From: Sager, John E - DNR

To: cieniawski.scott; Patarcity, Jane M (Pittsburgh) USA

<u>Klatt, David/CHC; Klinkhamer, Christopher; Isom, Kristen; Stuart Messur; Bessingpas, David; Seaman, Jennifer/CHC; Selcoe, Barrie/HOU; Pfeiffer, Danielle; Anderson, Paul; Graham, Joseph R - DNR; Saari, </u> Cc:

Christopher A - DNR; Endsley, Erin A - DNR; Fassbender, Judy L - DNR

Subject: FW: Example Remediation Projects Date: Tuesday, August 24, 2021 11:48:00 AM Attachments: Delineation Pres 21Auq15 final reduced.pdf

Scott and Jane,

Based on our recent conversations, the WDNR thought it may be useful to share examples of sites in Wisconsin that have gone through a remedial investigation, remedial action selection process, and remedial action where large areas of contamination in sediment, flood plain soils, or both were present. Below are links to the WDNR's BRRTS database for the Cedar Creek Site in Cedarburg and the Howard's Bay site in Superior. We have also provided a link to the WDNR Office of Great Waters website for the Lincoln Park Site in Milwaukee. Arcadis, Anchor QEA, and Jacobs were involved with these projects. In these examples, the consultants provided detailed evaluation of multiple lines of evidence so that the project coordination team could evaluate remedial action options appropriate for the various areas of each site. All of these sites used clean up levels the DNR determined protective of human health and the environment.

Cedar Creek: BRRTS ID# 02-46-000107

See attached presentation, Cedar Creek Soil Removal Delineation, Anchor, 2015.

Lincoln Park: https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/GreatLakes/LincolnPark.html

Feasibility Study, Lincoln Park/Milwaukee River Channel Sediments Site, Milwaukee Estuary

Area of Concern, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, CH2M Hill, December, 2009.

Howards Bay: BRRTS ID# 02-16-563449

Howard's Bay Sediment Data Summary Report, Arcadis, August 2014.

Focused Feasibility Study for Sediment Cleanup in Howard's Bay, Arcadis, July 2015.

The WDNR believes a similar process will work at the Koppers Superior site.

We are committed to service excellence.

Visit our survey at http://dnr.wi.gov/customersurvey to evaluate how I did.

John Sager

Hydrogeologist – Remediation and Redevelopment Program Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

1701 N. 4th St. Superior, WI 54880 Phone: (715) 919-7239

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Cedar Creek Soil Removal Delineation



Presented by Anchor QEA

August 21, 2015

Agenda

- Objective
- Review Pre-Design Sampling Plan
- Describe soil removal delineation approach
- Present soil removal boundary
- Next steps

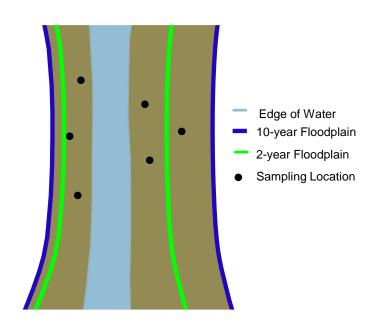
Objective

- Develop the 1 mg/kg soil removal boundary
 - Horizontal and vertical extents



Basis of Pre-Design Investigation Sampling Plan

- Delineate soils greater than and equal to 1 mg/kg
- Based on RI data, focused sampling locations
 - Soil samples placed between edge of water¹ and 10-year floodplain
 - Higher density of samples near creek/pond
 - Fewer samples between 2year and 10-year floodplain

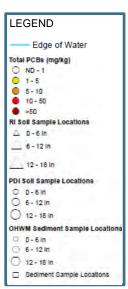


¹The edge of water was presented in the Remedial Investigation Report and is based on aerial photography flown on March 1, 1997.

Approach

Step 1 – Compiled PCB data from both RI and PDI

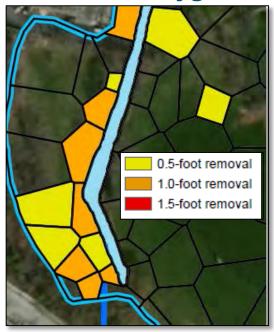


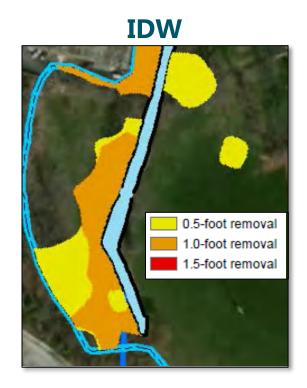


Approach (cont'd)

- Step 2 Evaluated two interpolation techniques
 - Thiessen polygons
 - Inverse distance weighting (IDW)



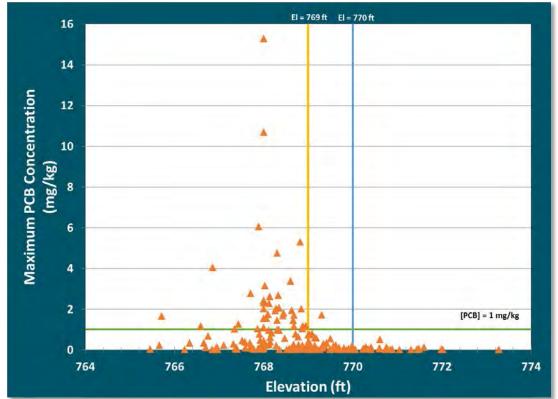




Approach (cont'd)

 Step 3 – Assessed correlation between PCB concentration and elevation





¹Results associated with the upstream, free-flowing portions of Cedar Creek are not included in dataset.

Summary of Approach

- Step 1 Compiled PCB data from both RI and PDI
- Step 2 Evaluated two interpolation techniques
 - Thiessen polygons
 - Inverse distance weighting (IDW)
- Step 3 Assessed correlation between PCB concentration and elevation

No "one-size-fits-all" approach

 Step 4 – Used lines of evidence for soil removal delineation for every area where greater than or equal to 1 mg/kg were observed

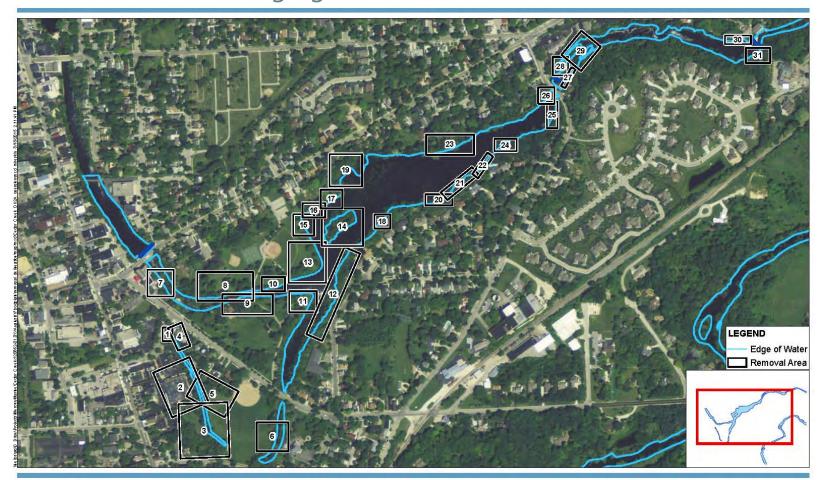
Approach – Step 4

- Step 4 Used lines of evidence for delineation
 - PCB concentration results from RI and PDI
 - Elevation
 - Relative elevation where samples with PCB concentrations <1 mg/kg are observed
 - Ordinary high water mark (OHWM)¹
 - 2-yr floodplain boundary
 - 10-yr floodplain boundary
 - Interpolation techniques
 - IDW
 - Thiessen polygons
 - Impervious surfaces and structures

¹The OHWM is used to define the boundary between soil and sediment.

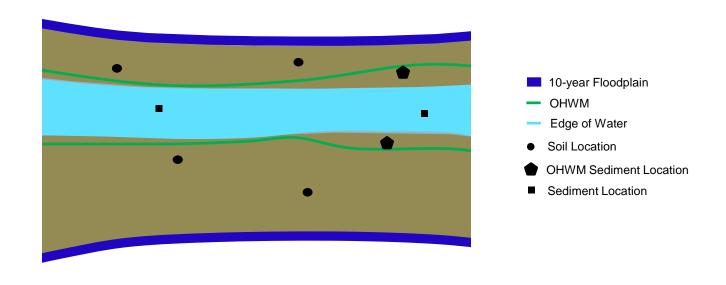
Lines of Evidence Delineation Process

Divided OU-2A into 31 discrete removal areas with PCB concentration ≥1 mg/kg



Lines of Evidence Delineation Process (cont'd)

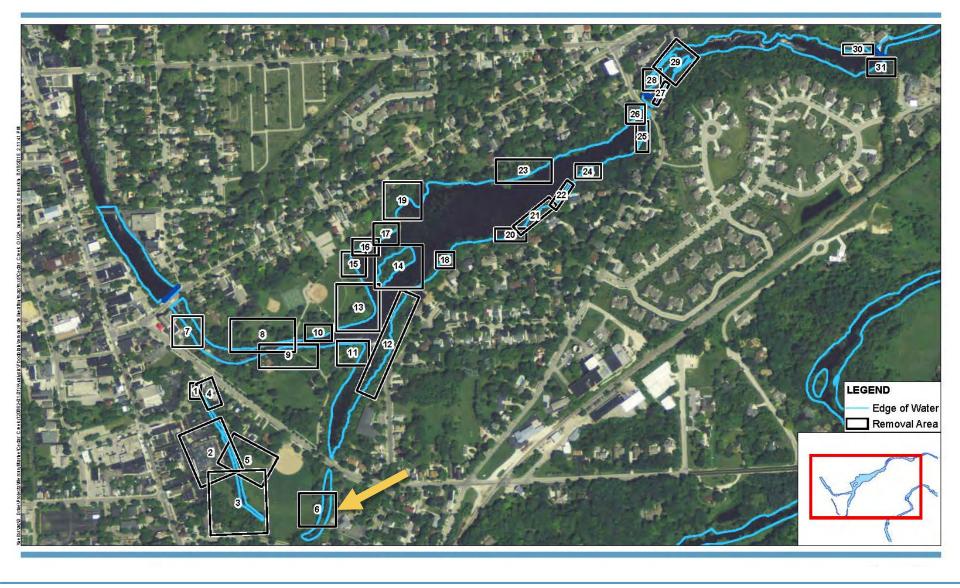
- Identify whether removal is considered OHWM sediment or soil
 - OHWM Sediment: removal associated with core location below OHWM
 - Soil: removal associated with core location above OHWM

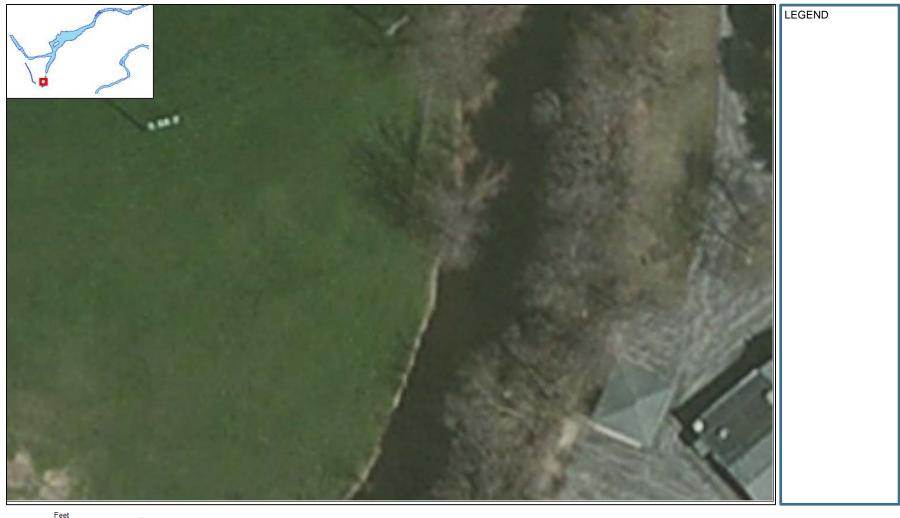


Lines of Evidence Delineation Process (cont'd)

- OHWM Sediment Removal Boundaries
 - Lower bound is edge of water (EOW)¹
 - Upper bound is OHWM
 - Lateral bound is Thiessen polygons where multiple samples occur between EOW and OHWM
- Soil Removal Boundaries
 - Lower bound is OHWM
 - Upper bound is elevation or IDW
 - Lateral bound using professional judgment based on lines of evidence
- Additional sampling may be warranted in some locations

¹The edge of water was presented in the Remedial Investigation Report and is based on aerial photography flown on March 1, 1997.





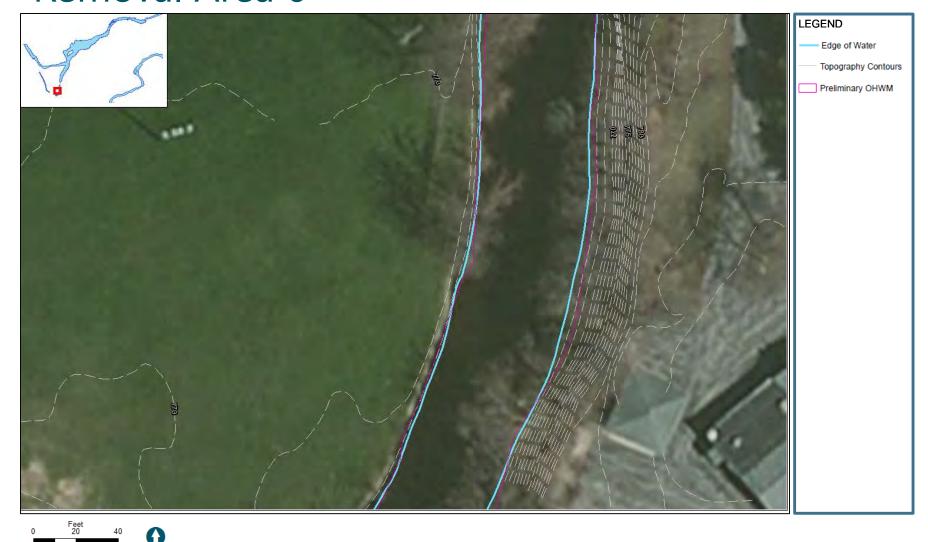




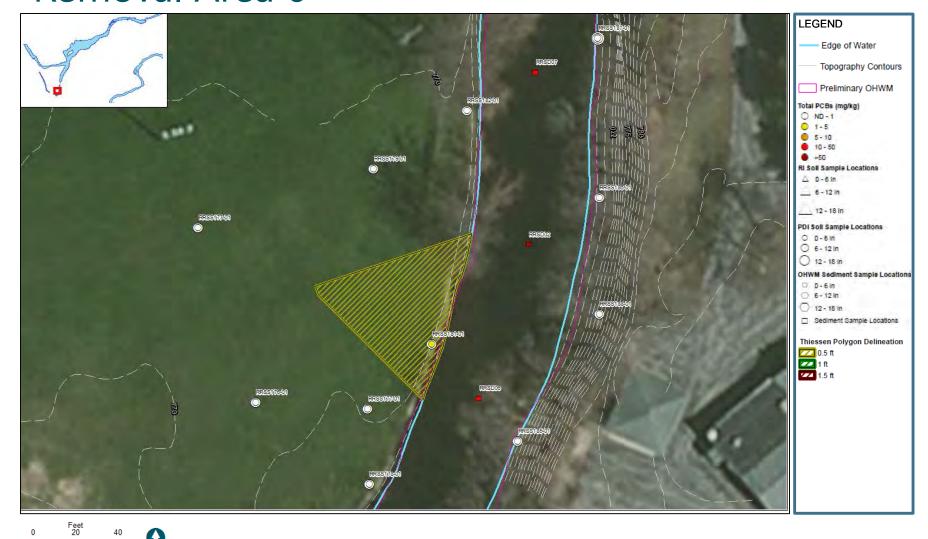


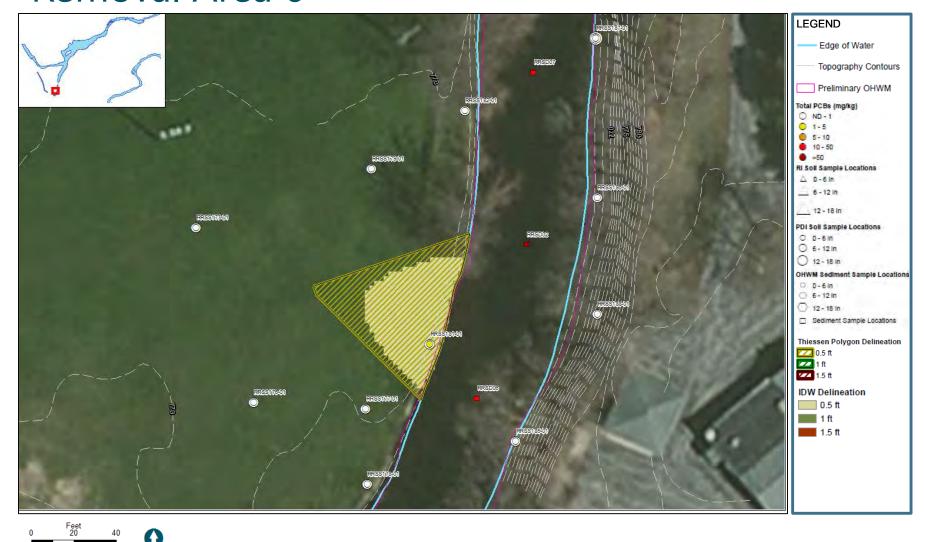


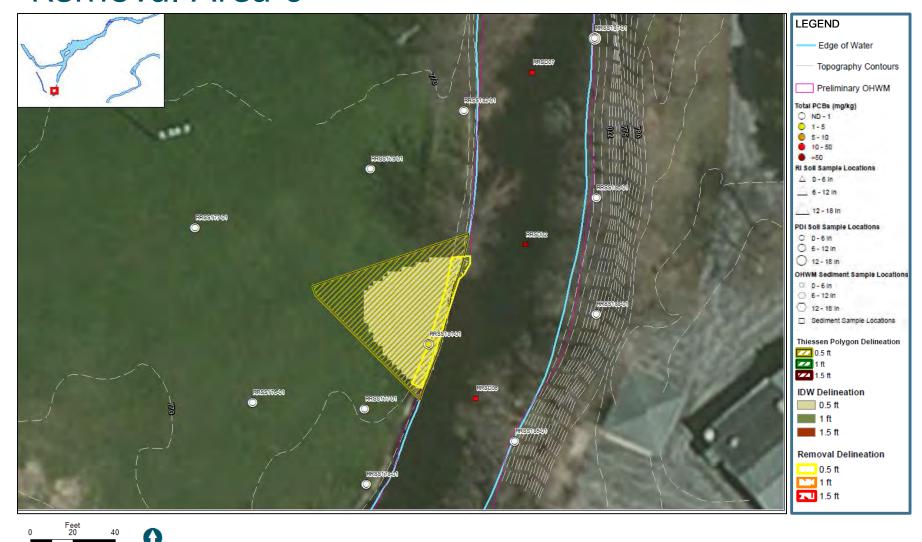




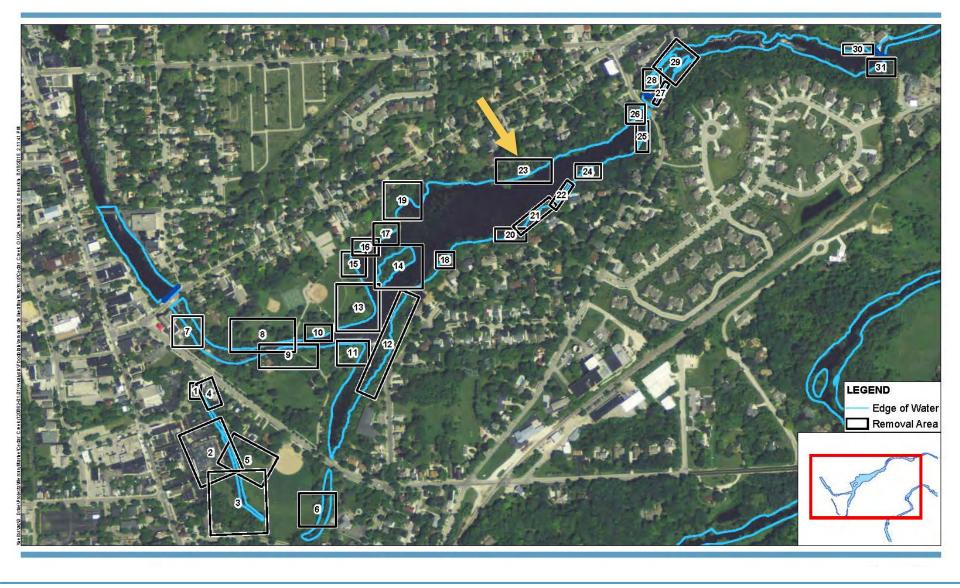




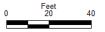




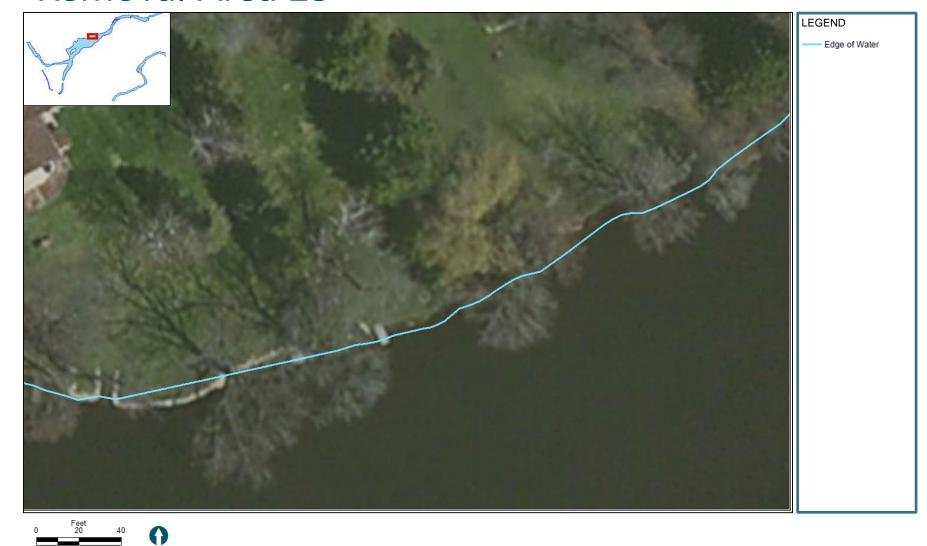


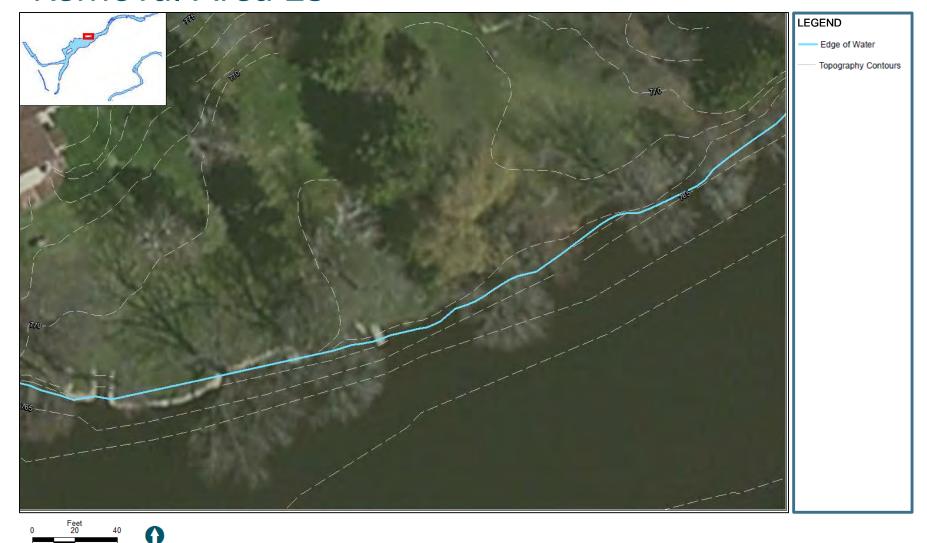


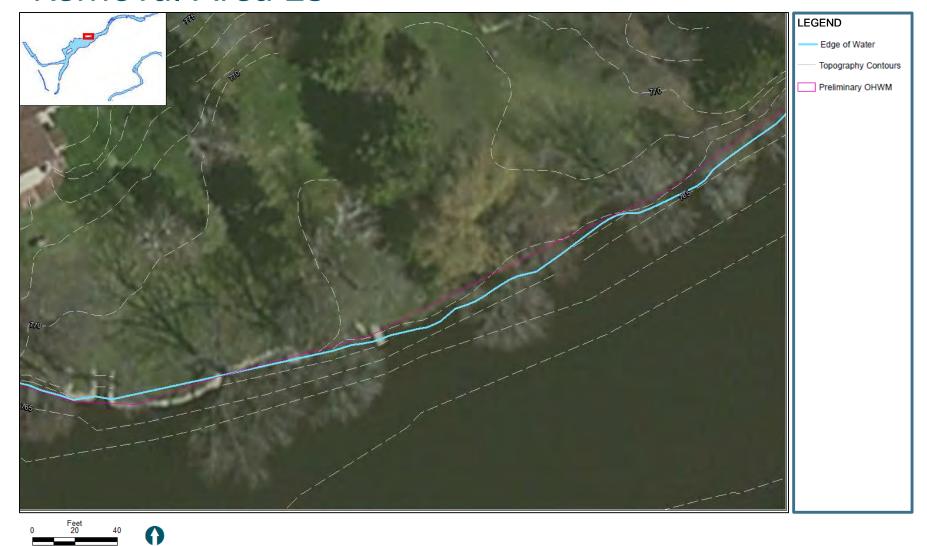












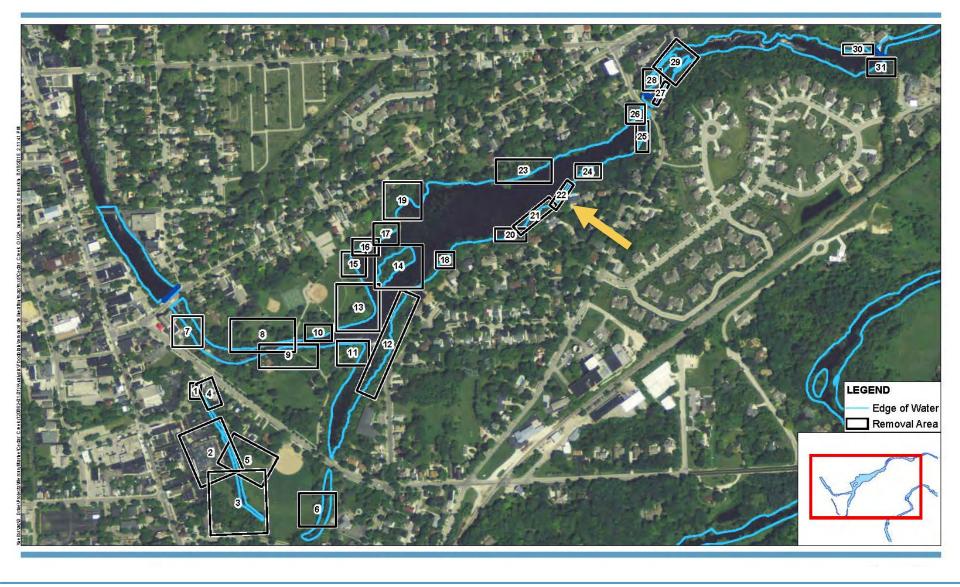






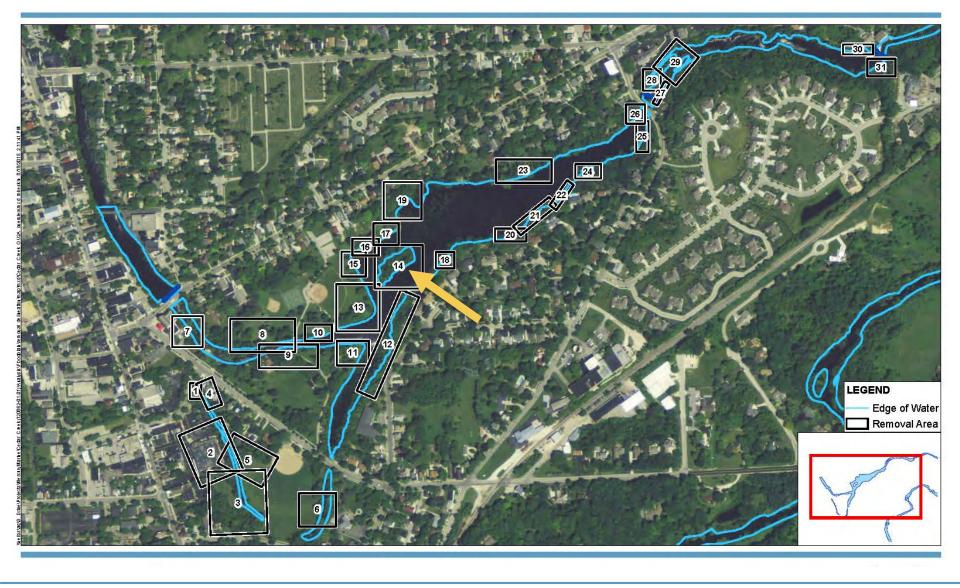


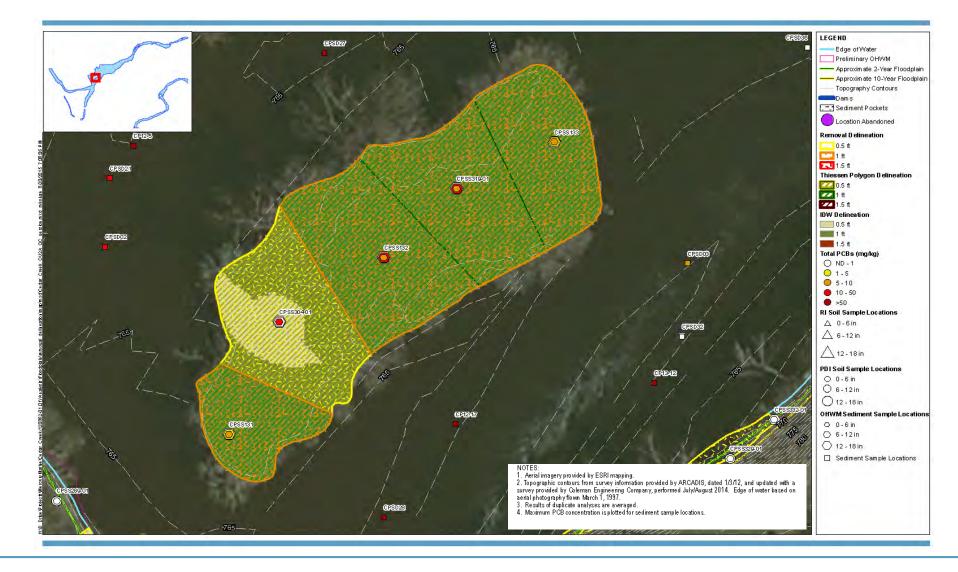


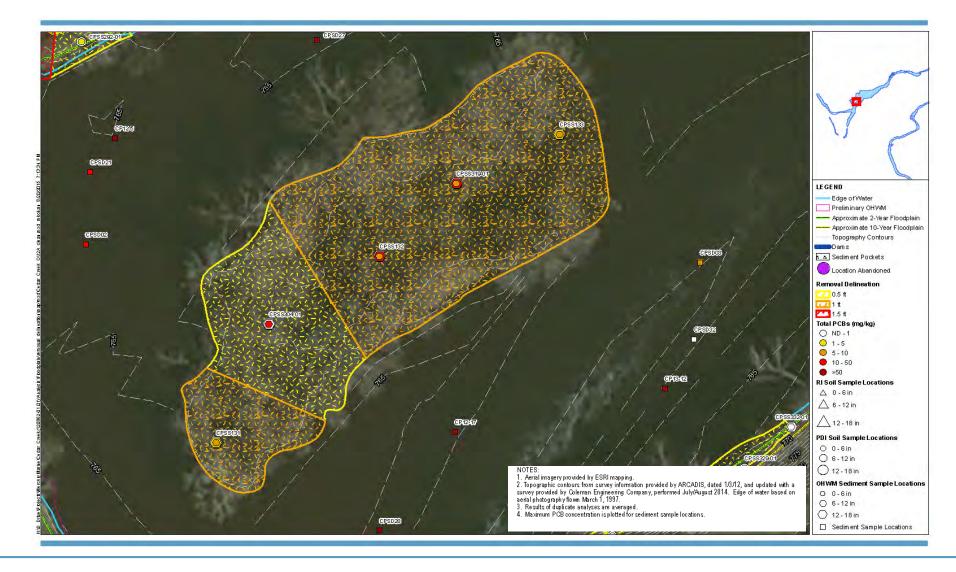


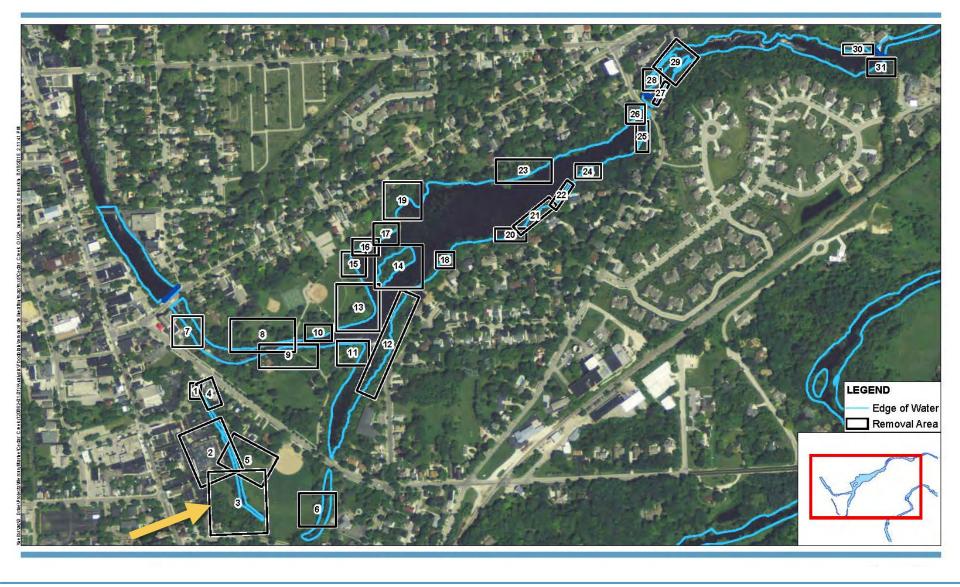






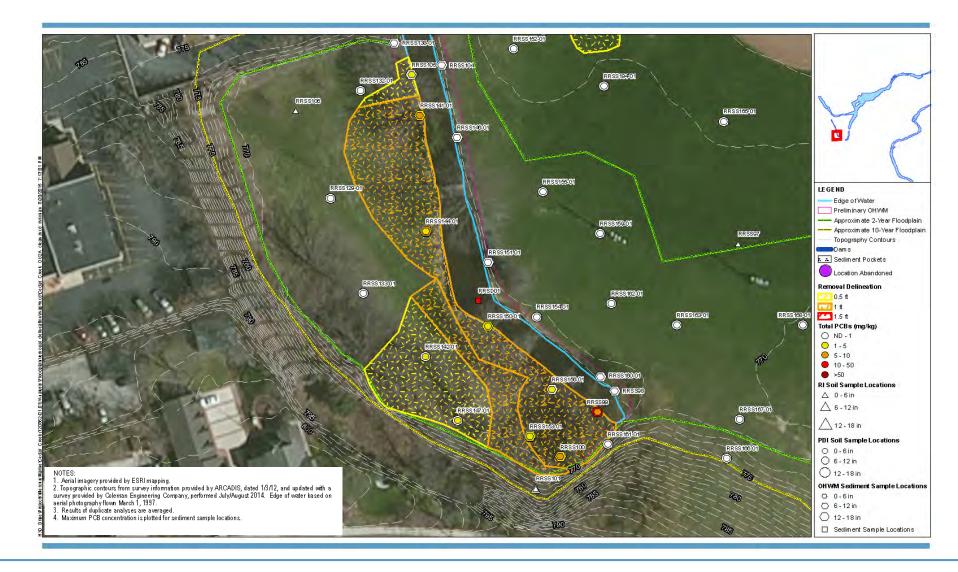


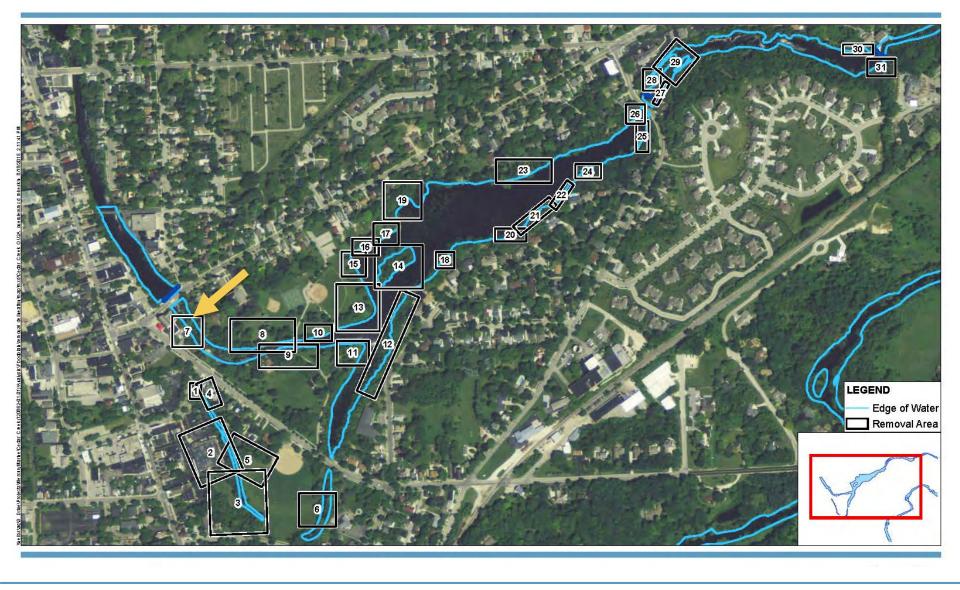


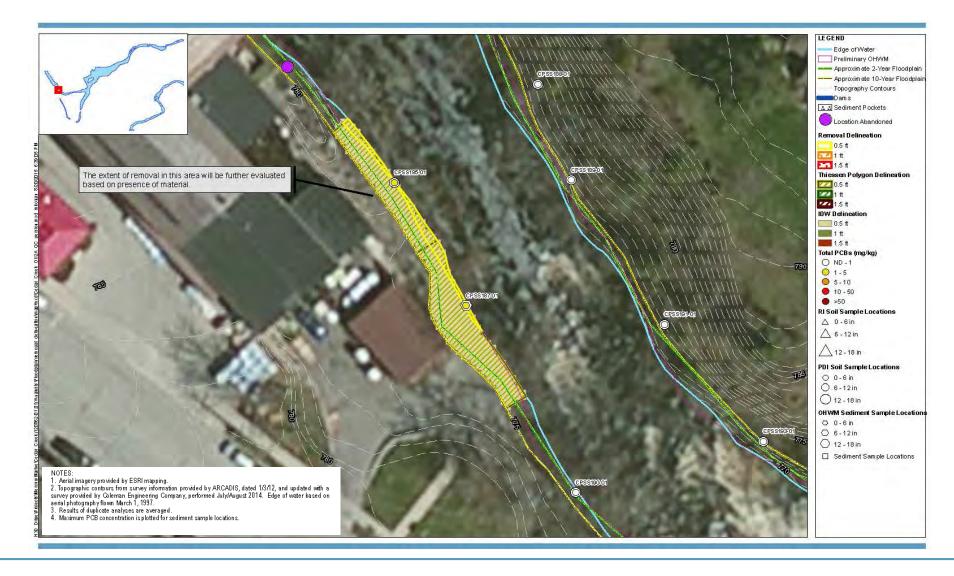






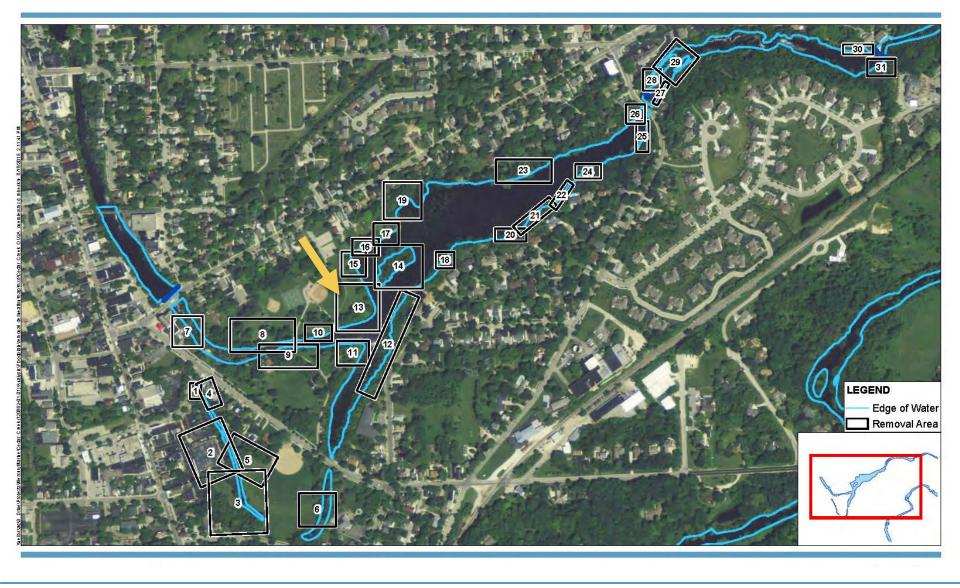


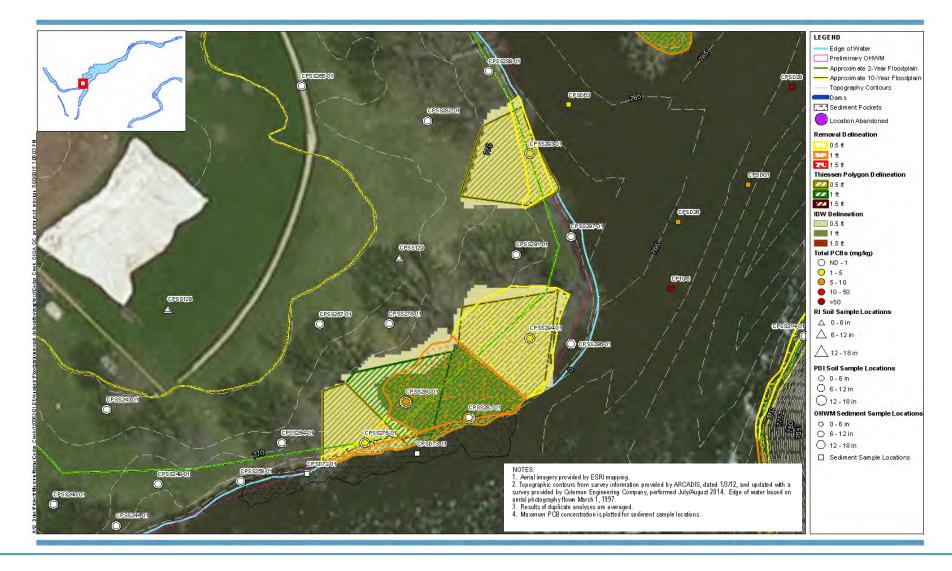




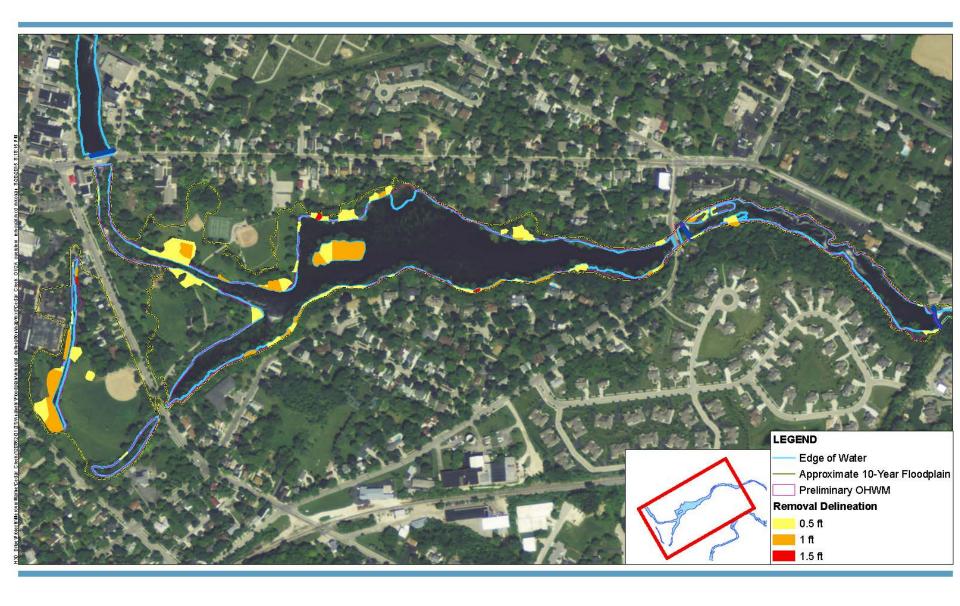












Next Steps

- Team reviews detailed removal area mapping
- Meet for face-to-face meeting week of August 31

Questions/Discussion

