

Pig's Eye Dump Task Force

Notes for Pig's Eye Dump Task Force Meeting #1

Monday, September 25, 2023

2:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Lower Level - MPCA 520 Lafayette Road, St. Paul, MN 55155

Members in Attendance

- Kirk Koudelka, MPCA
- Hunter Vraa, MPCA
- Hans Neve, MPCA
- Dan Scollan, DNR
- David Bell, MDH
- Sam Paske, Met Council
- Jimmy Francis, South St. Paul
- Bill Sumner, Newport
- Melanie McMahon, St. Paul
- Victoria Reinhardt, Ramsey County
- Dave Magnuson, Dakota County
- Stephanie Souter, Washington County
- Nathan Wallerstedt, Army Corp

Presenters

- Hunter Vraa, MPCA

1. Welcome and Introductions (2:30)

Kirk Koudelka opened the Pig's Eye Dump task force meeting and welcomed task force members and the public. He explained that this group was pulled together from a legislative session to make recommendations for remediation and restoration of Pig's Eye Dump. He went over the agenda which included a background on the dump site, initial conversations about what the future of the site should look like, and finally how the task force can involve local communities. Hunter Vraa introduced himself as the task force coordinator and handed it off for each member of the task force to introduced themselves.

Kirk is the Assistant Commissioner with the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency. Jimmy Francis is the Mayor of the City of South Saint Paul. Melanie McMahon is from the City of Saint Paul and works in the Mayor's office. Nathan Wallerstedt is a Project Management Branch Chief with the Saint Paul district of the Army Corps of Engineers. Victoria Reinhardt is the Ramsey County Commissioner. Sam Paske is an Assistant General Manager with Met Council. Dave Magnuson is the Waste Regulation Supervisor from Dakota County. David Bell is an Environmental Research Scientist with the Minnesota Department of Health. Dan Scollan is from the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources and is an Ecologist in the Water Resources division. Stephanie Souter is a Senior Program Manager with Washington County Public Health. Bill Sumner is a City of Newport Council Member and former liaison to the R&E Center.

2. Overview and Scope of the Pig's Eye Task Force (2:40)

Presenter – Hunter Vraa

Task force's purpose and objectives

Review the Task Force charter

History of Pig's Eye Dump

Hunter provided an overview of the Pig's Eye Dump Task Force and went over the history and background of the site. The history of Pig's Eye Dump started in the 50's and was the largest unpermitted dump in Minnesota. It was over 200 acres, and over a period of 20 years a variety of waste including municipal, commercial, and industrial waste was disposed of at the site from different parties. There was another period of about 10 years where Met Council Environmental Services disposed of wastewater treatment incinerator ash which was placed on top of existing waste and was done under a permit issued by the MPCA. Following that, there was another 20 years of investigation and research on the site into the pollution and was placed on the state superfund site in 1989.

After early investigations concluded, there was a period of early clean up between 2000 and 2005. There was a focus on a variety of specific pollutants that were discharging into the creek, lake and groundwater. There was removal of 230 drums near Battle Creek and a fill barrier was installed to prevent compounds from leaching into the creek and lake. They then installed 2-foot soil cap, cleaned up lead contaminated soil, and conducted filling and grading of a few ponds.

Hunter pointed out on a diagram that the dump is underground and near water, so rainwater that moves through the waste pulls contaminants out and into the larger body of water. He then explained that these compounds accumulate in organisms and move through the food chain, resulting in human health risks. There was interaction between humans and the waste at the site as people recreated nearby.

Hunter went through a diagram of the site and pointed out Battle Creek, the previous ash disposal site, the dump itself, where the investigations took place, and the Met Council treatment facility next door. He pointed out there is a current ongoing project of building islands in Pig's Eye Lake.

He went over a brief background on the contaminants and explained that there will be a future meeting that will cover the contaminants in more detail where the engineers will be in attendance. Early on there was focus on VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, and metals. Groundwater and surface water sampling had been discontinued based on decreasing trends. The new contaminants that are being focused on are PFAS and 1,4-dioxane. He pointed out that metals haven't stopped being a problem, but just stopped being the focus of the investigation. Metals, PFAS, landfill gas, and 1,4-dioxane are all of concern to human health.

Hunter then went into some specific challenges of the site. The dump is within the floodplain of the Mississippi River which floods about every two years. Battle Creek also flows through the central portion of the dump, discharges into lake, and then the Mississippi River. There are many different interests in and around Pig's Eye, including the City of Saint Paul regional park, the large wastewater treatment plant next door, the ongoing Army Corps and Ramsey County habitat restoration project, a heron rookery that the DNR manages, historic indigenous sites, and nearby railroad properties.

Hunter went over the MLCAT (Metropolitan Landfill Contingency Action Trust) which was a fund established in 1984. It started out with more landfills that accepted solid waste, but many moved into the Closed Landfill Program (CLP) in 1994. Pig's Eye was added into MLCAT in 2001 and there are currently seven sites in MLCAT. In 2000-2005 the site went through the cleanup he previously mentioned, which was funded by MLCAT and remediation funds. From 2006-2018, MLCAT funds were used to conduct a remedial investigation.

Hunter briefly went over what funding and remediation efforts are being conducted outside of the task force. He explained that other remediation efforts are working in parallel with the task force goals, but that the task force

will also be looking at restoration. He added that the engineering team will attend future meetings to explain in greater detail their remediation efforts thus far.

He noted that there is one outstanding agreement between the City of Saint Paul and the MPCA from 2007. There are more modern problems with the site that were not known when this agreement was written. Overall, it is not robust enough to deal with the current state of the Pig's Eye Dump.

Hunter went over the background of the task force. The task force was established to remediate and restore Pig's Eye Dump. The goal is the creation of an advisory report that is due February 15, 2026, that outlines suggested remediation and restoration of the site. Each of the 11 members represent varying interests in the site. The draft charter was presented to taskforce members, but Hunter noted that it won't need to be approved until the next meeting in 2 months. Hunter said that the task force will ideally want to prioritize restoration since there is a lot of remedial action currently happening.

Feedback

Kirk opened the floor for any follow up questions or thoughts on the presented information or the charter.

Victoria noted that she was at one of the first meetings when the task force was discussed. She shared frustration with past discussions never gaining traction, and appreciated learning more about the remedial efforts that were presented during this meeting. She talked about funding and the inability to identify a responsible party due to the long history of the site and the large cost. She suggested looking into other funding opportunities from the federal government and had a question about how much money was currently in the MLCAT, what has been borrowed, and what has been paid back. Kirk responded to her question by explaining a brief history of the money that has moved in and out of MLCAT and said he would provide a more detailed write-up to the task force. Victoria had an additional question on the cost estimates that were presented, and Hunter followed up by saying there would be a future meeting with more details on funding and remediation. Hans Neve, the manager for this project, shared that the mission is to develop a plan to remediate and restore, and the remediation work is currently ongoing. He explained that there are two paths the site could go down, which is to remove waste from the site partially or completely, or the other path is to leave the waste on site and reduce leachate. They are currently on the path of just dealing with the leachate, but that no path has been decided yet. Kirk added that different types of uses will have different types of clean up. As they decide what the future of the site looks like, that will determine what types of remediation is needed.

Jimmy had a question on the projected budget and what a certain allocation would be used for. Kirk answered and explained that this allocation can be used for staffing, having a consultant on board, and possible future studies or estimates on cleanup costs.

Kirk asked if there were any follow up questions on the charter. Victoria asked if her understanding that they will first look at remediation and then look into restoration in 2024 was correct and Hunter confirmed it was. Hunter then transitioned into going over the member's future visions for cleanup of the site.

3. Task Force Members Vision and Goals for the Task Force (3:30)

Each member went around to briefly share their vision, high-level goals, and desired outcomes of the Pig's Eye Dump.

Victoria stated that PFAS is one that is of particular concern to her. She noted that there is potential for funding from the federal government to address them and she would like to take advantage of that. She explained that the interests she is representing are Ramsey County, but also the clean water council, other environmental and climate change groups, and equitable climate resilience. Her biggest point was that she wants to focus on making the remediation and restoration happen and not just talk about it.

Nathan stated that he doesn't have an opinion on which contamination is worse. He pointed out that the Army Corps has an important mission in keeping commercial traffic going up and down the Mississippi River. He noted that one of the primary reasons he is on the task force is that the Army Corps is working with Ramsey County on the restoration project in Pig's Eye Lake. He explained that a lot of that project has been created with dredged material from the channel, so they are always looking for opportunities to put that material to beneficial use. So, depending on what types of restoration the task force wants to move towards, there may be an opportunity there. He also mentioned that besides navigation, the Army Corps does a lot of ecosystem restoration, specifically aquatic, so there may be some opportunities to align with those programs.

Melanie wanted to echo what the commissioner said. She emphasized that with the history of the site there is no one particular entity would be able to take care of this issue on their own. She is interested in looking at what other resources are available including state, federal, and private resources for remediation and restoration. She pointed out that when considering restoration, the parks in the system plan have a recreational use for the site.

Jimmy started off by pointing out that the City of South Saint Paul is down river from the site, and they receive water downstream. He is in support of restoring the site and acknowledged that it has been studied for a long time. He wants to push for action, and said it is imperative of the group to do so. He added that the city had managed the Port Crosby landfill before his time, but in his opinion, it was short sighted what they could have done with the site. He wants the task force to push themselves to look at pulling contaminants out of the site, even if it takes longer on multiple cycles of funding. His goal is to make it much better than when they received it. He thinks now is the time to take great action and maximize what can be done there. He added that everyone, including the city, has turned their back on the river for far too long. He ended by acknowledging that he used to grow up recreating near the site and spent a lot of time on the river, Pig's Eye Lake, and the nearby land so he personally wants to see the restoration and remediation finished in our time.

Kirk thinks a vision for the site's future beyond the cleanup would be useful to discuss. The MPCA hears a lot of examples of specific additions to the site, but more coordination will be helpful. He wants to see a unified vision of what is going to be there, which will help the remediation plan and move the project forward. He provided the St. Louis River area of concern as an example. They have several contaminated sites there, the remediation is done, and the vision is set by the community for what the restoration looks like. He would like to see everyone at the same table come together with the same vision at the completion of this effort.

Bill started out by sharing that Newport is a small city with a long river front that they share with South Saint Paul. They have very strong and similar interests and see the potential of the river to be developed. Newport is trying to actively improve the outlook of the city and increase access to the river for recreational opportunities. He shared that they recently purchased land to put in a river front park. He pointed out that they are down river and have contributed in a minor way to the waste, and everyone was taking the opportunity to dump at the site location. He added that the contamination is of a very serious nature and acknowledged that they may find more contamination and negative impacts in the future, and provided PFAS as an example. Newport residents want the site to be cleaned up and provided access to the site and the opportunity to use the river. He added that Newport is a small city, and they are limited in what they can contribute financially, so decisions are very impactful for the residents. After his first meeting with this group, he went to the Battle Creek site and interviewed people there and asked their potential vision. He heard an interest in picnic sites, bike trails, and pickleball courts. He also noted that the information he learned in the presentation has already expanded his understanding of what is feasible at the site.

Stephanie shared that she is broadly representing Washington County who are also downstream. She is interested in minimizing downstream impacts and considering the unintended consequences that could happen from any action that takes place at the site. She also wants to consider what is unknown about the site and what they will discover during remediation.

Dan shared that the DNR has considerable and varied interests in the efforts of the group to remediate and restore Pig's Eye Dump. He shared that he is a hydrologist and has worked on projects in public waters like Battle Creek, Pig's Eye Lake, and the Mississippi River. He pointed out that this site is within a Mississippi River

corridor critical area, and there are several significant resources near the dump including the public waters, a heron rookery, and significant habitat for migratory birds. There are also threatened endangered species including Paddle fish, mussels in the river, and more. He will try to bring in the various divisions and sectors of the DNR to provide some robust input to the group and consideration, for managing fish wildlife, nongame, game, endangered species, floodplains, and the critical corridor area.

David Bell echoed a lot of what was already said by task force members. He noticed a theme of action, recreational use, and unintended consequences the work. He pointed out that the health department focuses on protecting drinking water and he would like to see continued monitoring of the site to make sure drinking water is protected and safe for the nearby communities. He would also like to get community input in this as well and see visions from those who live nearby. The health department is concerned about all contaminants and understands focusing on the newer ones. He would like to see the focus be on supporting the community and their vision so that the space can be used recreationally as well. He noted that he will be pulling in MDH experts as needed.

Dave Magnuson shared that Dakota County is concerned about the health of MLCAT. They have multiple landfills in the MLCAT and are worried all the money will be spent on the Pig's Eye Dump project. They are supportive of high-end use but want to be reasonable, which would be looking at containment of the waste on site and reducing leachate and gas generation. He pointed out that if they are looking at moving waste and planting trees the cost could greatly increase. Dakota County is concerned about cost, they want to be practical. He doesn't want to come up with a concept that could lead to high costs, which could be possible with the size and amount of waste on site.

Sam from the Met Council wanted to reiterate a lot of the voices around the table. Met Council is interested and has a stake in the stewardship of the environment in and around that site. The wastewater plant owned by the Met Council is there to protect the environment and is aligned with the mission of the environment. The heavy infrastructure is also worth billions of dollars and might need expansion to serve Minnesotans. He pointed out that the plant serves over half the Minnesotans with water currently. The other role of Met Council is within the regional park system, where they are the approver of regional park plans. So, they are very supportive and looking forward to partnering. He also added that they are looking at a name change of the plant, since it is no longer a disposal system. They are looking at changing the name to the Water Resource Reclamation Facility.

After each member shared their thoughts, Hunter moved on to talk about restoration and asked each member's thoughts on their restoration vision.

Victoria sees the future as a recreational and natural area. She thinks trying to build on the site would be problematic due to the floodplain and other issues. She also shared that Ramsey County is looking at river front property. She added that historically things you would not want were placed on the river including the jail and the morgue. Now there is more activity and development, and you can have more of the economic drivers near the river. She added that this area could be used more for natural habitat. She acknowledged the difficulty with growing trees there but wants to investigate other options to provide people with the opportunity to enjoy the outdoors.

Sam acknowledged that there is a practical aspect to consider. It is currently a heavy industry area with railroads, and the safety of the public around there needs to be considered. He pointed out that anything in that area will be affected by flooding. He also added that the floodwall is one of Met Council's most critical assets, and they are reminded by their insurance company of that. They are protective of the floodwall so that the facility can continue to function and remain out of the water.

Dave Magnuson would refer to Ramsey and Saint Paul for the best end use of the site. He added that typically landfill covers are mowed to prevent trees from growing so it needs to be a use that works for that. He then asked Hans if there are other management that work better. Hans added that one of the things the MPCA looks at for closed landfills is reuse opportunities. They are limited but include options like pollinator habitat and solar.



David Bell said he has no grand vision for the site and wants to be present for support. He understands that turning it into a recreational area will take creativity but noted that they are all there together to figure that out. He reiterated that he wants to make sure there are no physical safety hazards for visitors and for those doing the remediation work.

Dan shared that the DNR is looking at consistency with flood management standards and Mississippi River corridor critical area standards for the future of the site.

Stephanie shared that Washington County would refer to Ramsey County and Saint Paul where the site jurisdictions are. She wants to be realistic about access to the site with the railroad there and any plans for the water plant expansion. She shared that it seemed like access would be a challenge and is unsure about how access is from the water as well. She would defer to others about what kinds of recreation is currently happening. She overall wants to be realistic about access and investment.

Bill wants to consider any type of recreational activities that could withstand flooding. He acknowledged that access is difficult currently and there are a lot of hazards. He also wants to consider any reclamation and the impact that would have on the waters. He shared that fishing might be currently restricted, but maybe that could be opened to catch and release and has potential to be expanded at this site in the future.

Kirk reiterated that solar is something that could be considered for this site. He also mentioned that this site is used for wood waste and is a processing area that could need to be expanded due to needs. He said this is just another consideration in addition to what can be done recreationally.

Jimmy Francis shared that it is key to consider Met Council's desire for facility expansion and this could be instrumental to the future of our state. He shared that South Saint Paul also has a capped landfill, and he is still pushing to include faux white pine trees for habitat for bald eagles and for fisherman for visual landmarks. He said this could be a consideration for this site as well.

Melanie shared that when looking at future uses, the group needs to be in alignment with whatever system plans exist within the park system and consider zoning and regulatory rules in the area. She added that in terms of recreation, it is important to keep in mind cost, use, and completion of the work. She wants to put together a recommendation that is actionable and can move forward, as well as identify what state, federal, and private resources are out there. She also wants to consider ownership of the adjacent land and practicality of use. She wants to incorporate public expectations and thinks the task force can do a good job of explaining and identifying those, as well as communicate what next steps will happen at the site.

Nathan didn't have any specific restoration goals but wanted to consider practicality. The site has a lot of constraints, and he wants to be realistic with growing costs so it can be achieved. He added that because they have done work in that area recently, he is happy to share any information on what they found or have been through at the site.

Hunter then talked about public engagement and asked the task force what ideas they have to engage members of the public.

Jimmy shared that a good outreach technique is public access television. He thinks they should invest in each county's public access channels to put out a 30 min video or Q/A about the project. Hunter followed up and shared that they are working on a video with drone surveys. Jimmy added that there is an opportunity for people to call in and ask questions to a panel or share ideas and their vision for the site.

Victoria said she would like to make sure this information is shared on the website with a fact sheet people can learn about the project. Hunter shared that there is a project website in the process where they are going to post all materials. Victoria added that task force members can share a link to the website on their own social media accounts. Hunter added it is useful to share the gov delivery link as well.

Kirk added that it would be helpful to hear from the task force if there are any local groups or neighborhood groups they could reach out to and how to best interact with them. If there are any opportunities to go where these groups are already meeting. He added that they are also looking to hear what has gone well that you have already done? It is helpful to have back and forth with these groups.

Melanie shared that the City of Saint Paul has a district council system with elected representatives from each neighborhood. She thinks a lot of them would be very interested and are welcoming to meeting with others and could be a great resource.

Hunter asked if the task force would be interested in a site visit and task force members nodded their head yes. Hunter then transitioned into a public comment period.

4. Open Floor for Public Questions and Comments (4:10)

Hunter transitioned the discussion and opened the floor for public comment.

Tom Dimonds is a lifelong resident of Saint Paul and has been very involved with Pig's Eye and many of the parks along the river. He shared background on his past which included work at the legislature and provided examples of past issues relating to river health. He suggested working with the group, Friends of Pig's Eye Park. He shared concerns about contaminants in the water and aquifer, and would like to see the dump cleaned up, material removed, and the site restored. He is also concerned with the negative impacts the contaminants have on human health and wildlife in the area. Tom provided an example of previous clean up done at a national park and in other cities. He finished by emphasizing that he would like to see change implemented for the benefit of future generations.

Kiki Sonnen shared her history with Pig's Eye Lake as a member of the public who pushed back against development there. She emphasized the importance of protecting natural resources in the park. She shared information on a grant that would provide more access and signage for people to recreate near the site. Kiki would like to see the site returned to the people and park system.

Bob Johnson is an amateur historian for the City of Maplewood and shared information on the history of the site. He would like to see the future use incorporate the site's early history of land use and its residents that is not currently well known.

Eric Sanderson is a private citizen from Minneapolis and has worked for Kandiyohi County Landfill. He shared his experience with landfills and knowledge of how water flows through sites and affects groundwater. He advocated for action beyond just restoration, and shared concerns about the pollutants' effect on human and environmental health.

Hunter asked if anyone else had any contributions and then asked if the task force had any responses. There were no further questions or responses.

5. Adjourn (4:30)

Kirk and Hunter closed the meeting by thanking everyone for attending. Hunter shared that once the website is up, there will be an opportunity to submit emails and ask questions.

Pig's Eye Dump Task Force

Agenda for Pigs Eye Dump Task Force Meeting #1

Monday, September 25, 2023

2:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Lower Level - MPCA 520 Lafayette Road, St. Paul, MN 55155

1. Welcome and Introductions (2:30)

2. Overview and Scope of the Pigs Eye Task Force (2:40)

- Presenter – Hunter Vraa
- Task force's purpose and objectives
- Review the Task Force charter
- History of Pigs Eye Dump

3. Break (3:20)

4. Task Force Members Vision and Goals for the Task Force (3:30)

- Members will be invited to briefly share their vision high-level goals and desired outcomes the Pigs Eye Dump.
 - Are there any specific types of contamination that are of particular concern?
 - Are there any populations or areas that are of particular concern?
 - What would future use Pigs Eye Dump look like?

5. Open Floor for Public Questions and Comments (4:10)

6. Adjourn (4:30)



Pigs Eye Dump Task Force Meeting #1

Hunter Vraa | Pigs Eye Task Force Coordinator

September 25th, 2023

Pigs Eye Dump Task Force – Welcome and Introductions

Welcome and Introductions

Each member please say :

- Name
- Title
- Organization



Pigs Eye Dump Task Force – History of Site and Background on Task Force

History of Pigs Eye Dump

Between 1956 to 1972

- Operated as a unpermitted dump - largest in Minnesota – over 200 acres of filled area
- Accepted over 8 million cubic yards of municipal, commercial, and industrial waste

Between 1977 to 1985

- MCES disposed of 31 acres of wastewater treatment incinerator ash on 31 acres
- Waste was placed on top of existing waste under MPCA permit SW-189

Between early 1970s to 1989 – Investigation and research

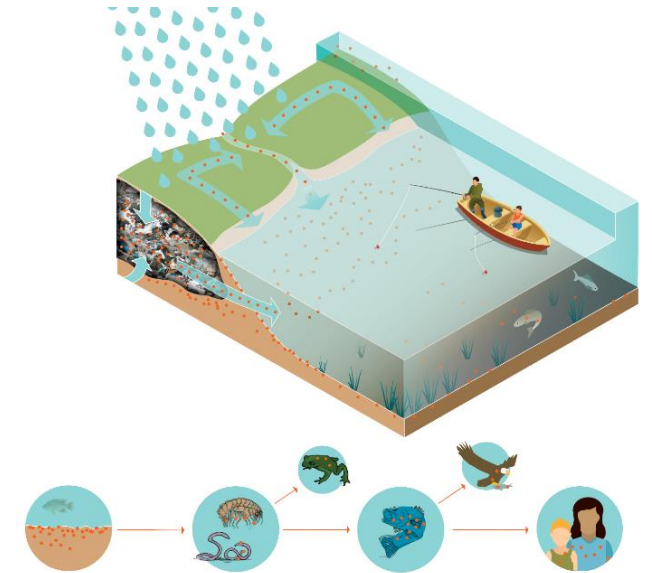
- Investigations were conducted into exposed drums, landfill leachate, and leachate movement underground
- Was placed on the State Superfund List in 1989



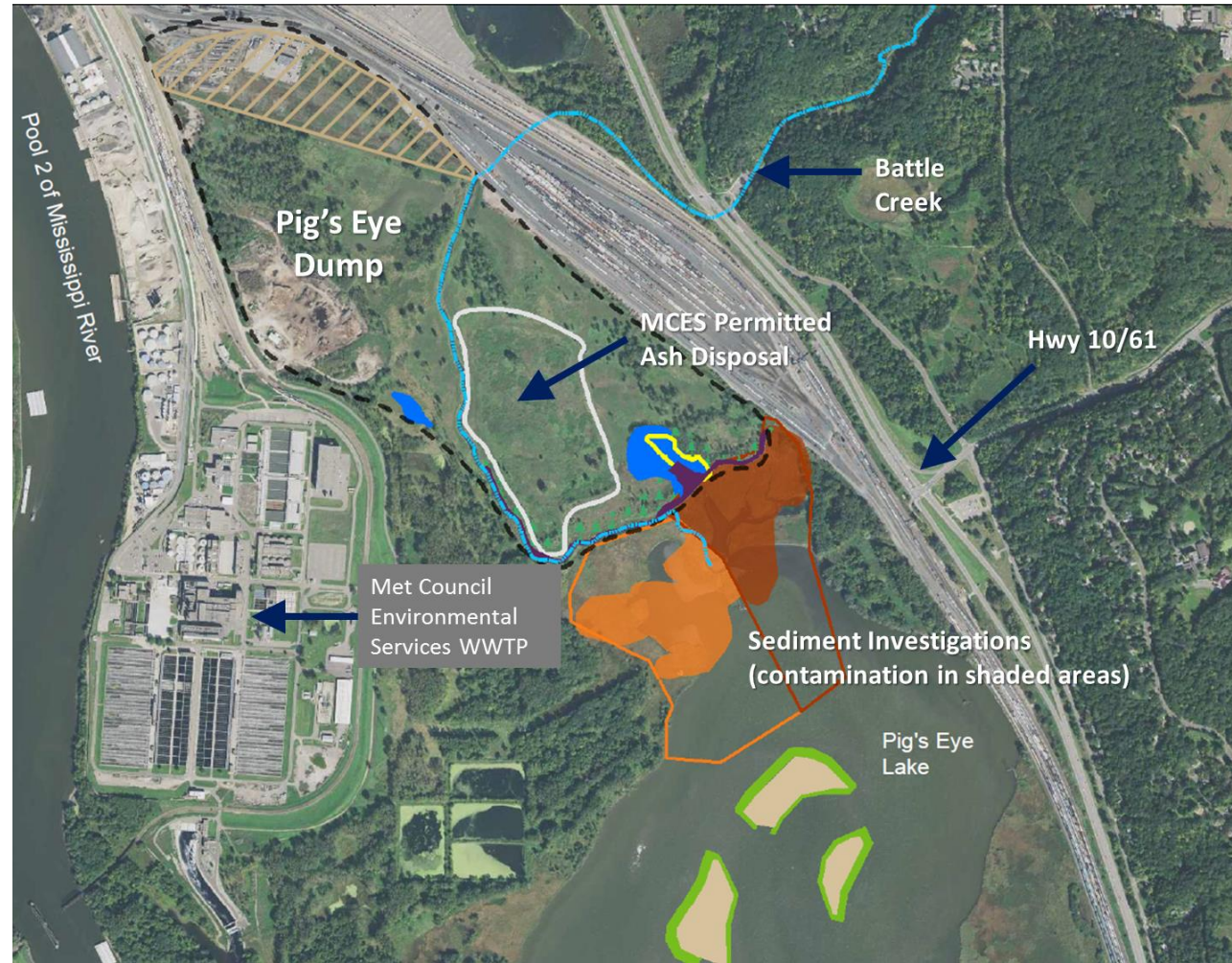
History of Pigs Eye Dump

Between 2000 to 2005

- Metals, VOC, SVOC and PCB in the landfill leachate being discharged to Battle Creek, Pigs Eye Lake and groundwater. Also visible drums containing hazardous waste that was leaching into Battle Creek.
- Removal of drums of hazardous waste – 230 drums near Battle Creek
- Waste pullback and installation of engineered fill barrier in a section of waste/water interface along Battle Creek to adsorb contaminants
- Installation of 2 feet soil cap on waste footprint
- Cleanup of lead contaminated surface soil
- Filling and grading of ponds



Delineation of Pig's Eye Historical Events and Geography



Investigations at Pig's Eye – A Changing Story

- Early on VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, and metals were the focus of investigations
 - Groundwater and Surface Water sampling has been discontinued based on decreasing trends below Surface Water quality criteria
- First cleanup was completed before the extent of sediment contamination was determined and before PFAS and 1,4-dioxane were sampled at the dump
 - Monitoring for PFAS begin in 2009
 - 1,4 dioxane was first sampled for in 2021



Investigations at Pig's Eye – A Changing Story

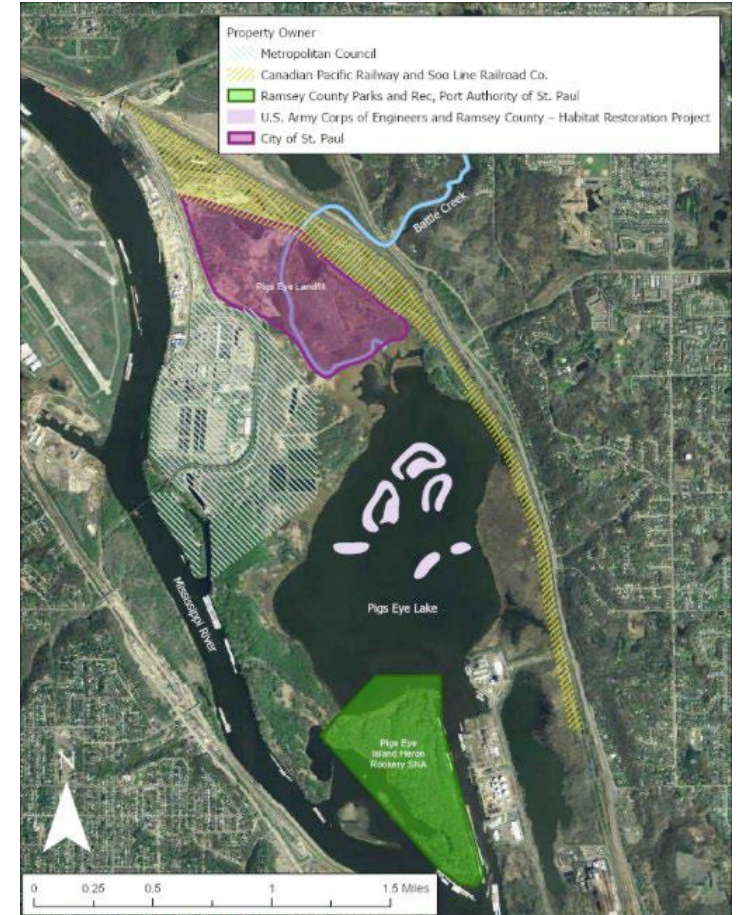
- Metals
 - SVOCs and metals (cadmium, copper, lead, and zinc) were detected above SQTs
 - Human-health related Sediment Screening Values (SSVs) were exceeded for cadmium
- PFAS
 - PFAS concentrations in well, creek, and lake water detected above MPCA surface water criteria.
- Landfill Gas
 - Methane is of special concern due to its potency as a greenhouse gas.
- 1,4-dioxane
 - 1,4-dioxane Groundwater concentrations detected above the MDH Health Risk Limit (HRL).

Pig's Eye Dump - Challenges

- The Dump is located within the floodplain of the Mississippi River.
 - Major flooding is estimated to occur every two years in the wetland adjacent to the site
- Battle Creek flows through the central portion of the dump.
 - Discharges into Pig's Eye Lake after running through the site.
- The Mississippi River is located approximately 800 feet west of the site.
 - Connected to Pool 2 of the Mississippi River

Varied Interests In and Around Pig's Eye

- City of St Paul – Pig's Eye Regional Park
- MCES – Metropolitan Wastewater Treatment Plant
- US Army Corps of Engineers and Ramsey County Habitat Restoration Project
- Department of Natural Resources – Pig's Eye Island Heron Rookery Scientific and Natural Area
- Dakota homeland and sacred sites
- Railroad Properties



Pig's Eye Dump - MLCAT

- Metropolitan Landfill Contingency Action Trust (MLCAT) established in 1984
- Long-term care for certain metro closed landfills that accepted mixed municipal solid waste
 - Many of the MLCAT eligible landfills moved into CLP with its creation in 1994
- Pig's Eye Added in 2001 due to a language change to Minn. Stat. § 473.845.subd. 3.



Pig's Eye Dump – MLCAT – Past Work

- **2000 - 2005 Cleanup**

- MLCAT and Remediation funds spent removing drums of hazardous waste, cleanup soils in battery disposal area, filling low areas, placing 2 ft soil cover, installation of select fill along the southern reach of Battle Creek / north shore of Pig's Eye Lake, and bank stabilization/revegetation.

- **2006 - 2018 Investigations**

- MLCAT funds spent to conduct a Remedial Investigation of soil, groundwater, surface water, and sediment, treatability studies to enhance select fill remedy for longevity/performance, and a Feasibility Study.

Pig's Eye Dump – MLCAT – Future Work

- **FY22-FY23 (Approximately \$500k)**
 - Additional monitoring to fill data gaps, better understand water level changes, water interactions, and upgradient impacts
 - Update site models and evaluations to support best approach and remedy for long-term effectiveness
- **FY23-FY24 (Approximately \$500k)**
 - Focused Feasibility Study to evaluate feasible remedial options
 - Potential options include: barriers, rerouting of creek, lining of creek, sediment dredging. Other options may be added to this list based on risks identified in risk evaluations.
 - Update Remedial Action Plan based on selected remedy
 - Remedial design
- **FY25 and beyond (Approximately \$10M*)**
 - Procurement and implementation of remedial action
 - Long term monitoring

2007 MPCA City of St. Paul Agreement

- 2007 Agreement between St. Paul and MPCA
 - Based on 2006 maintenance and monitoring plan.
 - Largely out of date for current site concerns.
- Written before PFAS and 1,4-dioxane was discovered or understood at Pig's Eye Dump.

STATE OF MINNESOTA

MINNESOTA POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY

In Re: the Matter of Response Actions
Under the Minnesota Environmental Response
and Liability Act, Minn. Stat. ch. 115B
at the Pig's Eye Landfill Site,
Ramsey County, Minnesota

RESPONSE COST
REIMBURSEMENT
AGREEMENT

RECITALS

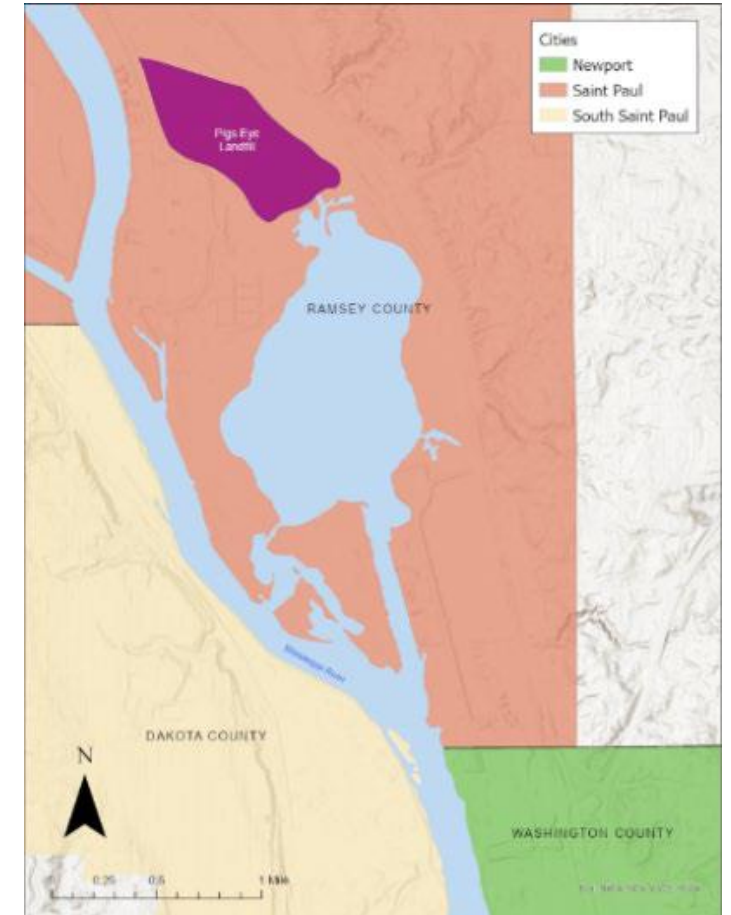
The following constitutes a brief summary of the facts upon which this Response Cost Reimbursement Agreement (Agreement) is based.

A. The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA or Agency) is a statutory agency of the State of Minnesota. The MPCA is authorized under the Minnesota Environmental Response and Liability Act, Minn. Stat. §§ 115B.01-115B.20 (MERLA), to respond to releases of hazardous substances and pollutants and contaminants and to recover the costs of its response actions from persons responsible for the release. The MPCA is authorized to enter into settlements and other agreements under Minn. Stat. chs. 115, 115B, and 116 (2004).

B. Site Description. The Pig's Eye Landfill Superfund Site (Site) is an inactive disposal site located in the floodplain of the Mississippi River east of the St. Paul downtown airport. The Site is located on Pig's Eye Lake Road near Childs Road, St. Paul. The Site includes the former Pig's Eye Dump and a closed sewage sludge ash disposal facility. The triangular shaped heavily vegetated Site is bounded by a railroad switching yard to the northeast, various industrial properties to the west and Pig's Eye Lake to the south. The final reach of Battle Creek flows through the central portion of the site and discharges to Pig's Eye Lake. The Mississippi River is located approximately 800 feet west of the site. The Site is approximately 230 acres in size. The Site is the largest un-permitted landfill in Minnesota. The Site accepted greater than 70 percent of the municipal, commercial and industrial waste (an estimated 8.2 million cubic yards) from St. Paul and surrounding communities for 16 years up to 1972. Additionally, from 1977 - 1985 the Metropolitan Council Environmental Services (MCES) was permitted by the MPCA to dispose of sewage sludge ash on 31 acres of the Site. The ash was disposed of over existing waste and covered with 2 feet of soil. Various phases of investigation were conducted at the Site since the 1970's. EPA conducted a limited investigation in 1994 and from 1998 - 1999 the City of St. Paul also conducted investigations. The results of these investigations are summarized in the Remedial Action Plan (RAP) dated December 1999. Contaminants detected in groundwater, surface water, and sediments at the site include: volatile

Pig's Eye Task Force - Background

- Established by Minnesota Legislature to coordinate efforts to remediate and restore Pig's Eye Dump.
- Goal is the creation of an advisory report due February 15, 2026 that outlines suggested remediation and restoration plan(s).
- Each of the eleven members represent the varying interests in the site
 - Three counties – Dakota, Ramsey, Washington
 - Three cities – St Paul, South St Paul, Newport
 - Five government organizations – MPCA, DNR, MDH, Met. Council, Army Corps



Pig's Eye Task Force – Draft Charter

- Provides more detail on task force objectives
 - Lack of clarity in legislation
- Proposed 13 scheduled meetings
 - Each has individual topics, presentations, and action items
 - Timeline prioritizes restoration

May 2023

**Pig's Eye Dump Task Force
Draft Charter
May 2023**

Mission

The Pig's Eye Dump Task Force is charged with creation of an advisory plan that outlines contamination history and delineation, the risks of the contamination, and details the various remediation and restoration options that can be taken at the Pig's Eye Dump Superfund site. Special attention will be paid in the report to address perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) contamination of Battle Creek, Pig's Eye Lake, and nearby groundwater.

The Legislative charge that led to the creation of this task force is as follows:
Legal citation: MN Laws 2022, ch. 94, Sec. 2, subd. 10j
Appropriation language: \$800,000 the second year is from the trust fund to the commissioner of the Pollution Control Agency to establish a Pig's Eye Landfill Task Force to coordinate efforts to remediate and restore the Pig's Eye Landfill Superfund site and address perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) contamination of Battle Creek, Pig's Eye Lake, and nearby groundwater. The task force must be made up of at least the commissioner of the Pollution Control Agency, the commissioner of natural resources, the commissioner of health, a representative from the Metropolitan Council, a representative from the city of St. Paul, a representative from the city of South St. Paul, a representative from the city of Newport, a representative from Ramsey County, a representative from Dakota County, a representative from Washington County, and representatives from relevant federal agencies. The task force is subject to Minnesota Statutes, section 15.059, subdivision 6. The task force must submit an annual report to the chairs and ranking minority members of the legislative committees and divisions with jurisdiction over the environment and natural resources on the status of the task force's work. The final report is due February 15, 2026. The task force expires June 30, 2026. This appropriation is available until June 30, 2026.

Timeframe and Reporting

Task force meetings will take place every other month beginning in September 2023 with the task force expiring on June 30, 2026. A target date of November 2025 will be set for the last planned meeting of the Task Force to allow 2 months to finish the final advisory report due on February 15th, 2026.

 Pig's Eye Dump Task Force

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Pigs Eye Dump Task Force – Task Force Members Vision and Goals for the Task Force

Task Force Members Vision and Goals for the Task Force

What is the members cleanup visions?

- Are there specific types of contamination that are of particular concern?
- Are there populations or areas that are of particular concern?
- What remediation strategies would you like to see implemented?
- How would a remediated Pigs Eye affect the interests you are representing?

Task Force Members Vision and Goals for the Task Force

What is the members restoration visions?

- What are your visions for the potential uses of Pig's Eye?
- What would restored Pigs Eye Dump look like?
- How would a restored Pigs Eye affect the interests you are representing?

Task Force Members Vision and Goals for the Task Force

What is the members visions for public engagement?

- What avenues of distribution or engagement would you like to see?
- What groups do we need to make sure we engage?
- Are there any novel ideas for public engagement? (Day at Pig's Eye, etc.)

Pigs Eye Dump Task Force – Open Floor for Public Comment

Thank you!