

# Scanlon Reservoir Sediment Project

*St. Louis River Area of Concern*  
*Scanlon, Minnesota*

A sediment project will be taking place at Scanlon Reservoir to protect human health, wildlife and the environment from legacy contaminants left behind by historic industrial discharge into the river. The project is being conducted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency through a Great Lakes Legacy Act voluntary partnership. Scanlon Reservoir Sediment Project is part of a larger effort to restore and delist the St. Louis River as an Area of Concern.

## ★ Goals

- Address 55,000 cubic yards of contaminated sediment over 13.5 acres
- Restore habitat in upland areas

## △ Contaminants

- Dioxins/Furans

## 🕒 Timeline

- Estimated Start: Spring 2022
- Estimated Length: Through 2022

## ✓ Benefits

- Improved habitat for fish and wildlife
- Reduced contaminant exposure

## 💰 Costs

- \$10.5 million funding from Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and State of Minnesota bond funds.

## 👥 Outreach

- Stakeholders interviewed to guide outreach efforts
- Closure alert signs & flyers posted
- Informational public meeting to be held Summer 2022

## CONTACT:

MPCA Project Manager  
1-800-657-3864

## FIND OUT MORE:

Scan QR code  
or  
Visit: [bit.ly/3KTAsPM](https://bit.ly/3KTAsPM)



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## Closure

Due to activities in Scanlon Reservoir and Scanlon River Park, the St. Louis River Recreational Trail, parking area, and road will be closed to vehicle and pedestrian traffic through 2022.

## Method

The project will use modern technologies, which includes applying a thin layer of carbon over 13.5 acres of contaminated sediments. Depending on the depth of the water, different techniques will be used to apply the carbon. Activated carbon in the form of pellets have a filtering power, attaching themselves at the chemical level to pollutants. Applying a thin carbon layer will prevent the pollution from collecting in the small organisms on the bottom of the food chain and moving up the food chain. Both methods improve the habitat for fish, wildlife, and the community. This approach will also be used in the upcoming Thomson Reservoir project.

