

## Clean-Up Alternatives At-a-Glance for Ward Transformer Operable Unit I (OUI):

Reaches B,C,D, Brier Creek Reservoir, Brier Creek, Lake Crabtree, and Crabtree Creek

This table was created to illustrate the "Comparative Analysis of Alternatives" section (pages 8-13) of EPA's *Superfund Proposed Plan Fact Sheet; Ward Transformer Operable Unit I*, August 2007. The language used in this table is consistent with the language used by EPA in the fact sheet. For a more detailed analysis of the potential positive, negative, or neutral aspects of the various clean-up alternatives, please see the original document.

Clean-up Alternative*	Proposed Clean-up Technique for Reducing PCB levels in OUI	Time to Implement Clean-up	Short-term Effectiveness of Clean-up Alternative		Time to attain acceptable PCB concentrations at Brier Creek Reservoir	Time to attain acceptable PCB concentrations at Lake Crabtree	Monitoring of PCB levels in sediment and wildlife	Habitat Destruction	Habitat Restoration	Strategy for reducing human consumption of PCB Contaminated Fish	Overall Protectiveness of Clean-up Alternative		Cost (\$)
			Risks to Community	Risks to Environment and Wildlife							of Human Health	of the Environment	
<b>1: No Action</b>	Natural Processes Only	Not Applicable	No additional risks	No additional risks	>30 years	>30 years	No	No	Not Applicable	None	Not Protective	Not Protective	332,000
<b>2: Institutional Controls (ICs)</b>	Natural Processes Only	Not Applicable	No additional risks	No additional risks	>30 years	>30 years	No	No	Not Applicable	Fish Advisories & Education	More protective: Education protects	Not Protective	476,000
<b>3: Monitored Natural Recovery (MNR) and ICs</b>	Natural Processes Only	Not Applicable	No additional risks	No additional risks	>30 years	>30 years	Yes	No	Not Applicable	Fish Advisories & Education	More protective: Education protects	Not Protective	2,247,000
<b>4: Some Sediment Removal and MNR and ICs</b>  (EPA's Preferred Alternative) **	<b>Excavation &amp; disposal of sediments from Reaches B,C,D and Lower Brier Creek;</b> monitor Brier Creek reservoir, Lake Crabtree, and Lower Crabtree Creek***	3-5 months	Risks will be minimized but include: dust, noise, traffic	Risks will be minimized but include: habitat destruction	14 years	9 years	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fish Advisories & Education	More protective than alternative 3	More protective than alternative 3	4,989,000
<b>5: Near-Complete Sediment Removal and MNR and ICs</b>	<b>Excavation &amp; disposal of sediments from entire OUI except Crabtree Creek;</b> monitor Crabtree Creek***	At least 3 years	Risks will be minimized but include: dust, noise, traffic	Risks will be minimized but include: extensive habitat destruction	12 years	8 years	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fish Advisories & Education	More protective than alternative 3	More protective than alternative 3	540,982,000

\* For a detailed description of the proposed clean-up alternatives, see pages 5-8 of EPA's *Superfund Proposed Plan Fact Sheet; Ward Transformer Operable Unit I*, August 2007. Each proposed clean-up alternative includes 5 year reviews by the EPA. According to the EPA, every five years they are "required to review the remedies at Superfund sites where hazardous substances remain at levels that potentially pose an unacceptable risk (*Five Year Review Process in the Superfund Program*, April 2003)."

\*\* According to the EPA, the NC Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NCDENR) agrees with the preferred alternative and community acceptance will be evaluated after the public comment period ends on October 4, 2007.

\*\*\* All applicable Federal and State environmental statutes, regulations, and other requirements pertaining to the site will be met during clean-up.