Former Frontier Leather Tannery Site Site Assessment Results and Status



July 13, 2016



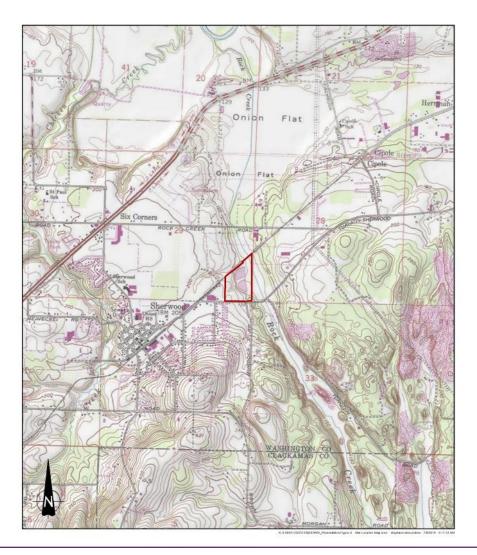


Outline

- 1. Site & Project Background
- 2. Sampling Plan Preparation
- 3. Agency Notifications
- 4. Site Assessment Field Activities
- 5. Site Assessment Results
- 6. Project Status
- 7. Next Steps



Site & Project Background





Site & Project Background

1947	Tannery operations begin west of Site
Mid 1960s	Sedimentation lagoons constructed on-Site
1967	First sedimentation lagoon discharge
1985	Second sedimentation lagoon discharge
Late 1980s	Lagoons breached
1990	Cleanup activities begin west of the Site
Early 1990s	Tannery operations end
2003-2004	DEQ investigation of sedimentation lagoon property
2008	Cleanup activities complete west of the Site
Late 2000s	Washington County acquires property - tax foreclosure
2014	City receives EPA Brownfields Grant



Why is the City investigating this Site?

Underused property Zoned for jobs Public works yard relocation EPA provided funding

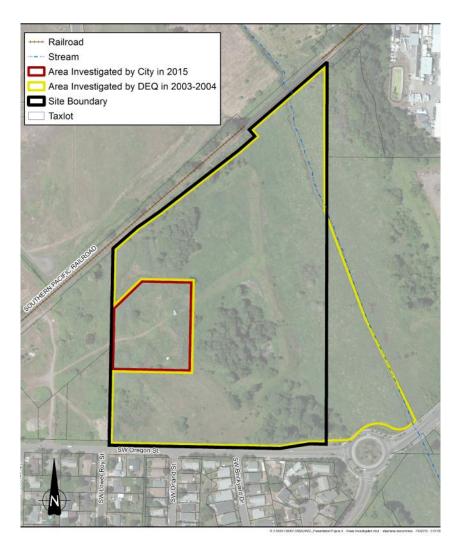


Sampling Plan Preparation

Complete the assessment started by DEQ in 2003-2004

Define the extent of the hide-split landfill on Tax Lot 602

Investigate soil and groundwater on Tax Lot 602

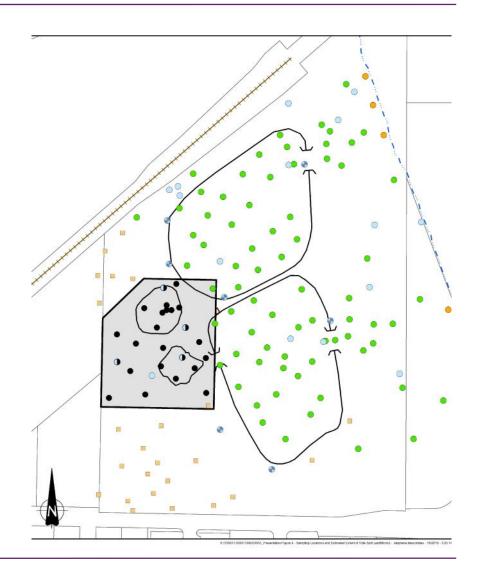




Sampling Plan Preparation

DEQ's Assessment

- 24 test pits
- 73 soil sampling locations
- 7 monitoring wells
- 7 upland seep locations
- 9 sediment sample locations
- 4 surface water sample locations Tested for VOCs, SVOCs, metals, pesticides, and PCBs
- **Brownfield Assessment**
 - Geophysical survey
 - 21 soil borings
 - 4 grab groundwater samples Tested for metals and VOCs





Federally funded projects require notifications to comply with the: Endangered Species Act National Historic Preservation Act

Notifications issued to:

Environmental Protection Agency (through the Brownfield Program PM)

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

Four Oregon Native American Tribes:

- 1. Coquille
- 2. Grand Ronde
- 3. Siletz
- 4. Warm Springs



Agency Notifications

Agency Issues:

Would there be work in wetlands?

Would work be scheduled during or after plants had flowered?

Lack of cultural survey information

Use of an archeological monitor

Resolutions:

No work planned in wetland areas

Work scheduled to occur after flowering was complete

Fieldwork conducted with awareness for cultural resources or remains

Operated under an "Inadvertent Discovery Plan" instead of using an archeological monitor



Site Assessment Field Activities

Geophysical Investigation November 2 - 4, 2015

Subsurface Investigation November 10 - 11, 2015

Waste Pickup February 2, 2016





Site Assessment Field Activities

Did last year's fire impact the Brownfield work?

No

How far did the fire reach?

Approximately 1/3 of the property burned Tax Lot 602 not significantly burned





Questions?



Extent of hide-split landfill defined

Soil - metals concentrations are greater than background levels in source areas

- Hide-split landfill (red)
- 2 aeration ponds (yellow)
- 2 sedimentation lagoons (green)

Localized areas downstream of lagoon berm breaches (pale green)

Localized area of Rock Creek downstream of the north sedimentation lagoon breach (pale green)

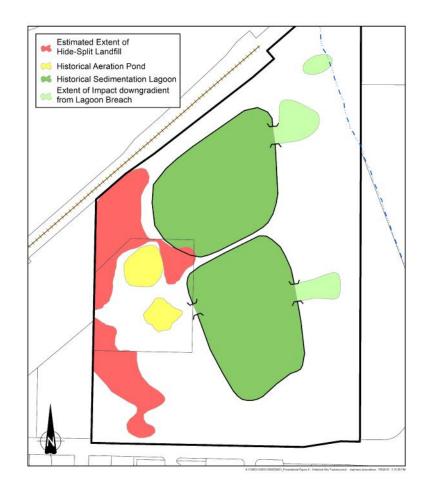




Groundwater

- Chromium and manganese detected most frequently
- Other metals detected less frequently
- Mercury not detected
- Other compounds
 - VOCs and SVOCs infrequently detected in groundwater at very low concentrations
 - Pesticides detected in sediment along Rock Creek are not siterelated

PCBs not detected





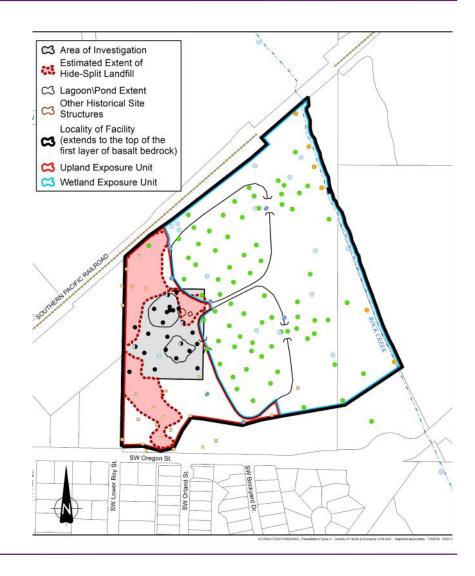
Evaluating the Results

Locality of Facility

Current / future land use

Current / future beneficial water use

Forms basis for conceptual site model





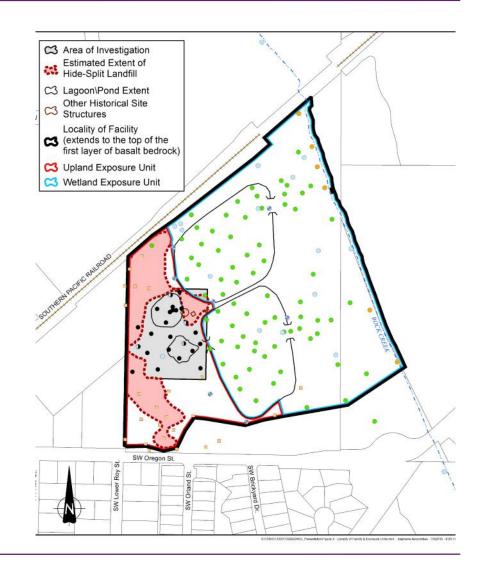
Evaluating Potential Human Health Risks

Potential receptors

- 1. Occupational Worker
- 2. Construction Worker
- 3. Excavation Worker
- 4. Trespasser / Recreational User

Potential exposure routes

Exposure units





Evaluating Potential Human Health Risks

Each sample result is compared to the most protective risk-based screening value published by DEQ (or EPA)

Sample results greater than the risk-based screening values undergo further evaluation

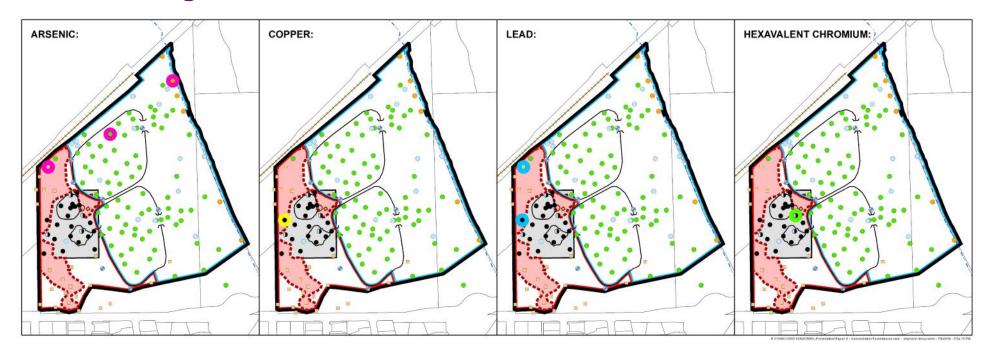
Soil – 4 metals exceed risk-based screening values

- 1. Arsenic
- 2. Copper
- 3. Lead
- 4. Hexavalent chromium

Groundwater – no contaminants exceed risk-based screening values



Evaluating Potential Human Health Risks





Evaluating Potential Human Health Risks

Soil

- Arsenic potential health risk to occupational worker
- Lead potential health risk to excavation worker
- Risk from both metals is controlled by exposure at a single sample location
- No health risks from copper or hexavalent chromium

Groundwater

No health risks





Questions?



Redevelopment and Human Health

- Leading Health Conditions in Washington County
 - Asthma
 - Cancer

- Depression
- Obesity/overweight



Brownfields & Economic Opportunity

- New opportunities in Old Town
- Employment

Property values





Brownfields & Safety





Questions?



Ecological Risks – Previously evaluated by DEQ

DEQ's ecological risk assessment is still considered valid because: No future upland ecological habitat anticipated No new data were generated in wetland areas No change in ecological habitat since DEQ's investigation Prior approach and assumptions are still valid

Sampling plan and final report each presented this status DEQ and EPA each approved the sampling plan DEQ approved final report



Ecological Risks – Previously evaluated by DEQ

Three tiers of evaluation performed

- Level I = assess presence of receptors, habitat, exposure pathways
- Level II = screening level assessment

Streamlined Level III = evaluate representative specie



Ecological Risks – Previously evaluated by DEQ

Level I Results

- Habitat is present on-Site
- Receptors are present on-Site
- Threatened & Endangered Species are present in the vicinity
- Potential exposure routes: ingestion, dermal contact, inhalation, root contact

Level II Results

- Only metals were retained for further evaluation
- Other contaminants were not site-related or not detected
- Soil / sediment multiple metals exceeded screening level values
- Rock Creek surface water no metals exceeded water quality criteria



Ecological Risks – Previously evaluated by DEQ

Streamlined Level III Process

- Focused on chromium
- Most sensitive receptor type = bird
- American Robin selected as the representative specie
- Exposure evaluated through the bioaccumulation pathway (i.e. food chain)
- Site-specific risk-based concentration (RBC) developed



Ecological Risks – Previously evaluated by DEQ

Streamlined Level III Results

Two RBCs were developed

- 1. Non-T&E RBC population level
- 2. T&E RBC individual level
- A "chromium management area" (CMA) established

CMA covers areas of concern for most other metals





Questions?



Health and Nature

New opportunities for access to nature

- Trails
- Access to wetlands habitat restoration

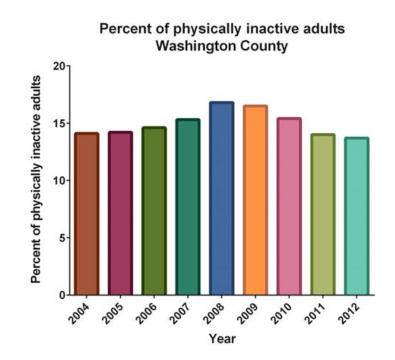




Health and Nature

- Access to nature has physical and mental health benefits
 - Lower levels of mortality and illness
 - Higher levels of outdoor physical activity
 - Reduction in stress

Greater social capital





Questions?





Site assessment of contamination is complete Final assessment report submitted to DEQ - June 2016

Site assessment of wetland is ongoing:

- Fieldwork notifications March/April 2016
- Fieldwork conducted May 2016
- A report is in progress; findings to be presented at the next public meeting



Next Steps

Cleanup planning can begin

Develop a series of cleanup alternatives

Evaluate each alternative

Identify the preferred alternative

Submit a draft cleanup plan to DEQ and EPA

Present draft cleanup plan at a future public meeting



Next Steps – Public Health

- Promote a well-rounded approach to redevelopment to include health
- Measure changes in community health
- Encourage early community involvement in decision making
- Promote relationships among, agencies, partners, and communities



Questions?