Mary Hess

The Unit 8 Full Dredge/Off-site Landfill Disposal alternative is the preferred option as it removes the contamination from marine waters and it reduces the risk of any reintroduction of the contaminated sediments into the marine environment.

There are still a lot of contaminated sediments in the clean up project areas. How can the required CDF volume be determined accurately at this point in time? Will the Unit 8 Half Dredge/Unit 8 CDF Disposal and Capping alternative really be able to handle the volume of sediments that need to be removed? (After participating in oil spill cleanups in Georgia Strait, I believe volume of affected sediments may be greater than estimated.)

I did not see any mention of how the CDF would be constructed to contain contaminated sediments and remain impervious to marine water intrusion or release. Are there successful projects using this CDF approach currently being used in Washington state?

In the Anchor study, I disagree with using Samish Bay flounder mercury levels as a comparison to Bellingham Bay bottom fish mercury levels. Sediment transport in the region is high and this region would also be affected by industrial waste sediment transport. That is like comparing a horribly polluted area to a more diluted polluted area downstream. Yes there is transport causing natural attenuation but dilution is not the solution to pollution.