

**Information obtained to date on businesses surrounding outfall to Smith Lake
September 23, 2002**

Fuel Processors (Merit USA)

Bill Briggs is a member of the management committee and would be happy to answer any questions that members have about this site. This is a used-oil recycling facility located between Suttle Rd. and old Marine Dr.. The property includes part of the wetland that discharges through the outfall into Smith Lake.

Briggs: the culvert went in when the railroad built its line. The wetland was excavated at that time; it previously had very little standing water but now has a deeper channel. There are 6 inverted siphons, 3 at each of 2 lagoons. Briggs has seen water go through them once since 1996. The siphons are inverted to prevent oil (which floats) from going through. Fuel Processors had a spill out of the oil-water separator in 1984. They cleaned it up, put new soil in. Later had a black bunker fuel spill. They no longer have a discharge to the wetland.

BES: Fuel Processors had an industrial discharge permit but it was terminated because they retain water on the site and reuse it now. BES inspections confirmed there was no current discharge from the property.

DEQ: is involved in both the cleanup and hazardous waste monitoring aspects of Fuel Processors. The site has been referred to EPA on the cleanup end; the work is targeting contamination on the property from historic releases. Spills occurred in the 1980s when material from the oil-water separator got out; cleanup and additional sampling have occurred. The hazardous waste section conducts inspections for ongoing activities. According to the hazardous waste staff person, there are no current enforcement actions and no current compliance issues with Fuel Processors. Cleanup staff believes that the outfall and wetland have been sampled, but that EPA is the source for current data. DEQ has staff "waiting in the wings" to pick up this site if EPA kicks it back to the state.

EPA: Recent sampling was conducted on the site but data are not yet available. The staff person responsible for this site is to meet with her consultant, review my diagram of the potential canoe launch and outfall, and provide an opinion on whether the information they have indicates a public health hazard. This information will likely be several weeks out, at best (assuming that EPA does ultimately provide me with an opinion).

Supreme Perlite

BES: This is the only business surrounding the wetland that has a current discharge permit. Perlite is fairly inert, although they do have catchbasins on site. The stormwater discharge permit allows them to drain primarily suspended solids to the ditch that connects with the wetland.

DEQ: A search of DEQ's database turned up no actions on this business.

Rhodia (Rhone Poulenc)

DEQ: This was formerly a pesticide and herbicide formulation operation, now produces aluminum sulfate. It is a cleanup site; I spoke with DEQ's site manager. Historically had on-site disposal of pesticide wastes, from the 1940s to 1990. Aluminum-processing water was discharged into the Oregon Slough (Columbia River) until 1968; contamination went about 50 feet according to DEQ investigations. Pesticides were detected in samples from alum sediments within the slough and from the alum ponds, as well as the current wastewater lagoon and shallow soil samples in the product-loading area. Direct contact with contaminated soils is not a concern because they are paved over. Groundwater pathway is not a significant concern because of lack of use of groundwater near the site. The primary pathway of concern is discharge of contaminated groundwater to the Columbia River. There was a 1999 cleanup record of decision. In 2000, about 1,000 yards of contaminated soil were removed and the residual contamination was capped. There is still some pesticide-contaminated soil to be cleaned up, which should be done in 2003 during the in-water work window (it's located along the Columbia River). There is no current discharge or drainage; Rhodia uses an on-site pond which recharges groundwater flowing to the Columbia River. DEQ monitors the groundwater and has not observed problems to date.

Evergreen Stage Lines (includes Grayline, Shaffer and a container facility)

BES: Businesses at this site include truck maintenance and repair. This site does not have discharge to the wetland area. There are catchbasins on site. A dye test confirmed drainage to an oil-water separator on site which drains to the sanitary sewer system. Stormwater infiltrates on site. BES inspected this facility most recently in March 2002 and October 2001.

DEQ: A search of the DEQ database failed to turn up any actions on this business. Follow-up calls to the hazardous waste section confirmed that it is not listed as a hazardous waste generator.

Other properties/businesses

Lamm property site 1: Elevated lead was detected in a near-surface soil sample. DEQ recommended no further action because the site history did not indicate any hazardous material concerns, there was no indication of any significant contaminant releases, the lead findings are low enough that they could have resulted from minor drippage off trucks parked at the site, and low pesticide levels detected were probably the result of wind blown contamination from Rhone Poulenc (Rhodia).

Lamm property site 2: Soils have some contamination of PCBs, lead and TPH. This was an auto wrecking yard from about 1963 – 1984, including truck and trailer parking. According to DEQ, only the Oregon Slough (Columbia River) has the potential to be impacted by any remaining contaminants at the site. The City of Portland excavated and removed some soils with documented contamination along the Marine Drive right of way as part of the overpass work.

Christenson Oil #2 or Morrison Oil 2: Contaminants include petroleum products, volatile and semi-volatile organics, PCBs and lead. Past business practices associated with bulk petroleum operations and placement of waste oil sludge in low-lying areas on site. Underground storage tanks and contaminated soil have been removed, although 2 underground storage tanks remain on site. About 1,000 yards of soil remain to be treated for lead contamination and disposed. The primary pathway of concern is groundwater moving toward the Oregon Slough (Columbia River).