

How to comment on the cleanup plan:



- **Attend the public hearing:***

June 17, 2010
South Park Community Center
8319 8th Ave S

- Open House: 5:30 pm
- Presentations: 6:00 pm
- Public Hearing: 7:00 pm

* *Translators and childcare will be provided at the public hearing.*

- **Read the T-117 cleanup plan at:**
www.T117.com or South Park Library

- **Send your comments to EPA by July 7, 2010:**

E-mail: r10terminal117@epa.gov
Mail: Terminal 117 Comments, U.S. EPA,
1200 6th Ave, Suite 900, ECL-111,
Seattle WA 98101

Project Schedule

2009 - 2010	Cleanup action planning and selection of cleanup alternative
2010	Draft cleanup plan available; public meeting and review period
2011	Design and contracting
2012 - 2013	Cleanup construction
2013 - 2014	Begin site redevelopment

Questions?

Piper Peterson Lee, Environmental Protection Agency Project Manager, 206-553-4951, Peterson-Lee.piper@epa.gov

Suzanne Skadowski, Environmental Protection Agency, Community Involvement, 206-553-6689, Skadowski.suzanne@epa.gov

More Information

For general T117 cleanup information visit www.T117.com

Or contact a member of the project team:

- Roy Kuroiwa, Port of Seattle Project Manager, 206-787-3814, Kuroiwa.r@portseattle.org
- Tom Meyer, Seattle City Light Project Manager, 206-386-9168, Tom.meyer@seattle.gov
- Piper Peterson Lee, Environmental Protection Agency Project Manager, 206-553-4951, Peterson-Lee.piper@epa.gov
- Thea Levkovitz, Duwamish River Cleanup Coalition Coordinator, 206-954-0218, thea@duwamishcleanup.org
- Penny Mabie, EnviroIssues Public Involvement Consultant, 206-269-5041, pmabie@enviroissues.com



Terminal 117 Superfund Site Cleanup Plan Proposed

June 2010

What is Terminal 117?

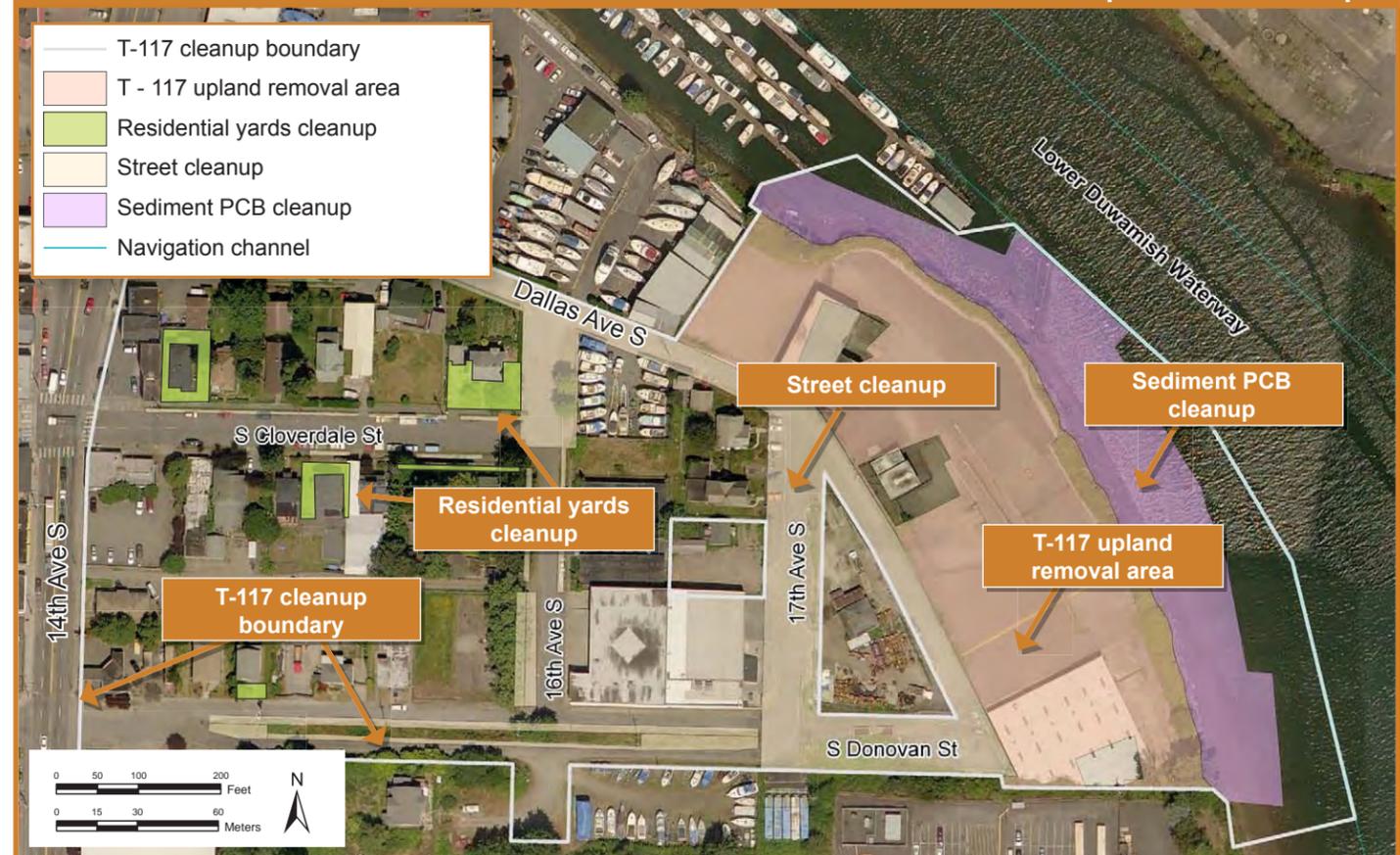
Terminal 117 (T-117) is a contaminated site located on the west bank of the Duwamish River in Seattle's South Park neighborhood. The cleanup area is located between 14th Avenue South, Dallas Avenue South and South Donovan Street. Past asphalt manufacturing activities by Duwamish Manufacturing and then by Malarkey Asphalt left behind oil and PCB (polychlorinated biphenyls) contamination in the river sediments (mud), on the bank, and on some of the land next to the river (uplands, streets, and yards). The contamination needs to be cleaned up because it is a threat to human health and the health of the river environment.

What is the cleanup plan?

The proposed cleanup plan is called an Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis (EE/CA). The cleanup plan was written to identify and select a cleanup strategy for T-117. Historical information was used along with soil, groundwater and sediment samples to identify the contaminants. This information was used to develop the cleanup plan. After the public review, EPA will decide on a final cleanup plan later in an Action Memorandum, which will be based on the findings in the EE/CA.

EPA is directing and overseeing this cleanup. The Port of Seattle (Port) and the Seattle City Light (City) must complete the cleanup under an EPA Superfund order.

Terminal 117 Proposed Cleanup



* Final removal areas, including residential yards and street removal areas, will be determined in the EPA Action Memorandum.

What are the cleanup goals and objectives?

The cleanup will remove enough soil and sediment from T-117 to reduce contaminants to levels that will protect the river environment and reduce health risks to people. The site will be clean enough for many possible future uses, including business and residential development, river habitat, and public access.

The soil and sediment contamination will be cleaned up to levels that will:

- Reduce health risks to people who eat Lower Duwamish seafood by reducing contaminants in sediment and surface water to protective levels.

- Reduce health risks to people who have direct contact with sediments by reducing contaminants in sediment to protective levels.
- Reduce risks to the insects, worms, and shellfish that live in the river by reducing sediment contamination to Washington State sediment standards.
- Reduce risks to crabs, fish, birds, and mammals that live in the river from exposure to contaminants by reducing contaminants in sediment and surface water to protective levels.

What cleanup alternatives does the EE/CA evaluate?

EPA evaluated different cleanup methods to remove the PCB contamination, including excavating soil, dredging the sediment, covering the contaminated sediment with clean material (capping) to keep the contamination from spreading, or treating the soil and sediment. The cleanup methods proposed in this plan were selected because they are proven to work and can be readily used. EPA is proposing two cleanup alternatives that can meet the cleanup goals.

Alternative 1	Alternative 2
<p>This alternative would remove PCB-contaminated soil from T-117 and adjacent streets and from some of the residential yards. The cleanup would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove the soils that exceed the PCB cleanup level, up to 15 feet deep. Remove most of the contaminated river sediment near T-117 that exceeds the PCB cleanup level. Leave in place and cap the rest of the sediment that exceeds the PCB cleanup level. 	<p>Alternative 2 is the same as Alternative 1 for removing soils from the uplands, streets and yards. But Alternative 2 would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove all sediment that exceeds the PCB cleanup level, and backfill with clean materials. No sediment would be left behind that exceeds the PCB cleanup level.

Note: Some of the streets and yards have soils that are also contaminated with dioxin/furans. The streets and yards with PCBs will be cleaned up. Removing soils with PCBs will also remove the dioxins/furans from these yards. However, the yards with dioxin/furans that do not have PCBs will not be cleaned up as part of the T-117 removal action.

What is the recommended cleanup alternative for T-117?

EPA recommends cleanup Alternative 2 for T-117. Alternative 2 will be more effective and permanent than Alternative 1. The advantages of Alternative 2 are summarized in the table below:

Advantages / Disadvantages of Alternatives 1 and 2		
Cleanup Element	Alternative 1	Alternative 2
Water quality	Less short-term water pollution because there is less dredging	More short-term water pollution because there is more dredging. This can be mitigated through project design and controls
Long term effectiveness	Less effective long-term because contaminated sediment is left in place and must be monitored to make sure the cap is protective	More effective long-term and more permanent because most of the contamination is removed
Options for site use after cleanup	Fewer options for site use after cleanup because site use restrictions will be required	More options for site use after cleanup (i.e. habitat restoration, public access, etc.)
Cost	Costs less, but requires monitoring long-term	Costs more but no long-term monitoring and performance reviews will be required after the cleanup is finished

Comparison of Alternatives 1 and 2		
	Alternative 1	Alternative 2
Reduces health risks and protects the environment	✓	✓
Achieves cleanup goals and meets cleanup requirements	✓	✓
Volume of contaminated material removed and taken away		
Soil (cubic yards)	47,000	47,000
Sediment (cubic yards)	6,500	14,000
Containment method (volume of material brought in)		
Material required (cubic yards)	8,000	10,000
Cost	\$31,700,000	\$33,200,000

