring wells. Analytical results detected the presence of VOCs and inorganics at all five soil boring locations. Analytical results for VOC analysis of collected groundwater samples did not indicate VOCs above laboratory reporting limits. Low levels of inorganics (silver and selenium) were detected in GP-2 and GP-5, respectively. Based on the results of the Limited Phase II ESA, the subject property was classified as a “facility” as defined by Part 201 of the Michigan NREPA, Environmental Remediation, Public Act 451 of 1994, as amended.

In response to the contamination identified during the completion of the Limited Phase II ESA, three permanent groundwater monitoring wells (MW-1 through MW-3) were installed onsite in October of 2013. Groundwater samples were collected in November 2013 and analytical results detected silver in MW-1, MW-2, and MW-3, as well as mercury in MW-1.

TriMedia's conclusions were that the metals detected in soil and groundwater samples collected onsite could be attributed to the placement of stamp sand material from historic mining activities. Although MSG review of available Sanborn Maps did not indicate specific historic uses, bordering properties were the location of mining-era operations and were on made-lands per the 1865 shoreline.

Coordinates associated with the site were not provided; therefore, sample locations were digitized from a georectified figure located within the BEA report. Soil boring and monitoring locations are depicted on **Figure 3d, Historical Sample Analytical Results Map – Soil Areas G-J** and **Figure 5c, Historical Sample Analytical Results Map – Groundwater Areas G-I**. This analytical data generated during the investigation will be used to evaluate the potential presence of terrestrial mining wastes that would be represented by elevated levels of inorganic contaminants.

**Quincy Mining Company Portage, Houghton County, Site ID #31000098, Bathymetric Investigation-Side Scan Sonar– January 9, 2018**

The DEQ RRD Geological Services Unit (GSU) conducted a side scan sonar (SSS) survey to identify anomalies such as submerged drums, containers, and waste deposits in three areas along the shoreline of the Portage Canal in the QMCP in August 2017. GSU reviewed the SSS survey and identified potential targets along with their GPS coordinates during post processing. These observations will be incorporated into the SAP, allowing the investigation to target specific potential surface water and sediment contaminant sources along the Portage Canal shoreline.

Locations of observed underwater reconnaissance targets are depicted on **Figure 6, Area Assessed by Side Scan Sonar and Underwater Reconnaissance Targets**.

## **6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The evaluation and interpretation of analytical results and findings from previous key investigations was completed to create a baseline understanding of conditions within the QMCP. The incorporation of these findings into the SAP will minimize redundancies while also creating a more comprehensive approach for assessing potential environmental impacts across the QMCP.

## 6.1 Conclusions

The QMCP features EPA-capped and unmitigated mining area structures and waste in a mixed residential/non-residential area along the north shoreline of the Portage Canal. The contaminants attributable to the QMCP include VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, and inorganic contaminants. Concerns along the north shoreline of the Portage Canal and the surrounding areas, identified by the DEQ and others, include known or suspected impacts to groundwater, surface water, sediments, and upland media that were not addressed under the Superfund program. Furthermore, the analytical and screening results indicate that VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, and inorganic contaminants are present in environmental media in excess of Part 201 of Michigan's NREPA, being PA 451 of 1994, as amended Residential and Non-Residential Cleanup Criteria for Response Activity in the QMCP.

In addition, observations of USTs, ASTs, drums with unknown contents, transformers, along with oil stained-soil, and murky surface water were noted in DEQ files and indicate the potential presence of remaining source areas.

## 6.2 Recommendations

It is recommended that the review and evaluation of the summarized reports, along with detailed physical inspections of the study area, be used in the preparation of a SAP that builds upon existing analytical results and focuses on potential environmental impacts, including the following:

- Unidentified, significant in-lake and/or terrestrial sources of contamination including PCBs;
- Uncharacterized waste deposits on the lake bottom;
- Bulk disposal areas, including made lands, stamp sand deposits, slag dumps, and landfills; and,
- Industrial ruins including storage areas, USTs, ASTs, RPM, SACM, and any other waste materials identified in future investigations.

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2. Michigan Department of Environmental Quality. Brownfield Redevelopment Assessment Report for Hancock/Ripley Trail Property. November 25, 2002.
3. Michigan Department of Environmental Quality. Letter of Notice Re: Complaint Inspection, Julio Construction Property Adjacent to Keweenaw Canal, Ripley, Houghton County. December 12, 1995.
4. Michigan Department of Environmental Quality. Quincy Mining Company Portage, Houghton County, Site ID #31000098, Bathymetric Investigation-Side Scan Sonar. January 9, 2018.
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14. Weston Solutions, Inc. Summary Report for the Torch Lake Area Assessment, Torch Lake NPL Site and Surrounding Area, Keweenaw Peninsula, Michigan. December 13, 2007.



FIGURES





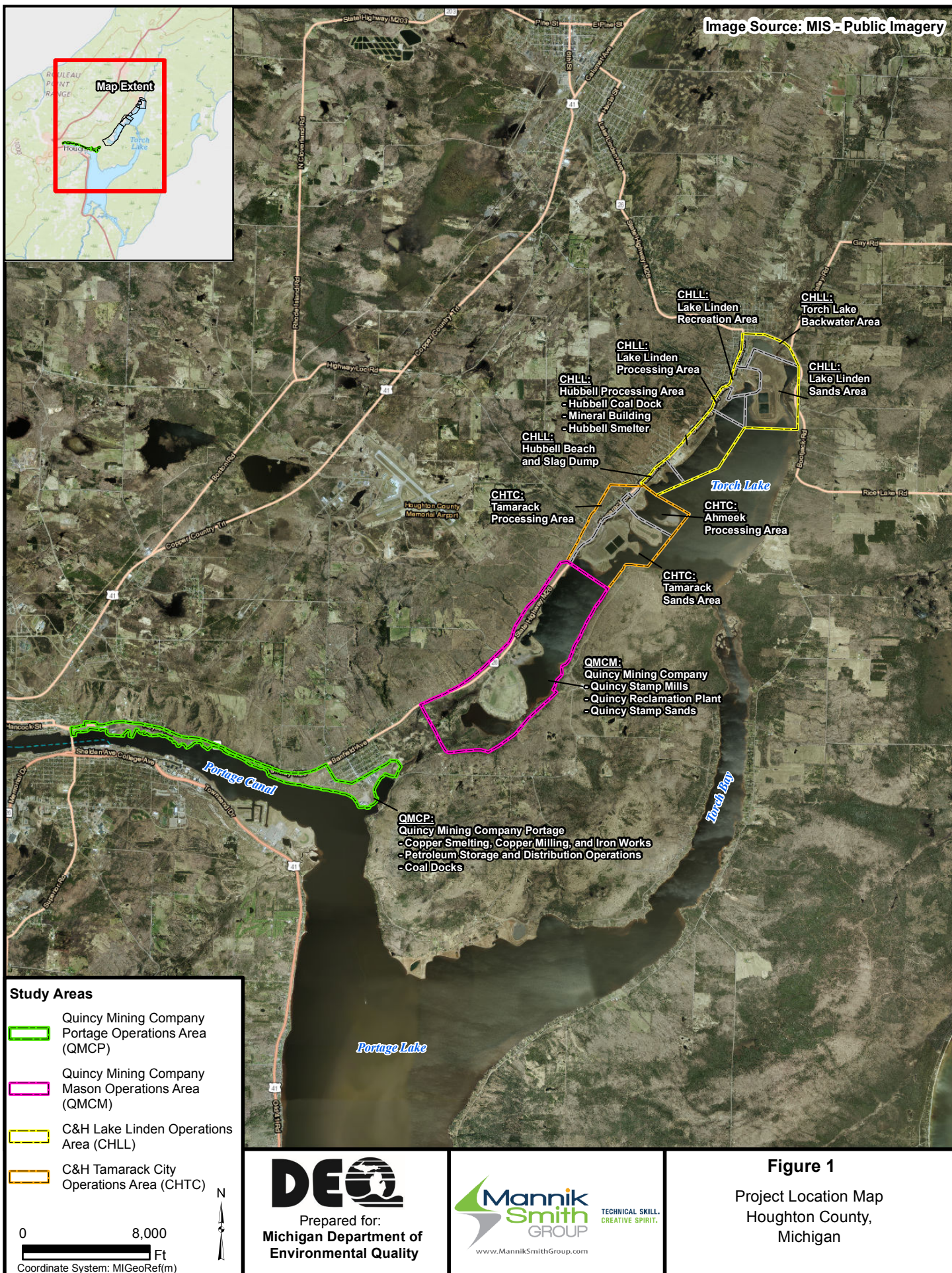
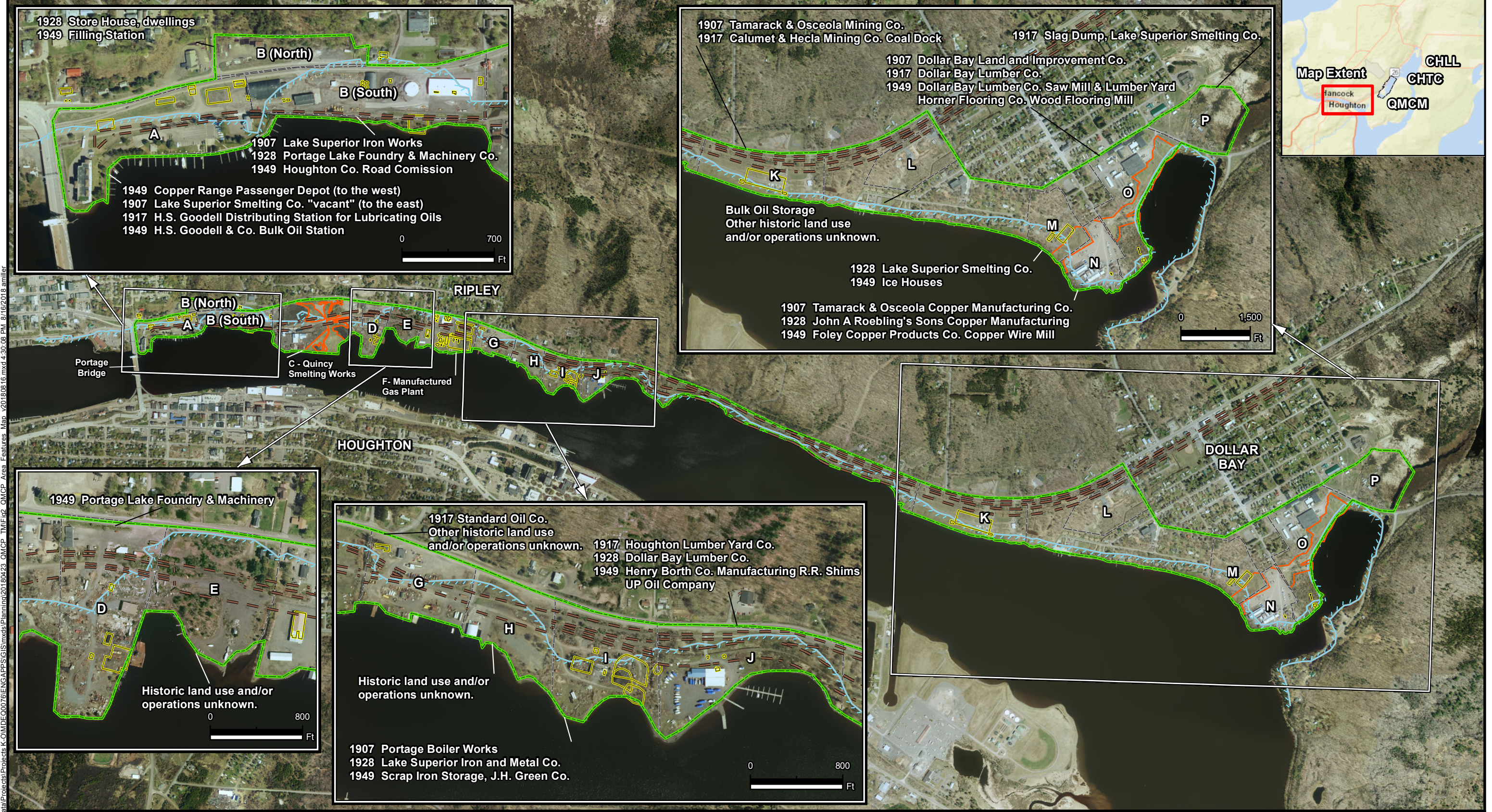




Image Source: MIS - Public Imagery



Hancock/Ripley Trail MDNR Phase 1 ROW

1865 Shoreline

QMCP Study Area Boundary

Approximate Parcel Boundaries

Features Identified on Sanborn Maps

EPA Cap Boundary

Notes:  
Historic land use and/or operations refer to noted years on available Sanborn Maps.

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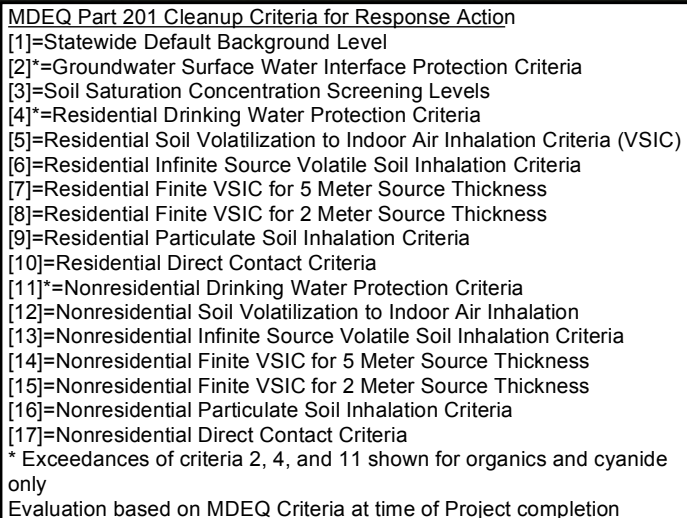
**DEQ**  
Prepared for:  
**Michigan Department of Environmental Quality**

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**Figure 2**  
**Area Features Map**  
**Quincy Mining Company Portage Operations Area**  
**Houghton County, Michigan**


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**Notes:**

- J = estimated value
- mg/kg = milligrams per kilogram
- ug/kg = micrograms per kilogram
- \* = result is from cleanup run



0 90 Ft

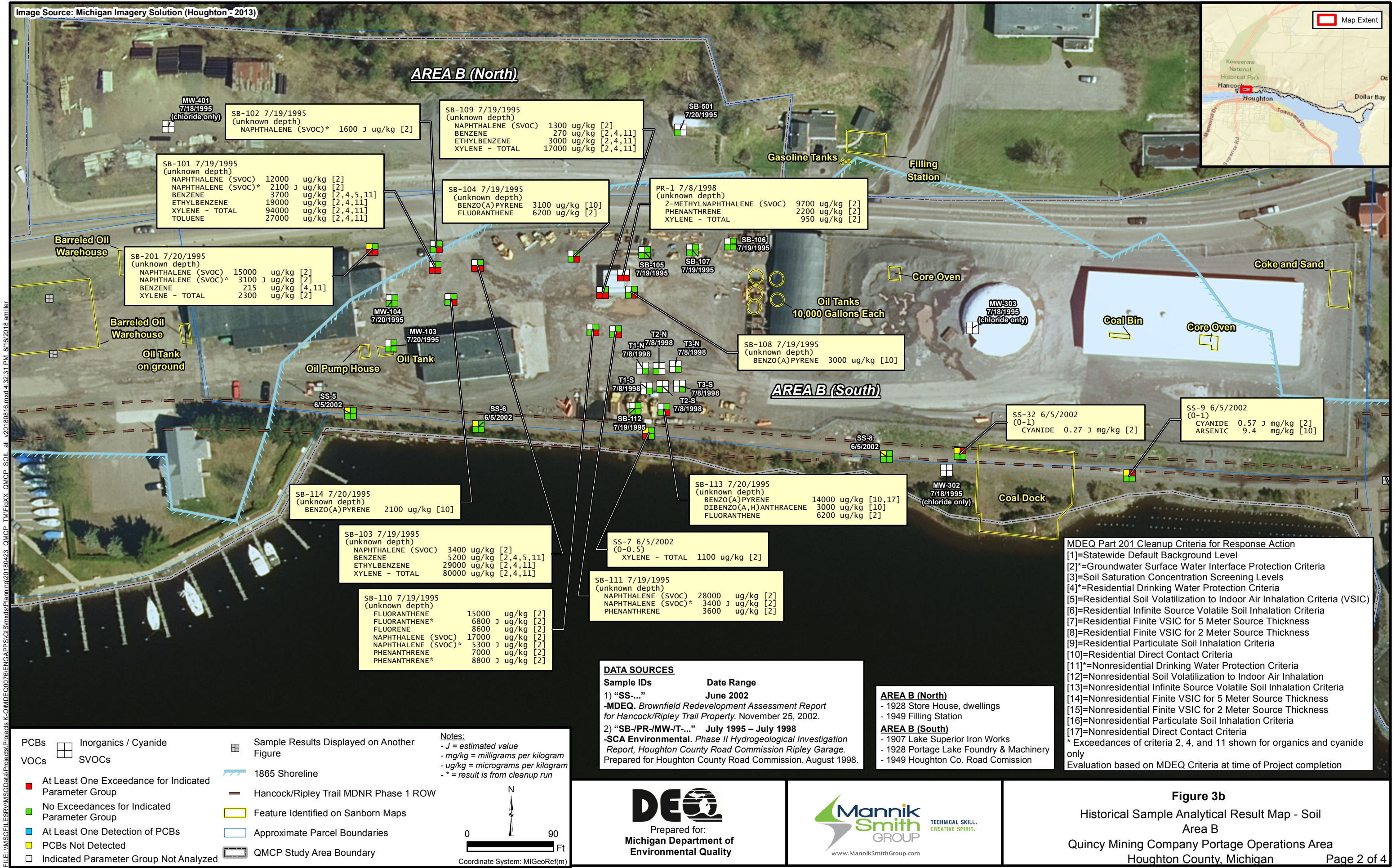
Coordinate System: MGeoRef(m)

**AREA A**

- 1949 Copper Range Passenger Depot (to the west)
- 1907 Lake Superior Smelting Co. "vacant" (to the east)
- 1917 H.S. Goodell Distributing Station for Lubricating Oils
- 1949 H.S. Goodell & Co. Bulk Oil Station

<b><u>DATA SOURCES</u></b>	
<b>Sample IDs</b>	<b>Date Range</b>
1) "SS-..."	<b>June 2002</b>
<b>-MDEQ. Brownfield Redevelopment Assessment Report for Hancock/Ripley Trail Property.</b> November 25, 2002.	
2) "TH#..."	<b>April – October 1990</b>
<b>-M-DOT Geoenvironmental Services Unit Materials &amp; Technology Division. Michigan Department of Transportation M-DOT M-26, Ripley, Houghton County Hydrogeological Investigation.</b> April 18, 1991.	







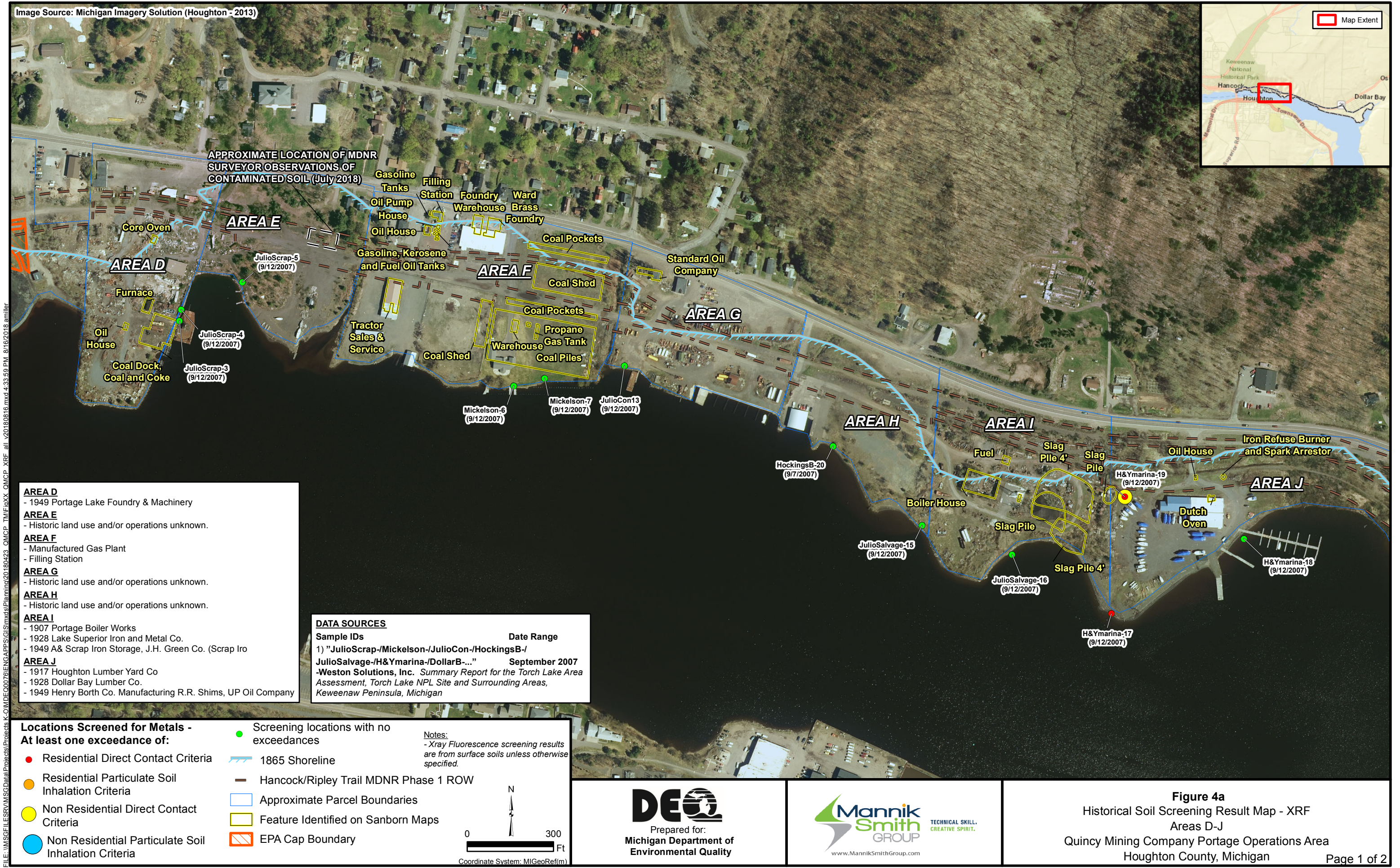


**Figure 3c**  
Historical Sample Analytical Result Map - Soil  
Areas C-F  
Quincy Mining Company Portage Operations Area  
Houghton County, Michigan



















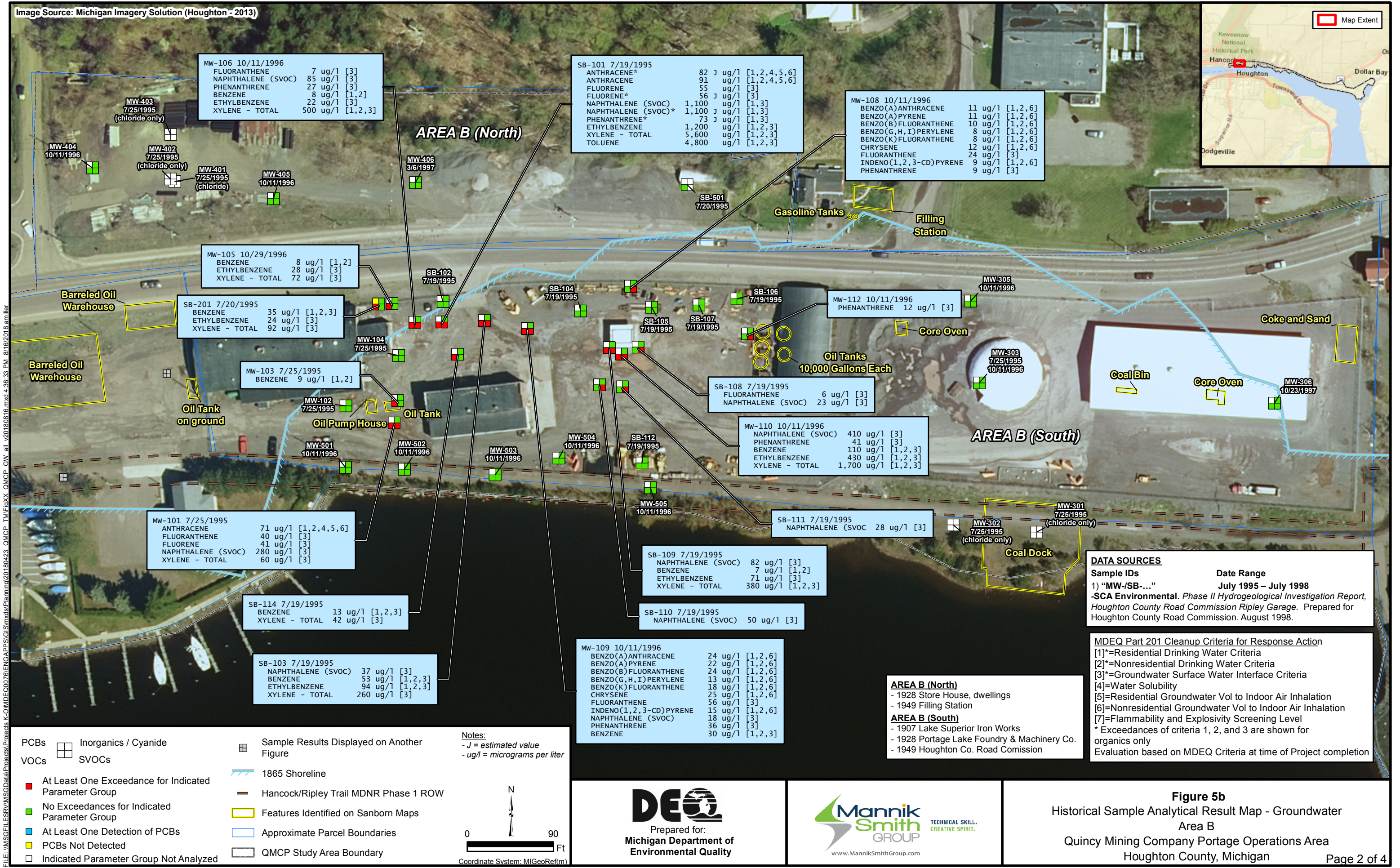






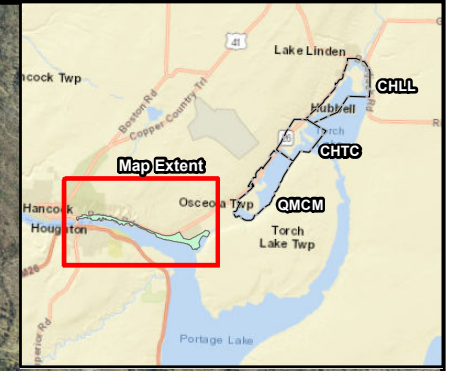






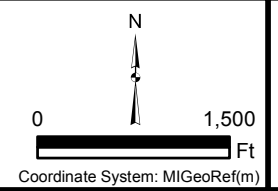
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- ★ Underwater Reconnaissance Target
- MDEQ Sidescan Sonar Tracks
- QMCP Study Area Boundary
- Approximate Parcel Boundaries

Notes:  
- RP = Ripley  
- CD = Coal Dock  
- DB = Dollar Bay



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Prepared for:  
**Michigan Department of  
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**Figure 6**  
Area Assessed by Side Scan Sonar and  
Underwater Reconnaissance Targets  
Quincy Mining Company Portage Operations Area  
Houghton County, Michigan



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AREA	Year	Historical Operations
A	1907, 1917, 1928, 1949	Copper Range Passenger Depot (to the west)
		1907 Lake Superior Smelting Co. "vacant" (to the east)
		1917 H.S. Goodell Distributing Station for Lubricating Oils
		1928, 1949 H.S. Goodell & Co. Bulk Oil Station
B (South)	1917, 1928	1907 Lake Superior Iron Works
		Portage Lake Foundry & Machinery Co.
		1949 Houghton Co. Road Comission
B (North)	1907, 1917, 1928	Store House, dwellings
		1949 Filling Station
C	1907, 1917, 1928, 1949	QSW
D	1907, 1917, 1928, 1949	Portage Lake Foundry & Machinery
E		Historic land use and/or operations unknown.
F	1907, 1917	Houghton Co. Gas & Coke Co. (to the west)
		Portage Coal & Dock Co. (to the east)
		Ward & Williams Brass Furnace (to the north)
		1928 Michigan Gas & Electric Co. Gas Plant (to the west)
		Portage Coal & Dock Co. (to the east)
		Ward & Williams Brass Furnace (to the north)
		1949 Michigan Gas & Electric Co. Gas Plant (to the west)
		Superior Bottled Gas Co. (to the east)
		Ward Brass Furnace (to the north)
G	1917	Standard Oil Company
		Other historic land use and/or operations unknown.
H		Historic land use and/or operations unknown
I	1917, 1928	1907 Portage Boiler Works
		Lake Superior Iron and Metal Co.
		1949 Scrap Iron Storage, J.H. Green Co. (Scrap Iron Yard)
J	1907, 1917	Houghton Lumber Yard Co
		1928 Dollar Bay Lumber Co.
		1949 Henry Borth Co. Manufacturing R.R. Shims, UP Oil Company
K	1907, 1917, 1928, 1949	Tamarack & Osceola Mining Co.
		Calumet & Hecla Mining Co. Coal Dock
		not found
L		Bulk Oil Storage
		Other historic land use and/or operations unknown.
M	1907, 1917, 1928	Lake Superior Smelting Co.
		1949 Ice Houses
N	1907, 1917, 1928	Tamarack & Osceola Copper Manufacturing Co.
		John A Roebling's Sons Copper Manufacturing
		1949 Foley Copper Products Co. Copper Wire Mill
O	1907, 1917, 1928, 1949	Dollar Bay Land and Improvement Co.
		Dollar Bay Lumber Company
		Dollar Bay Lumber Co. Saw Mill & Lumber Yard
		1949 Horner Flooring Co. Wood Flooring Mill
P	1917	Slag Dump, Lake Superior Melting Co.

- Historic land use and/or operations identified on Sanborn Maps for assosicated years.



Prepared for:  
Michigan Department of  
Environmental Quality

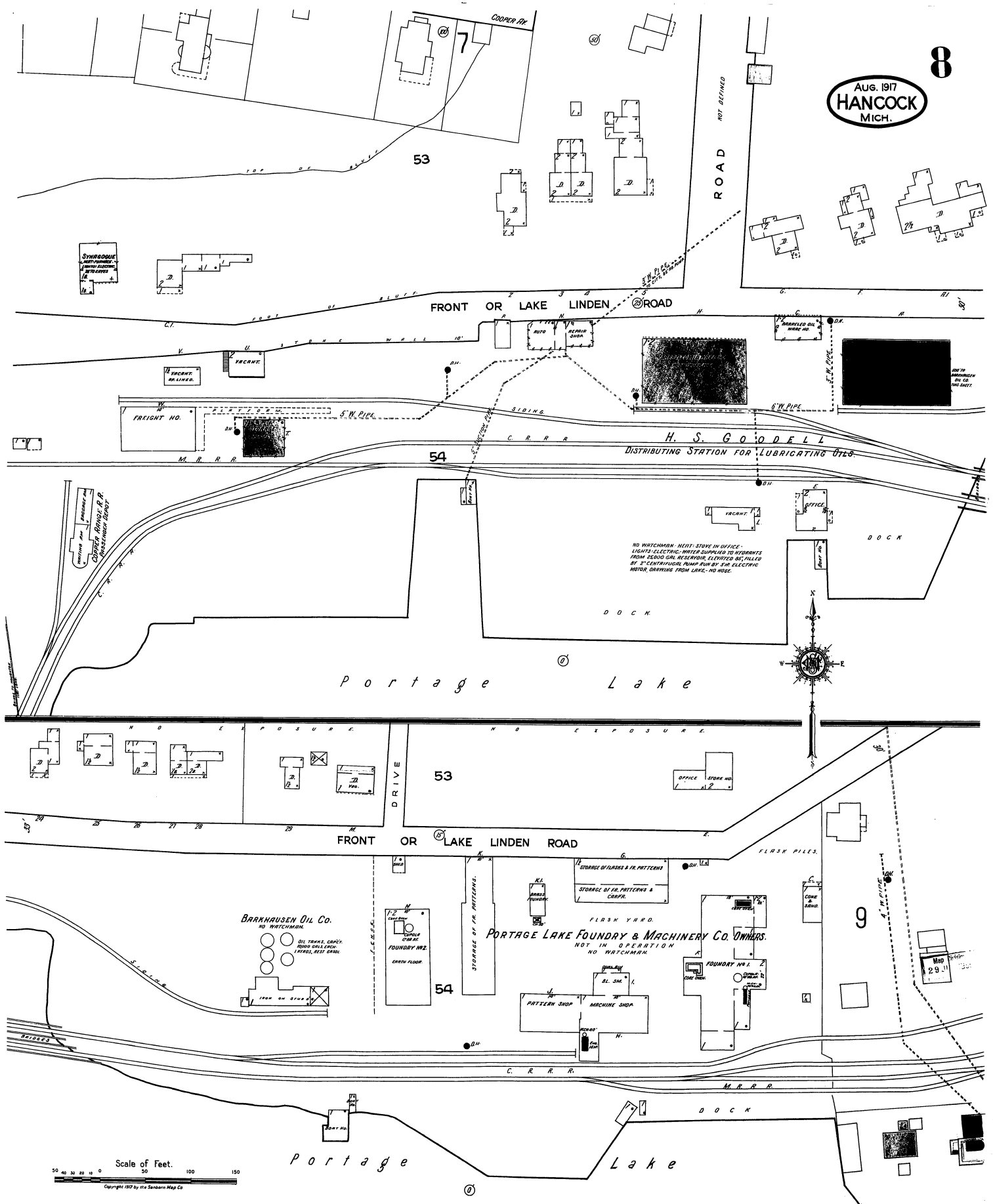


Area Assessed by Side Scan Sonar  
and Underwater Reconnaissance Targets

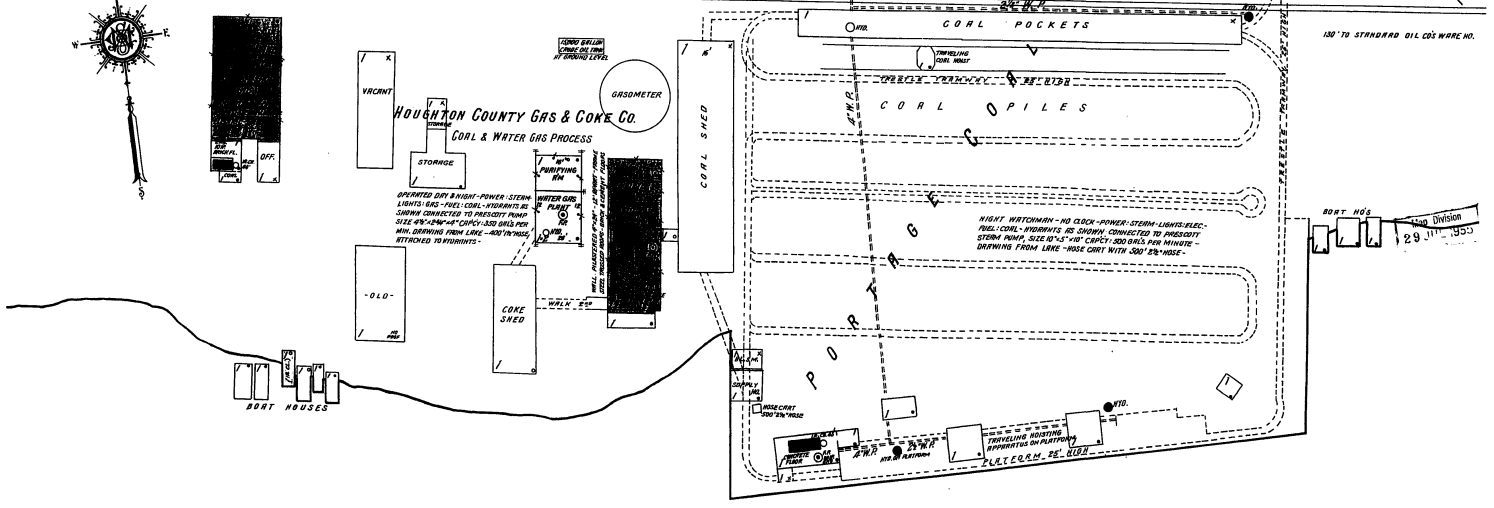
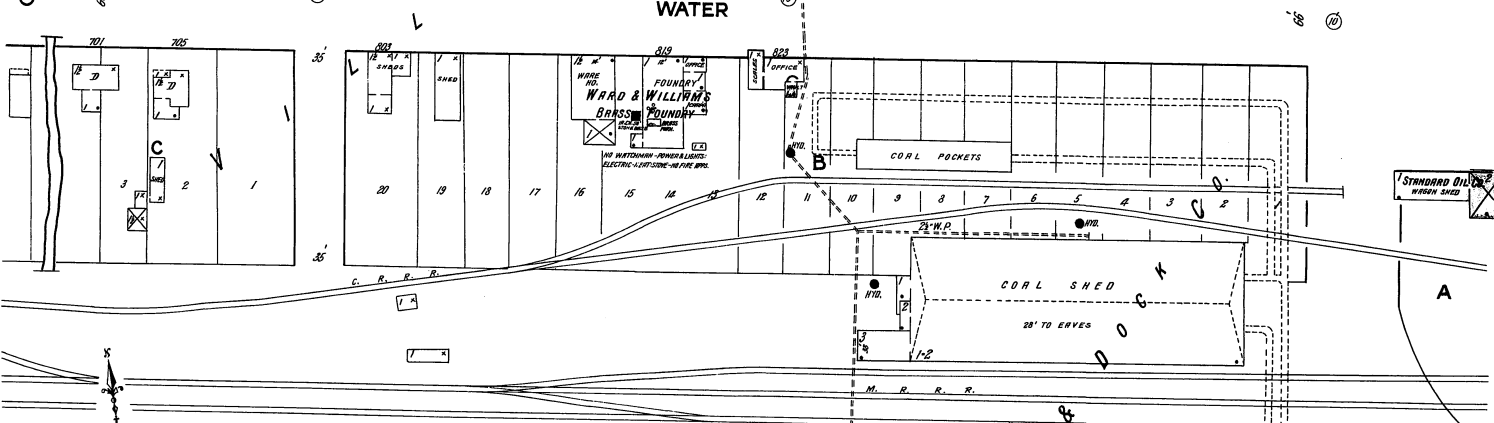
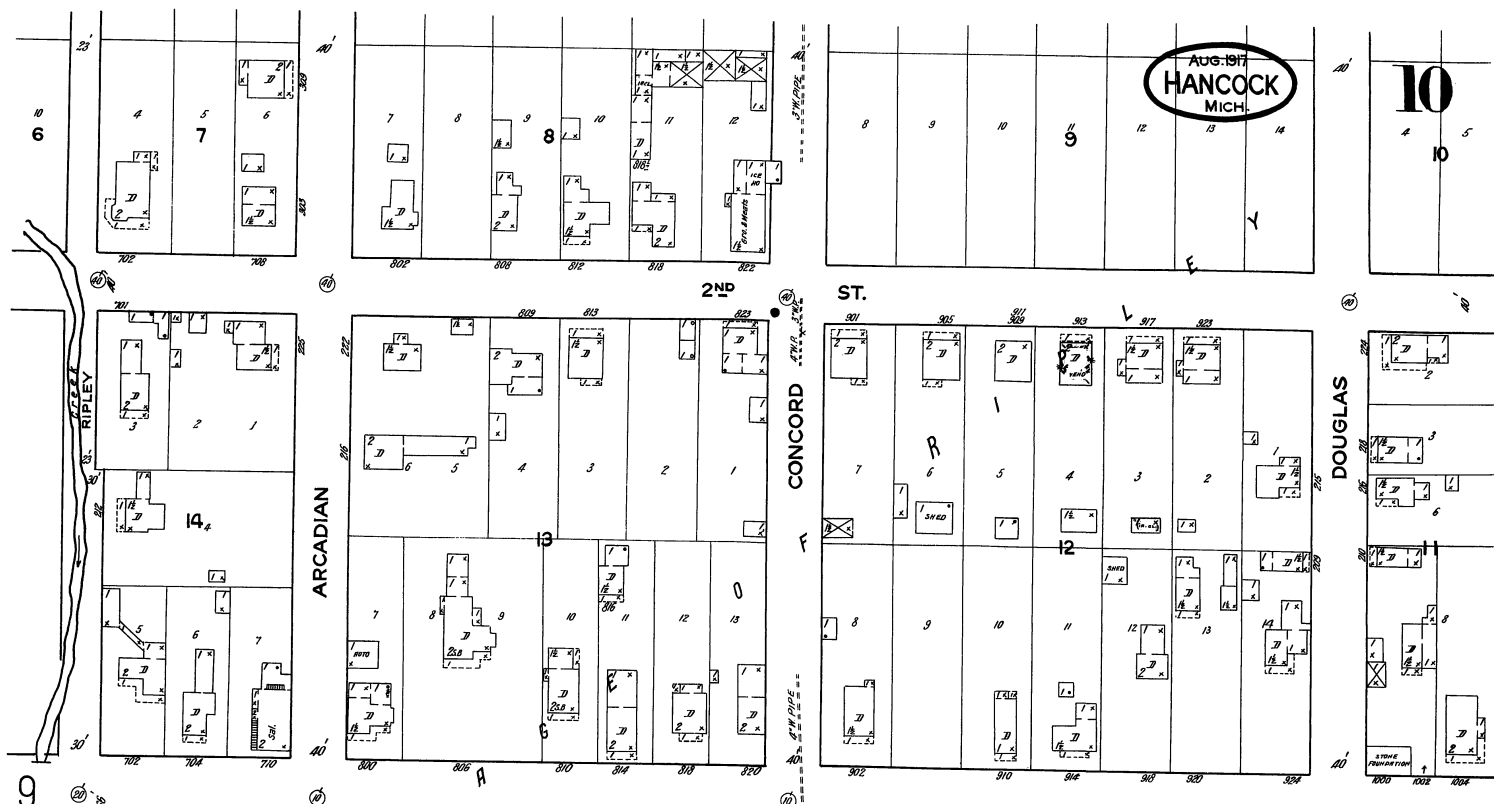
APPENDIX A

SANBORN MAPS









Portage

Lake



AUG. 1917  
HANCOCK  
MICH.

11

NEW ARCADIAN COPPER CO.  
NEW ARCADIAN MINE

PUMP OFF N. RIGHT - RIGHT MAIN ON DUTY -  
PUMP IN - HOT-STEAM-LIGHTS HERULENE

Located 5 Miles N.E. of Hancock P.O.  
NO EXPOSURE ANY SIDE

HIGHLAND PARK GREEN HO.  
DALE & NICHOLS, FLOORS

NO WATERMAIN - HOT-STEAM-LIGHTS ELECTRIC  
FUEL COAL - SMALL HOSE & DISBURTS SUPPLY  
FROM ROAD ON RESERVOIR ELEV. 30' ON HILL  
RESERVOIR FILLED BY SPRINGS

LAKE SUPERIOR STONE & BRICK CO.  
POWER & HOT-STEAM-LIGHTS ELECTRIC FUEL COAL

SITE OF OLD  
ARCADIAN COPPER CO.'S MINE

Located 3 1/2 Miles N.E. of Hancock P.O.

SCALE 100 FT. TO AN INCH

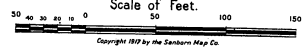
ARCADIAN SCHOOL  
HOT FURNACE  
NO LIGHTS

HOUGHTON LUMBER CO.  
AVERAGE AMOUNT OF LUMBER 2,000,000 FT.  
SAW MILL - CAPACITY 75,000' PER DAY

STURTED ON SOLID LEAD  
HOT-STEAM-POWER-STEAM-GLASS-3 STEERING  
2 HORN PUMPS - POWER-STEAM-LIGHTS ELECTRIC  
30 HORN PUMP LUM. IN WHITE - FUEL COAL & HORN  
SAWING SUPPLIED BY HORN-STEAM PUMP CAPCY  
FOR SAWING HORN-STEAM PUMP LINE  
PERFORATED PIPE ON PAPER OF MILL

Portage Lake

Scale of Feet.



Copyright 1917 by the Sanborn Map Co.

AUG. 1917  
**HANCOCK**  
MICH.

20

**HANCOCK CONSOLIDATED MINING CO.**  
SHAFT NO. 1  
NOT OPERATED  
-NO EXPOSURE ANY SIDE-

**HOUGHTON COUNTY STREET RAILWAY CO.**

OPERATED CONTINUALLY - LIGHTS ELECTRIC - HEAT & POWER:  
STEAM-FUEL: COAL - 3 INCH & 2 1/2 INCH HOLES COME TO CITY MAIN &  
ALSO CITY MAIN, HANCOCK DUPLEX, 17 1/2 INCH, CITY 200 GALS  
PER MIN. DRAWING FROM LANE - CORNELL, AUTOMATIC, OPERATES  
IN BULKER MIN ONLY; HOT SYSTEM, HEAT SPICED 840, SUPPLIED BY 1 1/2  
CORN TO CITY MAIN & ALSO CITY MAIN -

-NO EXPOSURE ANY SIDE-

**CITY WATER WORKS**

RUNS CONSTANTLY - LIGHTS ELECTRIC - HEAT & POWER - STEAM-FUEL:  
COAL - 2 1/2 INCH HOLES - 1 1/2 INCH CROSS COMPANDED STEAM PUMP  
CITY 2 - 2 MILLION GALS PER DAY. (FINDING) - HOPE COMPANDED  
DUPLEX STEAM PUMP, 14 1/2 INCH HOLES - CITY 2 MILLION GALS PER  
DAY & 1 1/2 INCH COMPANDED DUPLEX STEAM PUMP (14 1/2 INCH)  
CITY 2 MILLION GALS PER DAY AND SUPPLY FROM 5 OPEN WELLS  
COMBINED CITY 25 AND GALS, FUEL FROM SPRINGS, 2 1/2 INCH & 1 1/2 INCH  
-NO EXPOSURE ANY SIDE-

Portage Lake

Portage Lake

LAKE AV.

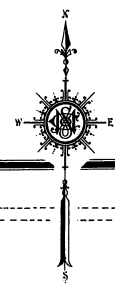
Portage Lake

**CALUMET & HECLA MINING CO.**  
- COAL DOCK -

- ABOUT 100,000 TONS CARRIED ANNUALLY -

HIGHT WICHAMPTON REPORTING FAIRLY TO 6 SIGHTS, FOR PORTABLE  
COLOR - LIGHTS ELECTRIC - HEAT & POWER: STEAM-FUEL:  
COAL - 2 1/2 INCH HOLES - 1 1/2 INCH, ON THESE SUPPLIED FROM  
BUFFALO DUPLEX PUMP IN BULKER AT, SIZE, 1 1/2 INCH, CITY 200 GALS  
PER MIN. DRAWING FROM LANE -

Located 3 Miles E. of Hancock P.O.  
- NO EXPOSURE ANY SIDE -



Scale of Feet.  
0 20 40 60 80 100 120  
Copyright 1917 by the Sanborn Map Co.

DOLLAR BAY

*D O L L R B R Y L U M B E R C C*

DOLLAR BAY LUMBER CO

MILL OPERATES 6 MO. OF YEAR. CAP'Y. OF SAW MILL DAILY 40000 FT. AVERAGE AMOUNT OF LUMBER 1 MILLION FT. NIGHT & SUNDAY WATCHMAN. NO CLOCK. NO HEAT. POWER. STEEL FUEL. WASTE - LIGHTS: ELECTRIC. VERTICAL PIPE. HDS. & HOSE AS SHOWN. CONNECTED TO BUFFALO DUPLEX PUMP SIZE 10" X 12" X 6" CAP'Y 500 GALS. PER MIN. DRAWING FROM DOLLAR BAY WATER MAINS ALSO CONNECTED WITH PUMPS AT JOHN H. ROEBLING'S SONS. & ALSO AT LAKE SUPERIOR SHELTING CO. 200' 2" HOSE & 200' 2" HOSE UNDERGR.

Located 4 Miles E. of Hancock P.O.

LAKE SUPERIOR SMELTING CO.

JOHN A. ROEBLING'S SONS  
COPPER MFG.

ROD MILL RUNS 1/2 OF THE TIME, WIRE  
MILL RUNS STEADY-1-NIGHT & SUNDAY  
WATCHMAN-CHARLES ELD. CLOCK-8-5TH.  
HOURLY REPORTS-HEAT-STEAM THROUGH  
FUEL-COAL: LIGHTS-ELECTRIC-BLANK  
DUPLEX PUMP SIZE 10"X12"X8" KNOWLES  
DUPLEX PUMP COMBINED CAPAC. 1000  
GALS. PER MIN. BOTH PUMPS DRAW FROM  
DOLLAR BAY. BOILER HAS IRON &  
CEMENT FLOOR & IRON R. HOSE CART, 400  
2" HOSE IN WIRE MILL, 50' 2" HOSE IN WIRE  
NO. 350 GAL. ALLIS CHALMERS ELECTRIC  
PUMP TO BE INSTALLED, TO HAVE 600' 2"  
HOSE MORE-

WIRE MILL

NIGHT WATCHMAN - MENNAN CLOCK  
4 STATIONS: MOULRY ROUNDS - MEAT &  
POWER - STEAM FUEL: COAL & COND. HYDOS.  
& ROSE, AS SHOWN CONNECTED TO  
WORTHINGTON DUPLEX PUMP SIZE 10X12 1/2  
CAPCY 600 GALS. PER MIN. & WORTHINGTON  
DUPLEX STEAM PUMP SIZE 10X10 1/2  
CAPCY. 100 GALS. PER MIN. BOTH PUMPS  
DRAW FROM WELL DIRECT TO HYDOS. & ROSE  
LANTS WITH 1000' 2" HOSE - LIGHTS - ELECTRIC.

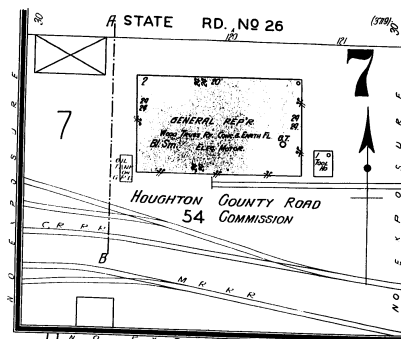
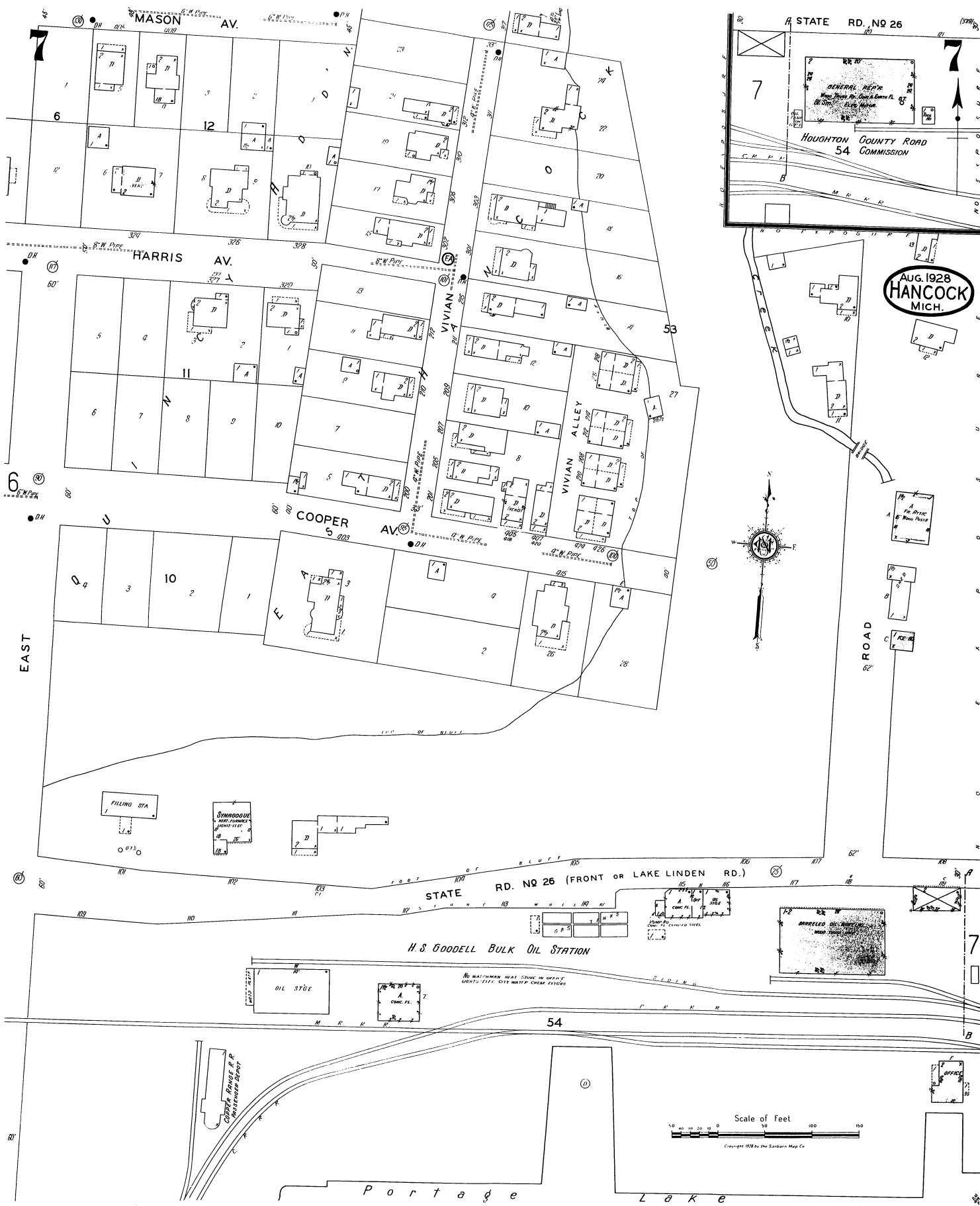
Portage Lake

Scale of Feet

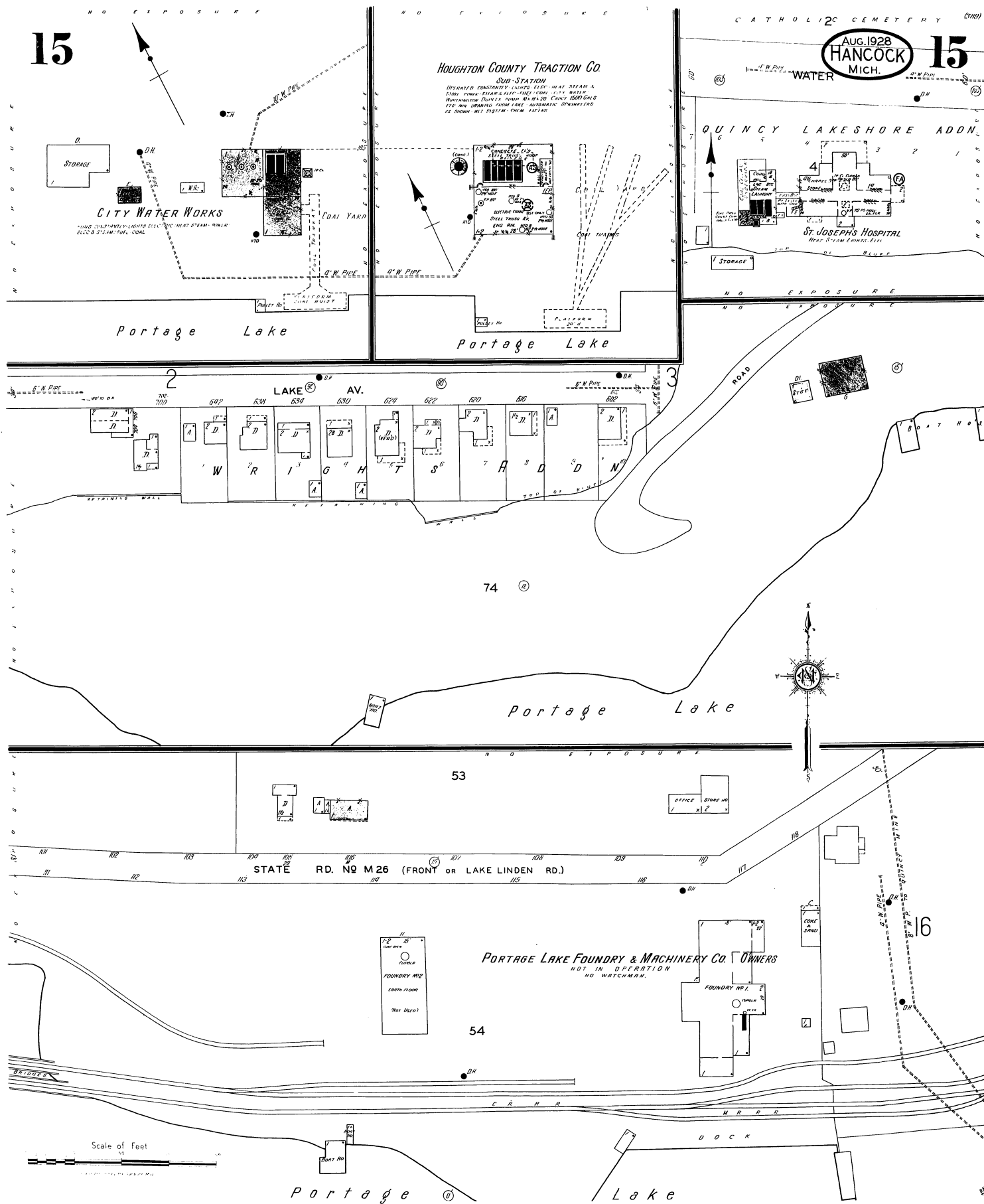
Map Division  
29 - 11 - 1955

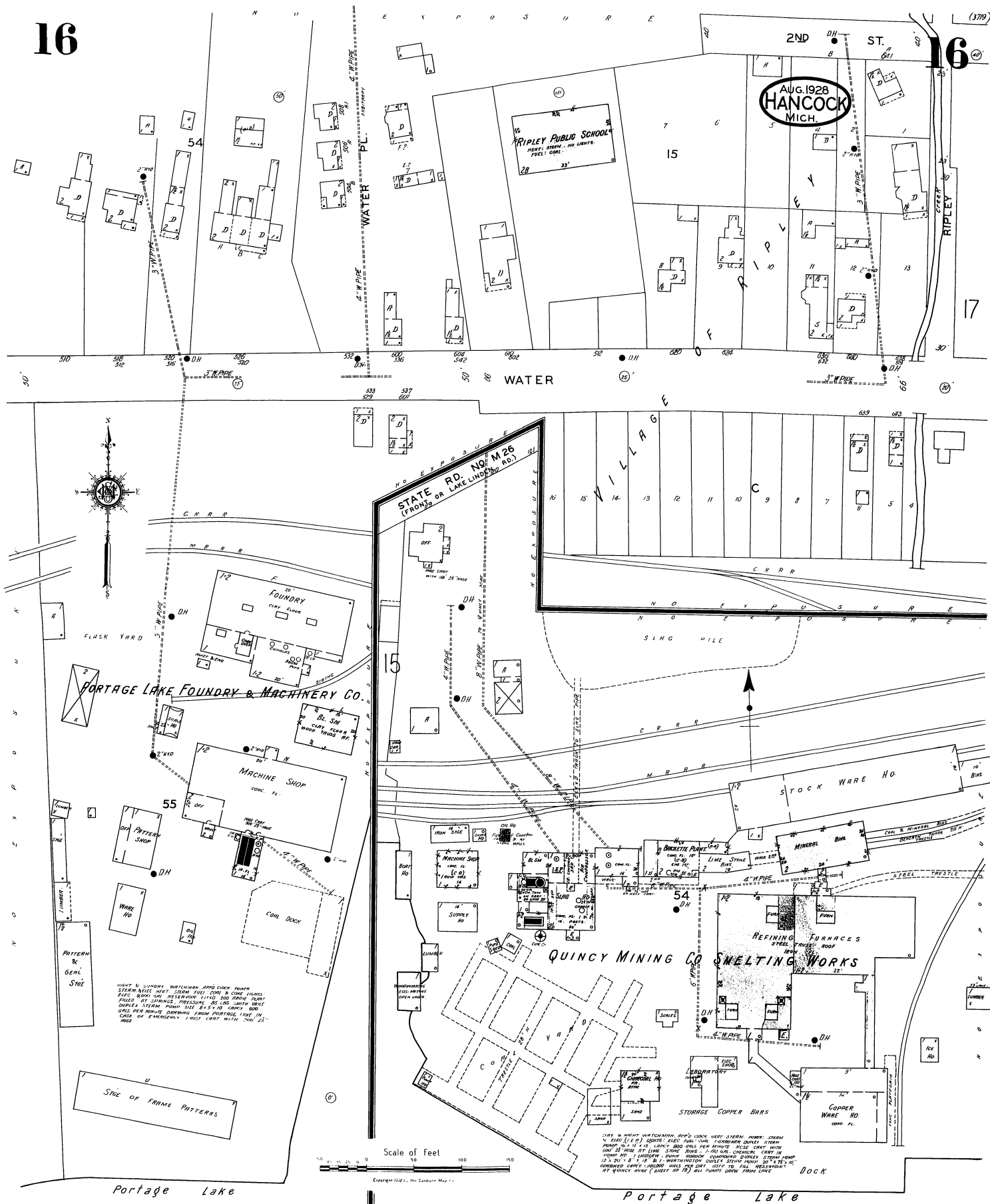
Dollar

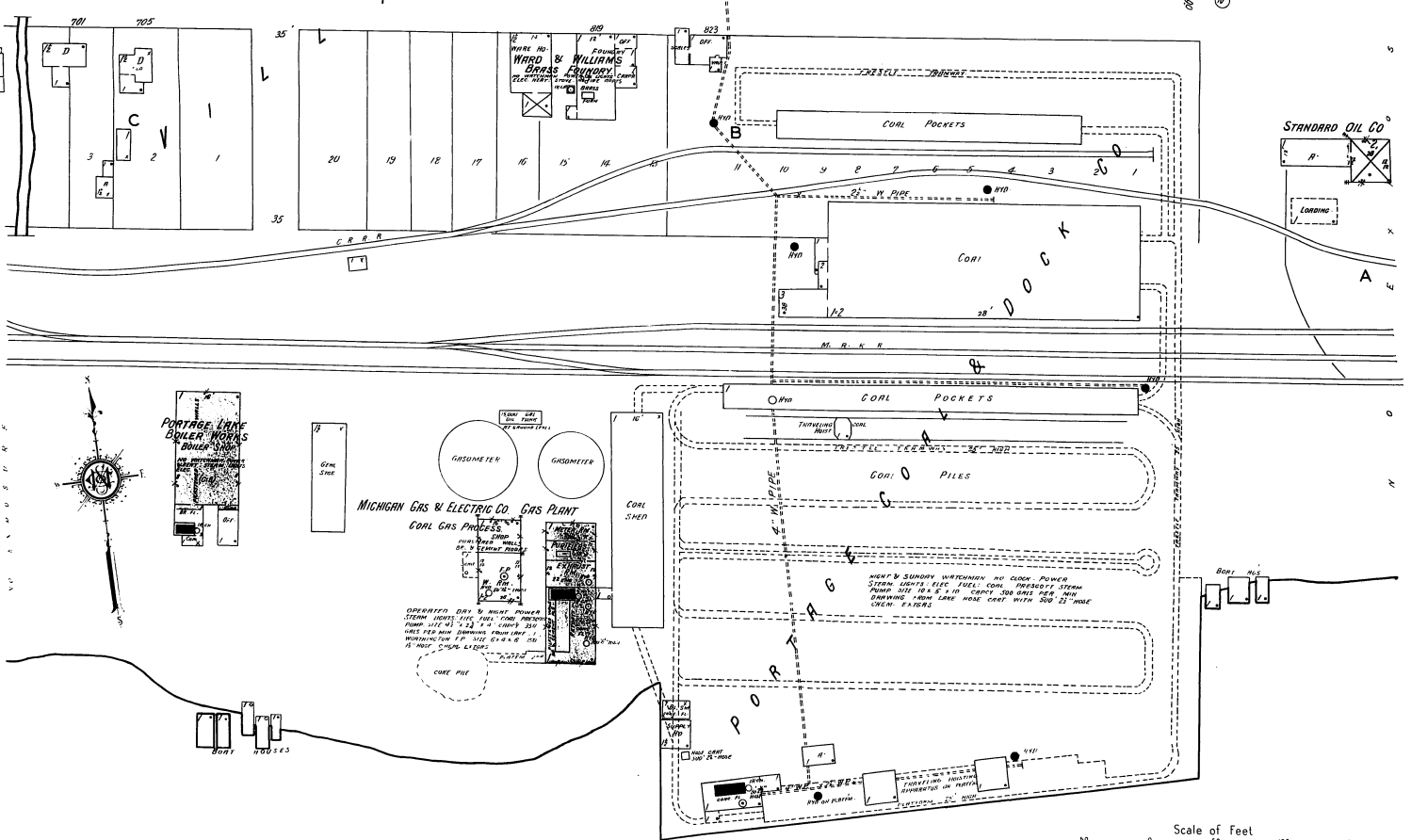
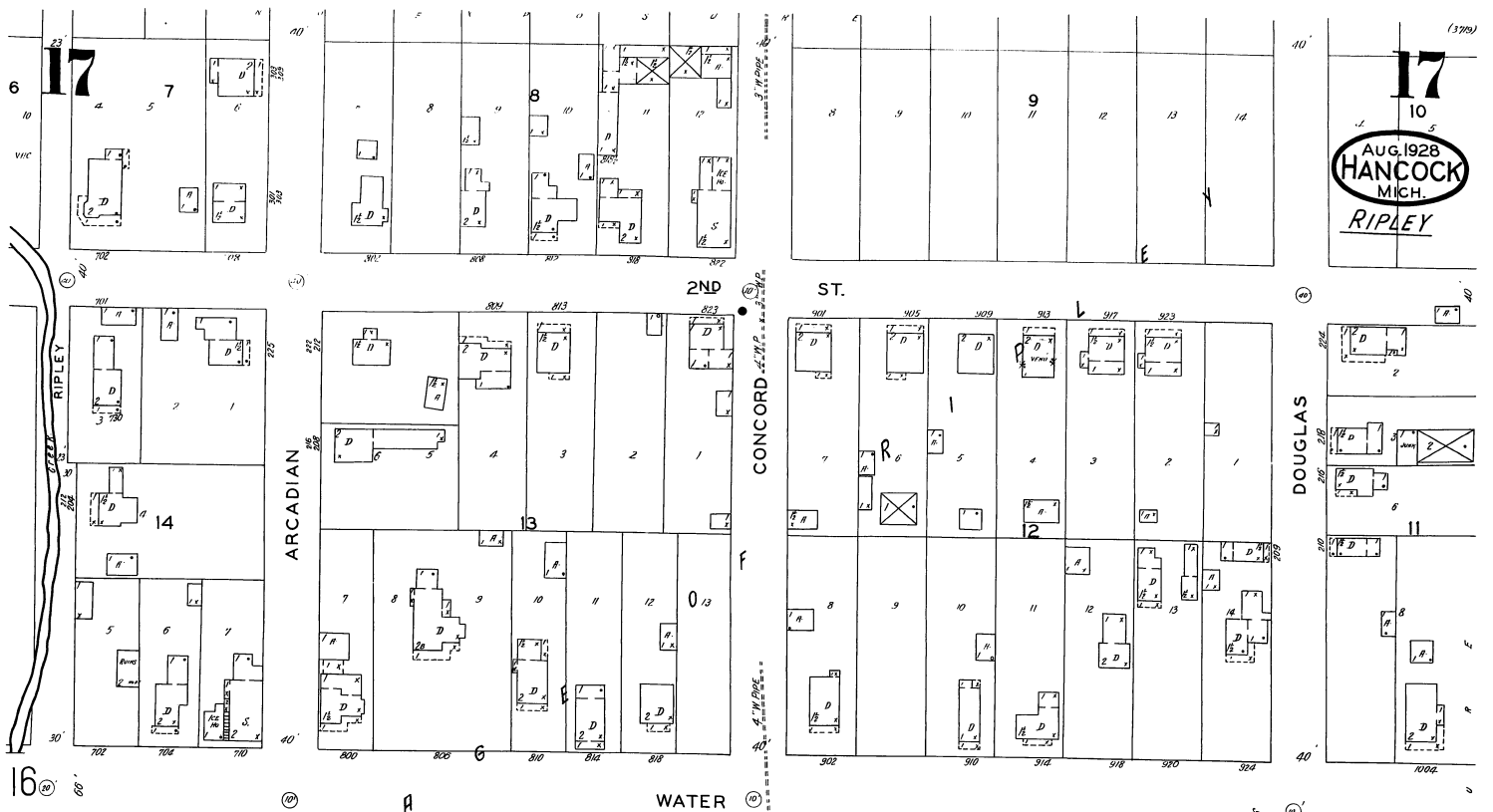




AUG. 1928  
HANCOCK  
MICH.



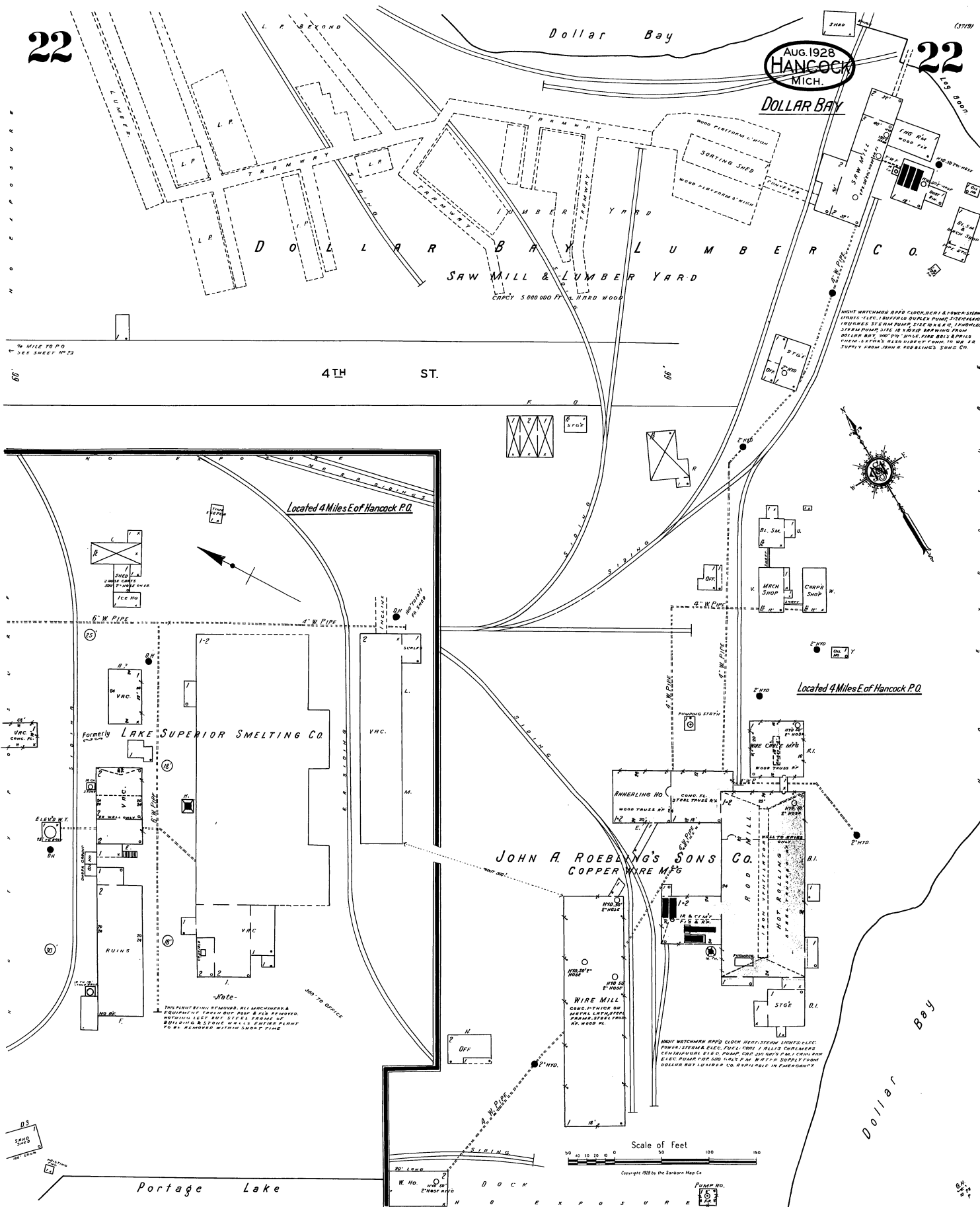




Portage Lake

AUG. 1928  
HANCOCK  
MICH.

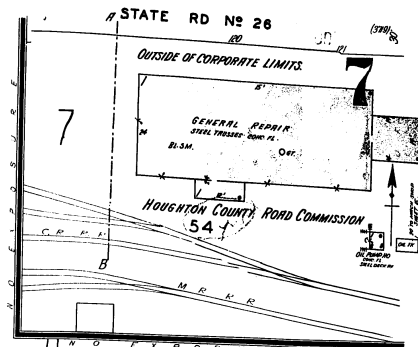
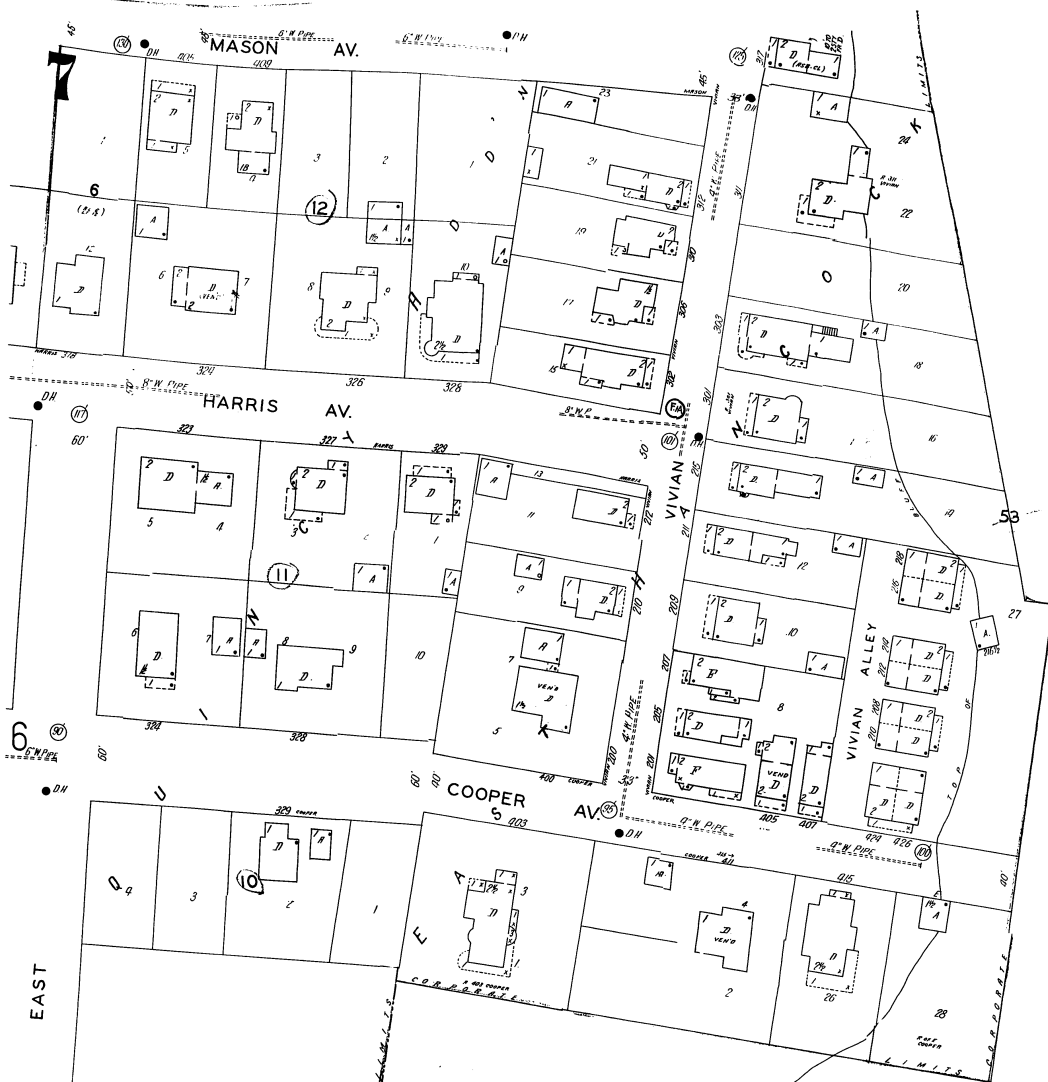
DOLLAR BAY



ABOUT WATCHMAN BPPD CLOCK NEAR STEAM LIGHTS: ELEC. POWER, STEAM ELEC. PUMP, THIS 1 MILL'S CURTAINS. CENTRIFUGAL ELEC. PUMP, CAP. 300 GALS. P.M. 1000 GPM. ELEC. PUMP CAP. 300 GALS. P.M. WITH SUPPLY FROM DOLLAR BAY LUMBER CO. IN EMERGENCY

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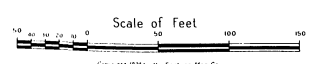
AUG. 1928  
HANCOCK  
MICH.



TERRITORY SHOWN ON THIS SECTION OF  
SHEET OUTSIDE OF CORPORATE LIMITS

STATE RD. NO 26

H.S. GOODSELL & CO. - BULK OIL STATION  
(C. & C. CO.)



Portage Lake

Scale of Feet

North Arrow

AUG. 1928  
HANCOCK MICH.

CITY WATER WORKS

COPPER COUNTRY CO-OPERATIVE COLD STEEL PLANT

QUINCY LAKESHORE ADDN.

Portage Lake

CATHOLIC CEMETERY

Scale of Feet

North Arrow

AUG. 1928  
HANCOCK MICH.

CITY WATER WORKS

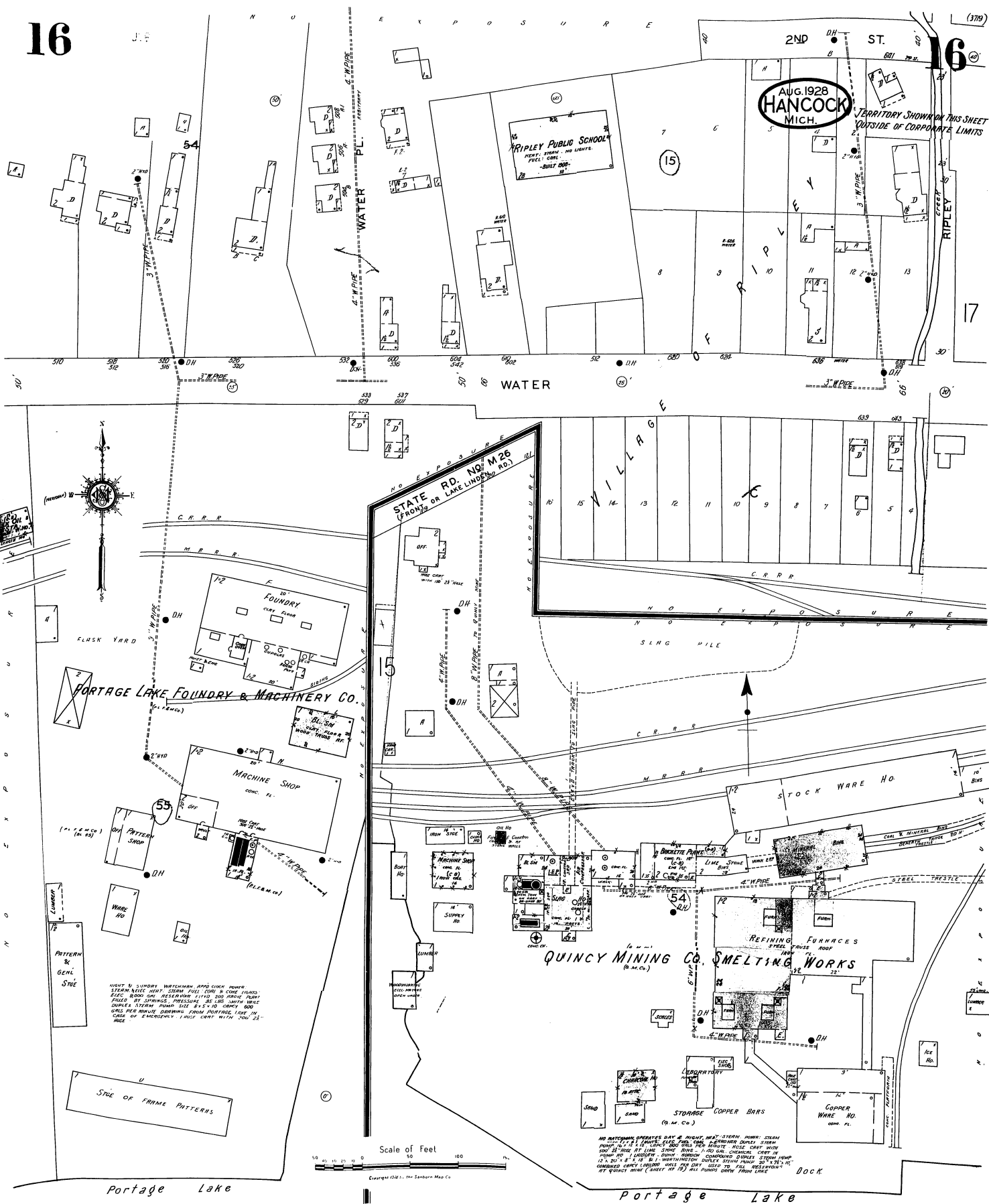
COPPER COUNTRY CO-OPERATIVE COLD STEEL PLANT

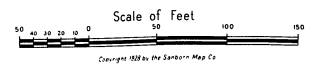
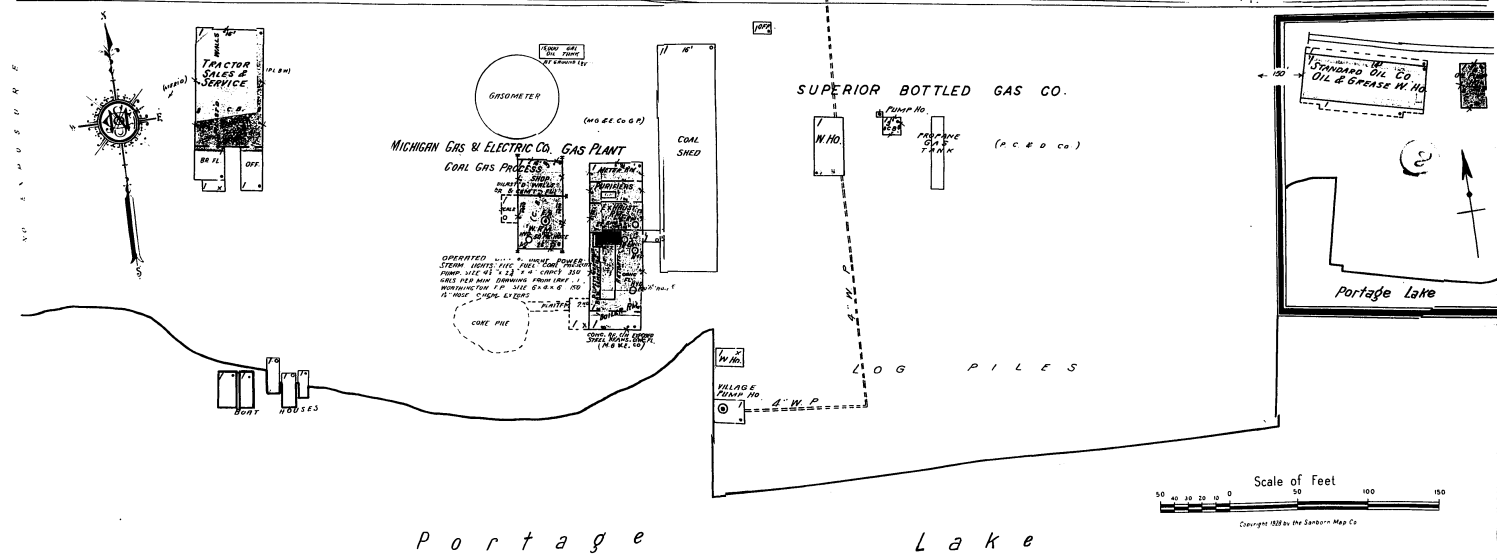
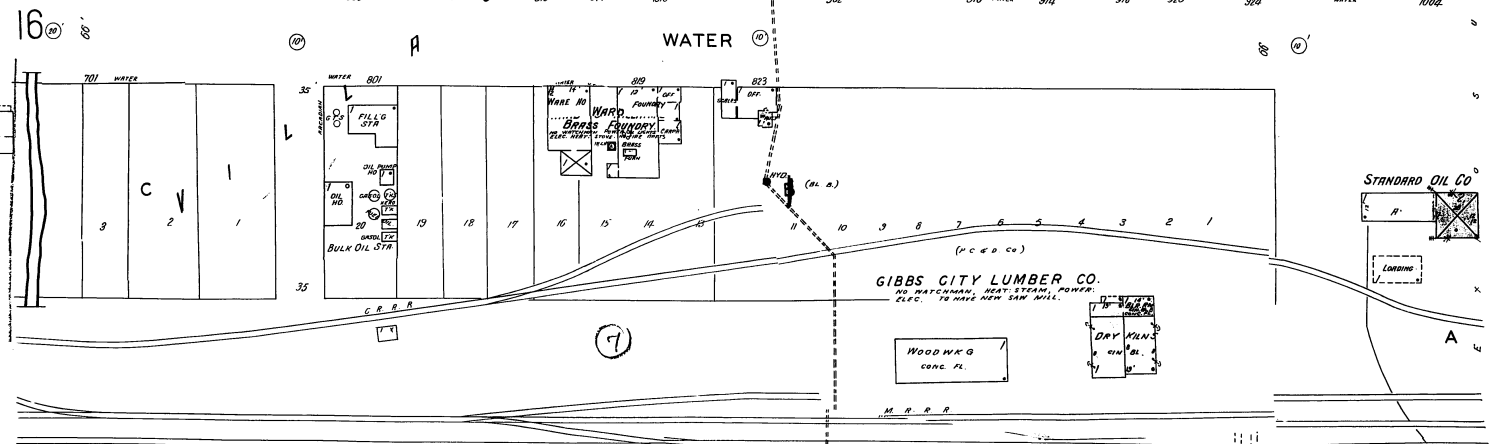
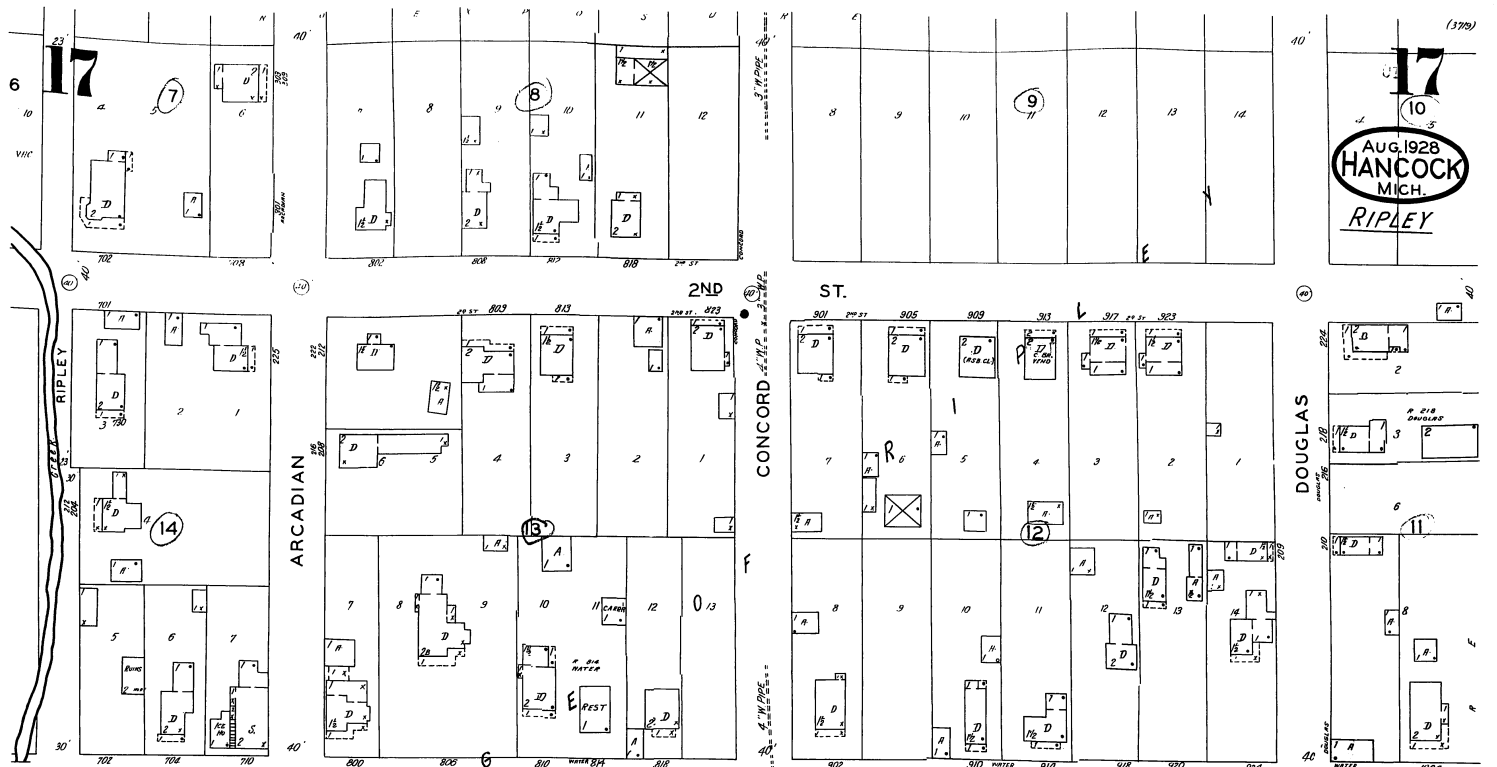
QUINCY LAKESHORE ADDN.

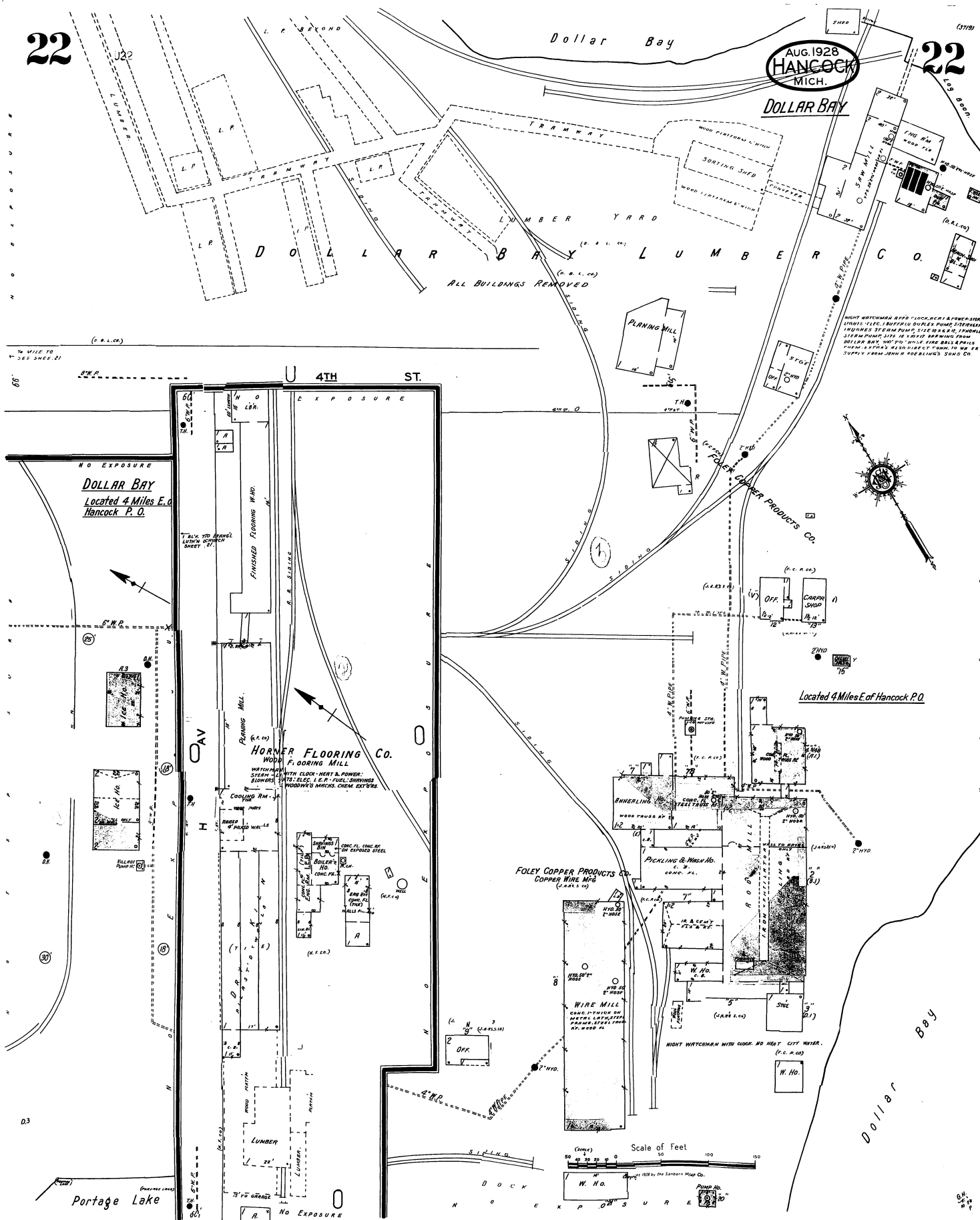
Portage Lake

CATHOLIC CEMETERY





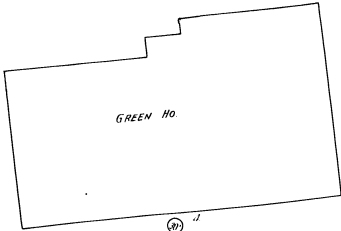




23



(A. & C. CO.)



**HIGHLAND PARK GREEN HO.**  
JAMES H. DALE, FLORIST

WENT WITHDRAWN DURING WINTER MONTHS. REPAIRS  
STORY, REPAIRS, ETC. THIS YEAR. UNDER NEW  
ROOF SUPPLIED FROM JAMES H. DALE. REPAIRS  
DO NOT PAID, REPAIRS PAID BY SPRING



**RIPLEY** (A. & C. CO.)

DO NOT  
PAID

(A. & C. CO.)

STATE ROUTE M 26 (ROAD TO LAKE LINDEN)

(Located 2 Miles E. of Hancock P.O.)

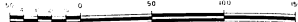


**A & SCRAP IRON STGE.**  
EARTH FL.  
WOOD TRUSS RT.

JUNK YARD

Portage Lake

Scale of Feet



Copyright 1928 by the Sanborn Map Co.

DOLLAR BAY

23

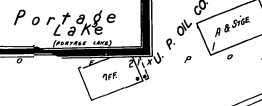
AUG. 1928  
**HANCOCK**  
MICH.

**NEW ARCADIAN COPPER CO.**  
NEW ARCADIAN MINE  
ALL BUILDINGS REMOVED

OUTSIDE OF CORPORATE LIMITS Located 5 Miles N.E. of Hancock P.O.

Located 2 Miles E. of Hancock P.O.

Portage Lake

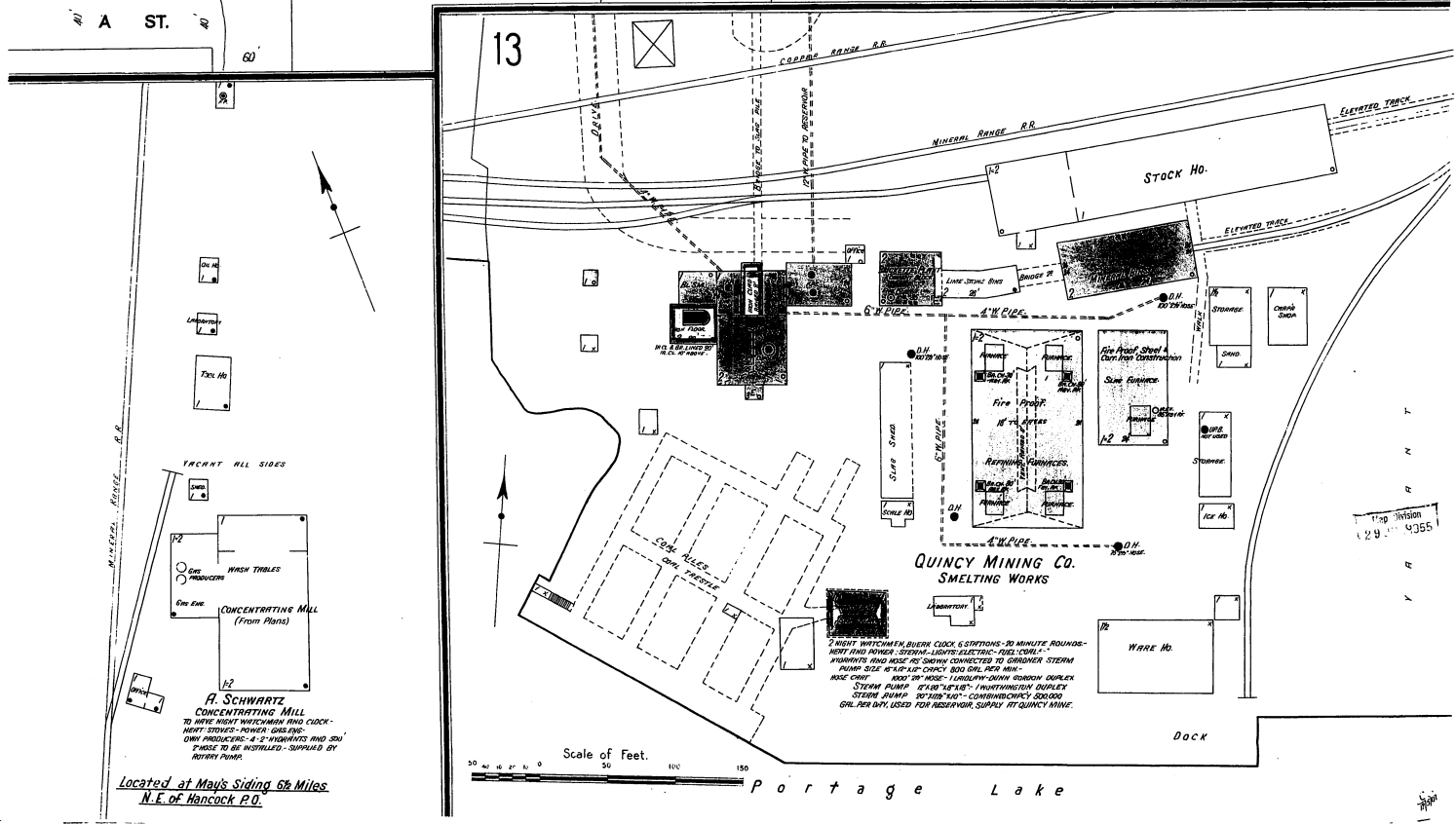


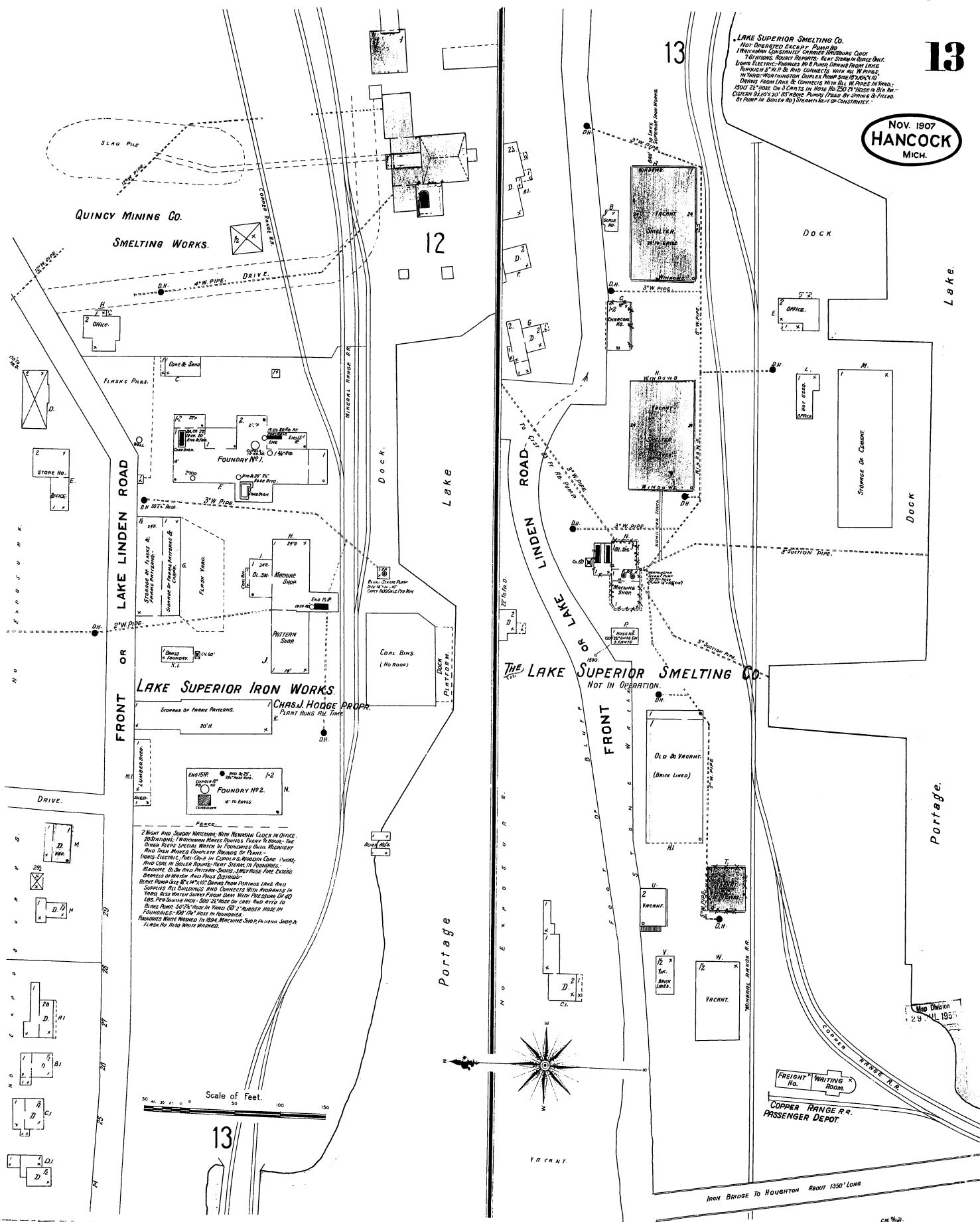
**HENRY BORTH CO.**  
MFG. R. R. SHIMS  
HEAT, HOT AIR, POWER, ELEC.

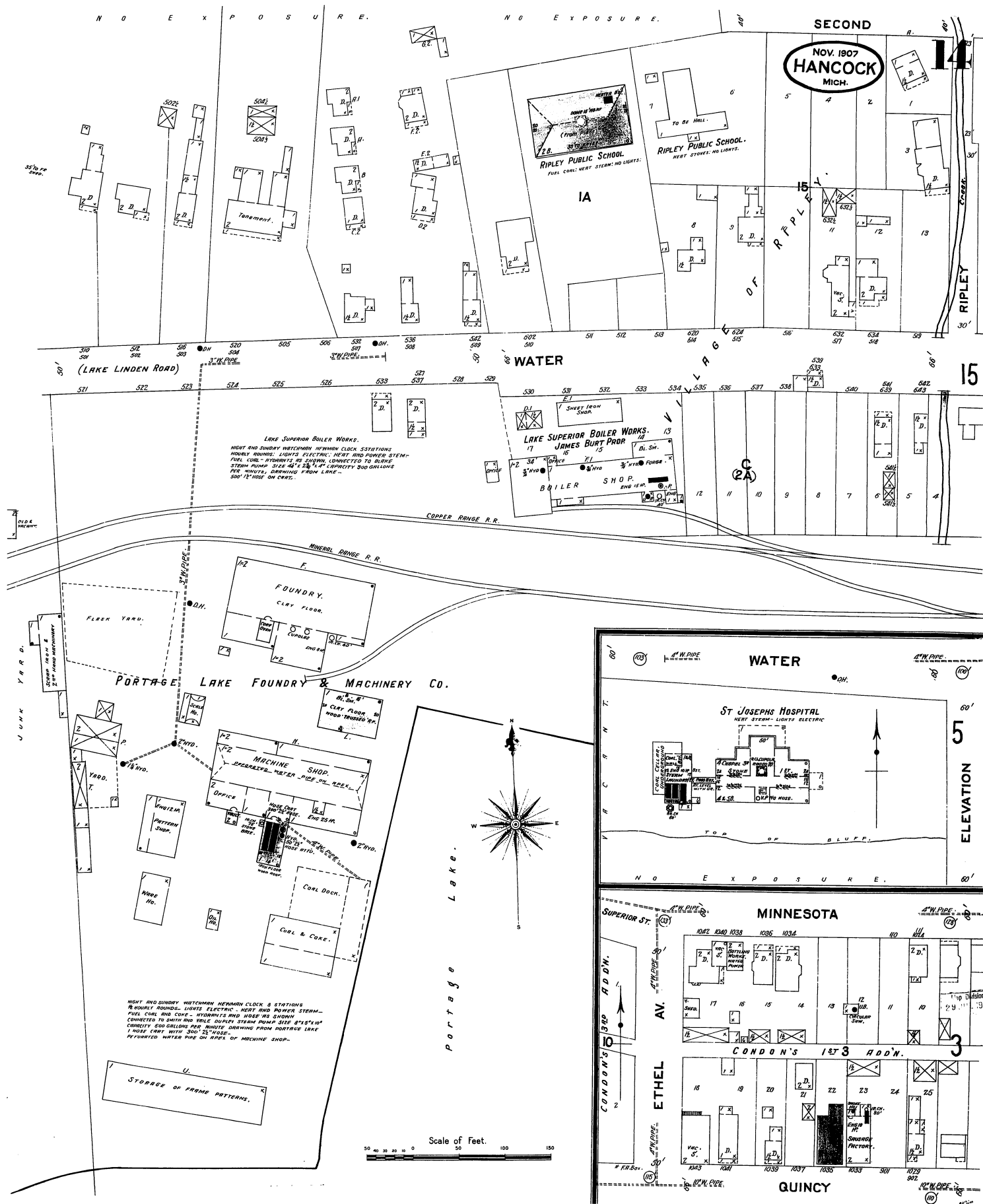
OUTSIDE OF CORPORATE LIMITS

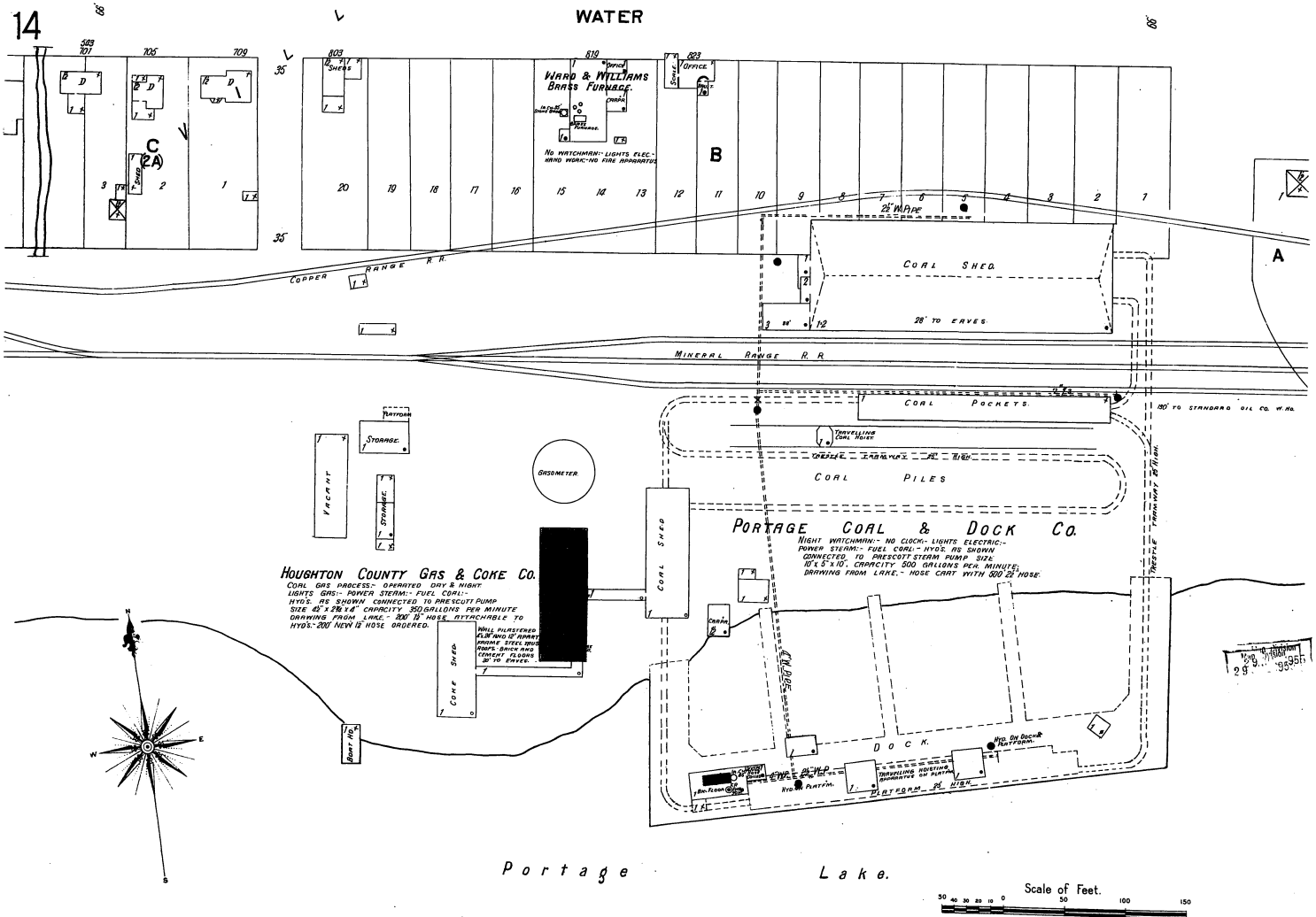
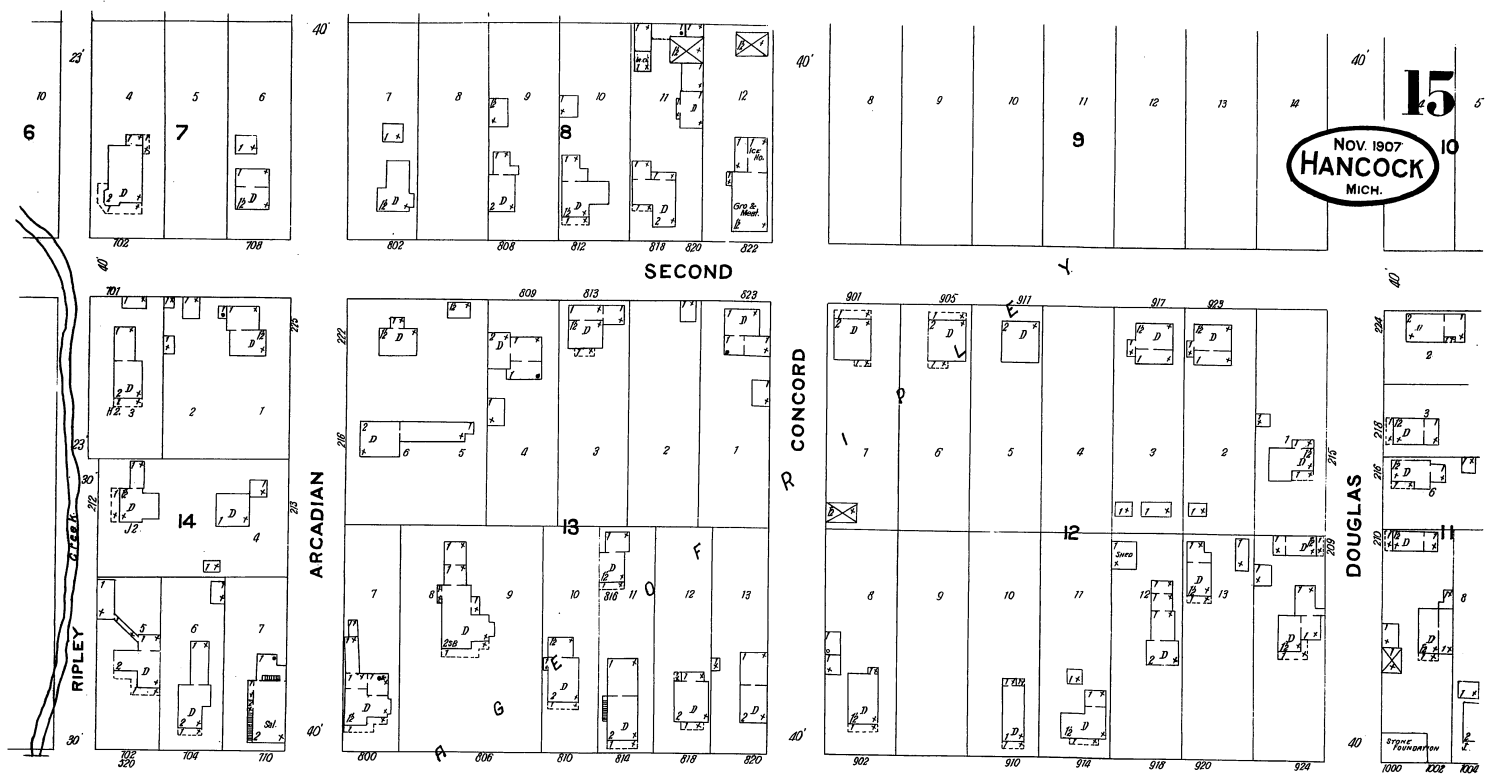
NO WATCHMEN NO FIRE PROTECTION

Portage Lake



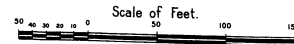
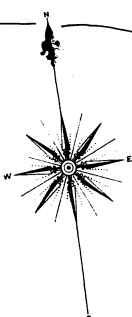






**Houghton County Gas & Coke Co.**  
COAL GAS PRESS.- OPERATED DAY & NIGHT.  
LIGHTS GAS.- POWER STEAM.- FUEL COAL.-  
HYD. AS SHOWN CONNECTED TO PRESCOTT PUMP  
SIZE 45" DIA. 14" CAPACITY 300 GALLONS PER MINUTE  
DRAWING FROM LAKE. 300' D. HOSE ATTACHABLE TO  
HYD.-300 NEW 2" HOSE ORDERED.

**PORTAGE COAL & DOCK Co.**  
NIGHT WATCHMAN.- NO CLOCK.- LIGHTS ELECTRIC.-  
POWER STEAM.- FUEL COAL.- HYD. AS SHOWN  
CONNECTED TO PRESCOTT STEAM PUMP SIZE  
10" X 5" X 10". CAPACITY 500 GALLONS PER MINUTE.  
DRAWING FROM LAKE.- HOSE CART WITH 500' 2" HOSE





16

## LAKE SUPERIOR STONE &amp; BRICK CO.

3 Mile On Lake Superior - Power - Fuel - Water - Steam -  
Electric - Full - Light - Hydrants - Connected -  
To Stone - Stone - Capacity - 400000 - Per Day -  
Drawing From Lake - 200 ft - 100 ft - 100 ft -

Portage Lake.

ROAD.

## ARCADIAN COPPER CO. (NOT IN OPERATION)

NO WATCHMAN - NO FIRE APPAR.

Located at Arcadian Mine P.O. 3 1/2 Miles  
N.E. of Hancock P.O.

SCALE 100 FT TO 1 INCH

## ARCADIAN COPPER CO.

NEW SHIFT.

NO WATCHMAN - POWER STATION -

FUEL - COAL - NO LIGHTS - NO FIRE APPAR.

1 Mile South of Arcadian School.

NO EXPOSURE ANY SIDE.

SCALE 50 FT TO 1 INCH

## ARCADIAN SCHOOL

BEST FURN. - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 -

## A.M. YORK GREEN HO.

BEST STEEL - LIGHT - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 -

FULL - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 -

DETACHED - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 -

DETACHED - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 -

DETACHED - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 -

DETACHED - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 -

DETACHED - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 -

DETACHED - 1000 - 1000 - 1000 -

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ROAD TO LAKE LINDEN

COPPER RANGE R.R.

MINERAL RANGE R.R.

Scale of Feet.

100

150

200

250

300

350

400

450

500

550

600

650

700

750

800

850

900

950

1000

1050

1100

1150

1200

1250

1300

1350

1400

1450

1500

1550

1600

1650

1700

1750

1800

1850

1900

1950

2000

2050

2100

2150

2200

2250

2300

2350

2400

2450

2500

2550

2600

2650

2700

2750

2800

2850

2900

2950

3000

3050

3100

3150

3200

3250

3300

3350

3400

3450

3500

3550

3600

3650

3700

3750

3800

3850

3900

3950

4000

4050

4100

4150

4200

4250

4300

4350

4400

4450

4500

4550

4600

4650

4700

4750

4800

4850

4900

4950

5000

5050

5100

5150

5200

5250

5300

5350

5400

5450

5500

5550

5600

5650

5700

5750

5800

5850

5900

5950

6000

6050

6100

6150

6200

6250

6300

6350

6400

6450

6500

6550

6600

6650

6700

6750

6800

6850

6900

6950

7000

7050

7100

7150

7200

7250

7300

7350

7400

7450

7500

7550

7600

7650

7700

7750

7800

7850

7900

7950

8000

8050

8100

8150

8200

8250

8300

8350

8400

8450

8500

8550

8600

8650

8700

8750

8800

8850

8900

8950

9000

9050

9100

9150

9200

9250

9300

9350

9400

9450

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9800

9850

9900

9950

10000

10050

10100

10150

10200

10250

10300

10350

10400

10450

10500

10550

10600

10650

10700

10750

10800

10850

10900

10950

11000

11050

11100

11150

11200

11250

11300

11350

11400

11450

11500

11550

11600

11650

11700

11750

11800

11850

11900

11950

12000

12050

12100

12150

12200

12250

12300

12350

12400

12450

12500

12550

12600

12650

12700

12750

12800

12850

12900

12950

13000

13050

13100

13150

13200

13250

13300

13350

13400

13450

13500

13550

13600

13650

13700

13750

13800

13850

13900

139



#### FOURTH

DOLLAR BAY LAND &amp; IMPROVEMENT

DOLLAR BAY LAND &amp; IMPROVEMENT CO

MILL OPERATES 6 MO. OF YEAR CAPCY OF SAW  
MILL DAILY 40000 FT. AVERAGE MOUNT FUMBER  
1 MILLION FT. NIGHT AND SUNDAY WATCHMAN  
BUCKS CLOCK 5 STATIONS. HOURLY ROUNDS 3  
NO HEAT. POWER: STEAM. FUEL: WASTE. LIGHTS  
ELECTRIC. VERTICAL PIPE. HYDRANTS & HOSE  
PUMP. SIZE 10" X 12" X 6". CAPCY 1500 GALS PER MIN  
DRAWN FROM DOLLAR BAY. WATER MAINS  
ALSO CONNECTED WITH BLAKE & KNOWLES PUMPS  
AT TAMARACK & OSCEOLA COPPER MFG. CO.'S

4 Miles E. of Hancock P.O.

**SUPERIOR 30" SMELTING CO.**

TAMARACK-OSCEOLA COPPER M'FG. CO.

ROD AND SHEET MILL RUNS 4 OF THE TIME  
WIRE MILL RUNS AFTER 4:30 PM AND  
SUNDAY WATCHMAN CARRIES BOSTON CLOCK  
7 STATIONS, 4 HOURLY REPORTS BLAKE DUPLEX  
PUMP SIZE 15 "X2 "X6" KNOWLES DUPLEX PUMP,  
COMBINED (2) 1000 GPM PER MIN. BOTH PUMPS  
DRAWN FROM DOLLAR BAY BOILER NO HAS  
IRON & CEMENT FLOOR IRON ROD, HOSE 100'  
10" 2" HOSE IN FINE MILL, 1" HOSE IN  
FUEL: COAL & WOOD HEAT STEAM THROUGH LIGHTS  
ELECTRIC.

NIGHT WATCHMAN, HAUBER CLOCK, 10 STATIONS  
HOURLY ROUNDS. HEAT & POWER: STEHM FUEL  
COAL & COKE. HYDRANTS AND HOSE AS SHOWN  
CONNECTED TO LAYLAW BUNN GORDON STEAM  
PUMP. SIZE 12" X 12", CAPCY 800 GALS. PER MIN.  
& TO MONTGOMERY DUPLEX PUMP SIZE 10" X 11"  
CAPCY 500 GALS. PER MIN. BOTH PUMPS DRAW  
FROM WELL TO WATER TANK CAPCY 7000 GALS.  
IN DIRECT TO HYDRANTS. HOSE CART WITH 1000'  
2" HOSE. LIGHTS ELEC.

Portage Lake

До с к.

Scale of Feet

