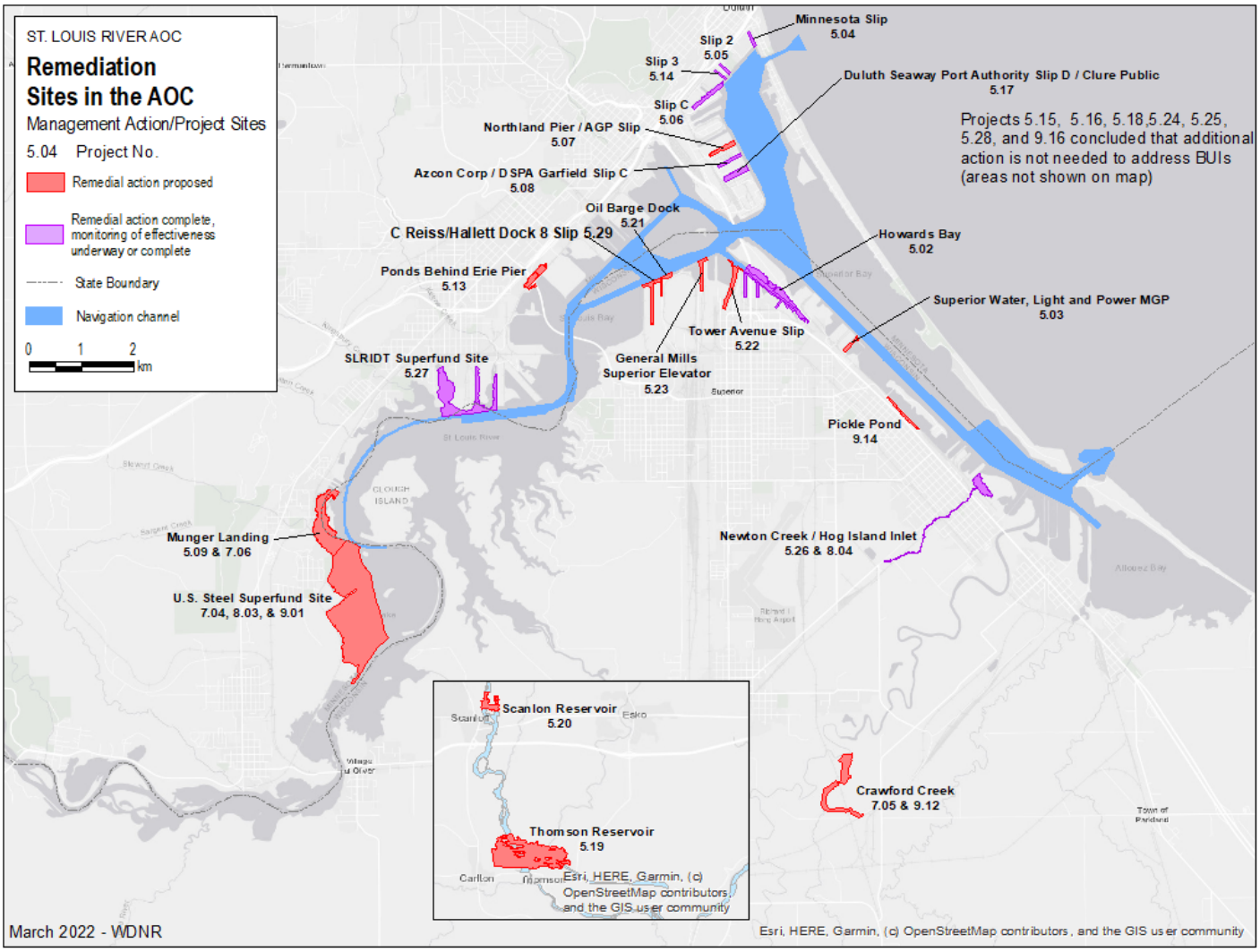
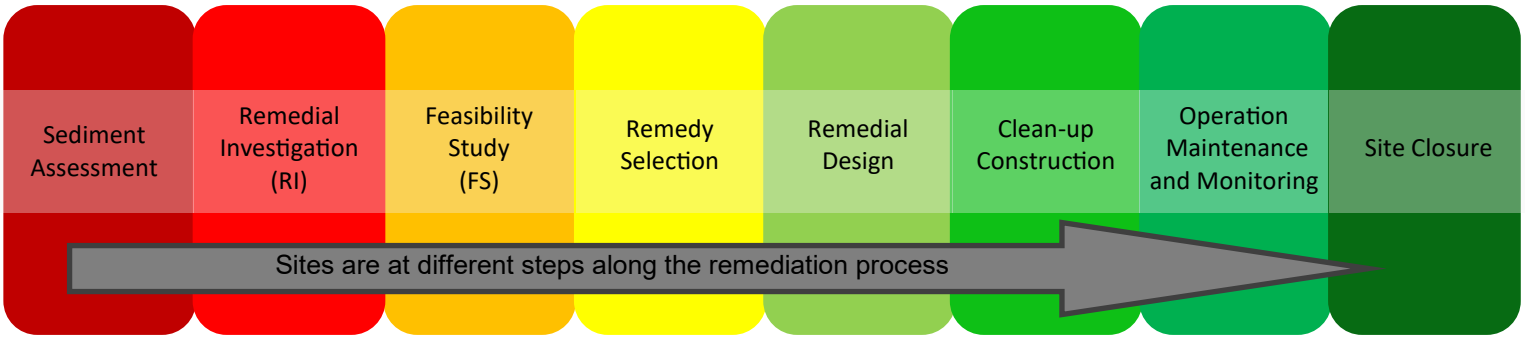
St. Louis River Area of Concern
Contaminated Sediment Remediation Sites





Sediment Remediation Options

Dredging is the removal of sediment from the bottom of a waterway to permanently eliminate contaminated sediments or to deepen channels. Dredging eradicates risks from legacy contamination and eliminates waterway use restrictions. **Capping** is the placement of material on top of contaminated sediment to isolate and bury the contamination. Capping requires long-term monitoring and maintenance, and may require controls or restrictions on uses of the waterway. **Monitored natural recovery (MNR)** relies on natural processes to decrease sediment concentrations to acceptable levels within a reasonable timeframe.

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Learn more: https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/GreatLakes/StLouis.html

Oct 2022

Newton Creek/Hog Island Inlet — **Cleanup Completed 1997 to 2005**

- Contaminated sediment excavated from a 1.8 mile creek and 18-acre bay
- More than 44,000 cubic yards of petroleum and PAH contaminated sediment removed
- DNR surveys in 2016 found the Total PAH cleanup goal of 2.6 mg/kg is still being met

Howards Bay, Hughitt and Cummings Slips — **Cleanup Completed in 2021**

- Contaminants: lead, organotin, mercury, PAHs
- 118,660 cubic yards of dredging and 1.5 acres of enhanced natural recovery
- 84,133 cubic yards of dredged material beneficially reused to improve landfill cover
- 1 sunken fish tug removed
- Landfill cap seeded with native plants
- To be developed in 2023 with a walking trail, benches, and open-sided shelter

Munger Landing — **Cleanup Construction in 2022 & 2023**

- Remediate contaminated sediments
- In-water construction 2022 through 2023
- Wisconsin work to start in 2023
- Contaminants: PCBs, dioxin, and metals

Hallett Dock 8/C. Reiss Coal Slip — **Remedial Design Completed in 2022**

- Assessment of sediment chemistry, benthic toxicity and benthic community
- Partnership agreements developed between EPA, C. Reiss Co and DNR
- Contaminated sediments are contributing to beneficial use impairments
- Contaminants: PAHs and petroleum sheen

C Street Slip (footprint expanded beyond SWL&P site) — **Remedial Design in 2023**

- 2022 – Sampling completed to delineate extent of mercury contamination
- EPA and SWL&P consider source control project, including DNR to cleanup MGP and mercury waste in a combined project
- Evaluating options to remediate mercury contaminated sediments
- Contaminants: PAHs and VOC impacts from manufactured gas plant, mercury from undetermined legacy source

Oil Barge Dock Slip — **Feasibility Study in 2023**

- Remedy selection and design
- Assessment of sediment chemistry, benthic toxicity and benthic community
- Contaminated sediments are contributing to beneficial use impairments
- Contaminants: historical coal and petroleum operations

General Mills Slip — **Feasibility Study in 2023**

- Remedy selection and design
- Assessment of sediment chemistry, benthic toxicity and benthic community
- Contaminated sediments are contributing to beneficial use impairments
- Contaminants: metals, PAHs and organotin

Tower Avenue Slip — **Feasibility Study in 2023**

- Remedy selection and design
- Assessment of sediment chemistry, benthic toxicity and benthic community
- Contaminated sediments are contributing to beneficial use impairments
- Contaminants: metals, PAHs and organotin

Outlines above denote stage of project in remediation process. See below for stages.

Sediment Assessment	Remedial Investigation (RI)	Feasibility Study (FS)	Remedy Selection	Remedial Design	Clean-up Construction	Operation Maintenance and Monitoring	Site Closure