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PUBLIC MEETING

EPA and DEQ will host a public meeting to discuss the results of the 4th Five Year Review of the Site Remedy and the on-going groundwater investigation. Staff from EPA, DEQ and BNSF Railway Company's contractor, AECOM, will be available.

September 20, 2012

from 6:30-8 pm

at the Volunteer Fire Hall

in Somers, Montana

For more information... visit our website: www.deq.mt.gov/fedsuperfund/bns.mcpx

Sign up to receive periodic e-updates by sending an email to: <u>hammer.diana@epa.gov</u>

Environmental Quality



PROJECT TIMELINE

1984 Proposed for the Superfund National Priorities List (the Site was never finalized on NPL)

1989 Record of Decision-the Cleanup Plan for the Site

1991 Settlement Agreement (Consent Decree) reached between BNSF, EPA, DEQ.

1992 EPA issued an Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD)

1994 Soil treatment begins in the Land Treatment Unit; Groundwater treatment remedy begins

1996 First Five Year Review Report completed

1998 EPA issues 2nd ESD

2001 Second Five Year Review Report completed

2002 Land Treatment Unit Closed.

2003 Controlled Groundwater Area established

2006 Third Five Year Review Report completed

2007 EPA and DEQ approve temporary shut down of groundwater treatment plant; required interim monitoring

2009 Sampling results raise questions for Agencies

2010 Agencies require BNSF to conduct additional work

2011 BNSF begins new groundwater investigation

2012 Fourth Five Year Review Report completed

Flathead County, Montana

Summary the BN Somers Tie Plant Site Remedy

The Burlington Northern (BN) Somers Tie Plant Site (the Site) has two remedy components: Soil and Groundwater.

The Soil Remedy consisted of excavating and treating approximately 50,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil on-site in a Land Treatment Unit (LTU). Treatment began in 1994 and the LTU was closed in 2002 after soil treatment was complete.

The Groundwater portion of the remedy consisted of a groundwater extraction, treatment, and re-injection system. The groundwater treatment system operated from 1994 to 2007 when it was shut-down for an interim monitoring period. Monitoring and additional groundwater investigative work are on-going (see page 3).

Superfund Five Year Reviews

The Superfund program requires a review of the Site remedy at least every five years. The remedy or cleanup for the BN Somers Site began in 1991 and EPA has conducted a review of the remedy every five years since then (1996, 2001, 2006). The most recent "Five Year Review" is the fourth conducted for the **BN** Somers Plant.

The purpose of the Five Year Review is to ensure that the

BN Somers Tie Plant Update—4th Five Year Review

Review of the Site Remedy



From the Site, looking towards Flathead Lake and Swan Mountains

remedy is functioning as intended, to evaluate whether Site conditions have changed, and determine whether the remedy continues to be protective of public health and the environment or if something has changed (e.g., site conditions or new information).

If issues are identified, then the Five Year Review Report recommends specific actions and timeframes for addressing the issues.

The 3rd Five Year Review was completed in 2006 and concluded that both the soil and groundwater remedies were protective of public health and the environment.

The 4th Five Year Review was completed in 2012.

Since the 3rd Five Year Review, EPA and DEQ have obtained new information from recent sampling and monitoring about the nature

and extent of the groundwater contamination at the BN Somers Site. This new information leads EPA and DEQ about the effectiveness of the groundwater remedy.

AUGUST 2012

In this Five Year Review, the Agencies determined that the soils remedy is functioning as intended and remains protective of public health and the environment.

There is no new or immediate risk to human health or the environment; however, additional site investigations are needed and are planned.

However, due to the questions raised by this new information about the ground- water remedy, the Agencies could not conclude that the groundwater remedy is currently sufficient (protective).

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Area residents have a community drinking water system. The questions EPA and **DEQ** have about groundwater contamination do not affect the Somers drinking water supply. The Agencies are requiring monitoring of the

Town well only as

an extra

precaution.

Background on Five Year Review Findings

In 2007, Burlington Northern requested that the Groundwater Treatment System be shut down. EPA and DEQ agreed to a temporary shut down and required an interim monitoring period to evaluate whether the groundwater would remain stable without continued pumping.

In 2010, based on results of the interim monitoring and other sampling, the Agencies to required Burlington Northern to collect additional ground-

water data. This new groundwater investigation began in September 2011. Generally speaking, the preliminary results from this most recent groundwater investigation led to questions about the *extent* of the ground water contamination. It appears groundwater contamination covers a larger area than previously thought. Since the extent of contamination is not known for certain at the time of the Five Year Review, the Agencies

could not conclude that the groundwater remedy is sufficient (protective). This means that there were enough uncertainties that EPA and DEQ are requiring additional information to be collected and evaluated to ensure that the cleanup protects public health and the environment as much as possible.

EPA and DEQ will hold a public meeting on September 20th to discuss the sampling results and follow-up actions.

Fourth Five Year Review Issues, briefly summarized:

Issue #1:	Changed Site Conditions since the 1987 Risk Assessment and 1989 Record of Decision
Recommendation #1:	Re-evaluate the assumptions and methodologies used in the 1987 Risk Assessment and determine if a new Risk Assessment is needed.
Issue #2:	Contaminants Exceed State standards
Recommendation #2:	Evaluate constituents exceeding DEQ-7 standards and determine appropriate cleanup goals
Issue 3:	Groundwater contaminant concentrations above the ROD levels; Evidence indicates more extensive groundwater contamination
Recommendation:	Conduct environmental investigations to more fully char- acterize the nature and extent of Site contamination and potential risks to human health and the environment
Issue 4:	Monitoring – Vapor Intrusion
Recommendation:	Conduct additional residential screening (s) to more completely evaluate this potential risk pathway
Issue 5:	Monitoring – Town Drinking Water Well
Recommendation:	Monitor volatile organic compounds (e.g., benzene) and phenols to ensure continued protectiveness
Issue 6:	Institutional Controls
Recommendation:	Implement enforceable Institutional Controls Increase size of the Controlled Groundwater Area
Issue 6: Recommendation:	Institutional Controls Implement enforceable Institutional Controls

Additional Groundwater Investigation



Site groundwater investigation, September 2011—February 2012



This additional groundwater investigation began in September 2011 using direct push technology-a "geoprobe"— to collect soil cores and water samples at various depths and locations around the Site to better define the extent of groundwater. (See map of sampling locations on the fact sheet insert.) Another investigative tool, TarGOST® —Tar-specific Green Optical Scanning Technology— was

The purpose of this phase (using TarGOST[®] and the geoprobe) of the groundwater investigation is to "confirm the nature and extent of the contaminants of concern."

Initially, the investigation was focused on the area around the former CERLCA Lagoon (center) and then

Next Steps

More work is planned, specifically to investigate:

I. The nature and extent of site contaminants;

2. Confirm groundwater flow direction;

3. Update the existing Conceptual Site Model;

4. Determine if the Site remedy continues to be protective of human health and the environment; and

5. Examine the need to investigate other treatment and remedy options.

reviewing the data and working with BNSF to dentify locations for and to install additional monitoring wells and the next steps for the Site investigations.

The Agencies are

The groundwater investigation discussed in this fact sheet is part of "Additional Work" EPA and DEQ required the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway Company (BNSF Railway Company) to perform as part of their responsibilities under the Site Consent Decree.

brought in to measure the presence (or absence) of creosote at the Site.

expanded outwards based on the sampling results.

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TarGOST® sampling was completed at 34 locations and showed a creosote "response" in the shallow interval (0-25 deep) and intermediate interval (25-60 feet deep) at various Site locations.

Using the Geoprobe, 145 soil and 196 groundwater samples were collected. Total phenols, Total Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Carcinogenic PAH, and Benzene were detected above the cleanup levels and at all three aquifer depths (shallow, intermediate, and deep) although not at all locations.

The results of this investigation will be used to place additional monitoring wells that can be used to sample groundwater regularly. These new wells will supplement the existing network of groundwater monitoring wells.



Coming up:

- Installation of additional • monitoring wells
- Collection of soil cores
- Additional soil gas and vapor intrusion sampling
- Public meeting to discuss the Five Year Review and on-going "additional work." The meeting will be held on September 20th from 6:30—8 pm at the Somers Fire Hall.



Geoprobe samples from groundwater investigation.





