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Remedial Action Effectiveness at the Bunker Hill Superfund Site.

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The Successor Coeur d'Alene Custodial and Work Trust (Coeur d'Alene Trust) manages and funds investigations and remediation of impacted sites in the Bunker Hill Mining and Metallurgical Superfund Site (Bunker Hill Superfund Site) located in North Idaho. Bunker Hill is one of the largest Superfund sites in the United States and encompasses the Upper and Lower Basins of the Coeur d'Alene River, Coeur d'Alene Lake, and a portion of the Spokane River. Metal-laden waste originating from historic mine and mill sites in the Upper Basin migrated into soil, groundwater, surface water, and sediment throughout Bunker Hill Superfund Site. The Coeur d'Alene Trust recently assisted EPA to update the approach to the Basin Environmental Monitoring Plan (BEMP) that defines how remedial action (RA) effectiveness monitoring should be conducted site-wide.

The Coeur d'Alene Trust works cooperatively with EPA to successfully prioritize work and perform RAs. As part of the RAs, the Coeur d'Alene Trust conducts monitoring to evaluate effectiveness in relation to the goals and objectives of the project consistent with the BEMP, which includes baseline and port-RA monitoring. Due to the size and complexity of the Bunker Hill Superfund Site, the RA effectiveness monitoring has been divided into three geographically based tiers: site-wide, area-wide, and site-specific. Site-wide RA effectiveness monitoring is geographically the largest tier and focuses on the entire Bunker Hill Superfund Site. The area-wide tier encompasses multiple RA sites and surrounding area (e.g., within watersheds). Site-specific is the smallest tier and focuses on the goals and objectives of an individual RA. REFER TO EMAIL TO DUSTIN WASLEY.

Keywords: water monitoring; sediment sampling; remedial action effectiveness