

Washington Water Power Central Steam Plant Site

Toxics Cleanup Program

December 2008

Periodic Review Available for Comment

The Washington State Department of Ecology invites you to review and provide comment on a document called a periodic review for the Washington Water Power Central Steam Plant site. The site is located at South Lincoln Street and West First Avenue in the city of Spokane, Spokane County, Washington (see Fig.1).

A periodic review is conducted at least every five years after the initiation of a cleanup action at a site, as required by the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA). The purposes of the review are to evaluate site conditions after cleanup is considered complete and to ensure protection of human health and the environment. The review discusses the effectiveness of the cleanup actions as well as monitoring results.

You are invited to:

- **Review** the Periodic Review and associated documents.
- Send your comments to Ecology for consideration. Comments will be accepted December 15, 2008 through January 15, 2009. See the shaded box at the right for details about where to review documents and submit comments.

Site Overview

The Central Steam Plant site was built in 1915 to burn coal and produce steam and electric power. In the mid 1960s the boilers were converted to use petroleum products (Bunker C). Seven underground storage tanks were constructed to store fuel. The site is currently used for retail stores, restaurants, hotels, and commercial parking lots.

A petroleum release occurred in 1982. Washington Water Power conducted studies at the site and results indicated petroleum product was present in soil and shallow groundwater. Site groundwater does not constitute a practical source of drinking water and is not connected to the Spokane Valley-Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer. Several cleanup actions were implemented at the site including: underground storage tank closure and soil excavation, installation of a subsurface hydraulic barrier wall, mechanical hydraulic control using extraction wells, recovery of free petroleum product using extraction wells, soil bioventing and stormwater management, and paving. The majority of soils **Comments Accepted**

December 15, 2008 through January 15, 2009

Para asistencia en Español Richelle Perez 360/407-6971

Если вам нужно помощь по русский, звоните Tatyana Bistrevsky 509/477-3881

Comments and Technical Questions

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Public Involvement Questions

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Document Review Locations

WA Department of Ecology

4601 N. Monroe Spokane, WA 99205-1295 Call Kari Johnson for an appointment 509/329-3415

Ecology's Toxics Cleanup Website

http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/tcp/ sites/waWaterPwr/waWaterPower_hp.html

If you need this publication in an alternative format, call Carol Bergin at 509/329-3546. Persons with hearing loss, call 711 for Washington Relay Service. Persons with speech disability call 877/833-6341.

Facility Site ID No. 726

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impacted by the release are covered by Steam Plant Square, Diamond Parking Lot, Davenport Parking Garage, and the Roadway Inn.

A restrictive covenant was placed on the property. The restrictive covenant is a document that shows the type and location of contamination on the property and limits how the site may be used. It also prohibits the use of site groundwater from any well on the property. It also protects public health and ensures that the cleanup actions will not be disturbed.

Monitoring Results

Soil and groundwater monitoring continues to show petroleum product at levels exceeding state standards. Free product is still present and continues to be recovered in significant quantities. Monitoring of groundwater, stormwater discharge, hydraulic control, free product, air-discharge, and extracted groundwater should continue until the terms of the Cleanup Action Plan are met.

Protection from Exposure Pathways

This cleanup is important because it protects the public from exposure pathways. The building structures, asphalt surface, tank removal and shallow soil excavation protect the public from direct contact with or ingestion of contaminated soil. The groundwater barrier wall, hydraulic control system, and restrictive covenant on the property remove the potential exposure to contaminated shallow groundwater. Based upon the site visit conducted on June 4, 2008, no repair, maintenance, or contingency actions have been required. The cleanup actions completed at the site appear to be protective of human health and the environment.

What Happens Next?

Ecology will review and consider all comments that have been received by January 15, 2009. The Periodic Review may be modified based upon public comments. If no changes are made, the document will be considered final.



