Analysis of Brownfield Cleanup Alternatives (ABCA) for Riverfront Park, Target Area B, "Sin-hoo-men-huh"

Riverfront Park Redevelopment
Project, Riverfront Park
Target Area B, Sin-hoo-men-huh
Spokane, Washington

Stantec

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Sign-off Sheet

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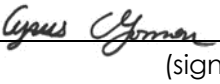
Cyrus Gorman, LG

Prepared by 
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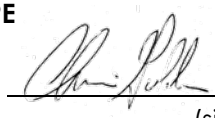
Chris Gdak, PE

Approved by 
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Abbreviations

ABCA	Analysis of Brownfield Alternatives
bgs	Below ground surface
City	City of Spokane
COC	Constituent of Concern
cPAH	Carcinogenic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon
CY	Cubic Yards
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Environmental Site Assessment
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
Mg/kg	Milligrams per kilogram
MTCA	Model Toxics Control Act
NAVD88	North American Vertical Datum of 1988
Parks Department	City of Spokane's Parks and Recreation Department
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RECs	Recognized environmental conditions
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
VOC	Volatile organic compounds
WAC	Washington Administrative Code

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND HISTORY

Riverfront Park is located at 507 N. Howard Street in the heart of Spokane, Washington and occupies approximately 100 acres of land and water with a rich and varied history. Spokane Falls and the surrounding land has long been a gathering place for people. Native Americans gathered and fished at the falls and in the late 1800's, pioneers settled here and started the City of Spokane then known as Spokane Falls. The railroad industry fueled the city's growth in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and rail yards covered Havermale Island, the present site of Riverfront Park.

With the steady decline of the railroad in the 1950s, the area around Havermale Island began to degrade and the City struggled with the challenge of how to revitalize the area. The City's response was to host Exposition '74 (Expo '74), "The World's Fair." In preparation for Expo '74, the rail yards were removed and the Great Northern Railroad Depot on Havermale Island was demolished. Massive amounts of fill were brought in to cover the historically industrial area. The Clock tower is the only vestige of the once famous 1902 Great Northern Depot.

Now, over 40 years after its creation following Expo '74, an extensive revitalization and rehabilitation effort being led by the City of Spokane's Parks and Recreation Department (Parks Department) is underway to bring new life to this local landmark. Because of the former industrial uses of the area now comprising much of the Park, contaminated soil has been encountered during the revitalization projects.

In May of 2017, the City of Spokane (City) was formally awarded three separate $200,000 United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) grants for cleanup of petroleum and hazardous substance brownfields sites within Riverfront Park. The three grants were awarded for sin-hoo-men-huh (formerly Canada Island), Havermale Island and the North Bank. These grants will be used to fund soil cleanup activities at the respective areas within Riverfront Park, a brownfield property.

This Analysis of Brownfield Cleanup Alternatives (ABCA) is for Target Area B, Sin-hoo-men-huh (Figure 1). In March of 2017, Canada Island was renamed "sin-hoo-men-huh"), translated to "salmon people" in Salish. The funding provided through this grant is to address contaminated and impacted soil on Sin-hoo-men-huh in conjunction with the revitalization project.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

The following section provides a summary of recent investigations completed at Riverfront Park.

2.1 PHASE I ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT

GeoEngineers completed a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) in October 2014 at Riverfront Park on behalf of the City of Spokane. The Phase I ESA identified historical occupants of the Property as recognized environmental conditions (RECs), including railroads, auto service stations and various types of mills and factories to name a few. The report indicated that a large amount of fill was imported and used throughout the Park for construction of the 1974 World's Fair. The exact amount of fill is unknown. A portion of the fill was sourced from Havermale Island and area west of Monroe Street near the courthouse.

2.2 LOOFF CAROUSEL – GEOTECHNICAL AND ENGINEERING EVALUATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT

In May 2016, GeoEngineers conducted a geotechnical engineering and environmental assessment to support construction a new Looff Carousel structure to replace the existing facility which had exceeded its useful life (GeoEngineers, 2016a). The investigation included the installation of eight soil borings to depths of 4 to 15 feet below ground surface (bgs) using a hollow-stem auger drill rig (Figure 2). Based on the investigation, soil beneath the asphalt pavement was observed to contain variable base material consisting of crushed rock base to fine to medium sand with variable silt content. In two borings advanced in the southeast corner of the Property, 12-inches of sandy topsoil were encountered. Beneath the pavement and topsoil, where encountered, fill extended to the maximum depths explored. The fill material consisted of loose to medium dense sand and gravel with variable silt and cobbles and debris (brick, concrete). Groundwater was encountered in four borings. At two of the locations (LC-1 & LC-4), the groundwater elevation was near that of the Spokane River (1,870.5 feet above mean sea level based on NAVD88) and at the remaining locations (LC-2 and LC-6), below the elevation of the River. GeoEngineers interpreted these data to suggest that groundwater in the project area flows from the River to the south. The analytical results revealed exceedances of lube oil petroleum hydrocarbons, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and lead. Lube oil petroleum hydrocarbons were greater than the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) Method A cleanup level in

the soil sample collected from LC-4 at 1 to 2.5 feet bgs. PAHs exceeded the MTCA Method A in samples LC-1 at 3.5 to 5 feet bgs, LC-2 at 8.5 to 9 feet bgs, and LC-4 1 to 2.5 feet bgs.

2.3 ICE RIBBON AND SKY RIDE FACILITY-GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING EVALUATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT

In June 2016, GeoEngineers conducted a geotechnical engineering and ESA for an adjacent Riverfront Park parcel to the southwest of Havermale, (GeoEngineers 2016b, Figure 1). The purpose of the investigation was to characterize soil prior to the planned construction of an Ice Rink and SkyRide Facility and to identify potential contaminants. Because this adjacent parcel is proximate to the Property and generally had the same historically uses it is included in this discussion because soil conditions on the Property are likely to be similar in nature. The scope of work included the advancement of 16 hollow-stem auger borings and the collection of soil samples for both geotechnical and chemical laboratory testing. During this investigation groundwater was encountered in only two of the borings, B-5 and B-17 at depths of approximately 6 feet bgs. Groundwater was not encountered consistently across the site due to the proximity of the Spokane River and varying depths to bedrock. Because groundwater is not expected to be encountered it will not need to be managed during construction activities.

Based on the investigation, an upper layer of organic topsoil is underlain by 5 to 10 inches of fill soil consisting of loose to medium dense sand and gravel with variable silt and cobble content. The analytical results indicate that soil samples from borings B-5, B-7, B-9, B-11, B-13, B-14, and B-18 contain carcinogenic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (cPAHs) at concentrations greater than the MTCA Method A Unrestricted Land Use cleanup level. Lead was detected in borings B-13 and B-18 at concentrations greater than the MTCA Method A cleanup level. In addition, cadmium and chromium concentrations exceeded the MTCA Method A cleanup level in boring B-13. Soil from other locations was collected for geotechnical characterization and not submitted for chemical analysis. Lube-oil range petroleum hydrocarbons were also detected in one soil sample from B-13 at a concentration greater than the MTCA Method A Unrestricted Land Use cleanup level. The measured concentrations are generally below the cleanup standards that would apply to the site if still in use as a railroad facility. Therefore, the need for environmental cleanup is driven primarily by the ingestion exposure pathway and the change in land use by the City from industrial to recreational. Other anticipated environmental cleanup costs are associated with the need to

manage contaminated materials that will be excavated for construction purposes. Although some of the contaminants at the site are consistent with those frequently encountered on properties in use by railroad operations, the contaminants are also consistent with those occurring in urban areas subject to filling in the 1800s. In addition, the railroad tracks were located on an elevated platform. Therefore, it is uncertain whether any of the contamination present at the site can be directly linked to activities by the former owners. Regardless, anticipated cleanup costs are the result of the need to manage contaminated soil for the purpose of redevelopment as well as the conversion in land use that occurred following acquisition by the City (from industrial to recreational).

2.4 PHASE II SITE ASSESSMENT REPORT - SIN-HOO-MEN-HUH, THEME STREAM, CENTRAL PROMENADE, HAVERMALE ISLAND AND THE NORTH BANK AREA

In June 2016, GeoEngineers conducted a Phase II ESA in five areas of the Park; Sin-hoo-men-huh, Theme Stream, Central Green, Havermale Island and the North Bank area (GeoEngineers, 2016c). The purpose of the investigation was to characterize soil within these redevelopment areas in order to identify potential contaminants. The scope of work included the advancement of 40 direct-push soil borings and the collection of soil samples for chemical laboratory testing. Four of the soil borings, DP-22 through DP-25 were advanced on Sin-hoo-men-huh to depths between 6 and 15 feet bgs. The analytical results indicate that soil at the Property contains lead, PAHs and lube-oil range petroleum hydrocarbons at concentrations greater than the MTCA Method A Unrestricted Land Use cleanup level.

A soil sample collected from one of the borings (DP-23) was analyzed for volatile organic compounds(VOCs) because the property was occupied by Crystal Laundry, which in the latter period of its operation reportedly conducted dry cleaning. The soil samples contained benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene and xylenes; however, at concentrations less than the applicable MTCA Method A Cleanup level. Other anticipated environmental cleanup costs are associated with the need to manage contaminated soil that will be excavated for construction purposes. GeoEngineers concluded that in their opinion the subsurface conditions across the Site should be considered impacted and/or contaminated with constituents of concern (COCs). Metals concentrations greater than the background concentrations have been used to characterize soil as impacted.

3.0 APPLICABLE REGULATIONS AND CLEANUP STANDARD

Relevant regulations and cleanup standards are identified below:

- MTCA Method A Soil Cleanup Levels for Unrestricted Land Uses.
- Spokane Basin Background Metals Concentrations (San Juan 1994).
- Washington Administrative Code Dangerous Waste Regulations Chapter 173-303.

As outlined in the Soil Management Plan for Riverfront Park (GeoEngineers 2017), three soil handling categories were developed to guide the City and the City's contractors during soil excavation and stockpile management activities. Use of these categories and protocols is predicated on subsurface soil within each project area being adequately characterized and extents of each soil category sufficiently delineated. Based on the data collected from previous investigations, COCs in soil have been characterized.

Table 1- Cleanup Criteria for Unrestricted Land Uses

Analytical Parameter	Constituent	MTCA Method A Cleanup Level (mg/kg)
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	1. Gasoline Range Organics 2. Diesel Range Organics 3. Residual Range Organics	1. 100[1] 2. 2,000 3. 2,000
Metals	4. Arsenic 5. Barium 6. Cadmium 7. Chromium 8. Lead 9. Silver 10. Selenium 11. Mercury 12. Benzo(A)pyrene	4. 20 5. NE 6. 2 7. 2,000 8. 250 9. NE 10. NE 11. 2 12. 0.1
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	13. Naphthalene 14. cPAHs Toxic Equivalency	13. 5 14. 0.1[2]

Notes:
1 Cleanup level for total naphthalenes (naphthalene, 1-methylnaphthalene, and 2-methylnaphthalene)
2 Toxic equivalfency for carcinogenic poly aromatic hydrocarbons (cPAHs) calculated using the toxic equivalency factors found in MTCA Table 708-2.
mg/kg = milligrams per kilogram; NE = Not Established

Table 2 - 90th Percentile Spokane Basin Background Soil Concentrations

Metal	Spokane Basin Background Concentration, 90th Percentile (mg/kg)
1. Arsenic 2. Cadmium 3. Chromium 4. Lead 5. Mercury	1. 9.34 2. 0.7 3. 17.8 4. 14.9 5. 0.02

3.1 CONTAMINATED SOIL

For the purposes of soil handling for the Redevelopment Project, soil is considered "contaminated" if:

- Contaminant concentrations for any analyte exceed MTCA Method A for Unrestricted Land Use cleanup criteria;
- Contaminant concentrations meet or exceed dangerous waste and dangerous waste source criteria as defined in WAC 173-303;
- Toxicity characteristic leaching procedure results exceed Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulatory levels; or
- Physical evidence of contamination (sheen, chemical or petroleum odor, staining) is observed, unless additional chemical analysis is performed to further categorize the soil.

3.2 IMPACTED SOIL

Soil is considered "impacted" if:

- Petroleum compound and PAH concentrations for any analyte exceed laboratory reporting limits but are less than the respective MTCA Method A Cleanup Criteria for Unrestricted Land Use; or
- Metal concentrations exceed the laboratory reporting limits and twice the established 90th percentile Spokane Basin Background Concentration, but are less than the respective MTCA Method A Cleanup Criteria for Unrestricted Land Use.

3.3 CLEAN SOIL

Soil is considered "Clean" if:

- Contaminants are not detected for any analyte at concentrations that exceed the respective method reporting limit (method reporting limits for non-detect analytes must be less than applicable MTCA Method A cleanup levels for unrestricted land use for soil to be considered "clean");
- Metal concentrations do not exceed twice the established 90th percentile Spokane Basin Background Concentrations;
- Physical evidence of contamination (sheen, odor or staining) is not observed; and
- Clean Soil includes soil where COCs are not detected or COC concentrations were detected at concentrations that represent background conditions. There are no special handling or end-use requirements for this soil.

4.0 SUMMARY OF REVITALIZATION ACTIVITIES

Revitalization of Riverfront Park on Sin-hoo-men-huh will be limited to removal of about 600 cubic yards (CY) of soil from former planting beds and removal of asphalt concrete paving along the Howard Street Promenade. After removal, a new utility corridor will be installed by excavating through site soil and installing new communication, gas, electric and water utilities. As part of construction, an existing 12-inch-diameter water main will be upgraded to an 18-inch diameter water main. The promenade will be finished with a combination of open grass areas and impervious hardscape.

5.0 SUMMARY OF CLEANUP ALTERNATIVES

To address the management of impacted/contaminated soil during promenade and utility corridor construction on Sin-hoo-men-huh, three different remedial alternatives were considered including Alternative #1: No Action, Alternative #2 Reuse of Soil and Capping and #3 Off-Site Disposal of Excavated Soils.

5.1 ALTERNATIVE #1 – NO ACTION

This alternative assumes that the revitalization project would occur and the soil in the planting beds (600 CY) on Sin-hoo-men-huh would have been exported off-site. It also assumes that the contaminated soil along the Howard Street Promenade would remain in place and utilities would

be installed in the existing contaminated soil. Stormwater at the site would remain as is, which is an untreated direct discharge to the Spokane River.

5.2 ALTERNATIVE #2 –REUSE OF SOIL AND CAPPING

This alternative includes stockpiling soil during the construction of the improvements on Sin-hoo-men-huh for reuse as fill. It estimated that approximately 1,000 CY of soil could be salvaged from Canada and used as part of a terraced embankment fill for the Pavilion Project on Havermale Island (Project Area A). The utility trench along the Howard Street Promenade will be backfilled with clean imported soil from an off-site source. Exposed soil left in place will be covered by a minimum of 1 foot of clean soil or a hard-impervious surface. Soil samples will be collected at the completion of excavation to characterize soils that will remain in place. The location of impacted and contaminated soil would be recorded in the Park maintenance plan as well as recorded in an environmental covenant. A stormwater treatment pond would be installed to treat stormwater before it is discharged into the river.

5.3 ALTERNATIVE #3 – OFF-SITE DISPOSAL OF EXCAVATED SOILS

This alternative includes directly loading approximately 1,000 CY of excavated soil for off-site disposal instead of stockpiling for reuse. The utility trench would be backfilled with clean fill from an off-site source. A stormwater treatment pond would be installed to treat stormwater before it is discharged into the river.

6.0 EVALUATION OF CLEANUP ALTERNATIVES

The three cleanup alternatives were evaluated based on the following criteria: effectiveness, implementation feasibility, remedial costs, and general reasonableness.

6.1 ALTERNATIVE #1 – NO ACTION

Effectiveness – The No Action Alternative is effective to remove contamination from the former planting beds. It is not effective to reduce mobilization of contamination from stormwater runoff or the potential for leaching into potable water supplies. It is also not effective in open grass areas and allows contaminated soil to be located near the surface which could complete the ingestion pathway.

Implementation Feasibility – This alternative is easily implemented.

Remedial Costs – Remedial costs include the disposal of 600 CY of soil from the planting beds. The estimated remedial costs for this alternative are approximately $47,250.

General Reasonableness – This alternative provides minimal long-term management of the site's impacted and contaminated soil. As a result, this is not a reasonable cleanup option.

6.2 ALTERNATIVE #2 – REUSE OF SOIL AND CAPPING

Effectiveness – This alternative is an effective way to limit exposure and manage contaminated soil at the Property. An institutional control would need to be recorded to maintain the integrity of a soil cap and eliminate the ingestion pathway for the public. This alternative effectively manages contaminated soil that require removal from the Site while retaining soil that meets the criteria for reuse onsite. This alternative improves stormwater discharges to the Spokane River and reduces the chance of contaminants migrating into the potable water supply.

Implementation Feasibility – This alternative will be moderately difficult to implement because it will require planning and coordination with redevelopment activities to limit exposure to impacted or contaminated soil reused on-site at the Park. Impacted or contaminated soil excavated on Sin-hoo-men-huh will need to be temporarily stockpiled until it can be incorporated into the fill for the terraced embankment. The contaminated soil will be capped with one foot of clean soil or placed under impervious surfaces to prevent ingestion of contaminants. Clean soil will be brought to the site to backfill around potable water lines. Stormwater features will need to be designed, permitted and constructed to treat and discharge stormwater to the Spokane River while minimizing infiltration into contaminated soil.

Remedial Costs – Remedial costs for this option include importing approximately 400 CY of clean soil to backfill the utility trench around the potable water line. Additional costs include design, permitting and construction of stormwater treatment facilities. The cost includes consultant oversight. The estimated remedial costs for this alternative are approximately $62,000.

General Reasonableness – This alternative provides management of the site's contamination minimize exposure to contaminated soil and facilities site redevelopment. It does require a long-term commitment to maintain the soil covers and recording institutional controls for the Property.

6.3 ALTERNATIVE #3 – OFFSITE DISPOSAL OF ALL EXCAVATED SOIL

Effectiveness – Comprehensive soil excavation and off-site disposal is a highly effective as it removes all hazardous and potentially hazardous substances and utilizes an approved off-site disposal facility for final disposition. However; areas outside of the revitalization projects will likely remain and be contaminated with site COCs.

Implementation Feasibility – Implementation of this alternative is feasible; however, it has the highest cost of the three remedial alternatives and requires importing the greatest quantity of clean backfill material.

Remedial Costs – Remedial costs for this alternative include disposal of 1,000 CY of soil from the former planting beds, utility trench and stormwater infiltration facilities. This alternative also includes the cost to import 400 CY of soil to backfill the utility trench. The cost includes consultant oversight. The estimated remedial costs for this alternative are approximately $141,350.

General Reasonableness – This alternative provides management of the site's contamination minimize exposure to contaminated soil and facilities site redevelopment. It does require a long-term commitment to maintain the soil covers and recording institutional controls for the Property.

7.0 RECOMMENDED CLEANUP ALTERNATIVE

The recommended cleanup alternative is Alternative #2 – Reuse of soil and capping. The City has identified the Pavilion embankment as area in need of fill and has already earmarked the soil for reuse as part of this project. Additionally, the City has a plan in place to manage the soil through an environmental covenant.

8.0 REFERENCES

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FIGURES

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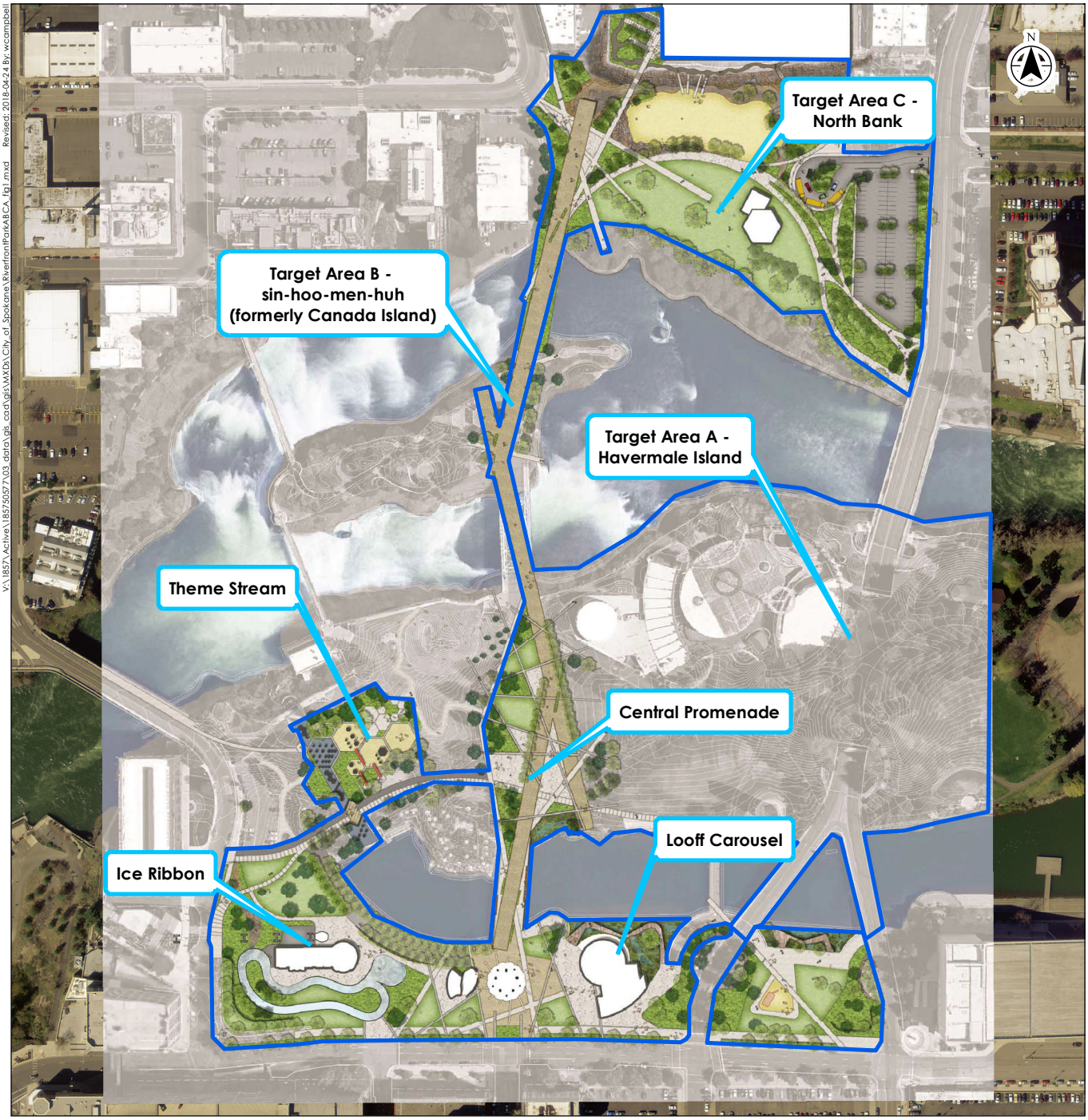

Planned Development Areas

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Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N
2. Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China

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Stantec

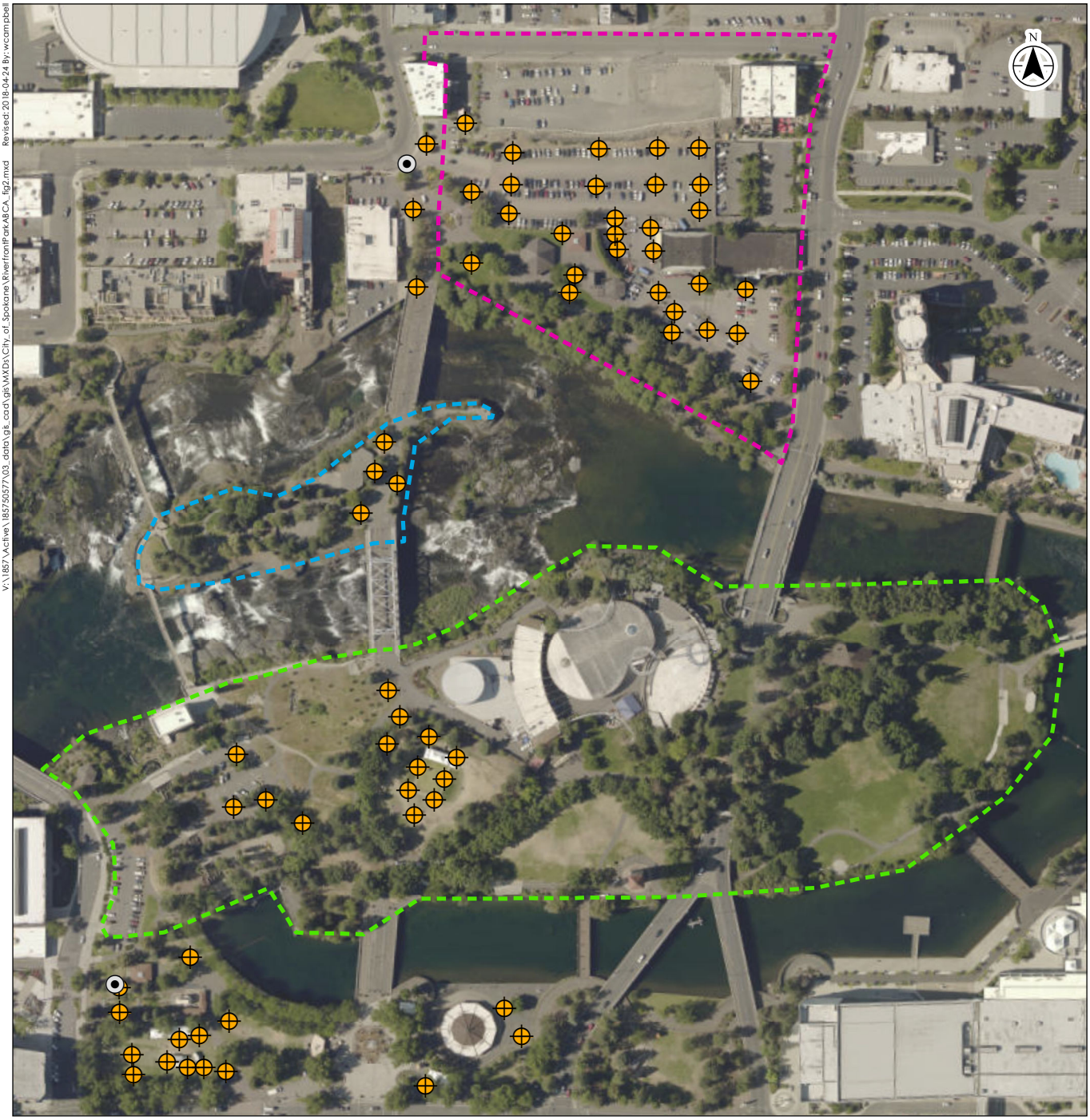
Project Location
Riverfront Park
Spokane, WA

Prepared by JB/WC on 2018-04-23
Technical Review by CG on 2018-04-24
Independent Review by CG on 2018-04-24

Client/Project
City of Spokane
EPA Brownfield Cleanup Grant

Figure No.
1

Title
Planned Development Areas



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Notes
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2. Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics,

Exploration Location - clean soil as defined in the SMP*

Exploration Location - contaminated and/or impacted soil as defined in the SMP

Target Area A - Havermale Island

Target Area B - sin-hoo-men-huh

Target Area C - North Bank

*SMP = Riverfront Park Soil Management Plan, Rev. 1, May 2017

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Stantec

Project Location
Riverfront Park
Spokane, WA

Prepared by WDC on 2018-04-23
Technical Review by CG on 2018-04-24
Independent Review by CG on 2018-04-24

Client/Project
City of Spokane
EPA Brownfield Cleanup Grant

Figure No.
2

Title
Target Areas and Previous Environmental Exploration Locations

TABLE 3

April 24, 2018

Table 3 -Projected Soil Cleanup Costs
Sin-hoo-men-huh
Riverfront Park
Redevelopment
Spokane, Washington

	Alternative Cost	Total Cost
Alternative 1-No Action		
Off-site disposal of 600 CY of impacted/contaminated soil from the former planting beds (945 tons at $50/ton)	$47,250	$47,250
Alternative 2-Reuse of Soil and Capping		
Stormwater infiltration design, permitting and construction	$30,000	$62,600
Import 400 CY of clean soil to backfill the utility trench (630 tons, at $20/ton)	$12,600	
Consultant oversight and reporting	$20,000	
Alternative 3-Off-Site Disposal of Excavated Soil		
Stormwater infiltration design, permitting and construction	$30,000	$141,350
Off-site disposal of 600 CY of impacted/contaminated soil from the former planting beds (945 tons at $50/ton)	$47,250	
Off-site disposal of 400 CY of contaminated soil from utility trenching and stormwater infiltration features (630 tons at $50/ton)	$31,500	
Import 400 CY of clean soil to backfill the utility trench (630 tons, at $20/ton)	$12,600	
Consultant oversight and reporting	$20,000	