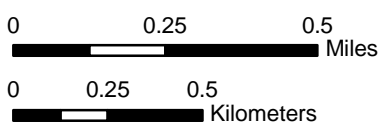
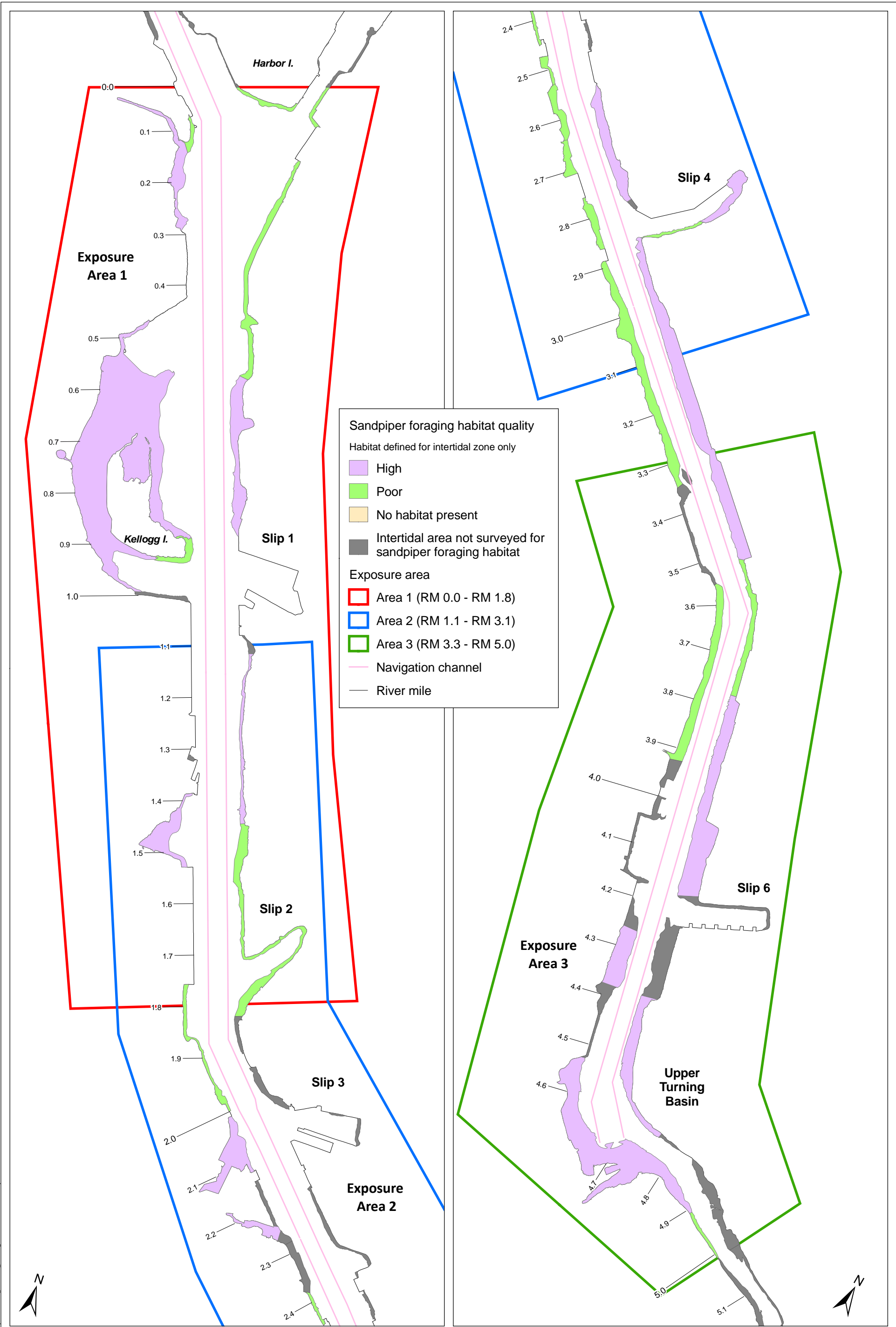


**Modeling area**

- M1
- M2
- M3
- M4
- Navigation channel
- River mile



**Map 5-1. Modeling areas in the LDW used in the fish exposure assessment and the food web model**



**Sandpiper foraging habitat quality**  
 Habitat defined for intertidal zone only

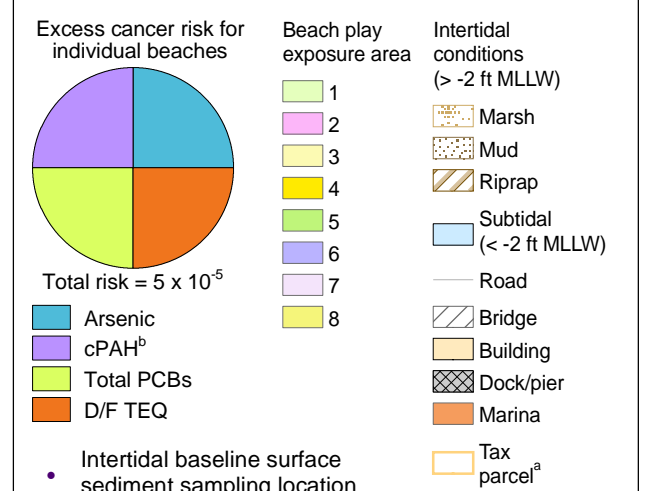
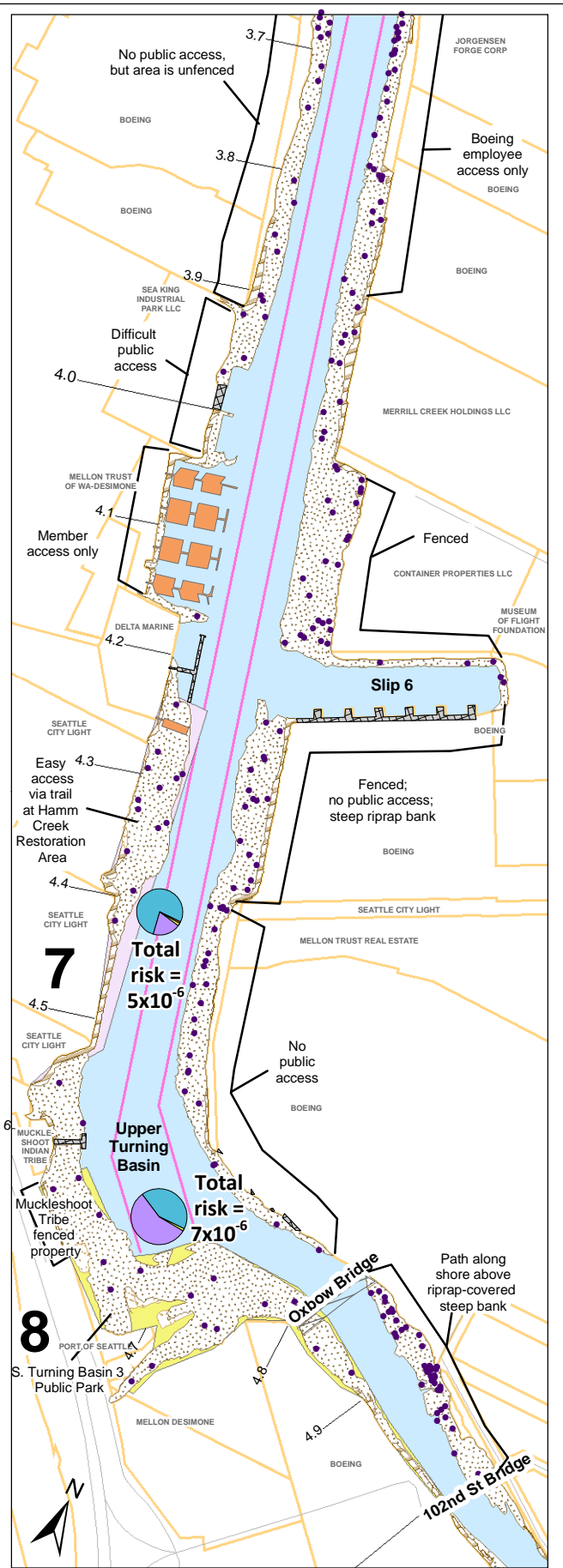
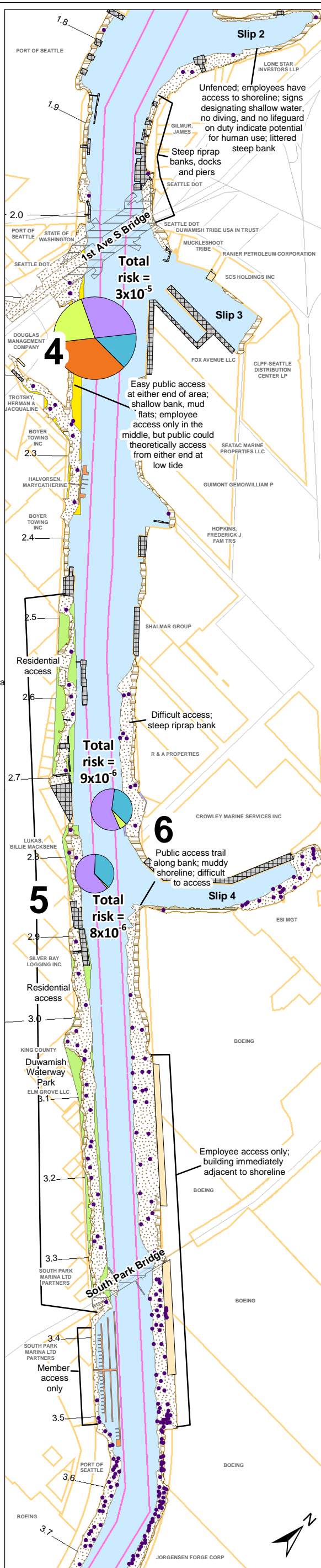
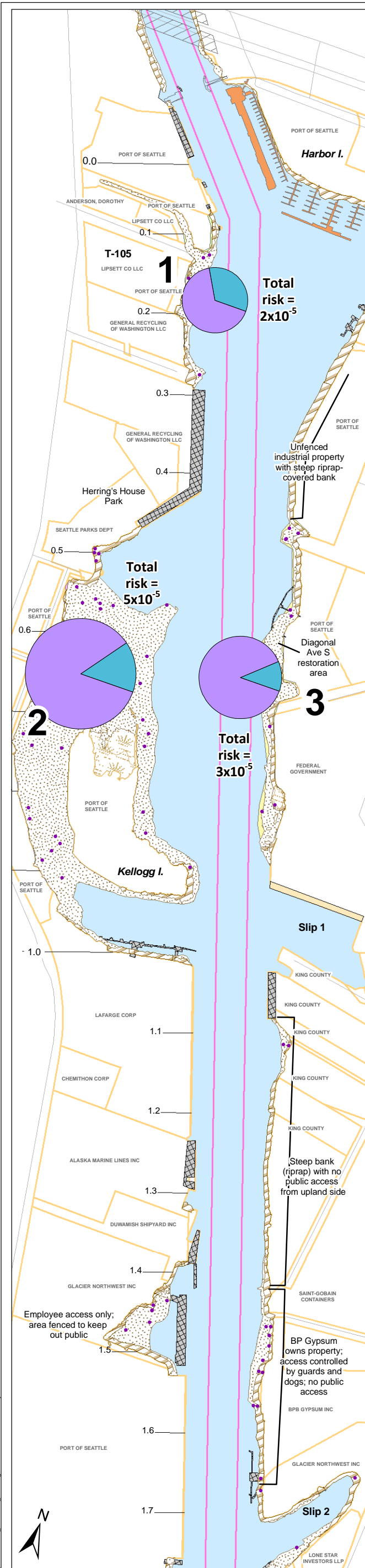
- High
- Poor
- No habitat present
- Intertidal area not surveyed for sandpiper foraging habitat

**Exposure area**

- Area 1 (RM 0.0 - RM 1.8)
- Area 2 (RM 1.1 - RM 3.1)
- Area 3 (RM 3.3 - RM 5.0)
- Navigation channel
- River mile



**Map 5-2. Spotted sandpiper exposure areas in the LDW**

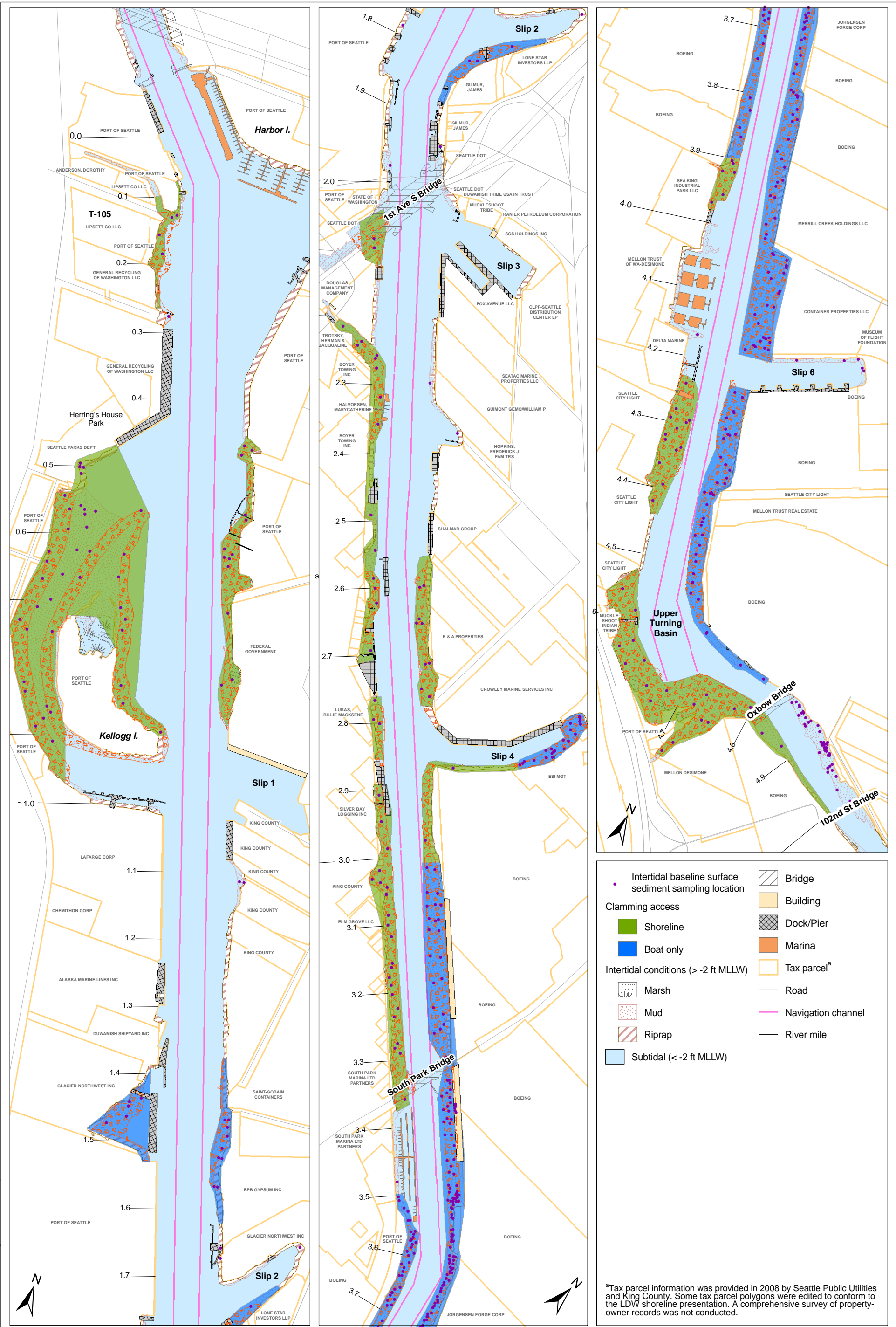


Risk = excess cancer risk estimate  
 cPAH = carcinogenic PAHs  
 COPC = chemical of potential concern  
 D/F TEQ = dioxin and furan toxic equivalent (data available only at beaches 4, 5 and 7)

Excess cancer risk charts for individual beaches compare risks by chemical as a fraction of total risk from all COPCs. Chemicals other than PCBs, arsenic, cPAHs, and dioxins and furans are not shown on charts because they contribute 1% or less to the total risk. The size of each chart is proportional to the total risk, as defined by the scale in the legend.

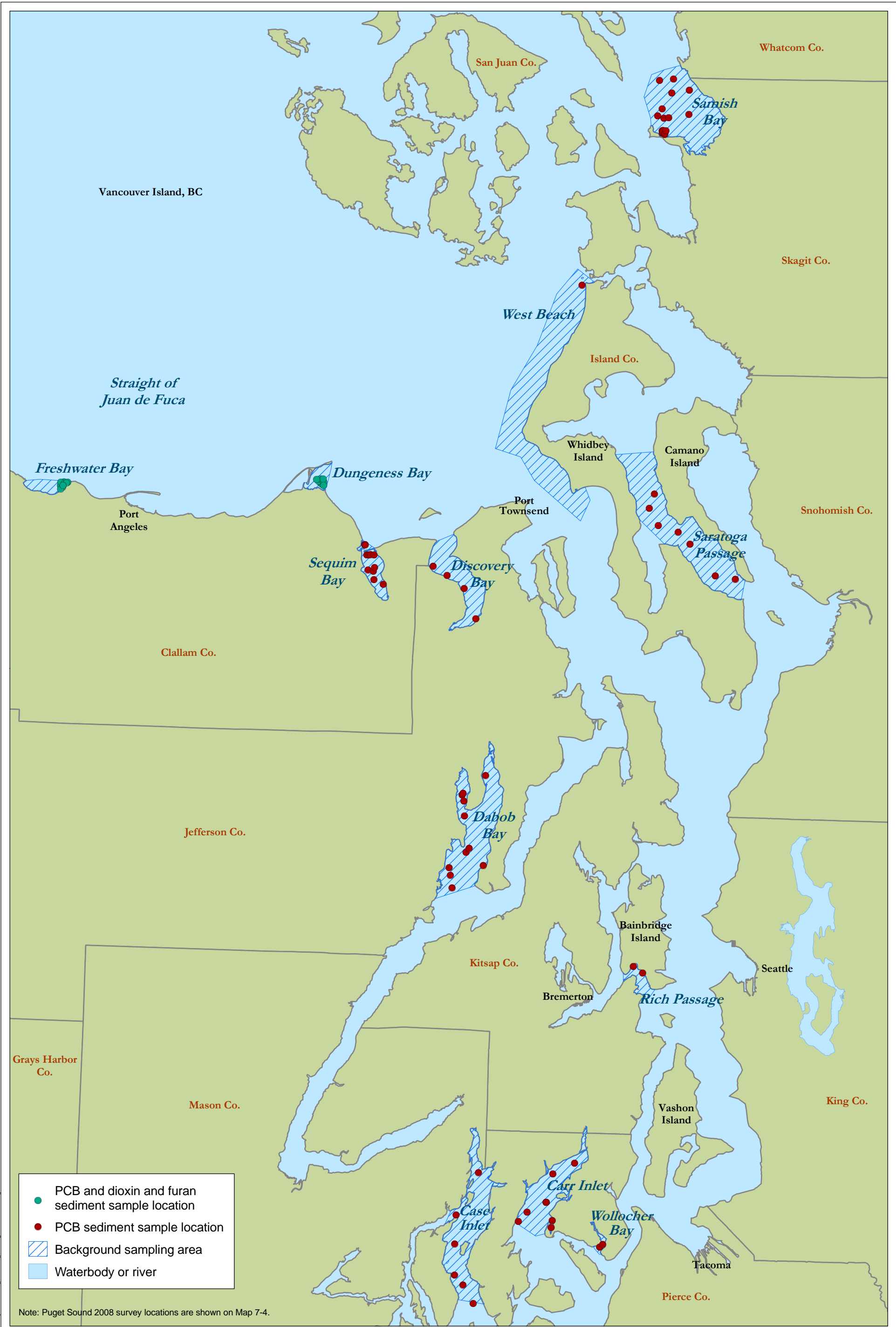
<sup>a</sup> Tax parcel information was provided in 2008 by Seattle Public Utilities and King County. Some tax parcel polygons were edited to conform to the LDW shoreline presentation. A comprehensive survey of property-owner records was not conducted.

<sup>b</sup> cPAH concentrations are based on benzo(a)pyrene equivalents. TEQs were calculated with mammalian PEFs for seven individual PAH compounds (California EPA 1994), using one-half the RL for undetected compounds. Because of the potential for increased susceptibility of children to carcinogens with mutagenic activity, as described in EPA guidance (EPA 2005), the risk estimate for beach play RME for cPAHs is based on dose adjustments across the 0-to-6-year age range of children. See Section B.5.1 for more information.



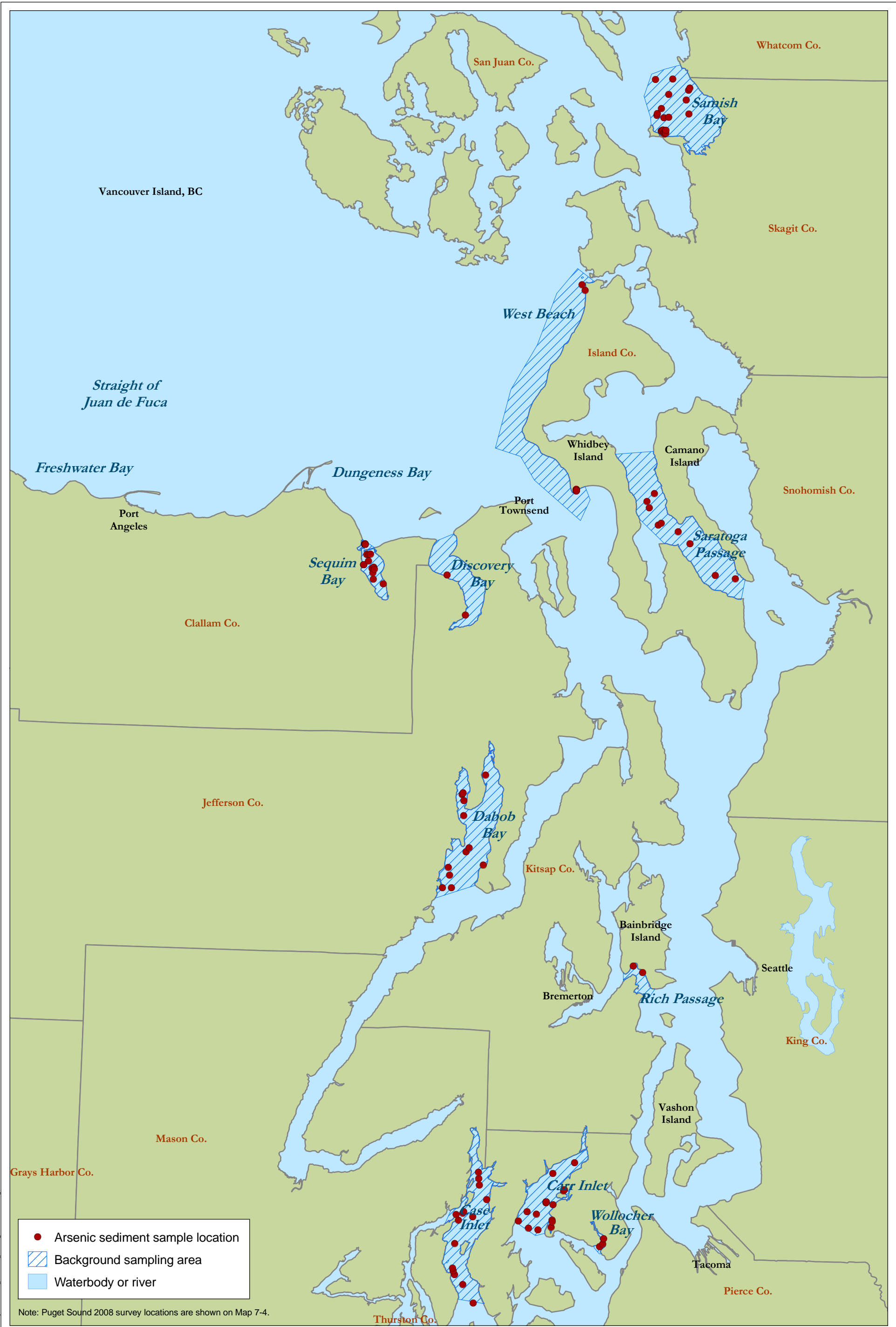
<sup>a</sup>Tax parcel information was provided in 2008 by Seattle Public Utilities and King County. Some tax parcel polygons were edited to conform to the LDW shoreline presentation. A comprehensive survey of property-owner records was not conducted.

**Map 6-2. LDW intertidal areas included in the clam harvesting direct sediment contact exposure scenarios**



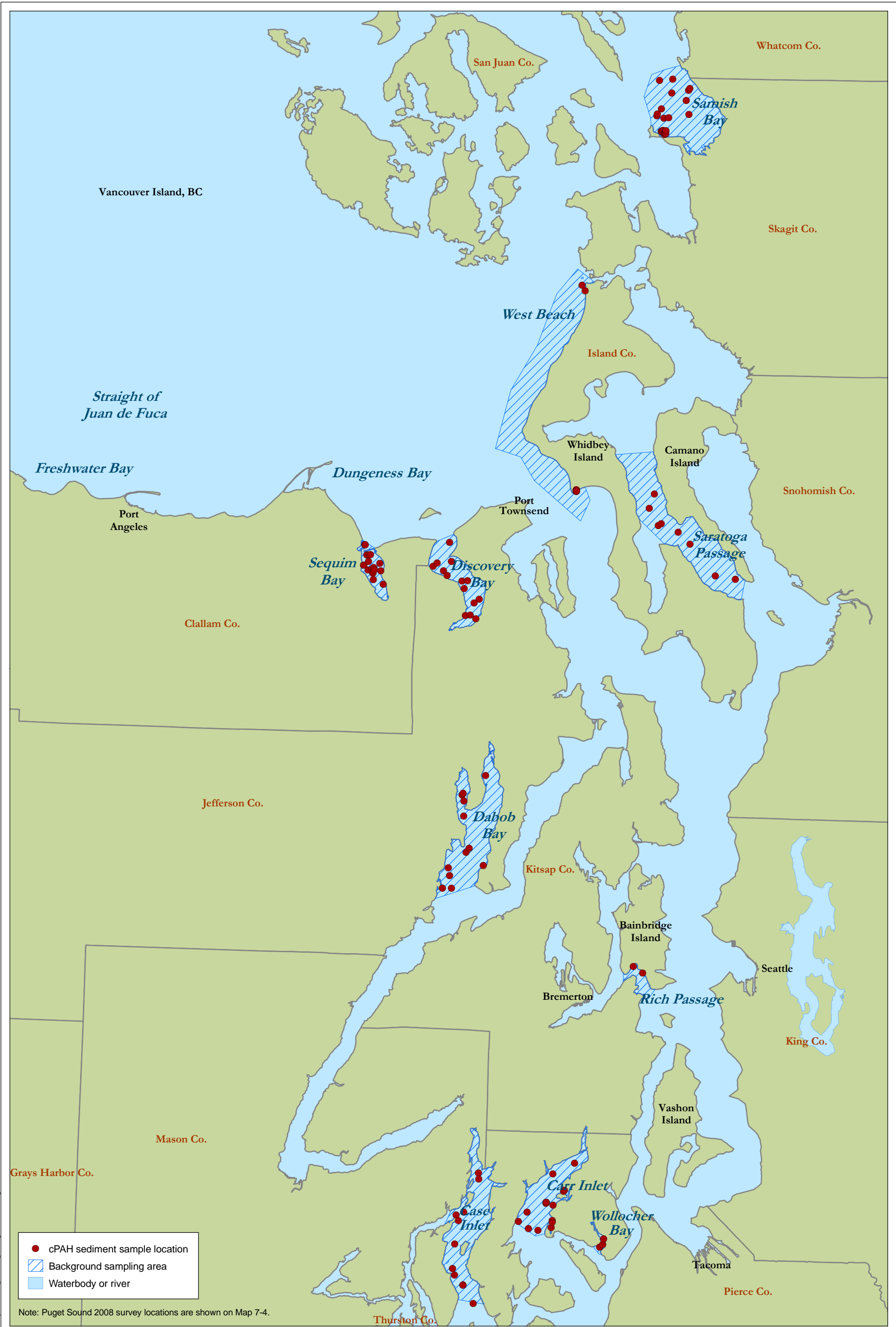
**Map 7-1. Locations of surface sediment PCB and dioxin and furan data available for natural background from reference areas prior to 2008**

Prepared by CEH, 07/15/2010, Map 3240, W:\Projects\00-08-06\_Duwamish\_RudistaysPhase2\_RI\Background



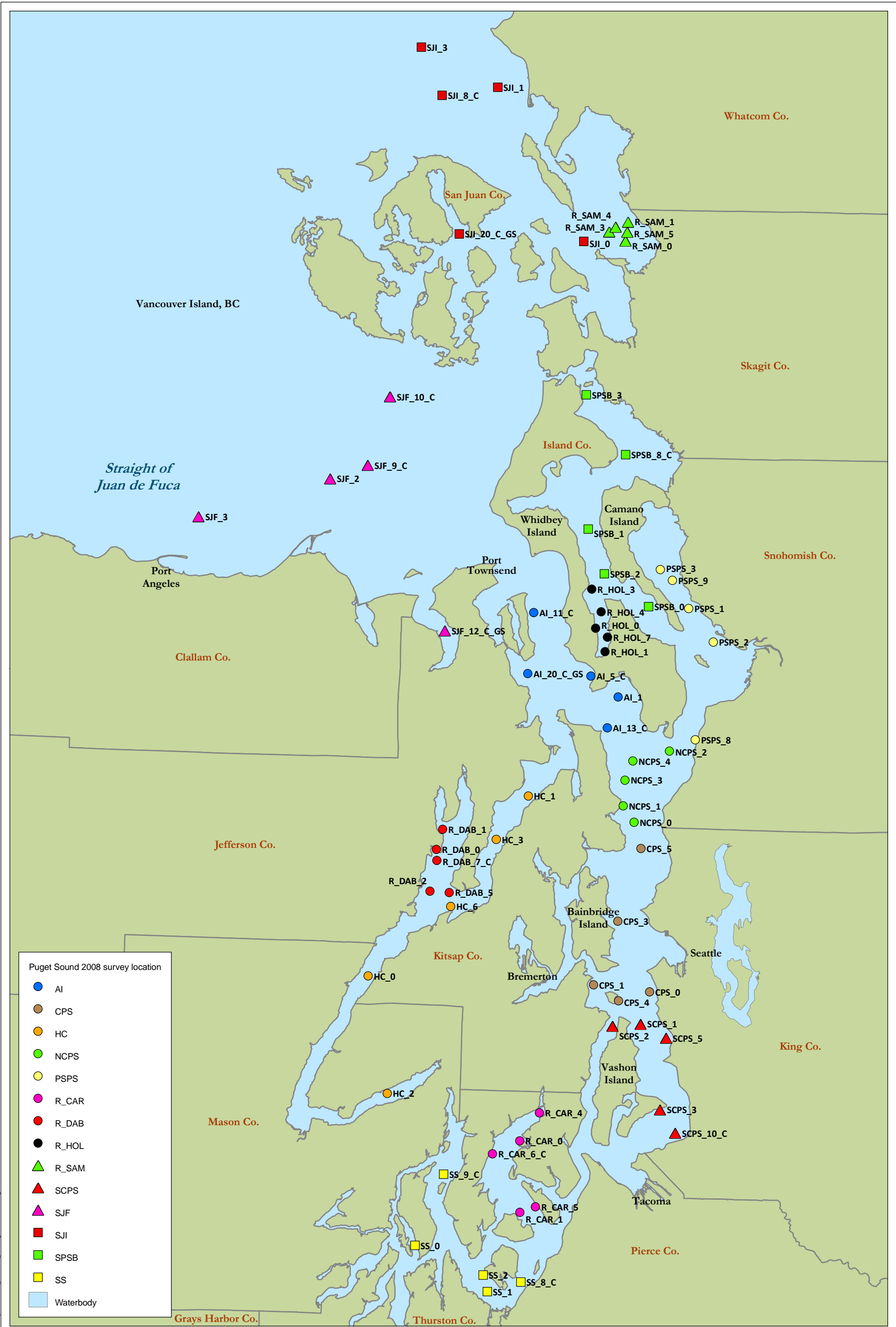
**Map 7-2. Locations of surface sediment arsenic data available for natural background from reference areas prior to 2008**

Prepared by CEH, 07/15/2010, Map 3242, W:\Project\00-08-06\_Duwamish\_RudstamnsPhase2\_RI\Background

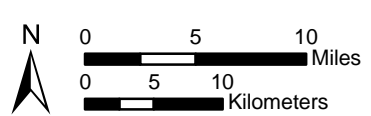


**Map 7-3. Locations of surface sediment cPAH data available for natural background from reference areas prior to 2008**

Prepared by CEH, 07/15/2010, Map 3241, W:\Projects\00-08-06\_Duwamish\_RudstamnsPhase2\_RI\Background

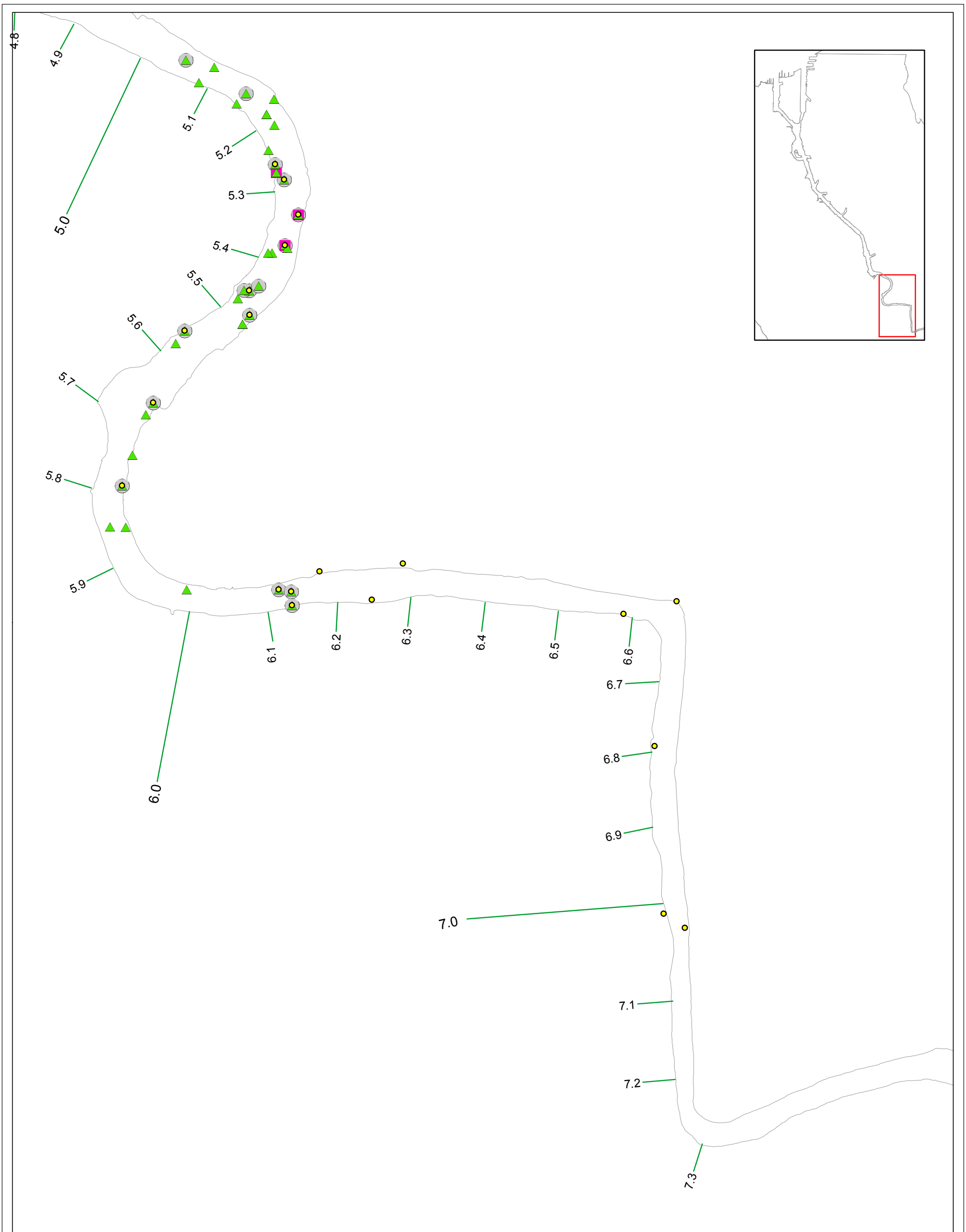


Prepared by CEH, 07/15/2010, Map 3786, W:\Project\00-08-06\_Duwamish\_RudstamnsPhase2\_RI\Background



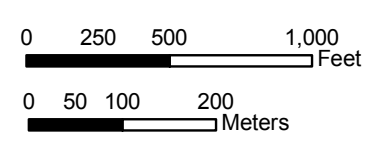
**Map 7-4. Locations of surface sediment data available for arsenic, PCBs, cPAHs, and dioxins and furans from the Puget Sound 2008 survey for natural background consideration**





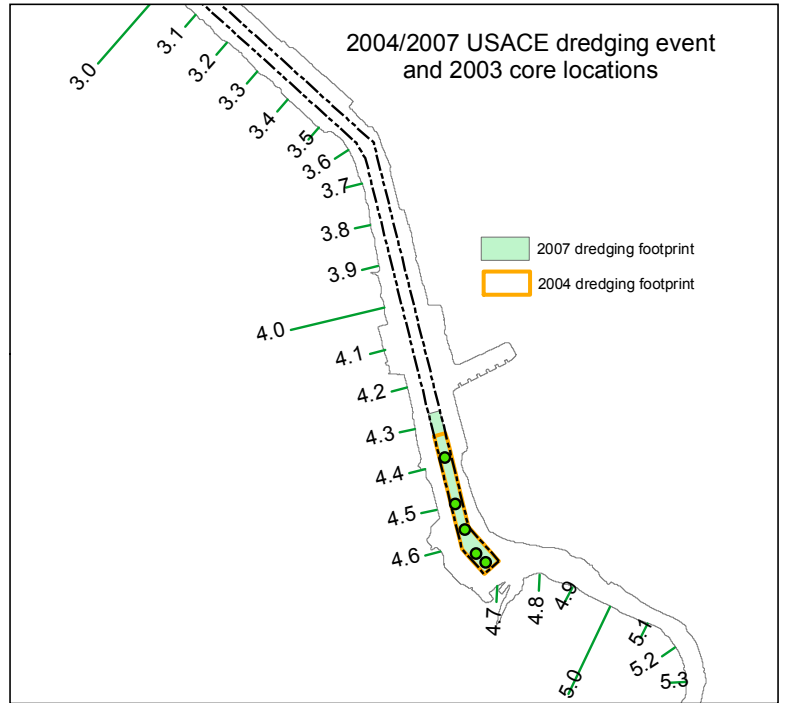
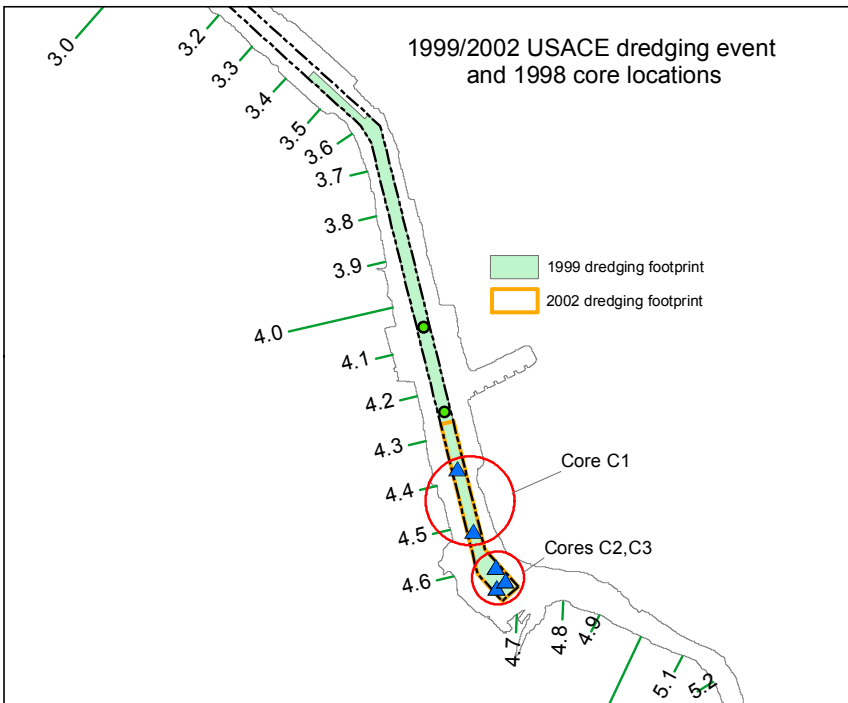
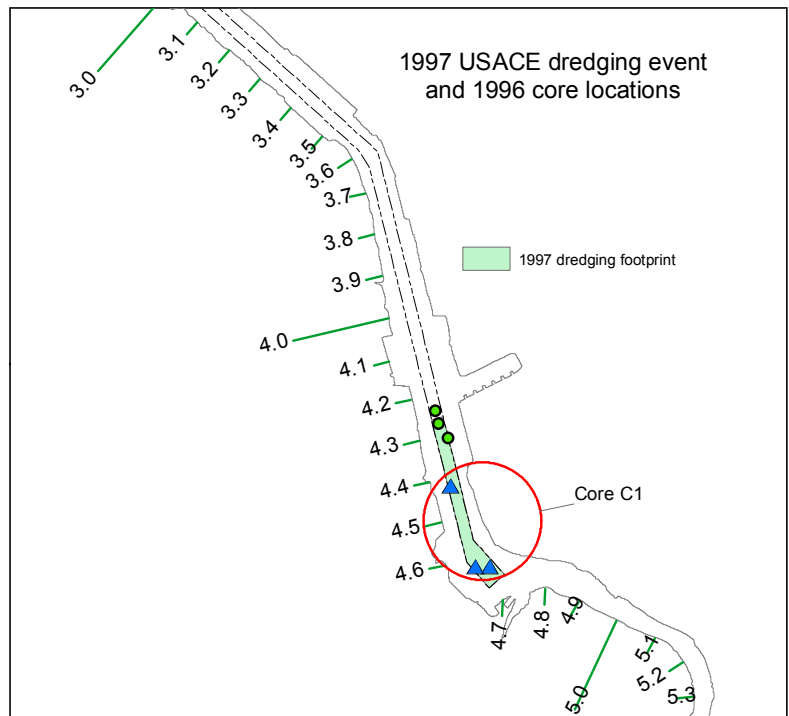
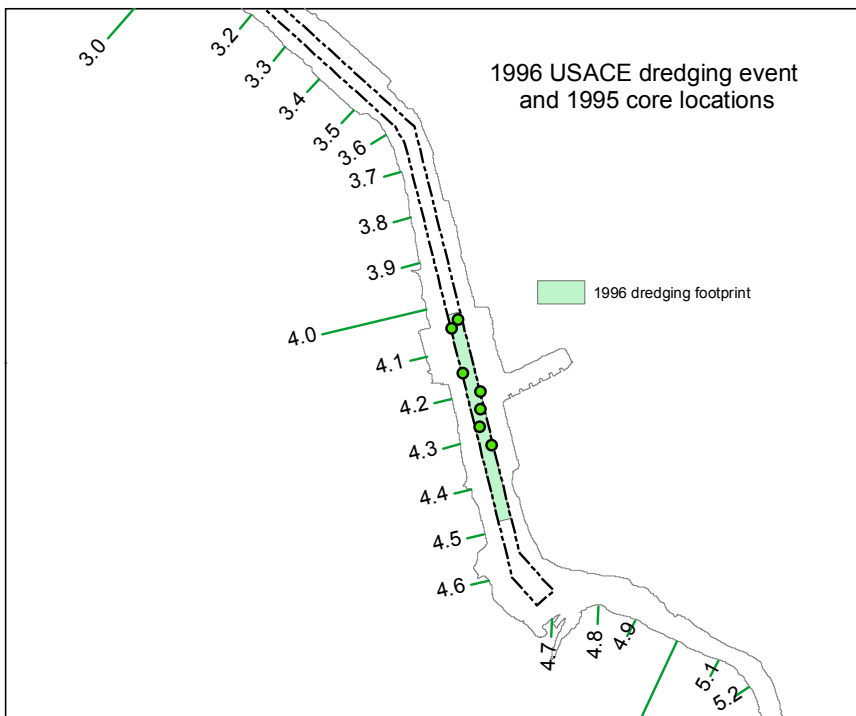
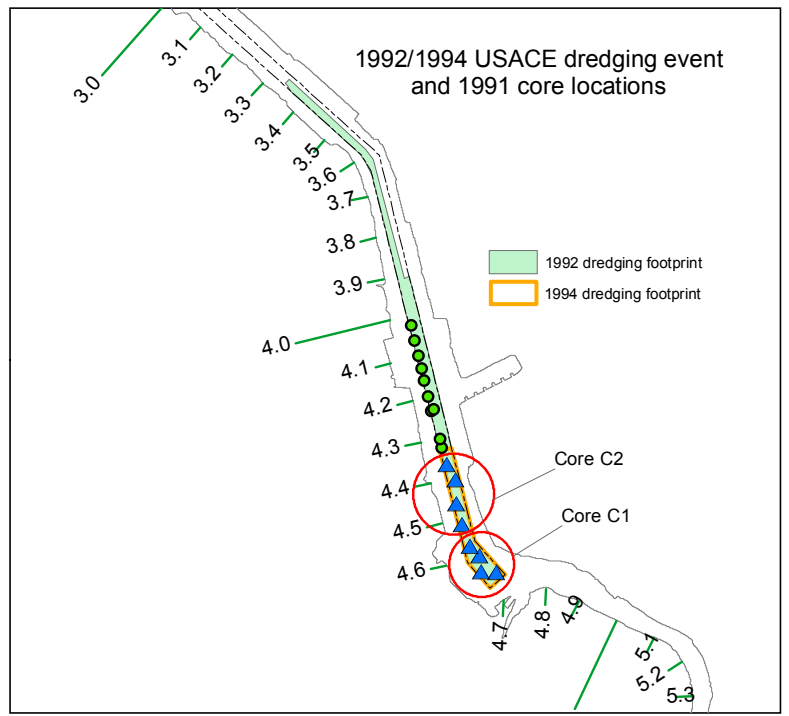
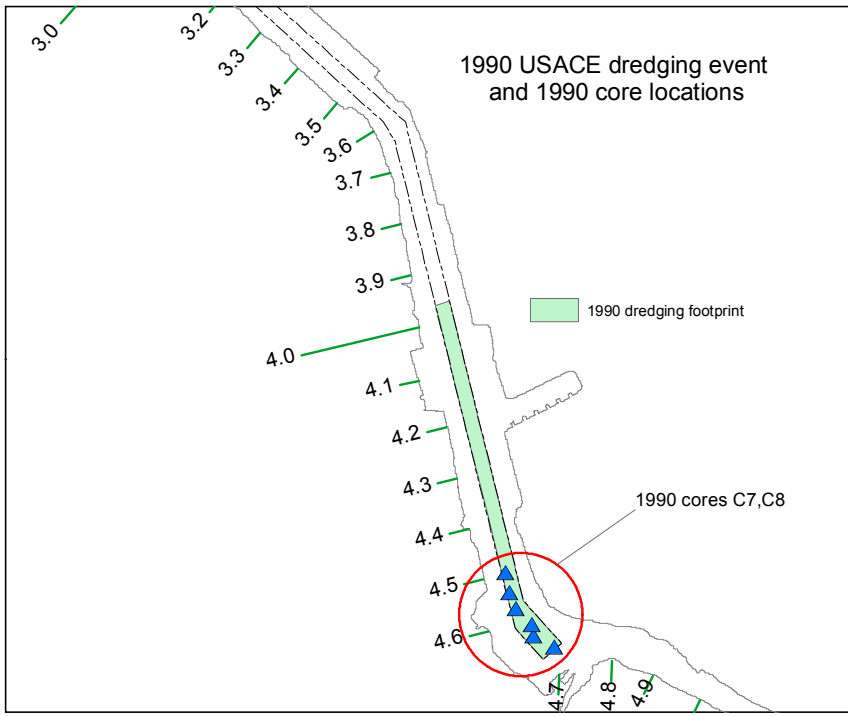
**Legend**

- Arsenic sample location
- ▲ PCB sample location
- cPAH sample location
- Dioxin and furan sample location
- Navigation channel
- River Mile marker



**Notes:**  
 1. An additional sample collected from Springbrook Creek (which enters the Duwamish River at RM 10.2) was included in the dioxin and furan dataset for samples from RM 5.0 - 7.0, but is not shown on this map.

**Map 7-5. Surface sediment sampling locations for arsenic, PCBs, cPAHs, or dioxins and furans - RM 5.0 to RM 7.0**

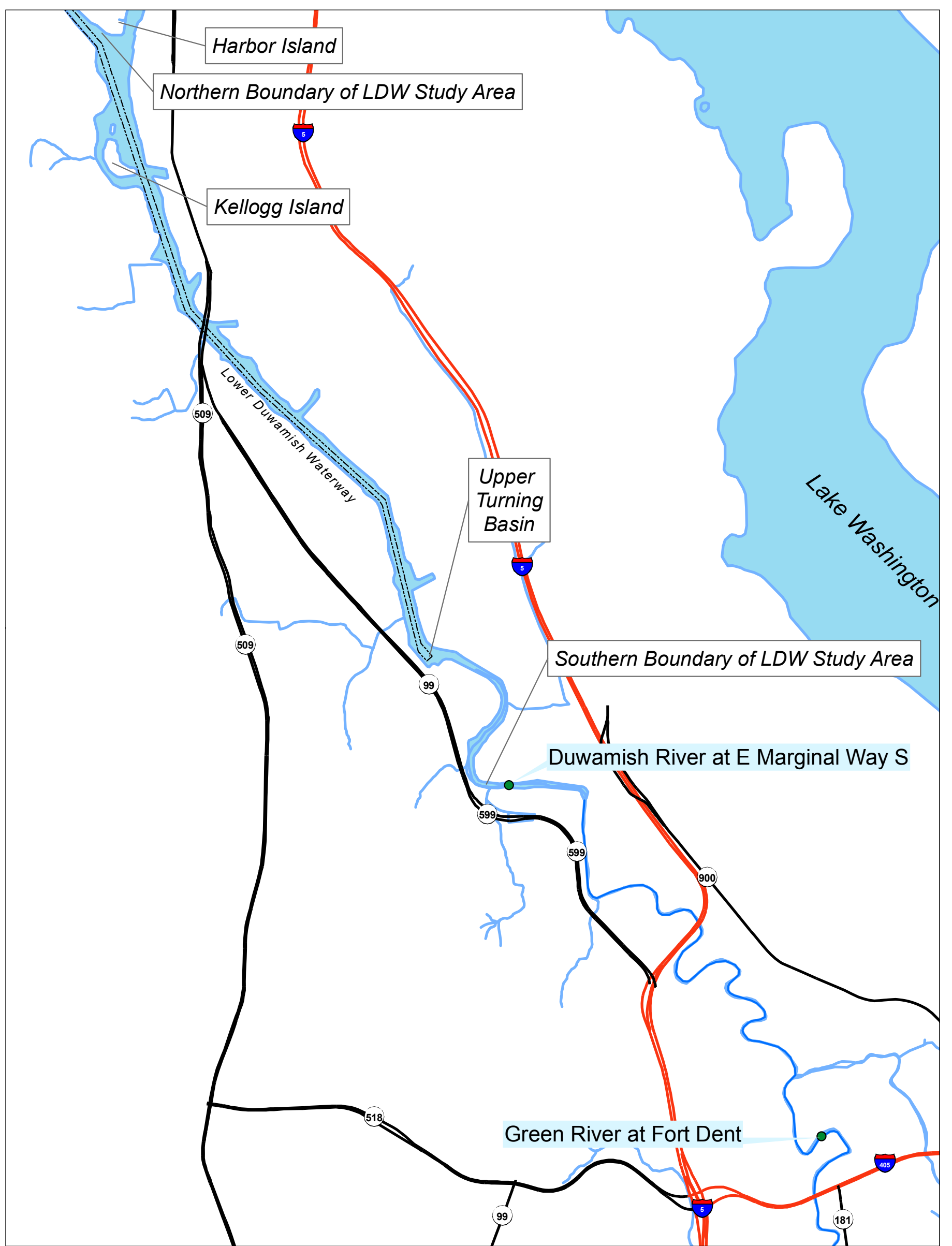


- Notes:
1. Sampling data provided by USACE (2007).
  2. Dredge footprints from USACE dredge summary and analysis reports.
  3. Single sample locations represent stations where a single core was collected (generally from 0 to 4 ft below the mudline), composited over the length of the core, and analyzed. Composite sample locations represent stations where single cores from each of those stations (again, generally from 0 to 4 ft below the mudline) were first composited over the length of the core and then composited with the samples from the cores at other stations prior to analysis.
  4. Stations downstream of RM 4.0 not shown.

**Legend**

- Single core location
- ▲ Composite core location
- Navigation channel
- River mile





**Legend**

- King County surface water sampling location
- Navigation channel
- Interstate highway
- State highway

**Map 7-7. Upstream surface water sampling locations**

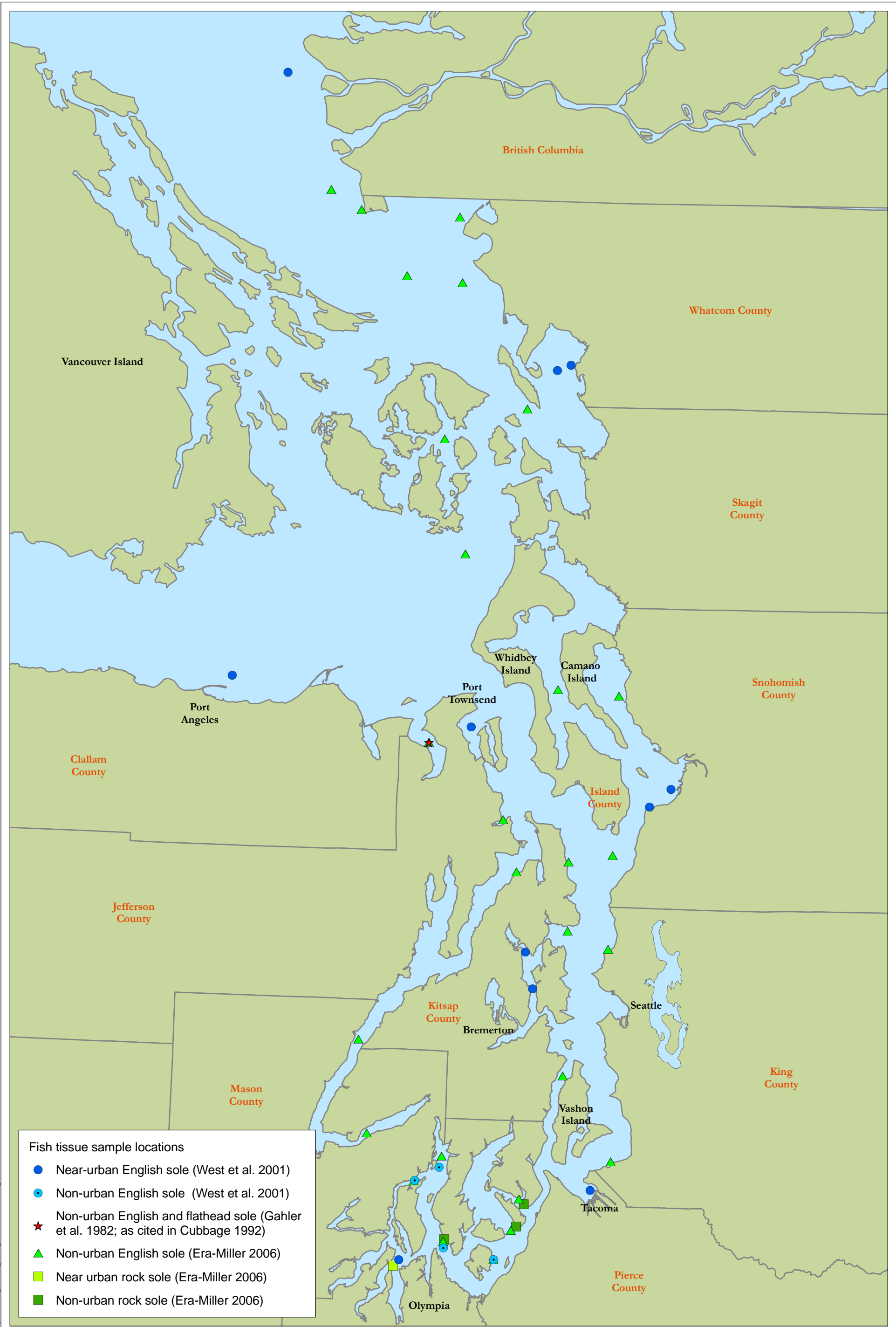
Centroid location number  
 Dioxin and furan TEQ (ng/kg dw)  
 J: estimated

**3** 13.2 J

Dioxin and furan TEQs were calculated from individual dioxin and furan concentrations with mammalian TEFs, using 1/4 the reporting limit for undetected dioxin and furan congeners. The TEQ at location 3 is the average of the original sample value and the field duplicate sample value.



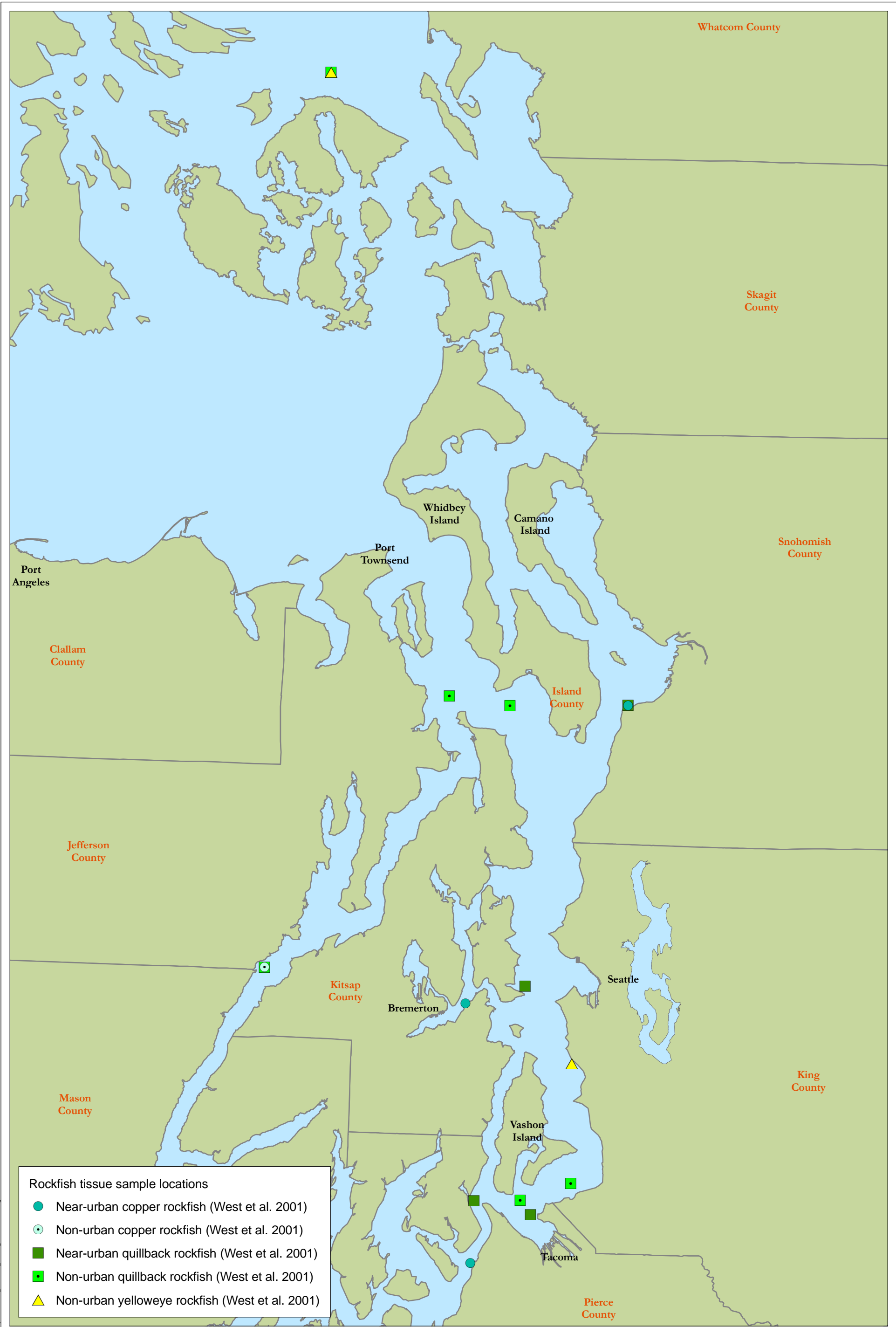
**Map 7-8. Dioxin and furan TEQs in surface sediment samples from the greater Seattle area**



- Fish tissue sample locations
- Near-urban English sole (West et al. 2001)
  - Non-urban English sole (West et al. 2001)
  - ★ Non-urban English and flathead sole (Gahler et al. 1982; as cited in Cabbage 1992)
  - ▲ Non-urban English sole (Era-Miller 2006)
  - Near urban rock sole (Era-Miller 2006)
  - Non-urban rock sole (Era-Miller 2006)

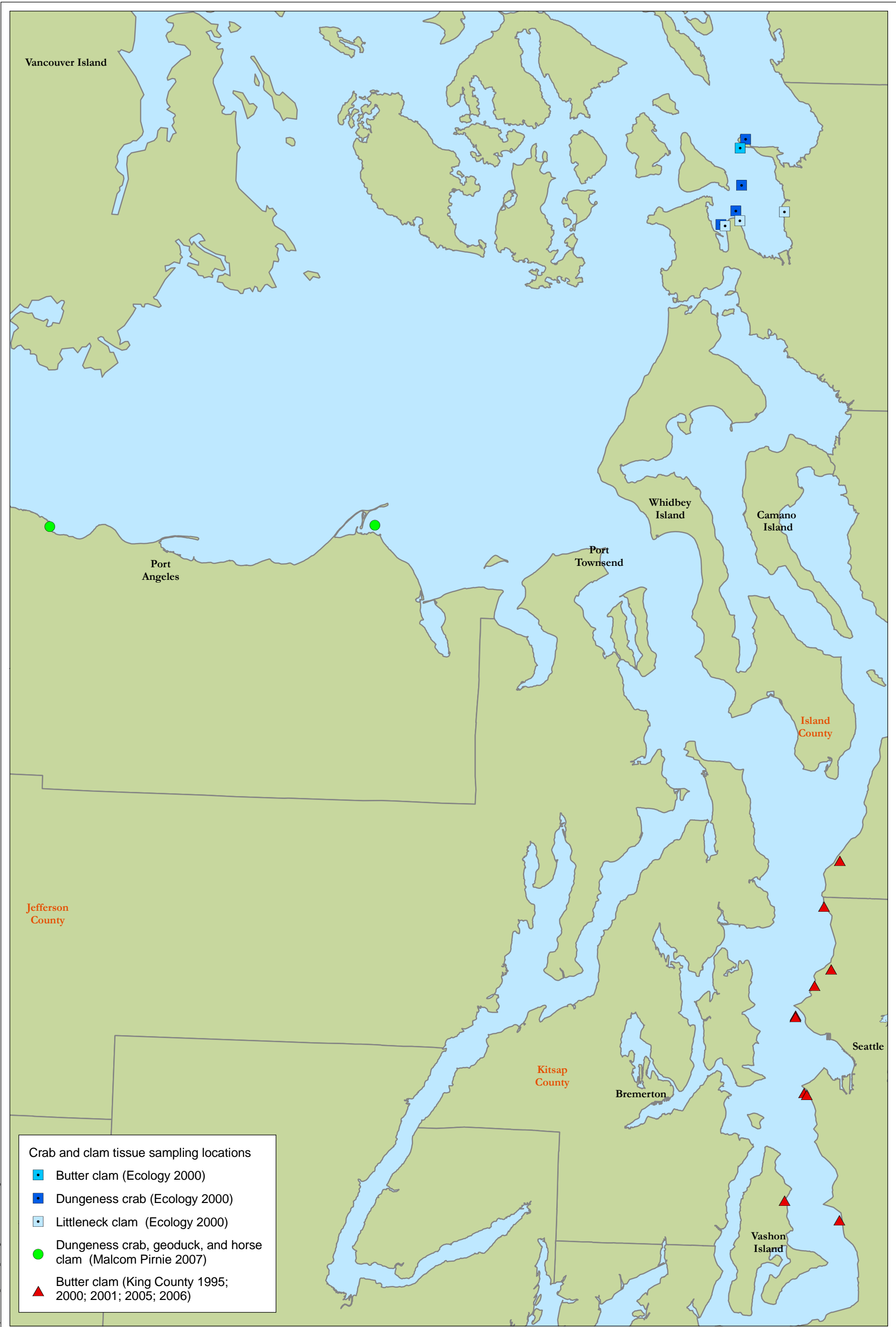


**Map 7-9. Greater Puget Sound sampling locations for English, rock, and flathead sole analyzed for PCBs**



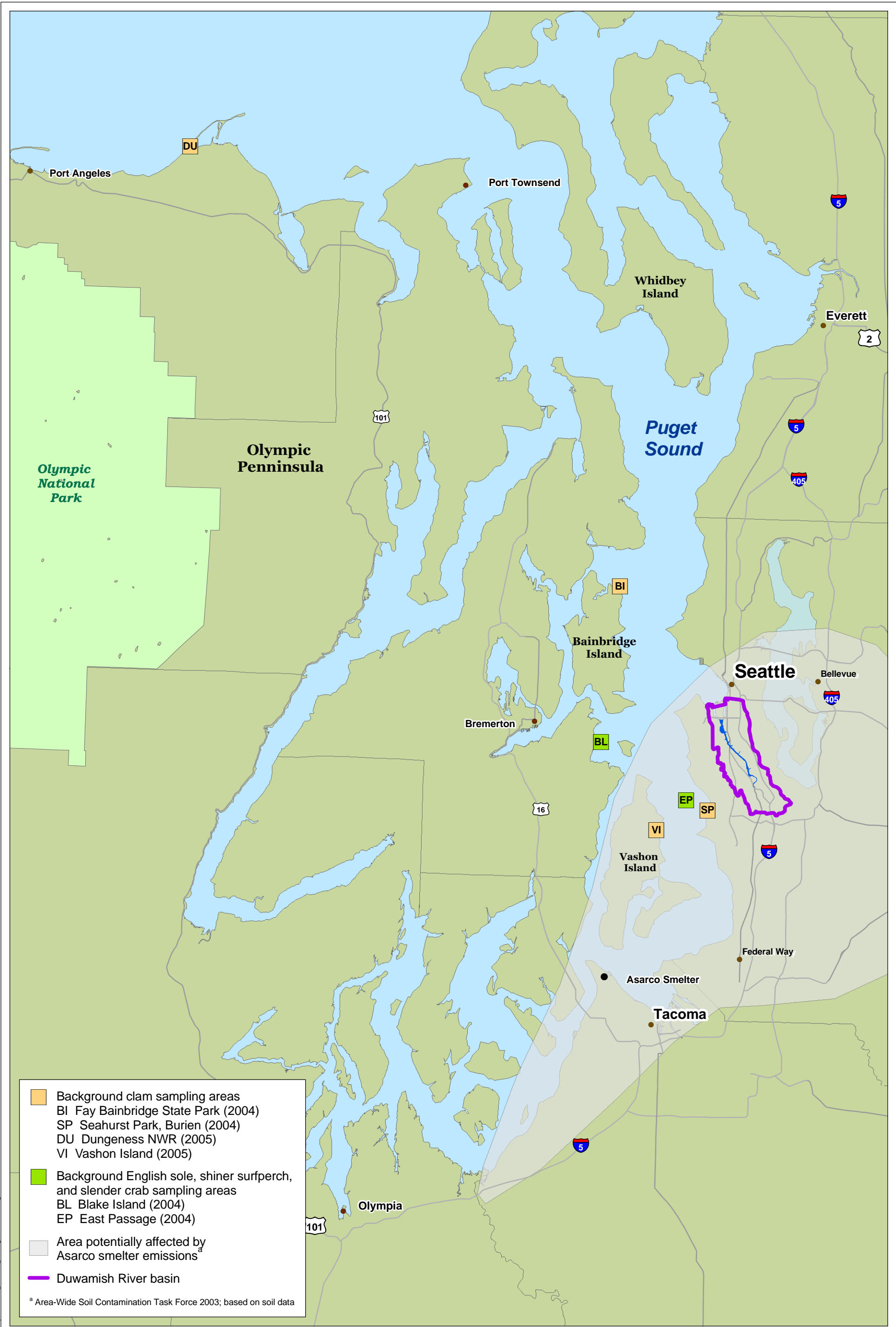
- Rockfish tissue sample locations
- Near-urban copper rockfish (West et al. 2001)
  - ◉ Non-urban copper rockfish (West et al. 2001)
  - Near-urban quillback rockfish (West et al. 2001)
  - ◼ Non-urban quillback rockfish (West et al. 2001)
  - ▲ Non-urban yelloweye rockfish (West et al. 2001)

Map 7-10. Greater Puget Sound sampling locations for rockfish species analyzed for PCBs



- Crab and clam tissue sampling locations
- Butter clam (Ecology 2000)
  - Dungeness crab (Ecology 2000)
  - Littleneck clam (Ecology 2000)
  - Dungeness crab, geoduck, and horse clam (Malcom Pirnie 2007)
  - ▲ Butter clam (King County 1995; 2000; 2001; 2005; 2006)

**Map 7-11. Greater Puget Sound sampling locations for crab and clam species analyzed for PCBs**

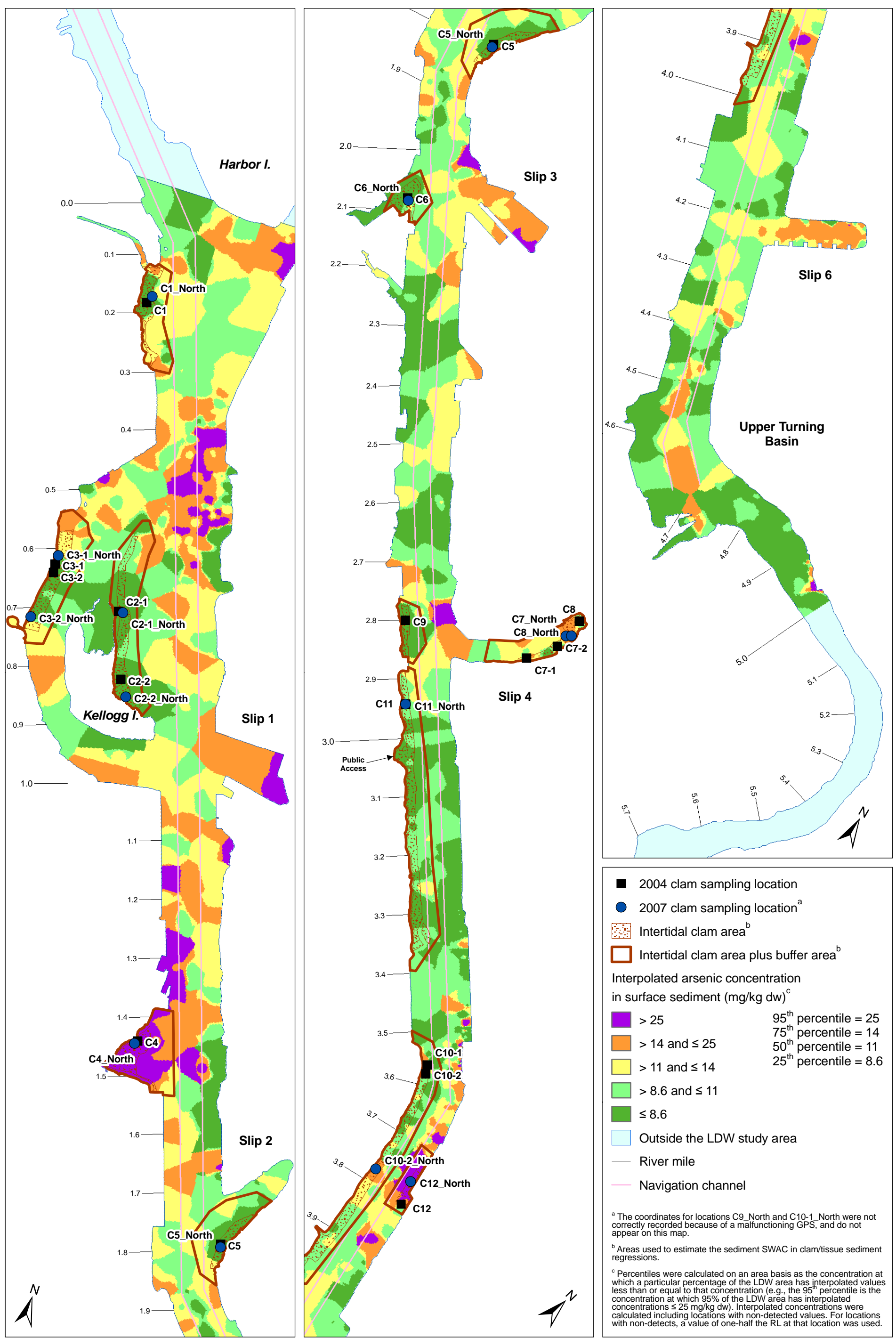


- Background clam sampling areas
  - BI Fay Bainbridge State Park (2004)
  - SP Seahurst Park, Burien (2004)
  - DU Dungeness NWR (2005)
  - VI Vashon Island (2005)
- Background English sole, shiner surfperch, and slender crab sampling areas
  - BL Blake Island (2004)
  - EP East Passage (2004)
- Area potentially affected by Asarco smelter emissions<sup>a</sup>
- Duwamish River basin

<sup>a</sup> Area-Wide Soil Contamination Task Force 2003; based on soil data

**Map 7-12. Background areas where tissue sampling for arsenic was conducted as part of the RI**





- 2004 clam sampling location
- 2007 clam sampling location<sup>a</sup>
- ▨ Intertidal clam area<sup>b</sup>
- ▭ Intertidal clam area plus buffer area<sup>b</sup>

Interpolated arsenic concentration in surface sediment (mg/kg dw)<sup>c</sup>

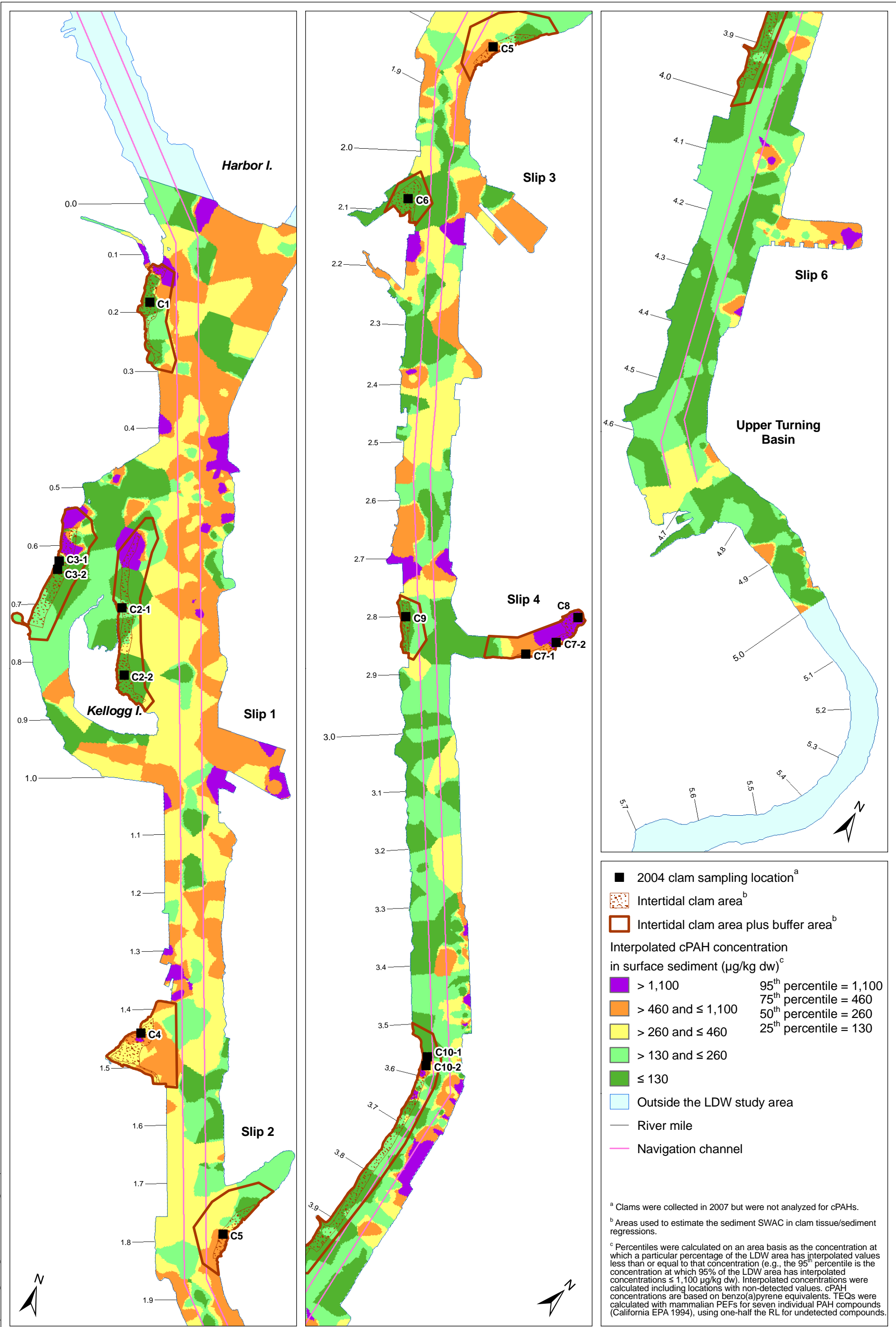
	> 25	95 <sup>th</sup> percentile = 25
	> 14 and ≤ 25	75 <sup>th</sup> percentile = 14
	> 11 and ≤ 14	50 <sup>th</sup> percentile = 11
	> 8.6 and ≤ 11	25 <sup>th</sup> percentile = 8.6
	≤ 8.6	

- Outside the LDW study area
- River mile
- Navigation channel

<sup>a</sup> The coordinates for locations C9\_North and C10-1\_North were not correctly recorded because of a malfunctioning GPS, and do not appear on this map.

<sup>b</sup> Areas used to estimate the sediment SWAC in clam/tissue sediment regressions.

<sup>c</sup> Percentiles were calculated on an area basis as the concentration at which a particular percentage of the LDW area has interpolated values less than or equal to that concentration (e.g., the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile is the concentration at which 95% of the LDW area has interpolated concentrations ≤ 25 mg/kg dw). Interpolated concentrations were calculated including locations with non-detected values. For locations with non-detects, a value of one-half the RL at that location was used.



■ 2004 clam sampling location<sup>a</sup>  
 ■ Intertidal clam area<sup>b</sup>  
 ■ Intertidal clam area plus buffer area<sup>b</sup>

Interpolated cPAH concentration  
 in surface sediment (µg/kg dw)<sup>c</sup>

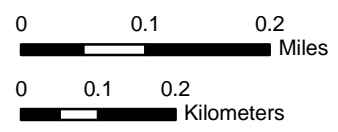
■ > 1,100	95 <sup>th</sup> percentile = 1,100
■ > 460 and ≤ 1,100	75 <sup>th</sup> percentile = 460
■ > 260 and ≤ 460	50 <sup>th</sup> percentile = 260
■ > 130 and ≤ 260	25 <sup>th</sup> percentile = 130
■ ≤ 130	

■ Outside the LDW study area  
 — River mile  
 — Navigation channel

<sup>a</sup> Clams were collected in 2007 but were not analyzed for cPAHs.

<sup>b</sup> Areas used to estimate the sediment SWAC in clam tissue/sediment regressions.

<sup>c</sup> Percentiles were calculated on an area basis as the concentration at which a particular percentage of the LDW area has interpolated values less than or equal to that concentration (e.g., the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile is the concentration at which 95% of the LDW area has interpolated concentrations ≤ 1,100 µg/kg dw). Interpolated concentrations were calculated including locations with non-detected values. cPAH concentrations are based on benzo(a)pyrene equivalents. TEQs were calculated with mammalian PEFs for seven individual PAH compounds (California EPA 1994), using one-half the RL for undetected compounds.



Scale is the same for each inset map

**Map 8-2. Clam sampling locations and habitat relative to IDW interpolation of cPAH concentrations in surface sediment**