# Water Management Plan

Revision: R4 August 29, 2024



# LOWER DUWAMISH WATERWAY

**Upper Reach Remedial Action** 

Contract KC001065

**Prepared By:** 



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## **1. Introduction**

#### **1.1 Purpose**

This Water Management Plan will be included in the Environmental Mitigation Binder, to be used for the duration of the Work. The Water Management Plan shall specify management, controls, and treatment for drainage water, stormwater, and wastewater (effluent) within the Waste Management Duwamish Reload Facility (DRF) and SMA 5 imported backfill materials and temporary stockpiles during upland excavation as specified in Spec Section 01 35 43 Environmental Procedures. Water management and/or water quality control for SMA 13 placement activities and Bulkhead Installation at SMA 9 are covered in the Water Quality Management Plan because this work will be performed from water-based equipment in water-based work zones.

## **1.2 Project Organization & Communication**

Please refer to Section 2 of the Remedial Action Work Plan on the project team, organization and communication flows.

## **1.3 Managing Water in Other Activities**

- For details regarding how water is managed during in-water dredging operations, barge dewatering, and contaminated barge transit please refer to the Water Quality Plan and Dredging and Excavation Plan.
- For details regarding the management of water impacted sediment at SMA 5 please refer to the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan.
- For details on how stormwater is managed at SMA 5 please refer to the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.
- For details regarding the management of water during barge unloading at the DRF please refer to the Transloading, Transportation, and Disposal Plan.

## 2.0 Work Site Layout

The SMA 5 worksite is located at 9201 East Marginal Way S 98101. The DRF is located at 7400 8th Ave S, Seattle, WA 98108.

## 2.1 SMA 5 Staging and Stockpile Areas

The worksite location elements associated with performing SMA 5 remain under development and will be submitted at a later date prior to construction.

Please refer to Attachment A for a conceptual layout of SMA 5 clean and contaminated stockpile areas., wheel wash, and wash pad.

## 2.2 Waste Management Duwamish Reload Facility

Please refer to Attachment B for the layout of the DRF and its associated elements.



## 3.0 Methods to Contain, Collect, and Treat Effluent

#### 3.1 SMA 5

The work for the containment, collection, and treatment of effluent at SMA 5 is under development and will be submitted at a later date prior to construction.

## 3.2 Waste Management Duwamish Reload Facility

#### Containment:

- The area where contaminated sediments and upland materials are handled has been established as the Operation Containment Area (OCA). In addition to these materials streams, all non-rigid containerized (i.e. super sack) materials having the potential for stormwater contamination if spilled will be stored within the OCA. The boundary of this area is shown in Attachment B. Stormwater runoff from the OCA is contained and treated as wastewater because it potentially may have contacted contaminated materials.
- A 6-inch-height asphalt curb is already installed around the OCA to contain water draining from contaminated sediment stockpiles and contaminated stormwater.
- A sediment processing area, used to contain and/or process sediment, is constructed over the asphalt pavement.
- A wheel wash located in the northwest of the sediment processing area inside the OCA is used for trucks leaving the OCA. Water utilized in the wheel wash is treated and disposed per the below treatment section. Solids will be disposed of via the 8<sup>th</sup> Ave Operations Plan located as an attachment to the Transloading, Transportation, and Disposal plan.
- A spill containment zone is located between the barge berthing area and the sediment processing area, where the barge offloading bucket moves back and forth when offloading barges. This area is asphalt-lined with an asphalt berm that is sloped away from the water to a small basin to allow accumulated water to be pumped to the wastewater treatment system. This provides containment for liquids and solids and minimizes the potential for spillage into the LDW.

#### Collection:

 The upland soil bunkers part of the OCA, which is surrounded by a 6-inch-minimum height curb. Free liquids collected from within the OCA area, including contact and in situ liquids, will be conveyed to the water pre-treatment system for discharge to the sanitary sewer. Upland soils and industrial/manufacturing wastes may arrive at the Facility in a dry state or have in situ water content. Dewatering is not typically required for upland materials, but, should dewatering be required, upland materials may be transferred to the Sediment Processing Area for processing or dewatering.



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Treatment:

- The water pre-treatment system is required by the King County Industrial Waste Program (KCIW) Waste Discharge Permit and treats all Facility wastewater and non-categorical liquids prior to discharge to the sanitary side sewer 4" stub indicated in Attachment B.
- The pre-treatment system is located to the southwest of the sediment processing area.
- The water pre-treatment system is a chitosan-enhanced sand filtration (CESF) system with granular activated carbon (GAC) vessels for a polishing treatment step, designed to remove suspended solids and associated pollutants such as hydrocarbons, metals, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). In general, the pre-treatment process includes an inlet weir/settling tank, storage/treatment tanks, a sand filter system consisting of individual sand filter vessels, and a control system housed within a trailer. Two GAC vessels are used for the final polishing treatment step prior to discharge. Treated water may either be temporarily stored in the storage tanks or discharged directly to the sanitary sewer.
- The water pre-treatment system has been designed to manage in excess of the 2-year recurrence interval, 24-hour duration storm event. The pre-treatment system is designed with pre-treatment and post-treatment storage to support 24-hour dredge operations during the design storm event. The pre-treatment system is operated only by appropriately trained and qualified personnel.

## 4.0 Identification of Potential Pollution Sources

Potential sources of pollution that may affect the quality of stormwater discharge from the Work Site include:

- Suspended solids from clean import stockpiles (SMA 5)
- Contaminated soil and debris stockpiles. (SMA 5 & DRF)
- Spills and leaks from machinery and storage tanks. (SMA 5 & DRF)
- Track out of contaminated sediment from the excavation areas (SMA 5)
- Track out of contaminated sediment from the OCA (DRF)

## 5.0 Methods to Manage Stormwater & Surface Water Discharge

The effluent from stockpile areas listed below will be discharged in accordance with federal, state and local laws and regulations consistent with 01 35 43 3.07 A. 6.

#### **5.1 SMA 5**

The work for managing stormwater and surface water discharge at SMA 5 is under development and will be submitted at a later date prior to construction.



#### 5.2 Waste Management Duwamish Reload Facility

- All stormwater runoff collected outside the OCA is treated via an advanced stormwater treatment system (ATS) prior to discharge to the LDW. The stormwater collection and drainage system convey stormwater from the five drainage areas outside of the OCA to the ATS via a single force main. Treated stormwater is discharged through a single outfall in accordance with the NPDES permit. The stormwater ATS has been designed to manage in excess of the 2-year recurrence interval, 24-hour duration storm event.
- All stormwater runoff collected within the OCA is treated as wastewater and directed to the water pre-treatment system prior to being discharged to the sanitary sewer. Most of the stormwater within the OCA flows into storm drain catch basins, while some may be captured by the spill containment area sump. Stormwater runoff is then pumped to the water pre-treatment system from the stormwater catch basins. Additional details about the DRF can be found in the Transloading, Transportation, and Disposal Plan.
- Surface water flows within the OCA are collected as treated stormwater flows.
- Surface water flows outside the OCA that have not contacted potentially contaminated materials will be directed through the existing curb and gutter systems provided by Waste Management and existing public infrastructure.

## **6.0 Wastewater Management Procedures**

#### 6.1 SMA 5

The work for managing wastewater at SMA 5 is under development and will be submitted at a later date prior to construction.

#### 6.2 Waste Management Duwamish Reload Facility

Wastewater discharge from solid waste handling activities is managed through a Waste Discharge Permit administered by KCIW. Wastewater sources include contaminated sediment decant water and OCA stormwater that has contacted contaminated sediments. A pre-treatment system is in place to treat Facility wastewater prior to discharge to the sanitary sewer.

## 7.0 Wastewater Storage Tanks

#### 7.1 SMA 5

The work for operating and maintaining wastewater storage tanks at SMA 5 is under development and will be submitted at a later date prior to construction.

#### 7.2 Waste Management Duwamish Reload Facility

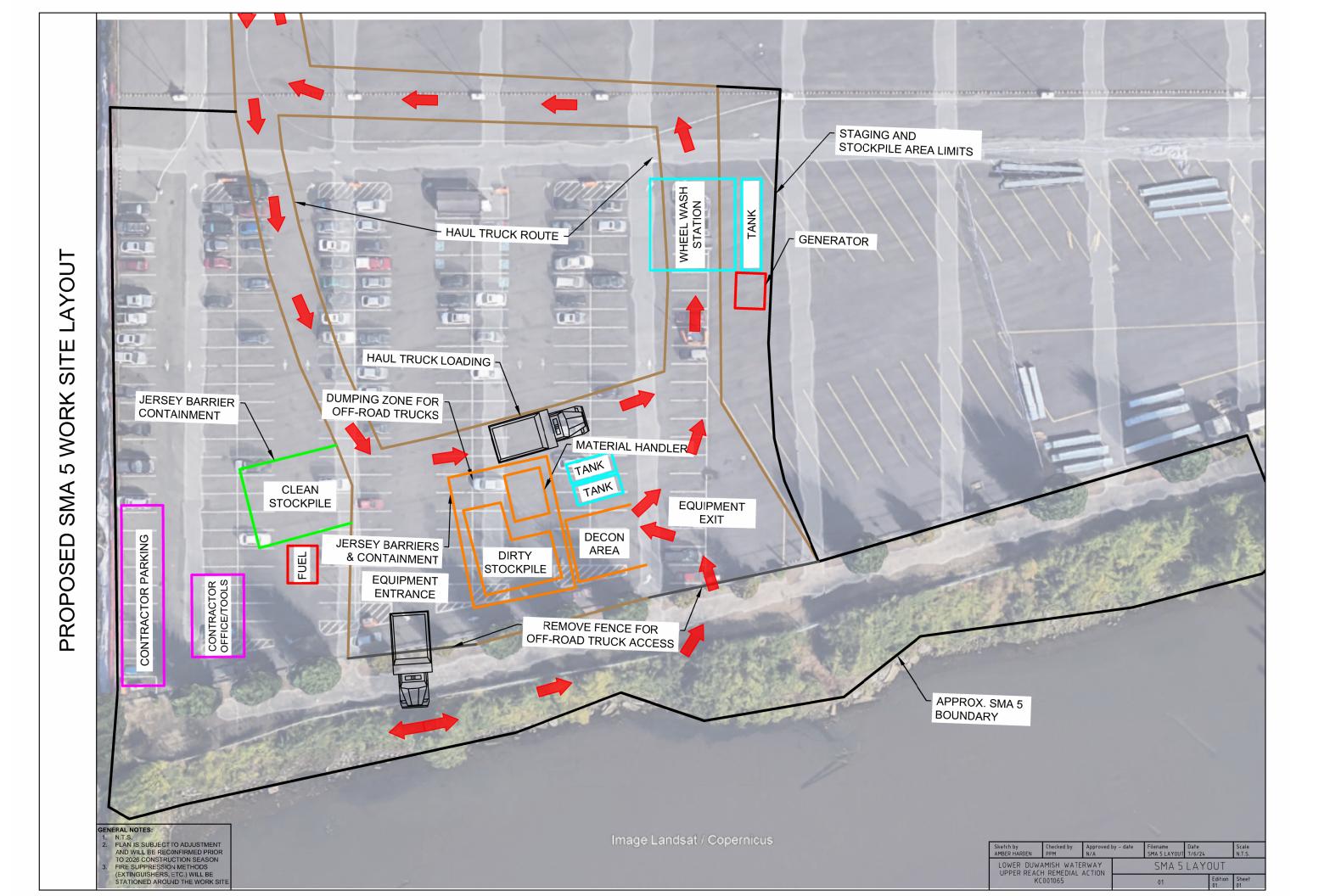
The existing storage tanks will be monitored daily to ensure they are functioning correctly and not leaking. Additional details about the DRF can be found in the Transloading, Transportation, and Disposal Plan.

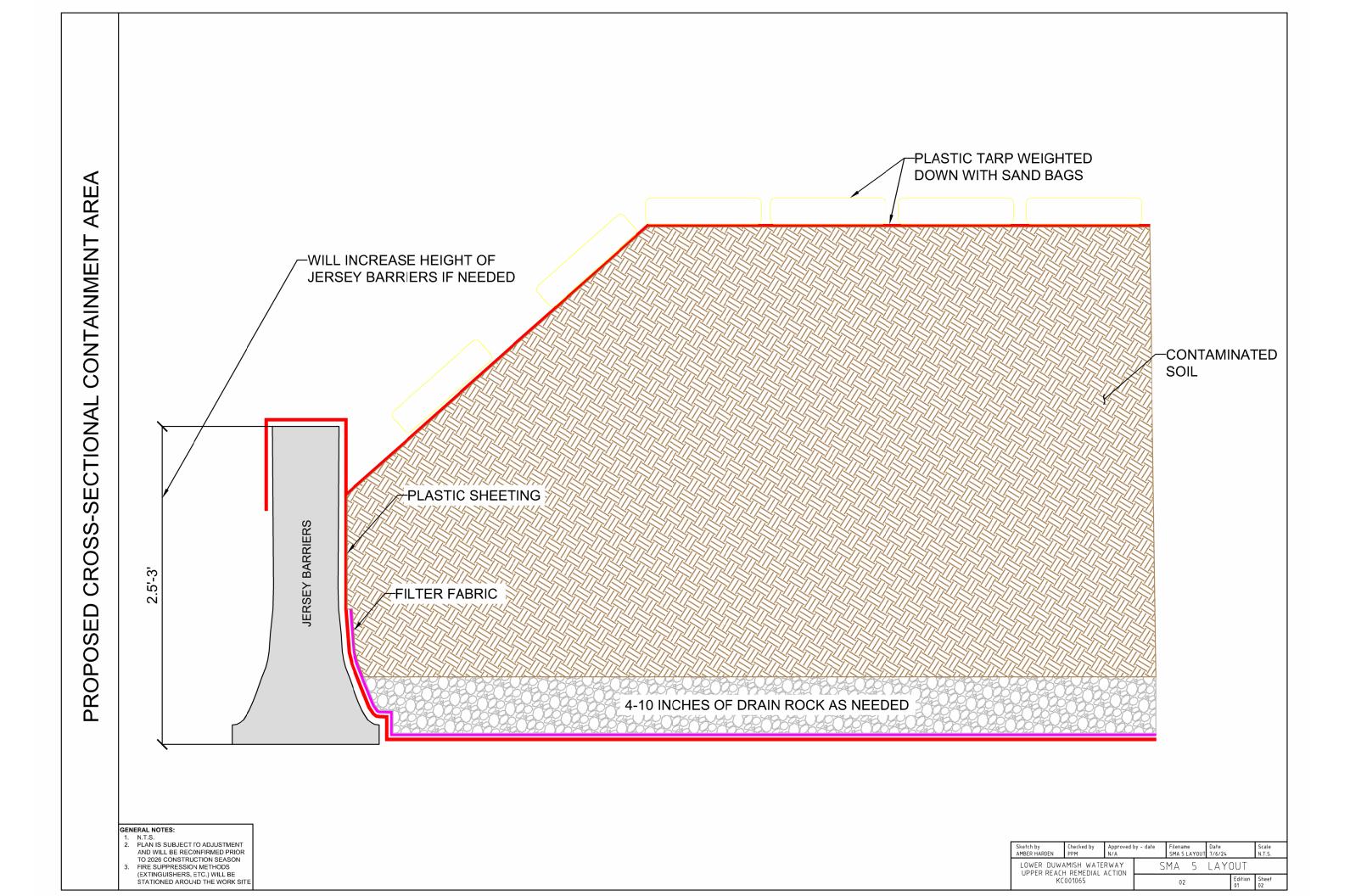


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# Attachment A- SMA 5 Site Layout







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# **Attachment B- Waste Management Duwamish Reload Facility Site Layout**

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