Questions and Answers for Harbor Island Area Superfund Sites

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency Region 10 August 2010

The Lockheed West Seattle, East Waterway and Harbor Island sites are currently undergoing cleanup under U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Superfund program. Historic industrial practices in the Harbor Island area released contaminants into Elliott bay, including metals, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), tributyl tin, and petroleum products.

As a part of the cleanup, EPA met with twenty-nine stakeholders, including residents, workers, and business owners to listen to their concerns about these sites.

In addition, people asked questions about the Pacific Sound Resources site. This document will address as many of these concerns as possible. We will continue to pursue answers to the questions we cannot answer at this time and will post them on the websites listed below.

Lockheed West Seattle:
Yosemite.epa.gov/R10/CLEANUP.NSF/sites/lockheedwest

Harbor Island:
yosemite.epa.gov/r10/CLEANUP.NSF/sites/HI

Pacific Sound Resources:
yosemite.epa.gov/r10/cleanup.nsf/sites/PSR

As the cleanups progress, we will continue to respond to concerns through the Lockheed West Seattle and East Waterway Superfund cleanup processes and in coordination with other organizations involved with these projects.

These organizations include the Washington State Departments of Health, Ecology, and Natural Resources; the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA); the Muckleshoot and Suquamish Tribes; and local groups such as People For Puget Sound.

Contact information is located at the end of this document.

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Drinking Water

What is the source of drinking water in the Harbor Island? Is it contaminated?

The drinking water supplied to Harbor Island businesses comes from the Cedar River. According to the Seattle Public Utilities (SPU), Cedar River water meets or exceeds all federal standards for drinking water. Daily, more than 50 samples are tested before and after treatment at Seattle Public Utilities water quality lab for a variety of waterborne disease indicators, minerals, chemicals and contaminants. For more information about water from the Cedar River Watershed, visit: **www.seattle.gov/util/About_SPU/Water_System**

Fish

What fish can people eat from areas around Harbor Island?

The general public, especially young children, women who are pregnant or may become pregnant, and nursing mothers should follow this advice:

- **DO NOT EAT** any resident crab, shellfish, or fish, **except salmon,** from the Harbor Island area. Safe Salmon eating guidelines are below.

Salmon Are Safe to Eat in moderation - Salmon spend a short time in the Duwamish River and have similar contaminant levels as salmon caught elsewhere in Puget Sound. A meal size equals 8 ounces of uncooked fish.

- **Chum, Coho, Pink, and Sockeye**
  You can safely eat 2-3 meals per week.
- **Chinook**
  You can safely eat 1 meal per week.
- **Blackmouth (resident Chinook)**
  Limit your consumption to 2 meals per month.

For the most current information, call or visit online:

- Fish Advisories in Washington State Toll Free 1-877-485-7316 **www.doh.wa.gov/fish**

Washington State Department of Health Office of Environmental Health Assessments Toll Free 1-877-485-7316 **www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/oehas**

How are people warned about eating contaminated fish from areas near the East Waterway and Lockheed West Seattle? Are there warning signs about contaminated fish, especially signs that can be seen by boaters and read by people who can not read English?

The Washington Department of Health (DOH) has talked with people fishing from the Spokane Street Bridge on different occasions and found that there is an awareness of what fish are safe to eat.

DOH has also worked with Seattle's International District to increase this awareness by conducting workshops.

DOH has posted advisory signs in multiple locations along the Lower Duwamish Waterway.

The advisories say:

WARNING! DO NOT EAT
crab, shellfish, or bottom feeding fish due to pollution.

The signs provide the message in English, Spanish, Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Laotian, and Russian. If you believe that there should be a sign in a particular place, contact:

- Caryn Sengupta:
  sengupta.caryn@epa.gov
  or, (206) 553-1275.
- Erin Kochaniewicz:
  Erin.Kochaniewicz@doh.wa.gov
  or, toll free at 877-485-7316.

Are fish from the Harbor Island area sold to Pike Place Market or local stores?

As with other salmon from Puget Sound, salmon caught in the Harbor Island area are safe to eat according to the guidelines described above.

They can be sold commercially without restriction. Resident fish are not caught or sold commercially from the Harbor Island area.

Do fishing regulations state that there is contamination in the areas around Harbor Island?

The State and County Fish Advisories - Consumption Recommendations* suggest that you visit the WA State Department of Health website for fish and crab consumption advice for Puget Sound:
www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/oehas/fish/ps.htm

*See**//wdfw.wa.gov/fishing/regs_seasons.html**

Workers and Community Members

Are there containers of hazardous waste on Harbor Island? Are workers surrounded by contamination?

EPA has no information that there are containers of hazardous waste on Harbor Island. Given the industrial history of the site and its current and future uses as an industrial area, the overall cleanup strategy for the site has been to remove contaminated "Hot Spots" and to place a protective cap over other contaminated areas. Many of the known Hot Spots on the island (Soil and Groundwater and Tank Farms OUs) have been removed. Cleanup of the soil, dredging and capping continues.

Are there fences and signs in all the contaminated areas so that workers will know that they are on Superfund sites?

Harbor Island is a known NPL (Superfund) site and an active industrial area. Workers are required to follow Labor & Industries (L&I) regulations. Workers and others who may contact contaminated mud should wear gloves and protective boots, and wash dirt off before leaving the area. If workers have concerns, they should discuss them with their employer. Workers at Terminal 5, which is adjacent to the Lockheed West Superfund site, cannot access the shoreline as it is fenced and monitored due to homeland security concerns.

Are there greater than average health risks or higher risks of cancer for people living in the neighborhoods around the Harbor Island Superfund sites? Do the previous smelting operations contribute any risk?

A recent human health assessment for this site has not been conducted. Given the information that we have, people currently living in areas near Harbor Island may not be experiencing risks from the Harbor Island smelting operations. This is because the operations have stopped and there is limited access to the site.

However, there is a general increase in health risk or risk of cancer for people living in industrial areas such as the Lower Duwamish Valley. Previous health assessments done by the Washington State Department of Health have shown that the potential health risks are higher for people who live near pollution sources such as major roads and highways. Wood smoke from woodstoves also creates a health concern. To view health consultations developed for the Duwamish area, visit the Department of Health's website:
http://www.doh.wa.gov/ehp/oehas/consults.htm

Air Quality

What can be done about air pollution in the Harbor Island area, particularly from steel and cement plants, and also from ship painting and cruise ship idling?

The Puget Sound Clean Air Agency is the primary government agency responsible for regulating air pollution in King, Kitsap, Pierce and Snohomish counties.

Major industries do a lot of the work themselves to minimize their air pollution emissions. Their operating permit issued by the Clean Air Agency requires them to conduct self-monitoring and report all deviations from their permit on a monthly basis.

Other requirements are to certify the accuracy of their monthly reports twice a year and certify their compliance with emission standards once a year.

They are also subject to periodic, unannounced inspections. The major industrial operations in the Harbor Island area - steel manufacturing, cement manufacturing, glass manufacturing, and ship painting - have all demonstrated compliance with existing emission limits.

Limits or levels of air pollution permitted from major industrial sources can also be reduced when regulations are periodically tightened by the US EPA in order to protect human health.

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Air Quality

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In 2010-2011, *Saint-Gobain Containers*, a glass manufacturing plant that operates in the Harbor Island area, will be upgrading their pollution control equipment to minimize their impact on air quality. The upgrade will reduce their emissions by approximately 6,000 tons a year. In 2009, St. Gobain was the first U.S. glass manufacturer to install a cloud chamber scrubber, which removes fine particulate matter and sulfur dioxide from air emissions.

Other emission reduction strategies of the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency and its partners to improve the air in the Harbor Island area include:

- Offering cleaner, low-sulfur diesel fuel for container ships while docked at the port. The At-Berth Clean Fuels (ABC Fuels) Program has nine shipping lines currently participating. As of June, 2010, 60 participating vessels have reduced their emissions by 96 metric tons.
- Replacing old, dirty trucks that haul containers to and from the Port of Seattle with newer, retrofitted trucks, resulting in a 60 percent emissions reduction. As of July 1, 2010, 200 dirty trucks have been scrapped.

Visit **www.pscleanair.org/actions** for some ways you can help reduce air pollution to protect our air and climate. For more information about the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency, visit their web site at **www.pscleanair.org** or call (206) 343-8800.

Does Bethlehem Steel or Nucor Steel pollute this area?

Bethlehem Steel ended their operations in 2003.

Nucor Steel is an industrial plant that manufactures steel and currently operates at the base of the West Seattle Bridge. Steel manufacturing is an industry that generates air pollution. All businesses that generate air pollution are regulated by the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency.

Nucor has an approved air operating permit issued by the Clean Air Agency and has demonstrated compliance with existing emission limits. They are also in compliance with a new EPA rule requiring the removal of mercury switches from any scrap metal prior to recycling.

To receive an e-mail when Nucor or other registered sources are required to renew their air operating permit, subscribe to the Clean Air Agency's Regulation Updates at **www.pscleanair.org/signup.** A notice is also published in major newspapers.

Who can be called about black soot that appears on the exterior of a house in the Harbor Island area?

Black soot is the result of fuel combustion or the burning of a fuel source. Typical sources of soot are diesel exhaust from ships and vehicles, as well as smoke from wood burning.

Additionally, people who live and work in the Harbor Island area may see dust and smell odors that may come from nearby industry. Strange dust and odors can be a result of a manufacturing mishap and can be a nuisance to others. To report odors or dust complaints, contact the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency at (206) 343-8800, ext. 6 or by sending an e-mail to **inspection@pscleanair.org.**

It is extremely helpful to the investigation if you include the address of the business or activity that is causing the air quality problem. To register a complaint about smoke from fireplaces or wood stoves, download a complaint form at **www.pscleanair.org** and mail it to the Complaint Department, or call (206) 343-8800, ext. 6, to request a complaint form be mailed to you.

Does some air pollution in this area go into the water?

Yes. When air pollution goes into the water, and potentially into the sediments, it is called air or atmospheric deposition. Once these pollutants are in the water, they can have undesirable health and environmental impacts such as contaminated fish, harmful algal blooms and unsafe drinking water.

Efforts to improve local air quality will reduce air deposition and, in turn, will help improve local water quality and the health of Puget Sound.

For more information about air deposition, visit w**ww.epa.gov/owow/airdeposition**.

When designing the cleanup for Lockheed West Seattle and the East Waterway, EPA will consider air pollution as a source of contamination.

Fish and wildlife

What contamination has been found in birds and fish?

There are many chemical contaminants in Lower Duwamish Waterway sediment, fish, and shellfish. Most of the human health risk comes from the four chemicals discussed below. While each of these chemicals can be found throughout the Waterway, the largest amounts were found near industrial areas.

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are manmade chemicals that were banned in the late 1970s. They stay in the environment for a long time and can build up in fish and shellfish. PCBs are known to impact the immune system and may cause cancer in people who have been exposed over a long time.

Arsenic is naturally present at low levels in Puget Sound area rock and soil. Industrial activities have spread additional arsenic over much of the Puget Sound region. Long-term exposure to toxic forms of arsenic may cause skin, bladder, and other cancers.

Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) are formed during the burning of substances such as coal, oil, gas, wood, garbage and tobacco and during the charbroiling of meat. Long periods of breathing, eating, or having skin contact with high levels of some of the PAHs may increase a person's risk of cancer.

Dioxins and furans (dioxins) are byproducts of burning (either in natural or industrial settings), chemical manufacturing and metal processing. Dioxins last a long time in the environment and, like PCBs, can build up in fish and fatty foods.

Specific toxic effects related to dioxins include reproductive problems, problems in fetal development or in early childhood, immune system damage, and cancer.

Will the cleanup address contamination in birds and fish?

The Lockheed West Seattle and East Waterway cleanups will take into consideration the fish, birds, and other creatures that are most sensitive to the contamination.

By cleaning up Lockheed West Seattle and the East Waterway to protect people and the most sensitive fish and wildlife, other creatures in the area will be protected as well. The Lockheed West Ecological Risk Assessment identified as the following creatures as being most sensitive:

- Benthic invertebrate community (worms and larvae)
- Crabs
- Fish: English sole, Pacific staghorn sculpin
- Birds: Spotted sandpiper

Habitat

What can be done about loss of habitat in the Harbor Island area, including eel grass and other plants?

Superfund cleanups can include the creation or mitigation (improvement) of habitat. For example, beach grass and willows were planted during the cleanup at Pacific Sound Resources to improve habitat for native species.

While clean caps provide abundant opportunity for rich and diverse aquatic species to repopulate previously contaminated sites, reestablishing eel grass beds can be very difficult. The specific actions we will take will be determined in the planning phase of the cleanup.

To address the previous natural resource injuries and lost uses by the public, the Natural Resource Trustees (see: **http://go.usa.gov/cDX**) can conduct a Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA). This involves determining the extent of resource injuries, the best methods for restoring those resources, and the type and amount of restoration required. For more information, please see:
www.darrp.noaa.gov/about/nrda.html

How does dredging affect the ecology of the area?

When an area is dredged for maintenance or cleanup, organisms that live in the mud return in a few years. When contaminated sediment is removed, new and existing species are better able to thrive.

Can EPA create nesting places for peregrine falcons during the cleanups of the East Waterway and Lockheed West Seattle?

Yes, EPA can work with State Fish and Wildlife and the parties responsible for the cleanup to create peregrine nesting places during cleanup work. A similar effort took place when the cleanup of the Pacific Sound Resources site threatened the nesting places of a Seattle Purple Martin breeding colony.

When The Port of Seattle removed pilings, which had previously provided homes for the birds, they replaced them with concrete blocks and poles. A volunteer researcher then placed gourds and wooden boxes out for the birds to use when they returned from their migration. The birds have adapted well to their new homes.If you would like to suggest a location for a nesting place on the East Waterway, please contact Ravi Sanga at **sanga.ravi@epa.gov** or (206) 553-4092. For Lockheed West Seattle, contact Piper Peterson Lee at **peterson-lee.piper@epa.gov** or (206) 553-4951.

Are there any endangered species in the East Waterway or Lockheed West Seattle areas?

The sediments at the sites provide habitat to numerous fish and other aquatic species, and are within a migratory corridor for endangered, threatened, and other fish that come from the sea to breed (anadromous). Juvenile Chinook, Bull Trout, and Rockfish are threatened and endangered species found in the waterways. EPA is required to develop cleanup plans that will be protective of these species.

Other Water Pollution

How can someone report dumping from the marina into the East Waterway?

Dumping can be reported to EPA online at **epa.gov/tips** or to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

Are there outfalls into the East Waterway?

Yes, there are three major outfalls into the East Waterway. EPA is assessing their contribution to pollution in the waterway.

What is being done about cruise ships dumping waste and ships releasing ballast water and bringing in invasive species? Is their ballast water tested?

N.W. Cruise Ship Association and the Port of Seattle entered into an agreement in 2004 that bans the release of cruise-ship wastewater into state waters except from vessels using advanced treatment systems that meet the standards and testing regime set out by federal law, is certified by the U.S. Coast Guard, and approved by Washington Department of Ecology (DOE). It also sets strict guidelines for where and how properly treated water may be discharged. DOE inspectors board the vessels periodically to inspect the wastewater treatment systems and associated records.

The amended agreement, annual meeting notes and historical cruise ship wastewater discharge date is available at **http://go.usa.gov/OSx**

A report on cruise ship wastewater discharges in 2009 is available at **http://go.usa.gov/O7N**

Washington State requires vessels in coastal transit to go out at least 50 nautical miles from shore and exchange their ballast in water over 2,000 meters deep.

The Washington state Department of Fish and Wildlife enacts and enforces the ballast water law. In 2007, they hired an inspector to focus on the Columbia River and S. Puget Sound. Since then, there have been considerable changes in vessel ballast water management practices. The primary ballast water discharge in the Puget Sound and Grays Harbor is from tankers and oil barges. They discharge mostly in the Anacortes area and a little around Tacoma.

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Other water pollution

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Cruise ships visit Seattle frequently during the summer months. Cruise ships carry very little ballast water, and it is a rare occasion when one discharges even one tank. WA Department of Fish and Wildlife has worked with the cruise ship industry for several years to find a way to deal with their ballast, because the vessels coming down from Alaska stay in the inside straits and never go out the required 50 nautical miles from shore to exchange.

What is being done about water in these areas being polluted by companies dumping into pipes in the south end of the East Waterway?

Source control is the process of finding and then stopping or reducing releases of pollution to waterway sediments. Source control is used to keep sediments from becoming contaminated again after being cleaned up.

Ecology is the lead for source control. They are in the process of developing Source Control Action Plans that outline what must be done to ensure that sediments will not become recontaminated.

EPA, the City of Seattle, and King County are also working on greatly reducing sources of pollution. Ecology's Urban Waters Initiative is focused on keeping contaminants from all sources out of our rivers and Puget Sound. King County and the City of Seattle are working on improving control of combined sewer overflows and stormwater. Each of us can help by reducing contaminants in stormwater runoff. Many of the contaminants in stormwater come from roads and vehicles so we have a big challenge ahead.

How is contaminated stormwater runoff controlled?

In general, stormwater conveys contaminants from many sources to the waterways. Sources of contamination are:

- Atmospheric deposition (e.g., traffic, outdoor industrial operations with elevated conveyors, piles of product or wastes that are moved about)
- Soil and groundwater which enter the storm system by inflow or infiltration (e.g., through seams and cracks or deliberate connection to storm lines)
- Upland spills, dumping or illegal connections

If contaminants are not controlled at their actual source, for example with air quality permits or soil/groundwater cleanups or by other environmental enforcement, then the stormwater flow itself must be controlled. Methods of stormwater control include measures such as detention (e.g., ponds, tanks, or other storage before discharge occurs) and/or treatment (e.g., running storm flow through filter media of various sorts).

In the Harbor Island and Lower Duwamish areas of Seattle, there are several large cleanup sites where the City, County and Port sample individual stormwater lines to "trace" specific chemicals of concern back to the point of origin. In several cases, this has worked and the City/County or Port have worked with the source to implement better source control at the given site. Examples of this kind of source control in the area include: improved drainage for vehicle washing or maintenance; moving waste or material storage away from catch basins; cleaning stormwater lines and catchbasins of accumulated solids; and product substitution for work conducted outdoors.

Does the movement of ships in these areas move contaminated mud?

Yes, it does. EPA is studying how the force from ship's propellers affects movement of the mud. Ballast tanks do accumulate some sediment – most vessels treat their tanks to keep fine particles in suspension in the water. Vessels usually go into dry dock every six months or so and their tanks are usually cleaned out at that time. Shipyards all have to meet WA Department of Ecology standards and have collection pits to collect oil and debris to keep it out of the water.

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Other water pollution

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What can be done to protect the health of our local culture, especially for tribes, whose culture is closely tied to nature?

EPA regularly discusses the cleanups with the Muckleshoot and Suquamish Tribes. They are reviewing plans and providing input for both the East Waterway and Lockheed West Seattle cleanups. EPA and the Tribes also consult on a "government to government basis."

See **http://yosemite.epa.gov/r10/tribal.NSF/Programs/Consultation** for more information about the Region's Tribal Consultation Framework.

We also consider cultural issues when designing our cleanup plans. For example, we are aware that the tribes come into contact with mud from the waterway during clamming and that fish and shellfish are a large part of their diet. This knowledge helps us with our human health risk evaluations.

The Lower Duwamish Waterway, Lockheed West, and East Waterway Human Health Risk Assessments estimated how much fish and shellfish tribal populations might eat after the cleanup. The report evaluated a range of studies of people's eating habits.

That range included the possibility of eating a single one half pound meal a month up to eighteen meals a week. Special attention was given to the eating habits of American Indians as represented by the Tulalip and Suquamish Tribes as well as those of Asian and Pacific Islanders. Some members of these groups are known to eat more fish than the general population.

What can be done to make the area consistent with the image of Seattle as a "green" city?

EPA and other government agencies, as well as tribes and community organizations, are working together to reduce pollution and protect our climate. A number of "green" elements will also be incorporated into the cleanup plans as part of EPA's "Green Remediation Strategy."

Some activities that will be evaluated for inclusion are reducing the carbon footprint of the project using biodiesel as a fuel. In addition, the cleanup will be designed to increase fish habitat and native vegetation will be planted to provide nutrients and shade for fish and bird habitat. For more about EPA's Superfund Green Remediation Strategies, see **www.epa.gov/superfund/greenremediation**

Individuals can help by changing everyday behaviors. For example: by keeping oil, fertilizers, and pesticides out of storm drains; driving less; reducing vehicle idling; maintaining your vehicle; choosing a fuel-efficient vehicle; minimizing wood smoke; never burning garbage; and choosing 'green' yard care such as an electric, mulching mower.

Economy

What about the effects of contamination on the economy, such as real estate prices and underuse for recreational, business or industrial purposes?

EPA is concerned about the unintentional impacts that may result when a community is located on or in close proximity to a Superfund site. By working with stakeholders during the planning stage, EPA hopes to design cleanups that provide increased environmental, recreational, and economic benefits to the community.

In some cases, a cleanup can actually encourage economic development, such as in Tacoma, Wash. The cleanup and redevelopment of the Thea Foss Waterway provided new avenues for public access to the water and resulted in the opening of new businesses.

If you are concerned about real estate prices, you could check with the local taxing authority, planning commission or a local real estate professional. They are experienced in appraising property values and determining the effect of contamination on property values.

Cleanups

What will be done to prevent contamination from spreading during the cleanup? What will be done about the concerns of residents and businesses in the area that might be affected?

As a part of the cleanup design, EPA will attempt to minimize the spread of contamination from dust, runoff, and water. EPA will work with the community to address specific concerns about the cleanup during planning and after the design has been drafted.

Silt curtains and coffer dams have successfully been used on other projects to contain contaminated mud while it is being dredged. These techniques will be evaluated here as well. On other sites, EPA has monitored noise levels, sampled the air, covered piles of soil, wetted down roads, ensured that trucks were covered, carefully planned truck routes, and collected and properly disposed of contaminated water.

There is the possibility that areas such as Jack Block Park may be closed to people during parts of the cleanup. We understand that this is an inconvenience and hope that you will bear with us with the understanding that the area will be cleaner when it reopens.

Why are the cleanups of Lockheed West Seattle and the East Waterway taking so long?

Superfund cleanups tend to take a long time. Our efforts are directed towards ensuring that all sources of contamination are adequately contained or removed and any potential for exposure to people has been considered and addressed.

EPA must investigate the site and sample to determine the nature and extent of contamination. Then EPA comes up with alternatives to clean up a site. Those alternatives are presented to the public

Once a final decision has been reached, it usually takes about a year to actually design the cleanup before work can be started.

However, when there is concern by EPA that short term exposure may present an unacceptable risk; EPA will act under its emergency removal authority to protect residents as rapidly as feasible, including relocation if deemed necessary.

After the cleanups are finished, will there be the possibility of recontamination for upstream activities?

EPA's goal is to clean these projects up permanently. We take upstream pollution into account as we design our cleanup plan and make projections about whether enough source control actives are in place. If so, we begin our sediment cleanups. If not, we do more work to control the sources. After we have completed

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Cleanup

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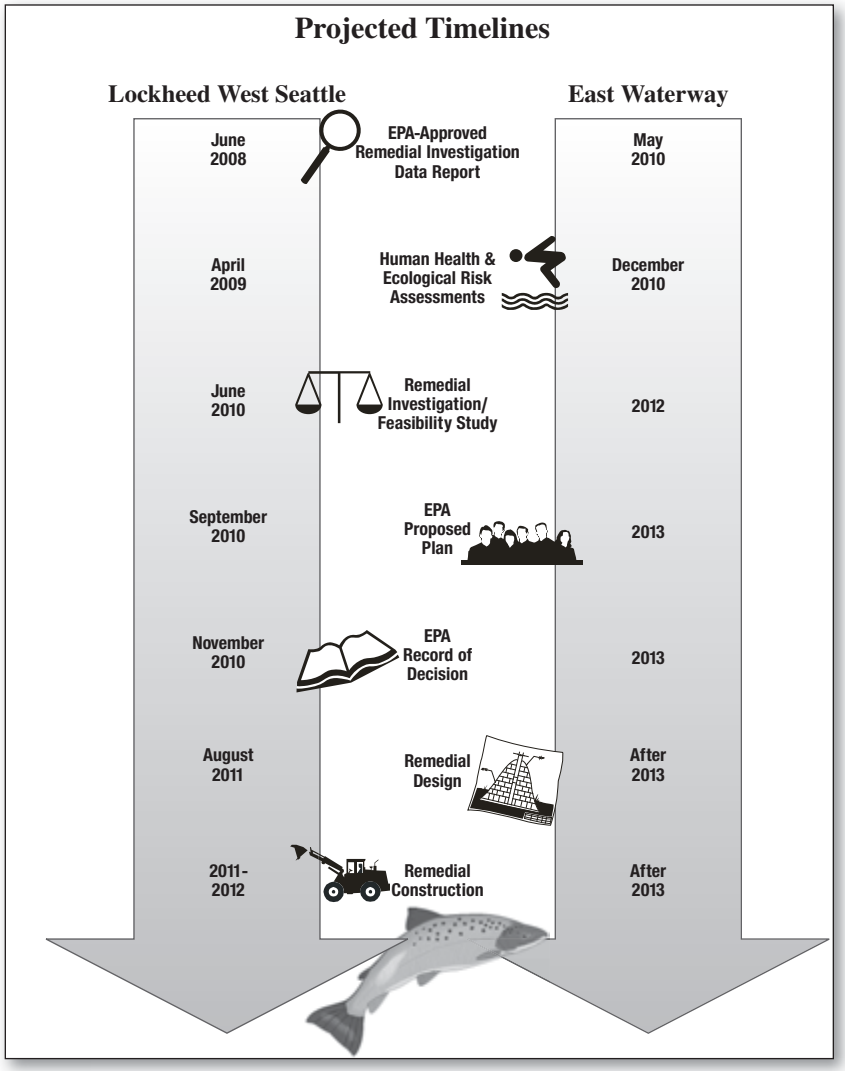
the cleanup, we return to the site approximately every five years to conduct what we call a five-year review.

Five-year reviews take place during and after the cleanup to make sure that the remedy is still working. If the review shows the remedy is not effective, we return to the site and do whatever it takes to fix the problem, even if it means changing the remedy.

Generally, current data indicate that Green River sediments entering the Duwamish are cleaner than the material currently in the Duwamish. Clean Green River sediments depositing in the Duwamish should improve the health of the Duwamish.

A more pressing issue is recontamination from sources along the banks of the Duwamish.



Community Involvement

How is EPA reaching out to the residents of West Seattle who are not fluent in English?

In the past, we have translated some of our information about the Harbor Island area sites into Spanish.

Many of the informational signs posted at the sites are translated into several languages as well.

We have also provided translators in several different languages at meetings for other sites affecting the West Seattle population.

EPA employee, Jonathan Freedman, is available during work hours to speak with people in Spanish about the sites.

He can be reached by emailing **freedman.jonathan@epa.gov** or by calling (206) 553-0266.

If you identify a need for EPA to translate information into a language other than English, please contact Caryn Sengupta at **sengupta.caryn@epa.gov** or (206) 553-1275.

Can EPA award a technical assistance grant for these sites even though they have already awarded one to the Duwamish Waterway site?

It is possible for EPA to award a Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) for multiple sites in the same area. More information about EPA technical assistance grants is available at: **www.epa.gov/superfund/community/tag.**

Contacts for More Information

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