

Park Laundry Site Cleanup

122 N Main Avenue, Ridgefield

Consent Decree and Cleanup Documents Available for Public Comment

Facility Site ID: 8100630 Cleanup Site ID: 4099

Comment accepted

August 10—September 11, 2023

Submit your comment online

<http://tcp.ecology.commentinput.com/?id=Cu76ZPRQj>

Or by mail or email

Cam Penner-Ash, Site Manager

WA State Department of Ecology

PO Box 47775

Olympia, WA 98504-7775

cam.penner-ash@ecy.wa.gov

Printed document review

Ridgefield Community Library

210 North Main Avenue

Ridgefield, WA 98642

Ecology Lacey Office by appointment

300 Desmond Drive SE

Lacey, WA 98503

PublicDisclosureSWRO@ecy.wa.gov

or 360-407-6365

Site information

<https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/4099>

Contaminants in soil and groundwater

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) are hazardous chemicals including:

- Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)
- Trichloroethylene (TCE)

Cleanup documents available for public comment

The Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology) is entering into a legal settlement, called a consent decree, with the City of Ridgefield (city). The settlement requires the city to acquire the parcel that is the source of contamination and cleanup contamination at the site.

Ecology invites you to review and comment on the following documents.

- **Consent Decree (CD) DE 21768.** The CD requires the city to acquire the Park Laundry property (parcel 71040000) within six months of the effective date of the CD. The city will become a potentially liable person (PLP) responsible for the cleanup. By owning the property, the city will have access to and control over the property to clean it up. The city will carry out the cleanup described in the Cleanup Action Plan, scope of work, and schedule.
- The **Public Review Draft Cleanup Action Plan** describes Ecology's plan for cleaning up the contamination.
- The **State Environmental Policy Act Determination of Non-Significance** describes Ecology's decision that cleanup activities are not likely to harm the environment.
- The **Public Participation Plan** describes how Ecology informs the community about cleanup at the site. The plan encourages community involvement in cleanup decisions.

All the documents are available at Ecology's site webpage

<https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/4099>.

To view print documents, there are options listed in the blue box on the left. Please check to confirm when the library is open for walk-in service. Documents are also available at our Southwest Regional Office in Lacey by appointment.

You can submit your comment online, by email, or by US Mail during the comment period from **August 10 to September 11, 2023**.

We will consider comments and if there are no changes, we will finalize the documents.

Site Description

From about 1965 to 1977, the Park Laundry property was a laundry and dry cleaners. Since then, the building was removed. The Park Laundry property and parcels to the north and south of it are currently parking lots.

Dry cleaners used tetrachloroethylene (PCE) as a solvent to clean soiled fabrics. During dry cleaning operations, PCE was released to the environment. Microbes in the environment can change PCE into trichloroethylene (TCE) and other chemicals. PCE and TCE contaminated soil and groundwater at the site. PCE and TCE are volatile chlorinated solvents (VOCs) that are hazardous to people's health and the environment.

The Park Laundry property and the parcels on the north side of the property are the source area of contamination. Concentrations of VOCs in soil, groundwater, and soil vapor are highest in the source area and need to be addressed under the state's cleanup law, the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA).

Contamination and potential pathways of exposure

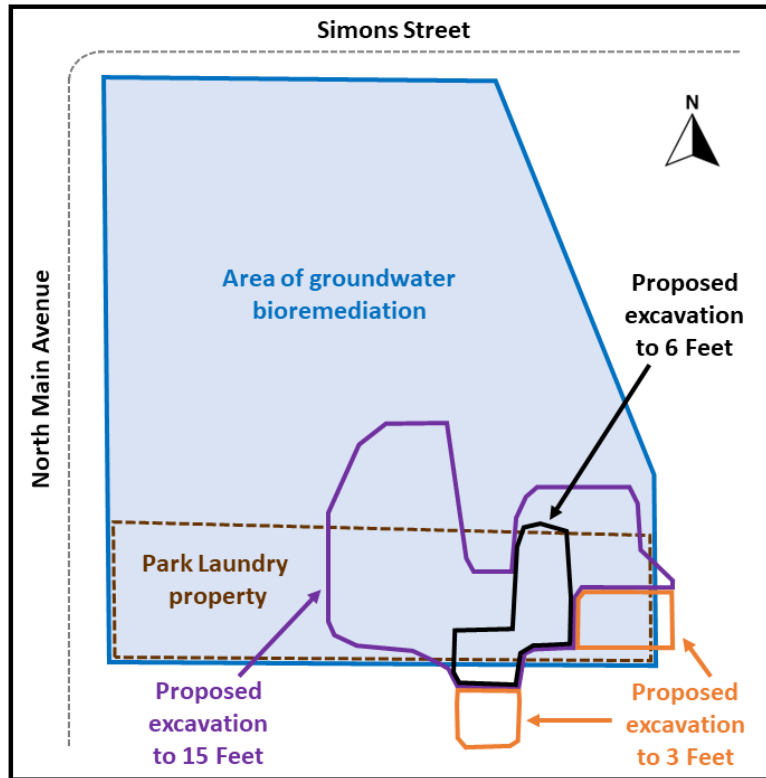
Soil: Contaminated soil is generally limited to the source area. People using earth-moving equipment and in contact with contaminated soil may be exposed to VOCs by touching it or accidentally eating it from dirty hands. People could be exposed by inhaling vapors while working in the source area. During excavation, a health and safety plan will reduce potential exposure to workers at the site.

Groundwater: The area of solvent contamination in groundwater is called a plume. The plume is confined to shallow groundwater, so exposure to contamination from the site is not a concern for drinking water. The groundwater plume extends to the north and west of the source area and covers about 22 acres. People working in the source area might inhale solvent vapors from contaminated groundwater. If contaminated groundwater seeps into soil excavations, then people doing the excavating could be exposed to VOCs. Potential exposure of workers to contaminated groundwater at the site will be reduced by following the health and safety plan.

Vapor intrusion: VOCs are found in soil vapor, but vapor intrusion is not a pathway of concern at the site. Investigations in 2012-2013 showed vapor is not moving into existing buildings. In the future, if contamination remains in the source area and a building is constructed over the contamination, then additional work will be needed to show that soil vapor is not moving into the building.

Proposed plan for cleanup

Ecology's proposed cleanup plan is described in the draft Cleanup Action Plan. The plan is designed to cleanup VOCs-contaminated soil and groundwater. The proposed cleanup plan combines soil excavation and groundwater treatment to reduce the amount of contamination at the site. The plan includes a monitoring plan to make sure the cleanup is successful. Institutional controls are proposed to make sure the cleanup is effective in the long term.



The VOCs contamination in the source area is near the intersection of North Main Avenue and Simons Street in Richfield. The Park Laundry parcel that the city plans to acquire is shown by the brown dashed line. Areas are shown where contaminated soil will be excavated to proposed overall depths of about 15 feet (purple), 6 feet (black), and 3 feet (orange) below the soil surface. The blue area shows where bioremediation materials will be injected into groundwater. Areas are not exact.

Soil excavation and removal: The city will excavate about 1,000 square yards of contaminated soil to several depths below the surface. The engineering-design phase of the cleanup will determine the excavation area and depth more precisely. The excavated contaminated soil will be removed from the site and disposed of appropriately. Water collected from the excavations will be treated and properly disposed of. Removal of contaminated soil and water will reduce the source of groundwater contamination. Excavations will be filled with clean soil and the site returned to the original grade. Gravel or asphalt pavement will be used to cover the soil surface.

Groundwater treatment: A material that bioremediates groundwater contamination will be injected into the groundwater. The material includes microbes that naturally live in the soil and can breakdown the VOCs into non-hazardous compounds. The material also includes compounds that help speed-up microbial breakdown of VOCs.

Monitoring: Groundwater will be tested periodically to determine if the treatment was successful. If VOCs concentrations are not likely to decrease within a reasonable amount of time, then the groundwater will be treated again until monitoring results show the treatment was successful.

Institutional controls: The city will file an environmental covenant with the county. Among the covenant's restrictions, it may limit land use and describe requirements for future development. With a covenant in place, Ecology reviews conditions at the site every five years.

