

Chemtrade Performance Chemical



SHARP Report — Part 1 of 2

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• SHARP first SHARP		v2024.04.29	Ecology Info	
• SHARP rating	Low		ERTS	None
• SHARP date	06/12/2025		CSID	1784
• EJFlagged?	⊘ - No Override		FSID	24634187
• LD confidence level	low		VCP	SW0492
• Cleanup milestone	cleanup implementation		UST ID	None
• SHARPster	Joe Hunt LHG		LUST ID	None

This section is blank if this is the first SHARP

SHARP Media	Scores	Confidence	Additional Factors	
Indoor air	D4	medium	multiple chemical types	⊘
Groundwater	C3	medium	risk to off-site people	⊘
Surface water	D4	medium	climate change impacts	⊘
Sediment	D4	medium	plant/animal tissue data	⊘
Soil	C3	medium		

Location and land use info	
404 Hendrickson Dr., Kalama, Cowlitz County, 98625	
Primary parcel	6005401
Land use	industrial
Responsible unit	SWRO

Sources reviewed
Ecology Further Action Opinion July 7, 2020
Hart Hickman FS Report February 12, 2020



Primary census tract	Associated census tracts
0	None

Local demographics comments
 EPA EJ Screen offline at time of SHARP on 2/10/25. 0 entered into EPA EJ Screen values per direction provided to TCP staff.

Source/source area description
 Upland soil and groundwater cadmium and zinc contamination remains at the Site adjacent to the Columbia River sediments at levels greater than appropriate sediment cleanup objectives for the protection of the benthic community. Ecology previously concurred that no analytical CR sediment impacts were evident.

Soil comments
 Upland soil at Site contains cadmium and zinc adjacent to Columbia River sediment at levels greater than sediment cleanup objectives for protection of benthic communities. However, no associated sediment impacts are evident.

Groundwater comments
 Upland groundwater at Site contains cadmium and zinc adjacent to Columbia River sediment at levels greater than sediment cleanup objectives for protection of benthic communities. However, no associated sediment impacts are evident.



Surface water comments

Surface water adjacent to site in CR.

Sediment comments

Sediment adjacent to Site in CR.

Indoor air comments

No volatile chems on Site

Additional factors comments

no comments



Site history

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Prior to 1969, the Site was undeveloped and was physically built up with approximately 20 ft of dredge spoils from the Columbia River shortly before the Site was developed. Hoechst Celanese purchased the Site in 1989 and operated the facility until 1997 when Clariant and Hoechst Celanese merged. Clariant sold the Site property and manufacturing facility to Chemtrade in January 2003; however, Clariant maintained liability for historical environmental impacts associated with the Site. Chemtrade ceased manufacturing operations in mid-2016, and decommissioned and cleaned process equipment and tanks located at the Site during 2016 and 2017. The Site has always been used for sodium hydrosulfite production; however, the CDM FS indicates that zinc hydrosulfite was produced at the Site from 1969 through 1973 and sodium hydrosulfite was produced from 1974 through 2002. Prior to 2004, cadmium According to the CDM FS, from approximately 1974 until the late 1970s or early 1980s, the manufacturing process generated zinc carbonate sludge as a byproduct, and the sludge was discharged to former unlined settling basin #2 (FSB2). The CDM FS indicates that sludge was apparently not discharged to FSB2 after 1984. Former unlined settling basin #1 (FSB1) reportedly received minor spillage of zinc carbonate sludge from conveyance of the sludge to FSB2. The settling basins were closed in 1989 by removing the marketable zinc carbonate sludge from FSB2 and filling the basins with dredge spoils. Approximately 20 ASTs were used for storage and processing of liquid materials at the Site. No underground storage tanks are known to have been present or previously used at the Site. Dry materials used in the manufacturing processes were stored in drums, totes, and bag/sacks inside the warehouse portion of the manufacturing building. Refer to the CDM EA for additional manufacturing process details and summaries of tanks and chemicals previously used at the Site. Wastewater generated during the manufacturing processes and potentially contaminated storm water collected from areas such as the secondary containment and rail car/tanker loading areas were collected and used as make-up water in the production processes. Sulfate solution was utilized as needed to remove lead impurities from the zinc hydrosulfite. Past investigative and soil removal activities ranged from 2002 (inv), 2003 (soil removal), 2003-2004 (groundwater extraction), 2004-2008 (inv), 2010 (soil removal and gw interim action), 2011-2012 (gw interim action), 2013 (geochemical pilot scale injection), 2015 (sediment and transitional gw assessment), 2017 (seep study and sitewide gw monitoring), and 2017 (soil sampling



Overflow - Site contamination and cleanup history

No overflow

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First SHARP

SHARP rating — Low

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Conceptual site model

06/12/2025



Assessment scores by environmental medium

