

WHAT'S BEEN HAPPENING AT THE KRY SITE?

There was lots of activity at the KRY Site in 2013. Under the oversight of the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), BNSF Railway Company (BNSF) completed the construction of the dioxins/furans-contaminated soils repository. BNSF also continued to screen rocks from the previously excavated pentachlorophenol (PCP)-contaminated soils and placed the soils into the onsite land treatment unit (LTU). BNSF washed rocks screened from the soils and re-used them as onsite backfill.

Approximately 21,000 tons of tar-like petroleum sludge found in the soils south of the railroad spur line on the eastern portion of the Site were excavated and transported by truck to DEQ-

approved offsite disposal facilities. Approximately 2,000 tons of sludge was classified as hazardous waste and

was disposed of at permitted facilities in Idaho or Utah (depending on whether it contained PCP or lead), and the remaining 19,000 tons of non-hazardous sludge was disposed of at a landfill in Great Falls. After sludge removal was complete, approximately 31,500 cubic yards of petroleum-contaminated soils from the area south of the railroad spur were excavated and stored in a temporary lined storage area north of the railroad spur line on the eastern portion of the Site. These petroleum-contaminated soils have been loaded and transported to North Dakota for treatment as rail cars have been available through the winter. In addition, over 11,000 gallons of petroleum product were removed from the groundwater surface and recycled at a facility in Seattle, Washington.

BNSF collected confirmation soil samples from the excavation areas to ensure site-specific cleanup levels were met. After DEQ approval, BNSF backfilled the excavated areas

with clean soil and rocks and the ground surface at the disturbed areas was re-graded and seeded with grasses. Additional site restoration activities included the construction and inspection of the dioxins/furans-contaminated soil repository cap, replacement of the railroad spur line and removal of temporary site perimeter fencing. Permanent fencing surrounding the LTU and temporary fencing surrounding the lined staging area remain in place.



Booms placed within open excavation to contain petroleum product in certain areas to assist with recovery and cleanup.



Sludge oozing from the sidewall of a soil excavation south of the rail spur at the KRY Site.

WHAT'S COMING UP AT THE KRY SITE?

Cleanup work at the Site continues to move forward this winter, with the remaining petroleum-contaminated soils being loaded into rail cars for transport to the offsite treatment facility in North Dakota. Once all petroleum-contaminated soils have been transported offsite, the temporary fencing surrounding the lined staging area will be removed. The area will be re-graded, graveled, and a permanent fence will be constructed so the property can return to its pre-cleanup use as a storage facility for construction materials.

Throughout construction activities in 2013, BNSF used water trucks to control dust at the site and conducted continuous perimeter air quality monitoring. BNSF continues to conduct periodic perimeter air monitoring as the remaining petroleum-contaminated soils are loaded onto rail cars.

In spring 2014, BNSF will install additional groundwater monitoring wells as needed to evaluate the effectiveness of the cleanup efforts. As was done before the cleanup, BNSF will continue to sample the old and new groundwater monitoring wells twice per year to assess the effectiveness of the cleanup efforts.

BNSF will continue soil treatment at the PCP LTU, including

irrigation of the soil in the warm, dry months of the year. On the eastern portion of the site, DEQ and BNSF will continue to look at removing the remaining petroleum product found floating on the groundwater in a small area beneath the high pressured natural gas line. The presence of the gas line made excavation as part of the overall cleanup work difficult.



Envirocon workers exposing the natural gas line and removing sludge on the eastern portion of the KRY Site.

DEQ and BNSF will also work on establishing institutional controls (ICs) at the site. ICs are restrictions on the use of property that help

mitigate risks to human health, such as deed restrictions that prohibit residential use of the site, a controlled groundwater area to limit use of groundwater until water quality standards are met and building restrictions to limit excavation in the sawdust area due to high methane concentrations in soil vapor.

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