



# How would the environment be protected?

Because of pollution, the site and sediment require controls to protect human health and the environment.

<u>Facility Control</u>		<u>Purpose of Control</u>
Liner and dikes around facility	→	Prevents mixing of site soils with sediment; contains sediment.
For disposal of sediment only	→	Not a landfill. Calumet Harbor & River and Cal-Sag sediment only.
Drain & treat water from sediment	→	Prevent water pollution.
Fencing and cover	→	Prevent human and wildlife contact with sediment.
Vegetation, water, silt fencing	→	Control dust.
Monitoring	→	Ensure the facility operates as designed.

## USACE monitors dredging and disposal to ensure THINGS ARE DONE RIGHT

- **Dredging Monitoring** - sampling river around dredging operation.
- **Sediment Monitoring** - testing for pollutants.
- **Facility Monitoring:**

Site condition - checking site security, vegetation, and fencing.

Dike condition - ensuring sediment is safely confined.

Groundwater condition - sampling wells at the facility.



Groundwater sampling at Chicago Area CDF.

## Why are wildlife controls needed?

Sediment can attract animals that mistake open areas for a beach or field.

### Controls:

- Protect endangered and threatened species.
- Discourage migratory waterfowl, which are protected under federal law.
- Prevent attractive conditions that encourage wildlife to enter.

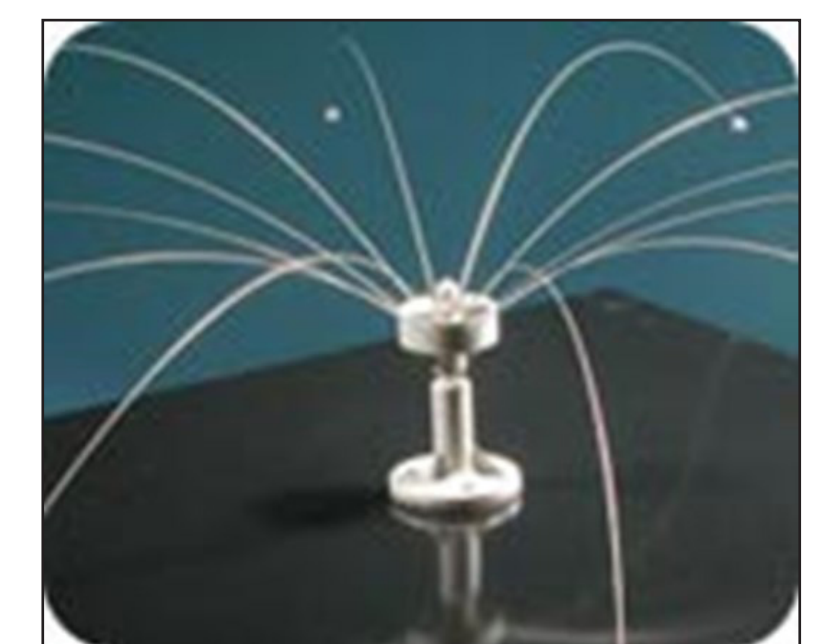
USACE works with Fish and Wildlife Service and the Department of Agriculture on wildlife identification and control.



Mylar ribbons scare birds.



Fences keep wildlife out.

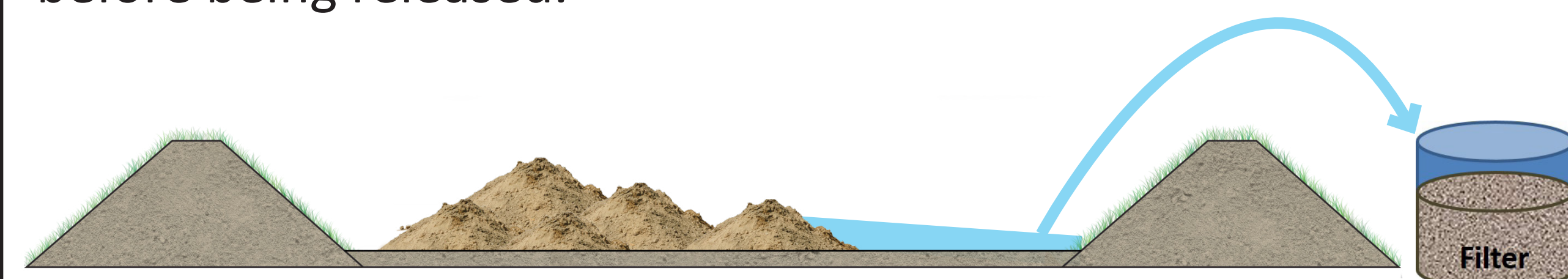


Bird barriers prevent birds from perching.

## Water from the sediment is treated.

The water mixed with sediment contains suspended solids and pollutants. This water requires treatment before being released.

A filter removes solids and pollutants. The water would then be discharged per permit requirements.



Filter cells at the Chicago Area CDF.