

Figures

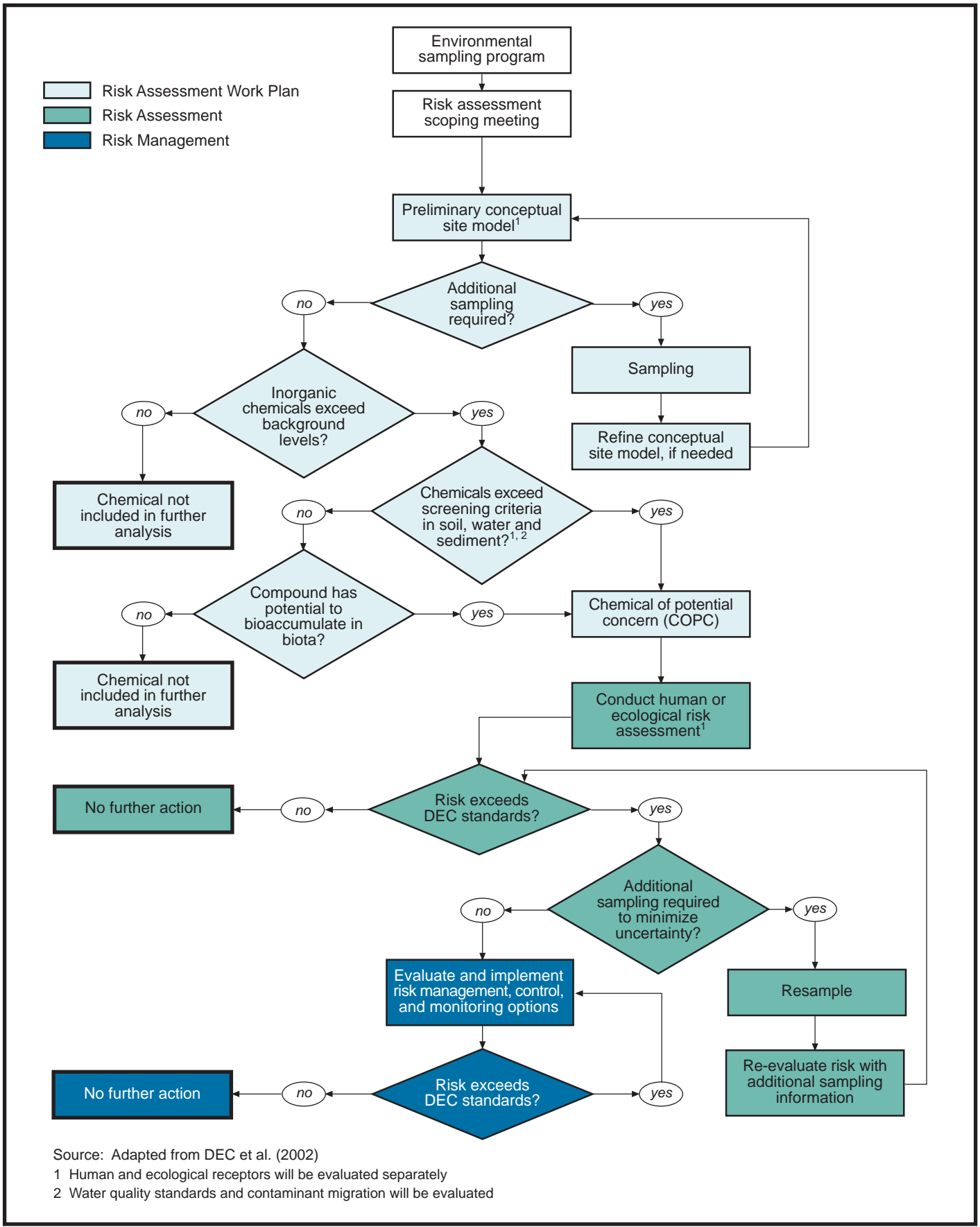


Figure 1-1. Decision making framework for evaluating risk to human health and ecological receptors

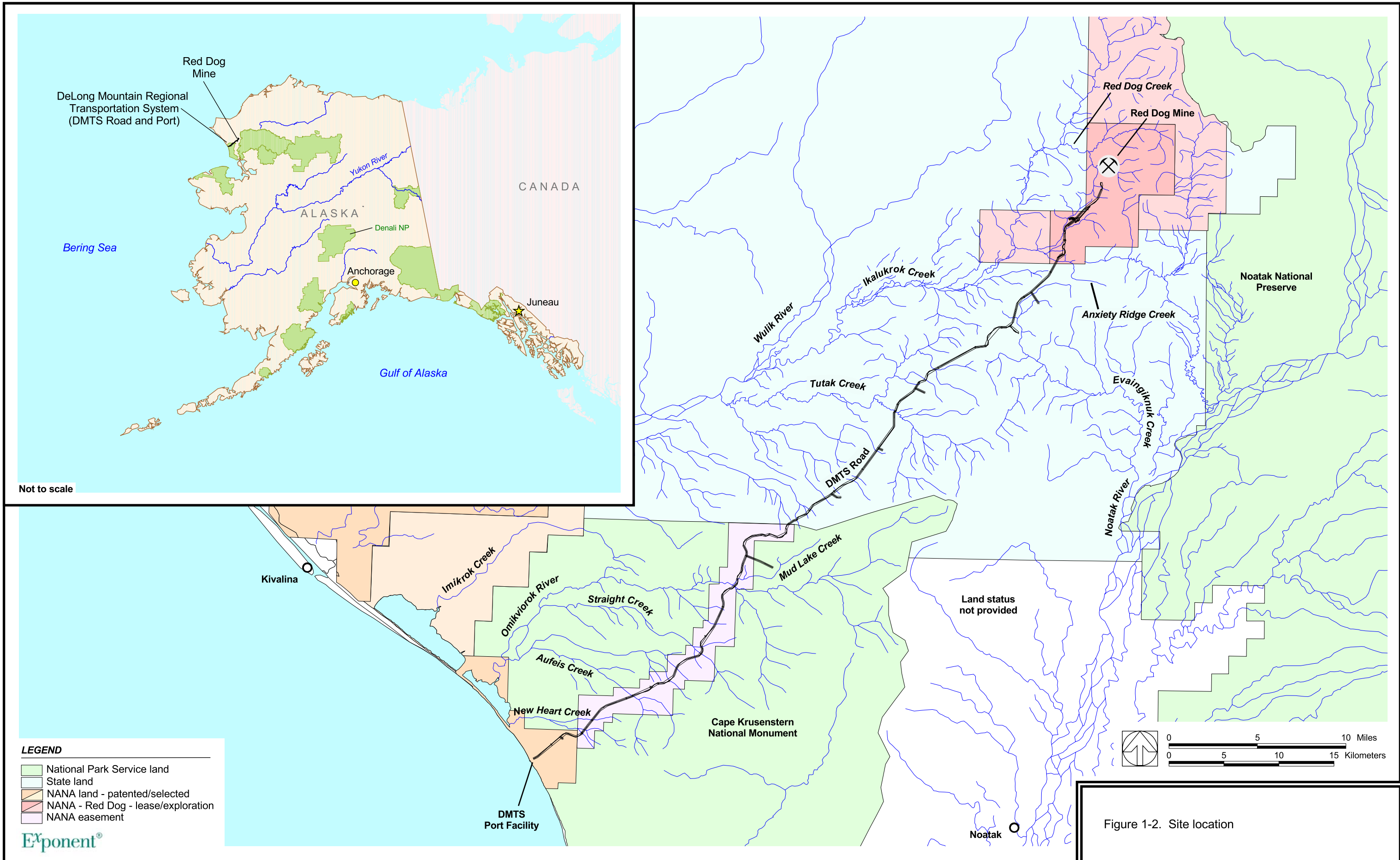


Figure 1-2. Site location



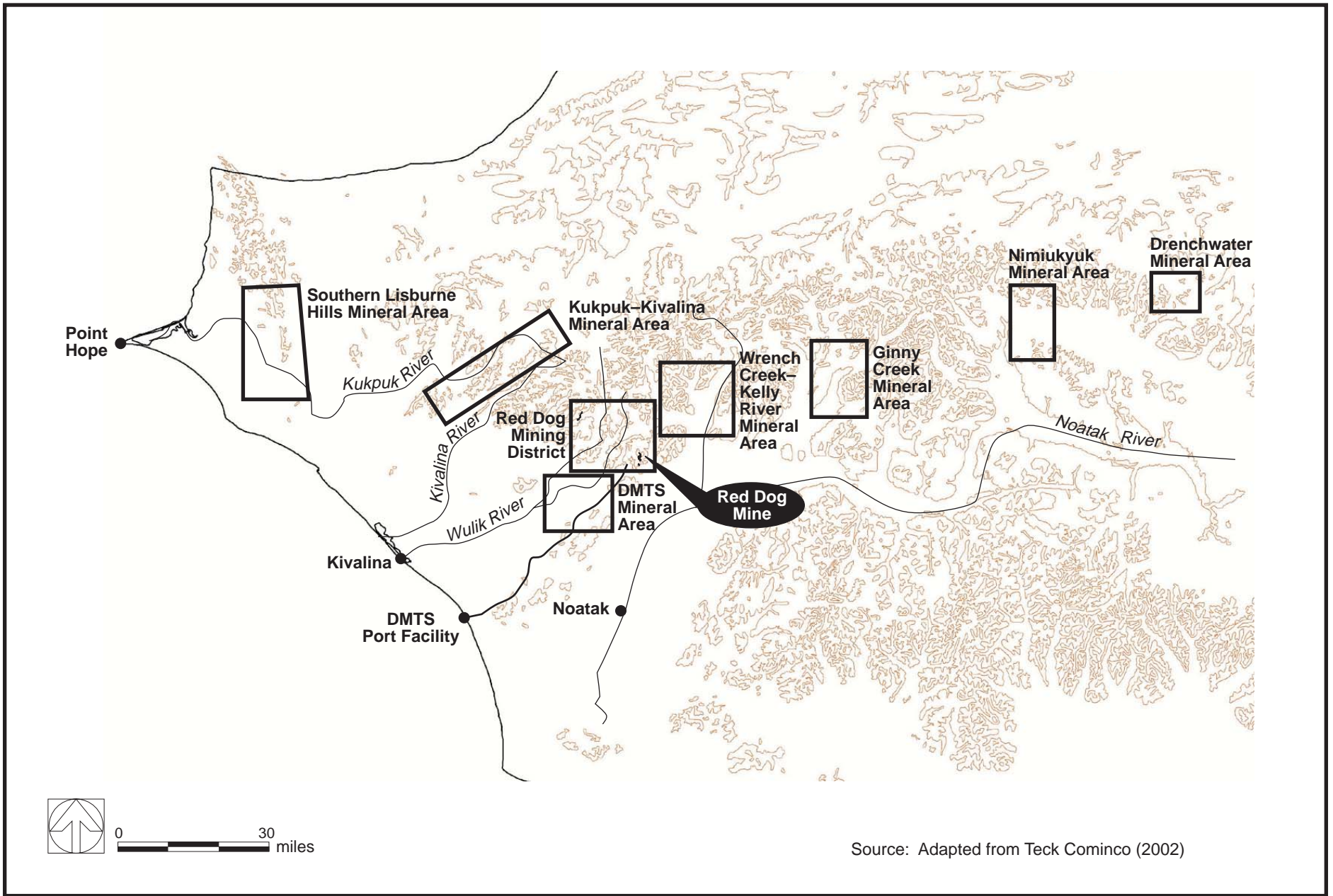


Figure 1-3. Areas of zinc, lead, and barite mineralization in the western Brooks Range, Alaska

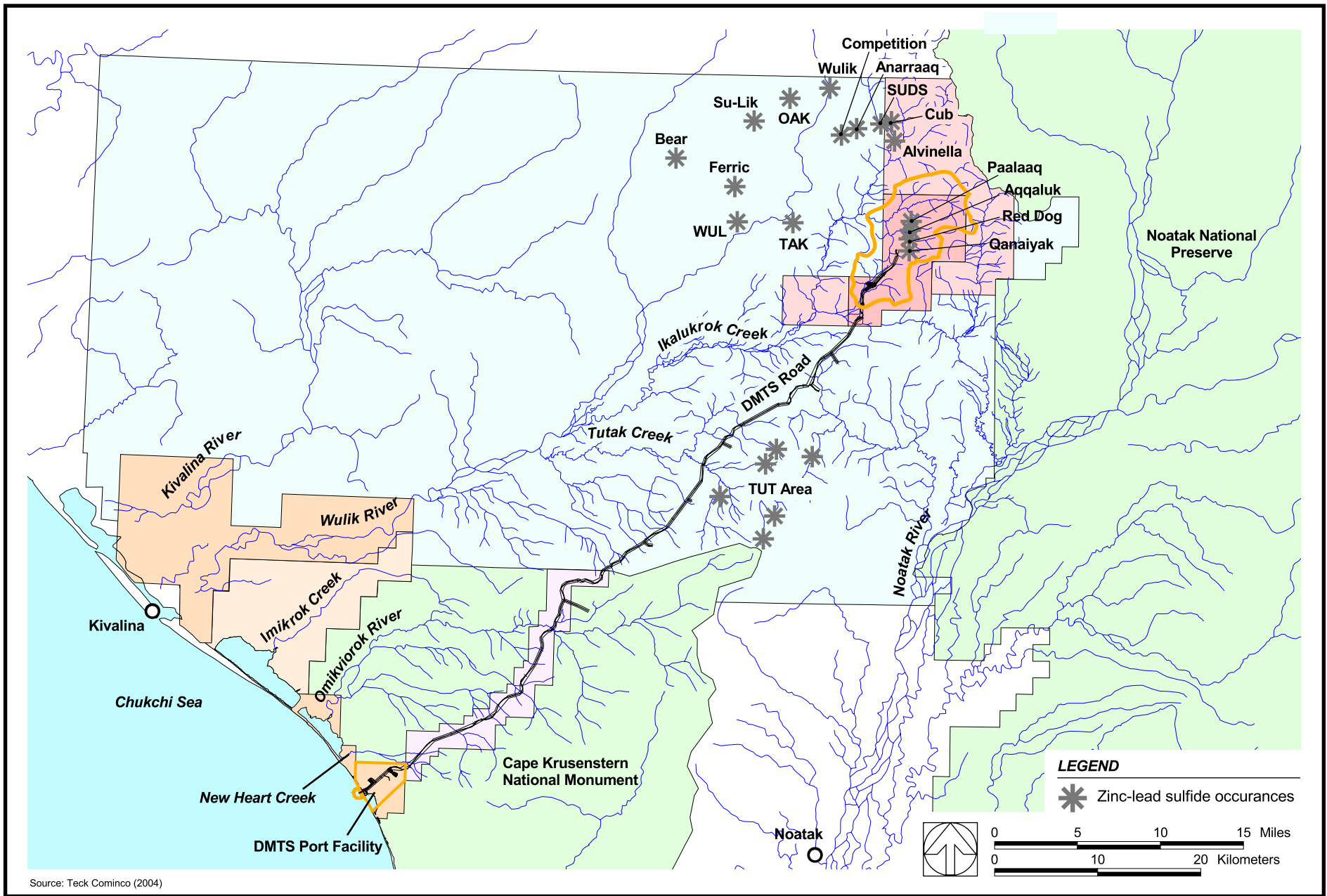


Figure 1-4. Mineralization map for the Red Dog mining district

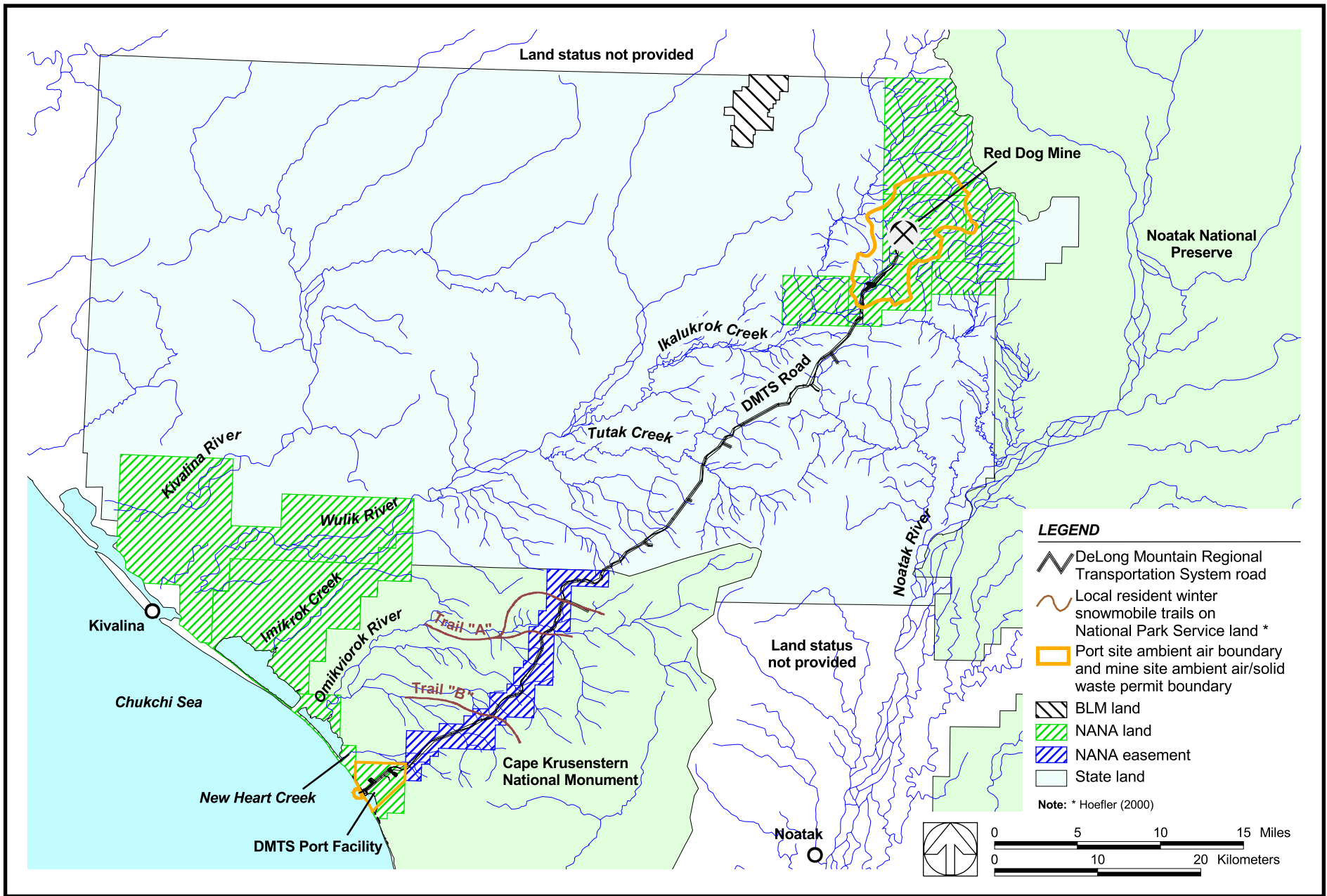


Figure 1-5. Land ownership and use map

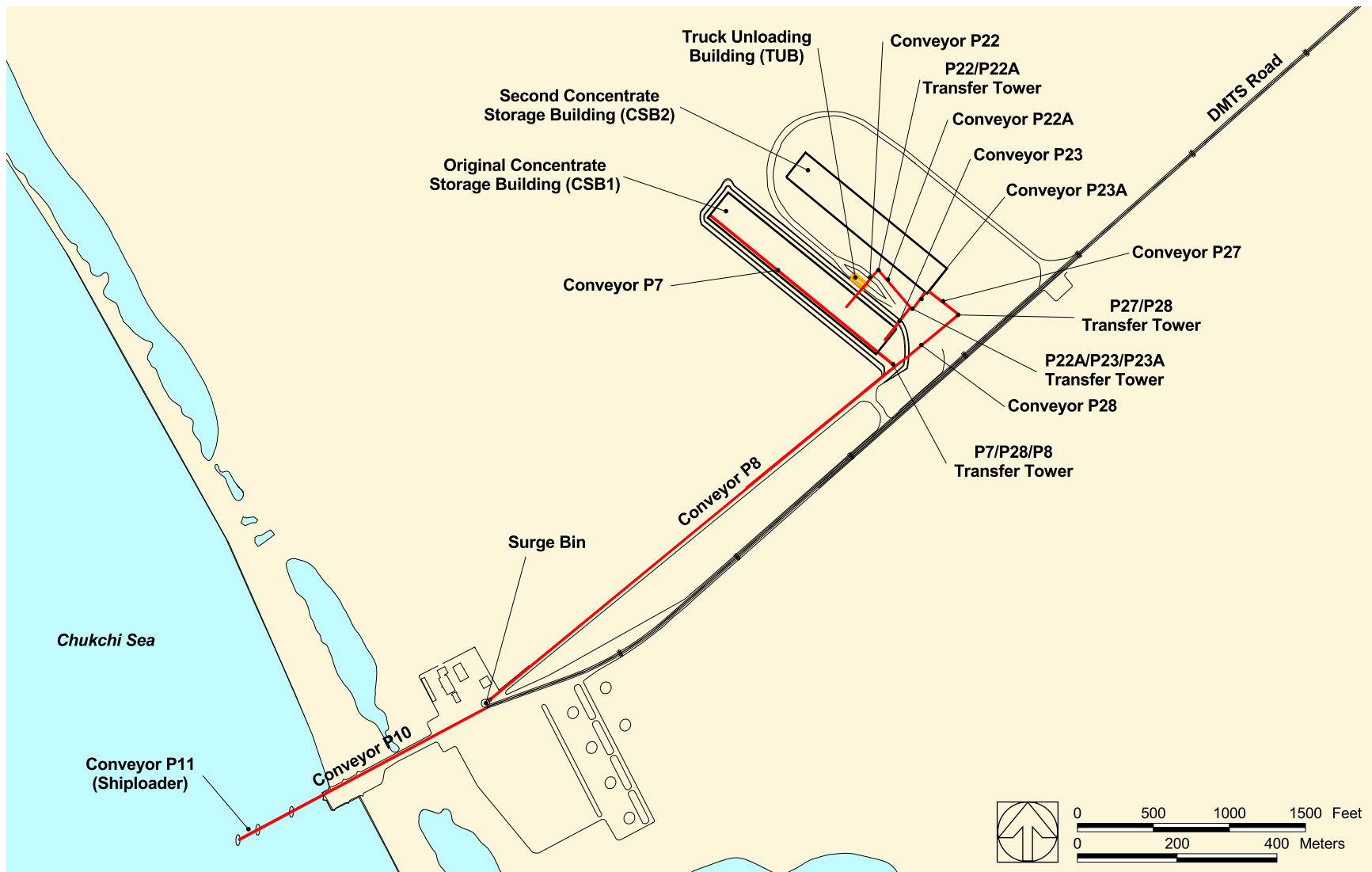


Figure 1-6. Port site storage and conveyance features map

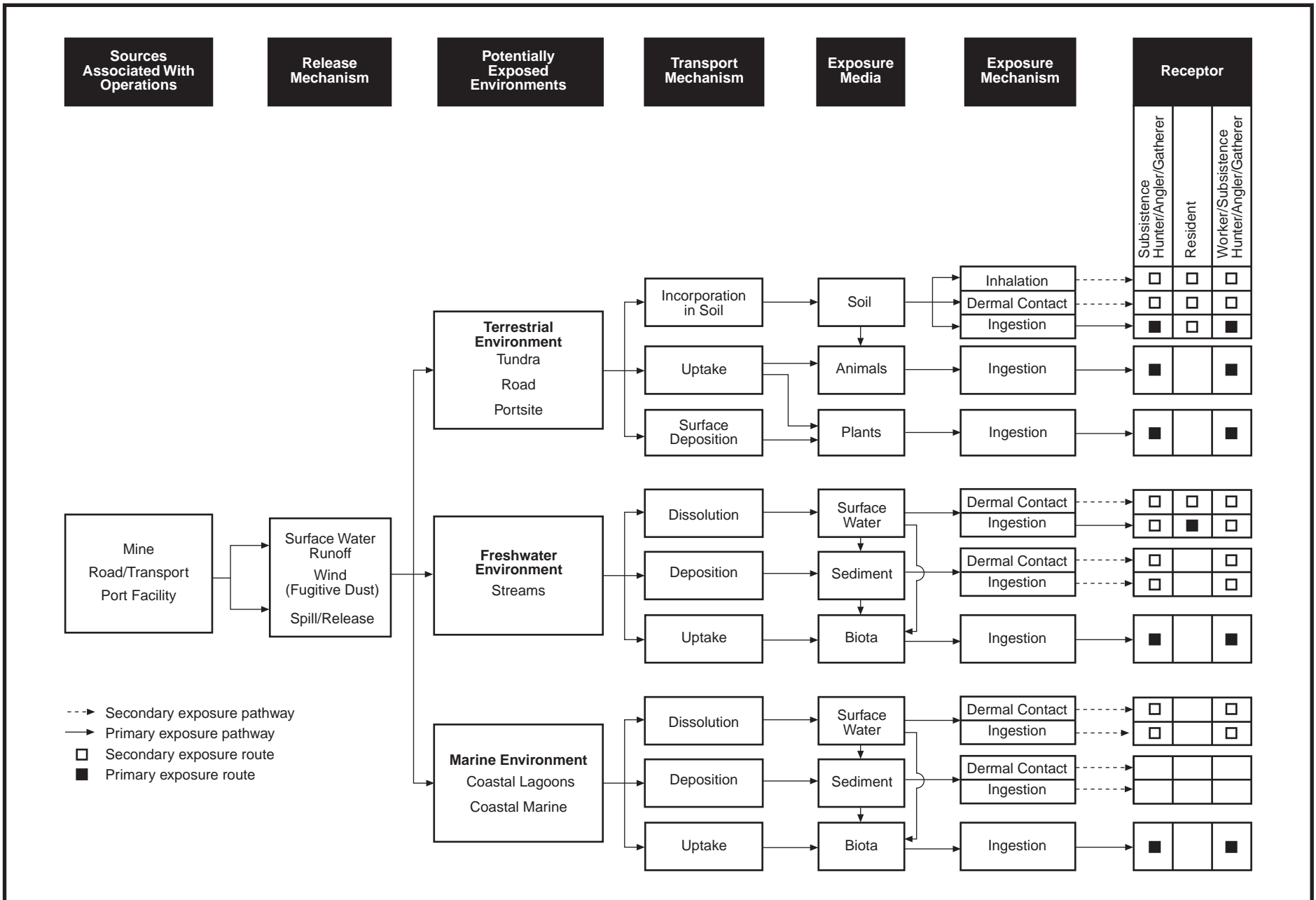


Figure 2-1. Preliminary conceptual site model for the DMTS human health risk assessment

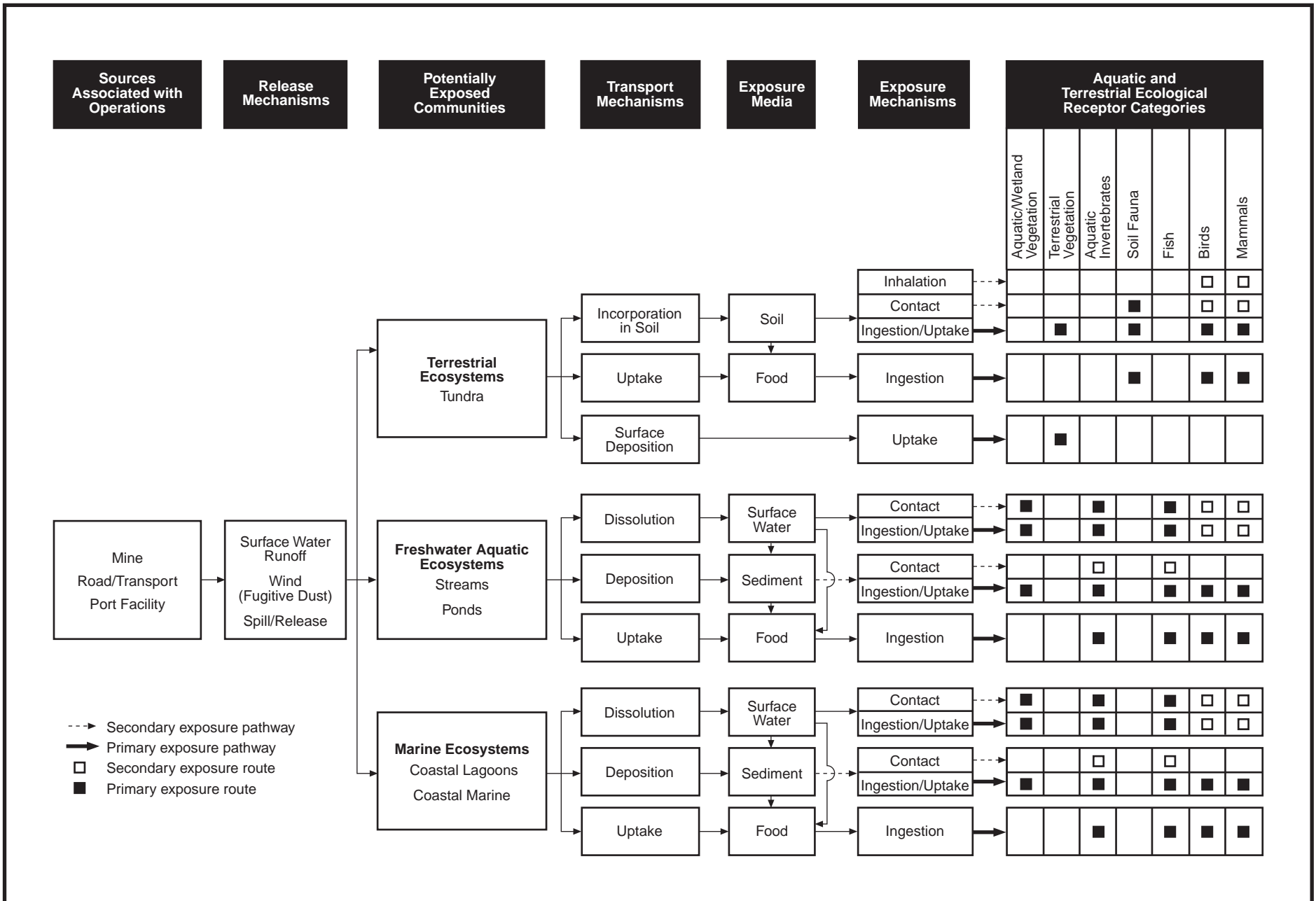


Figure 2-2. Preliminary conceptual site model for the DMTS ecological risk assessment

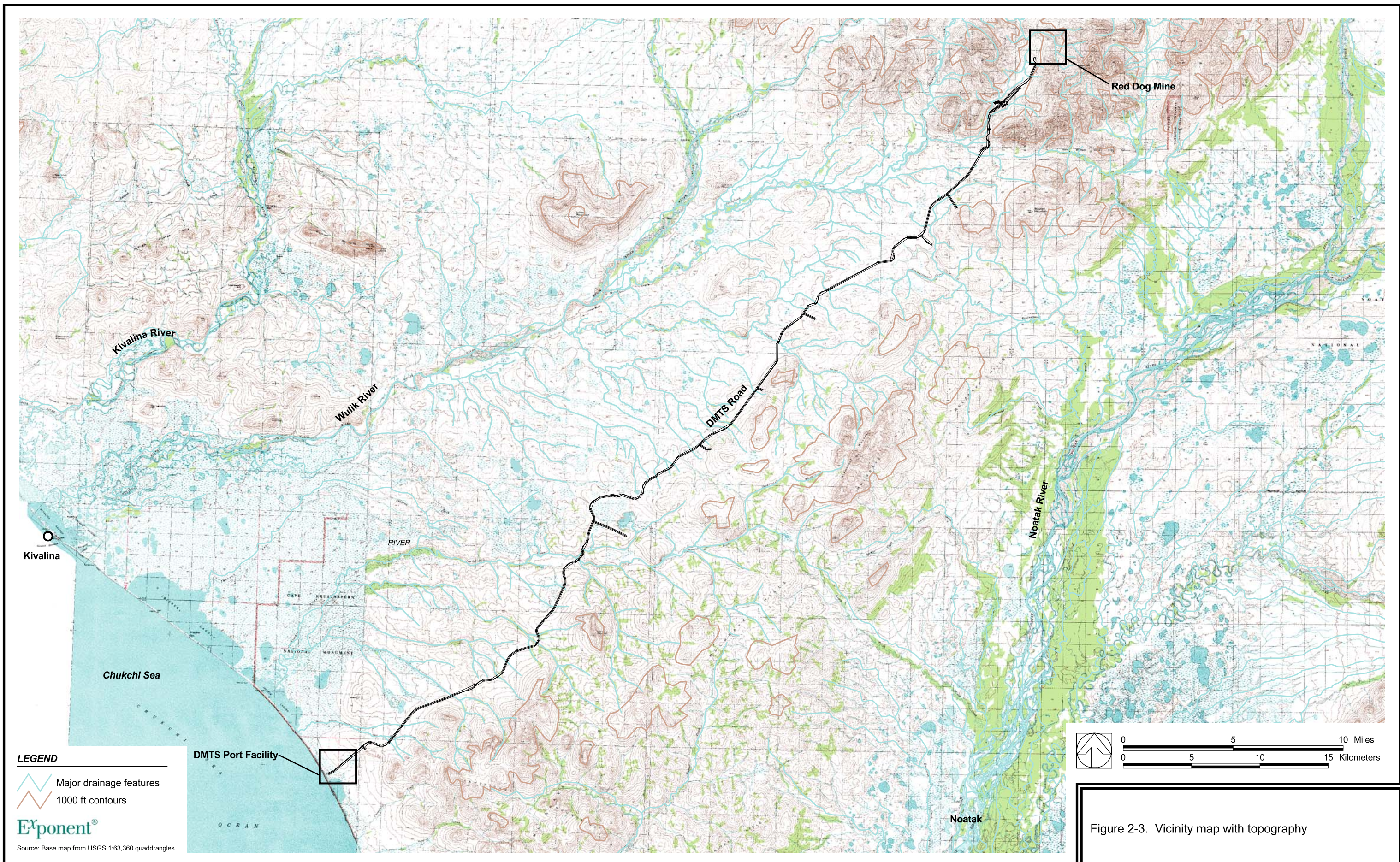


Figure 2-3. Vicinity map with topography

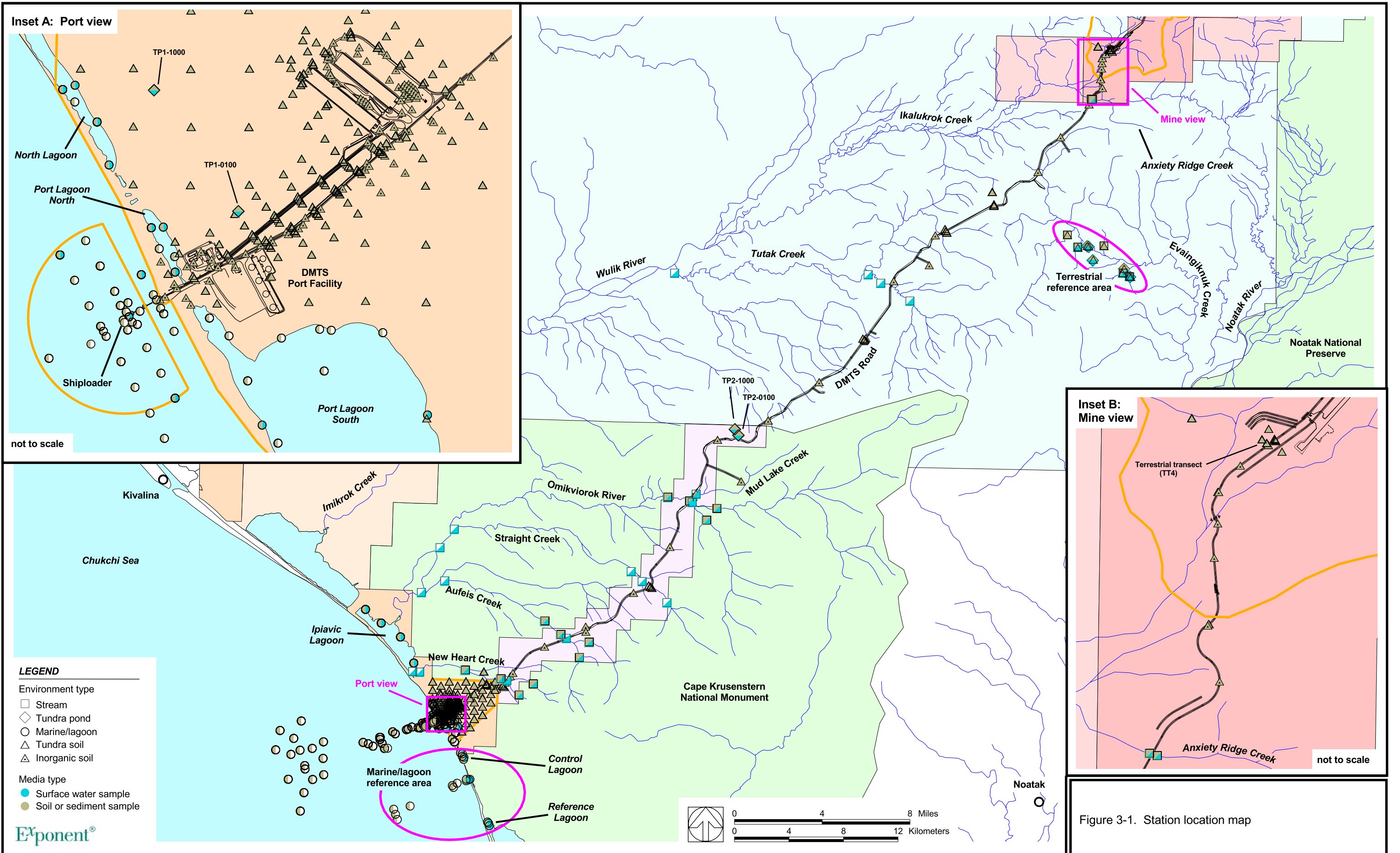


Figure 3-1. Station location map

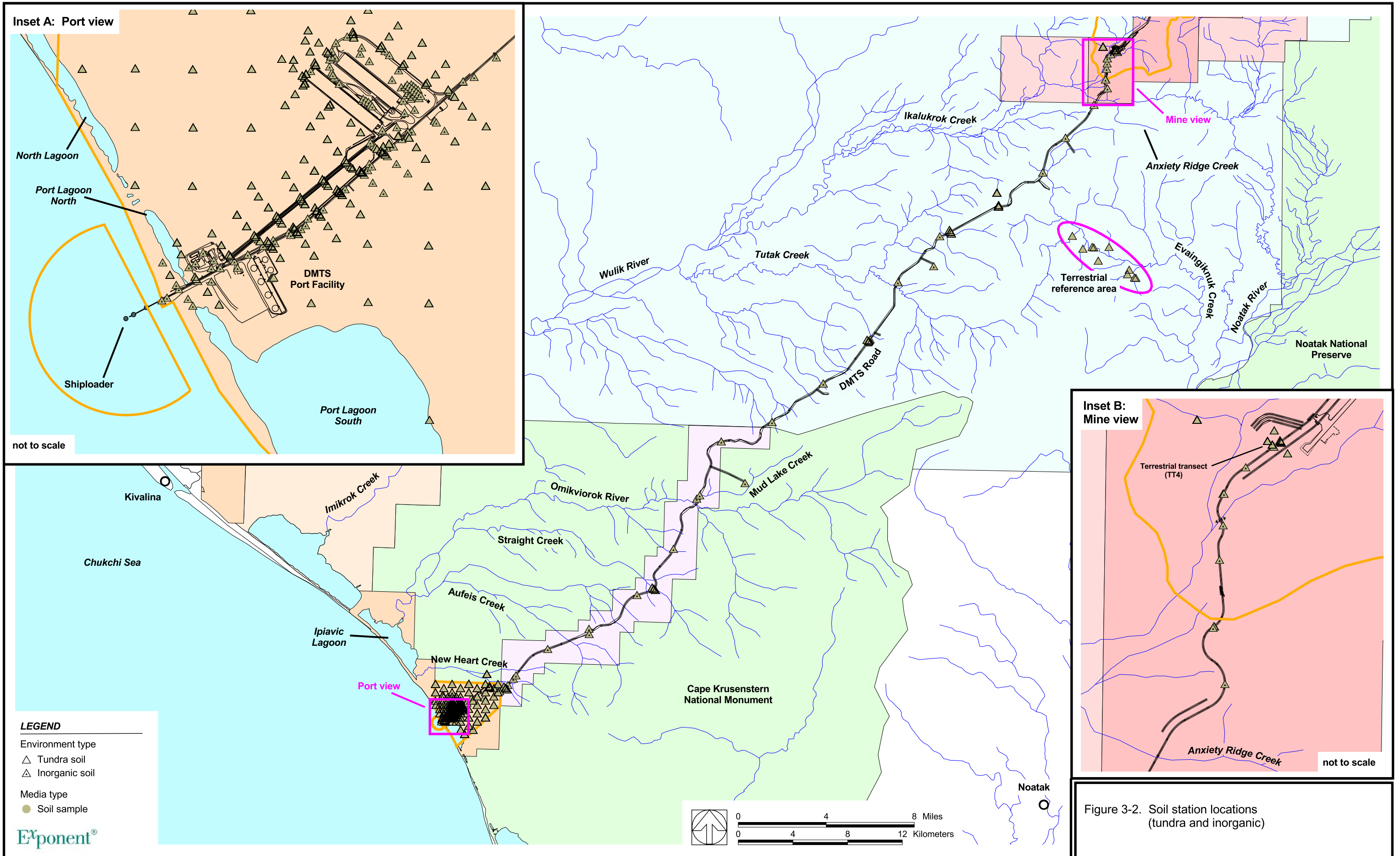


Figure 3-2. Soil station locations (tundra and inorganic)

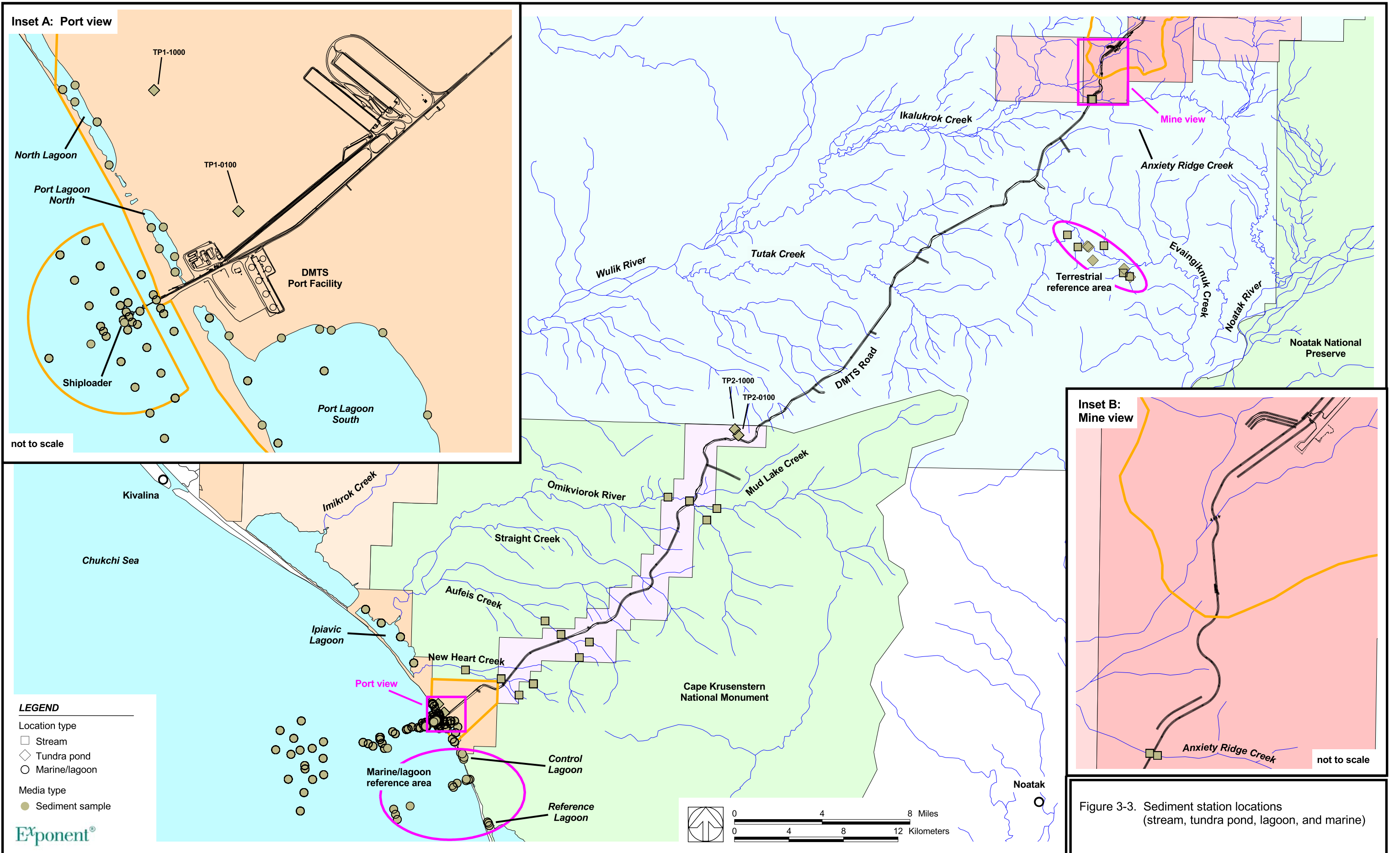
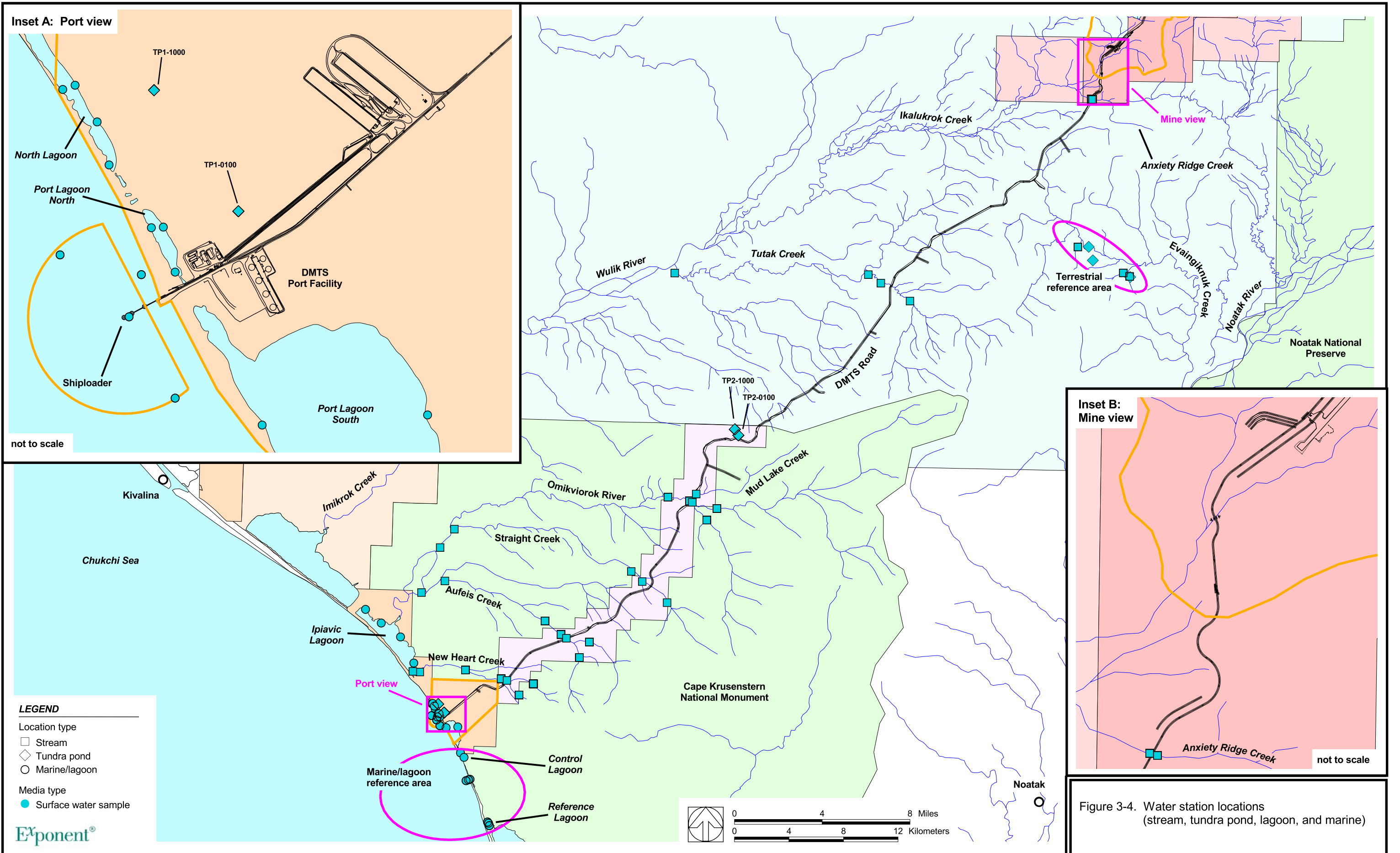


Figure 3-3. Sediment station locations (stream, tundra pond, lagoon, and marine)



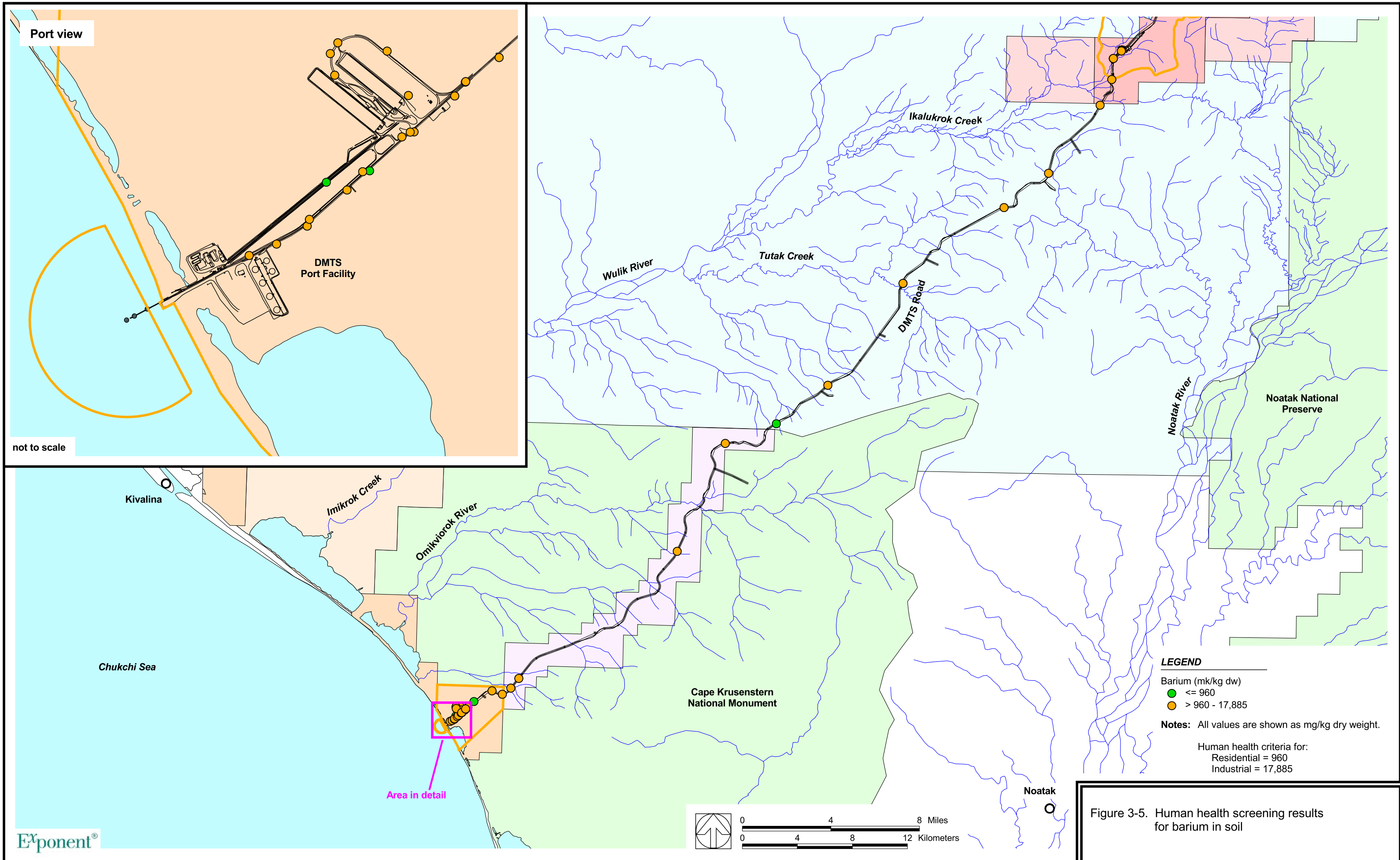
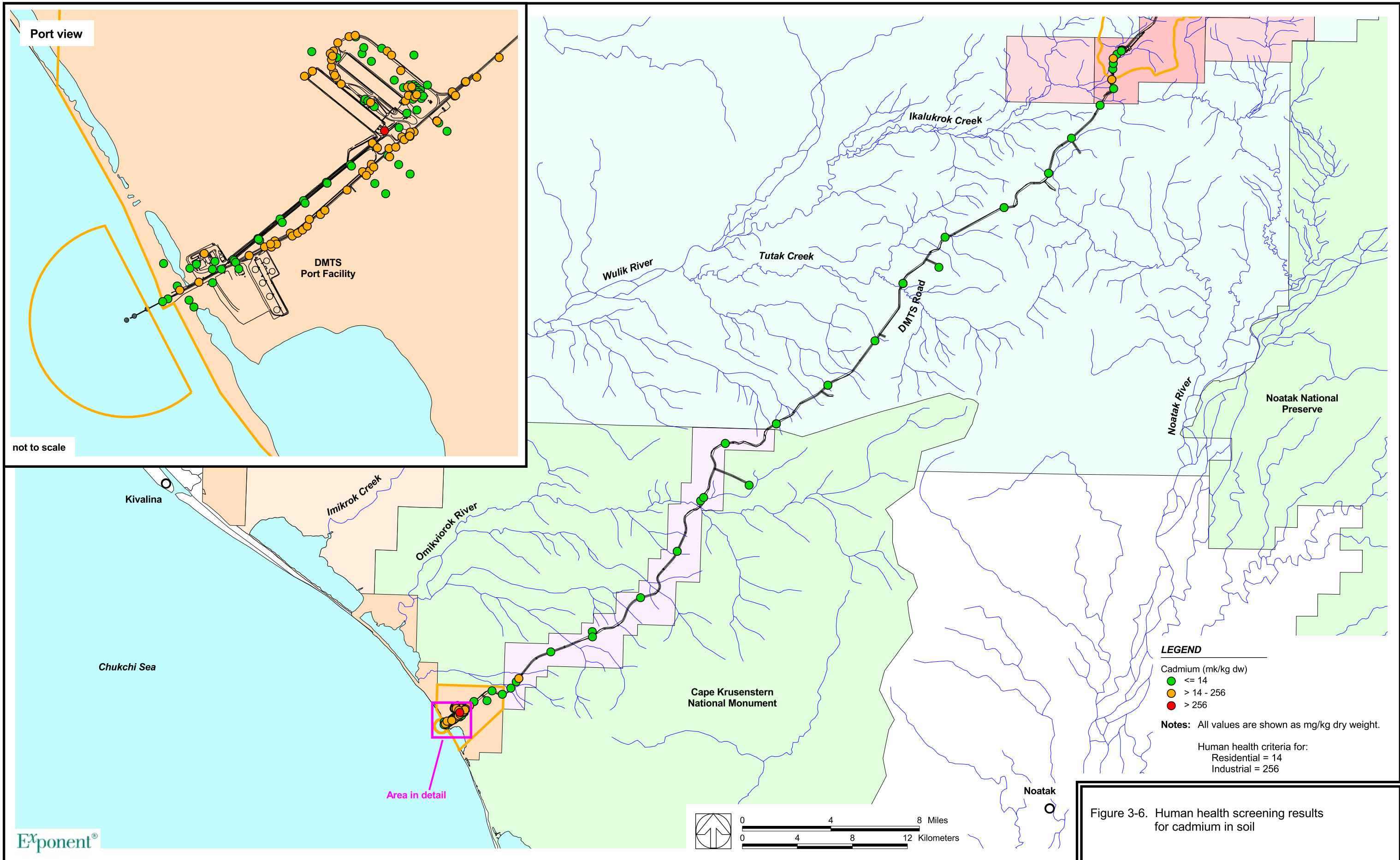
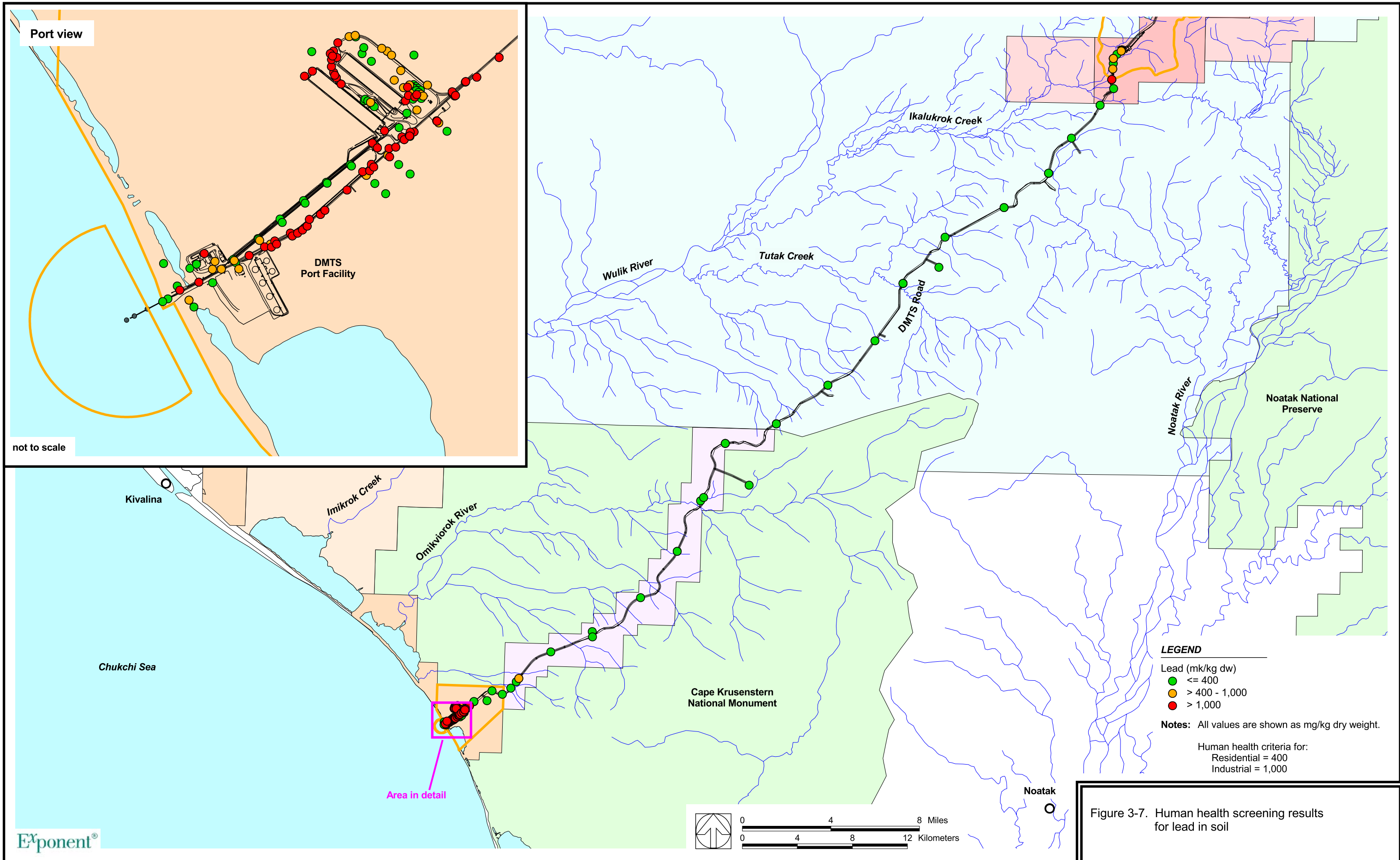


Figure 3-5. Human health screening results for barium in soil





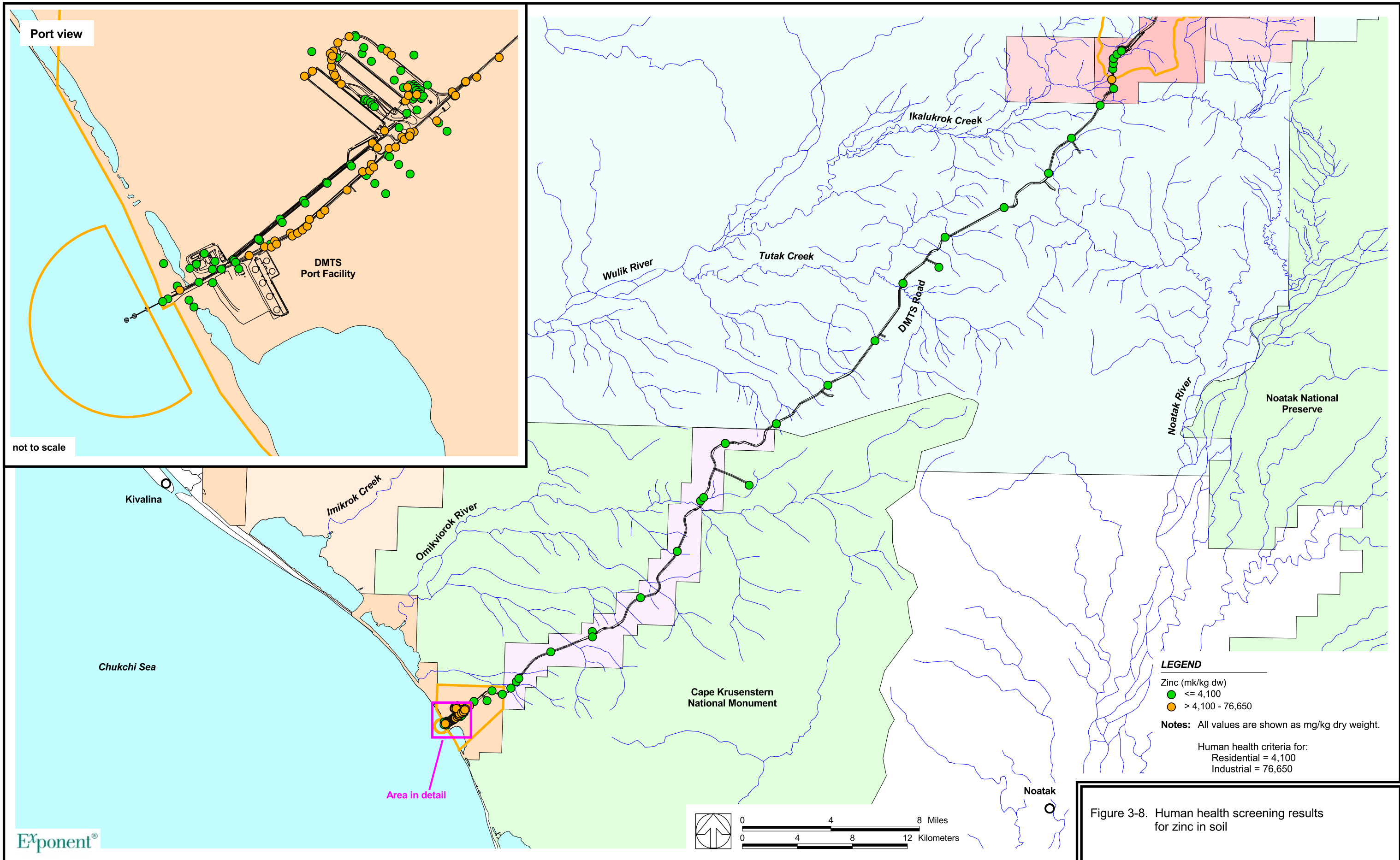


Figure 3-8. Human health screening results for zinc in soil

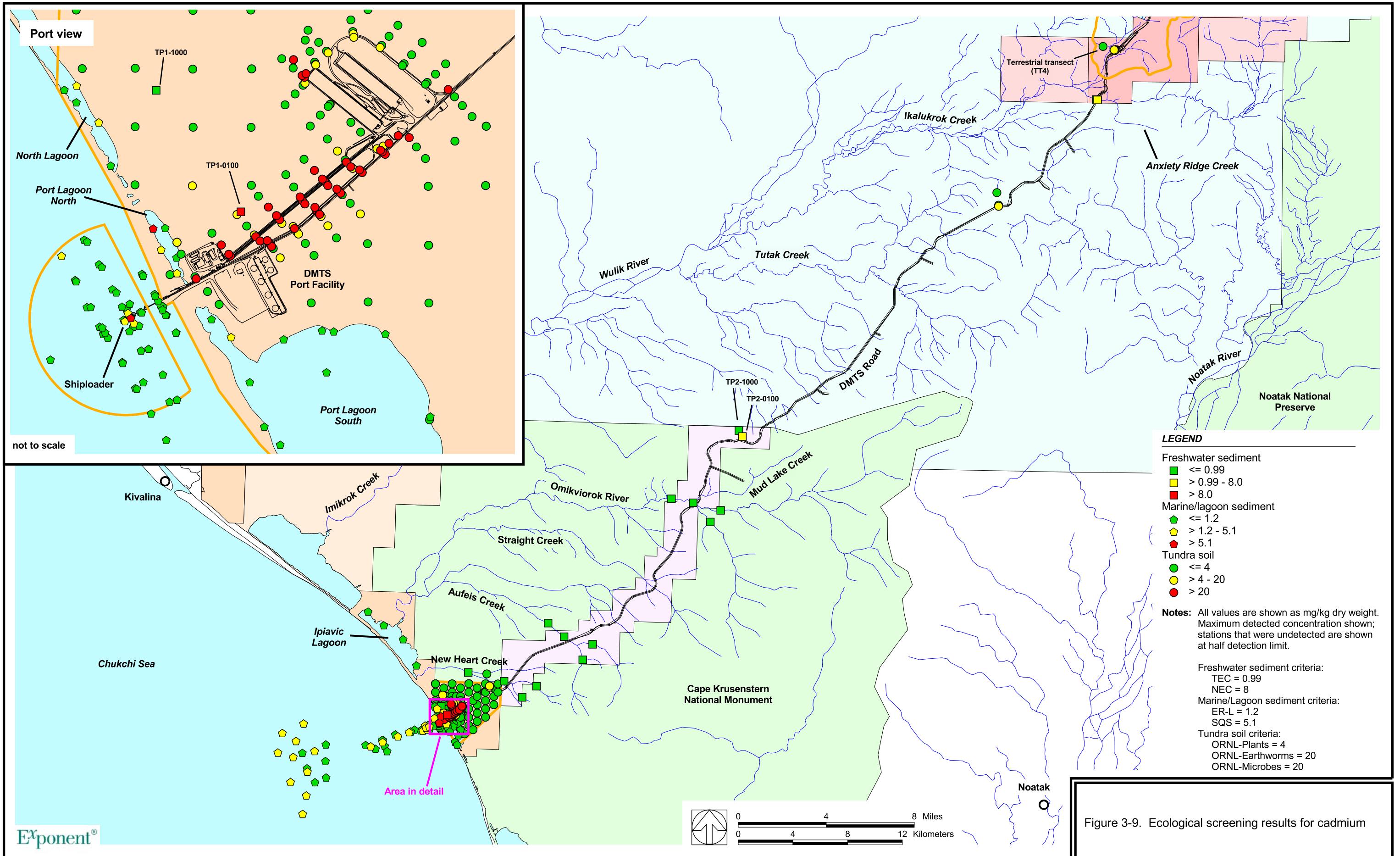


Figure 3-9. Ecological screening results for cadmium

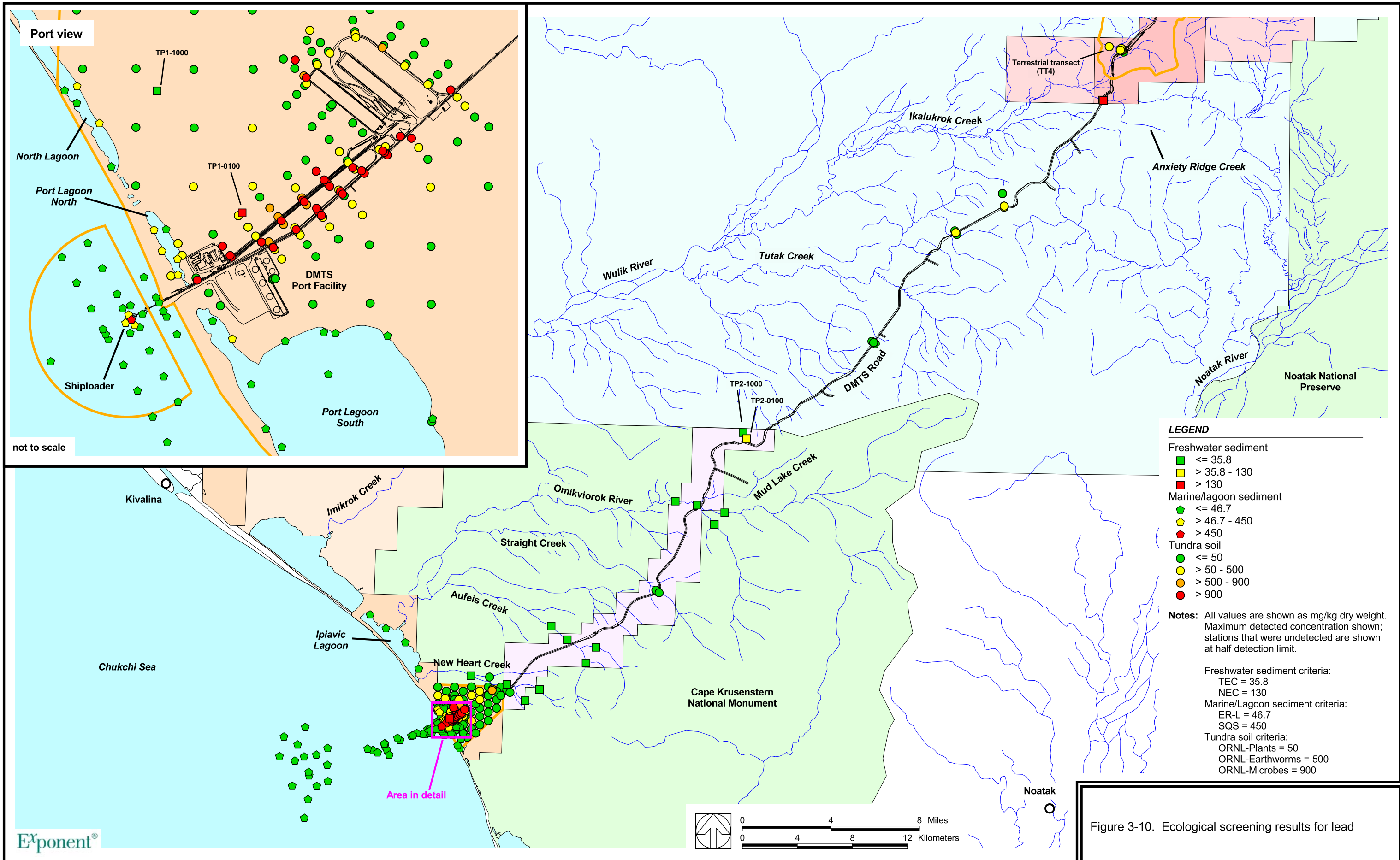


Figure 3-10. Ecological screening results for lead



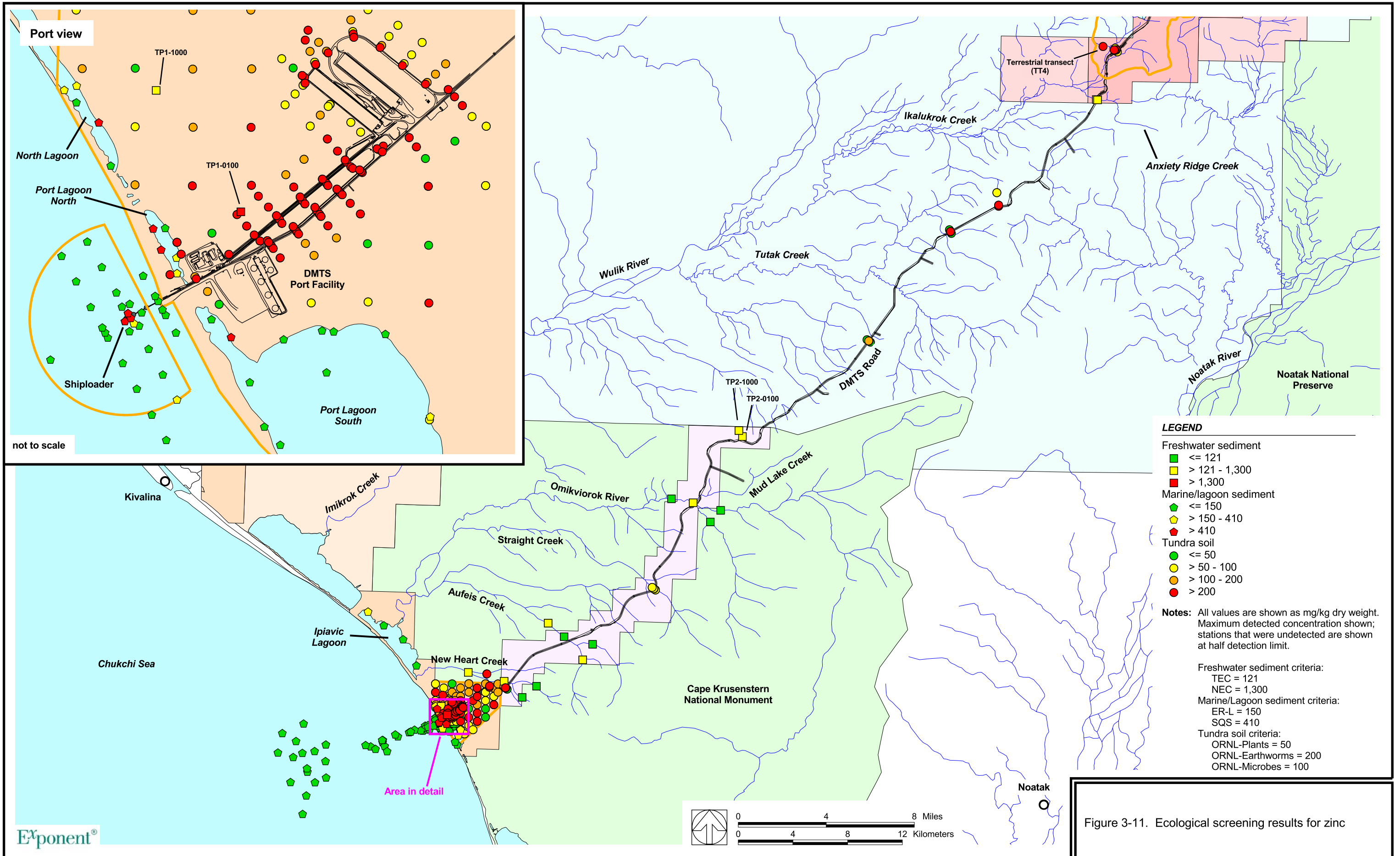


Figure 3-11. Ecological screening results for zinc

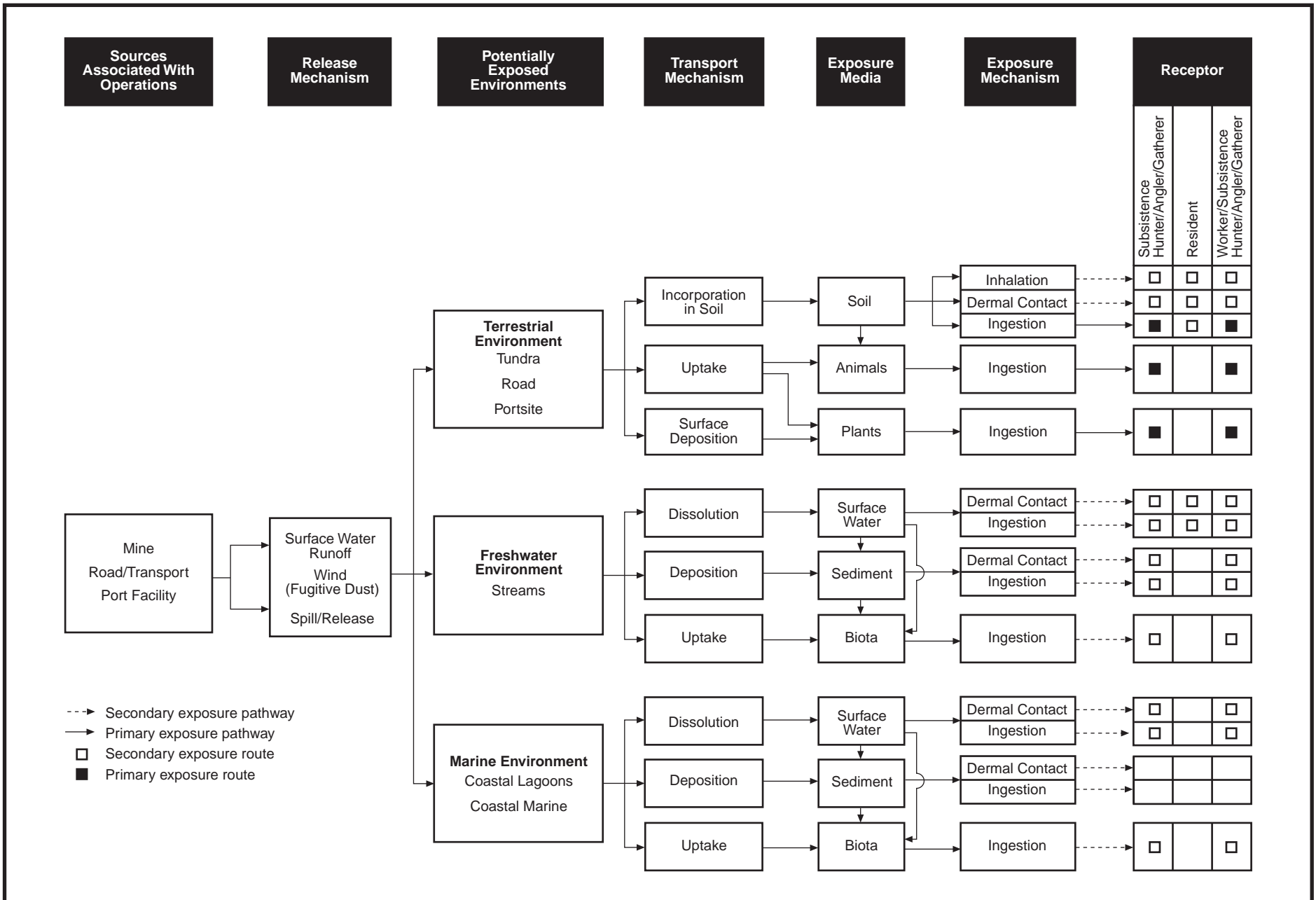
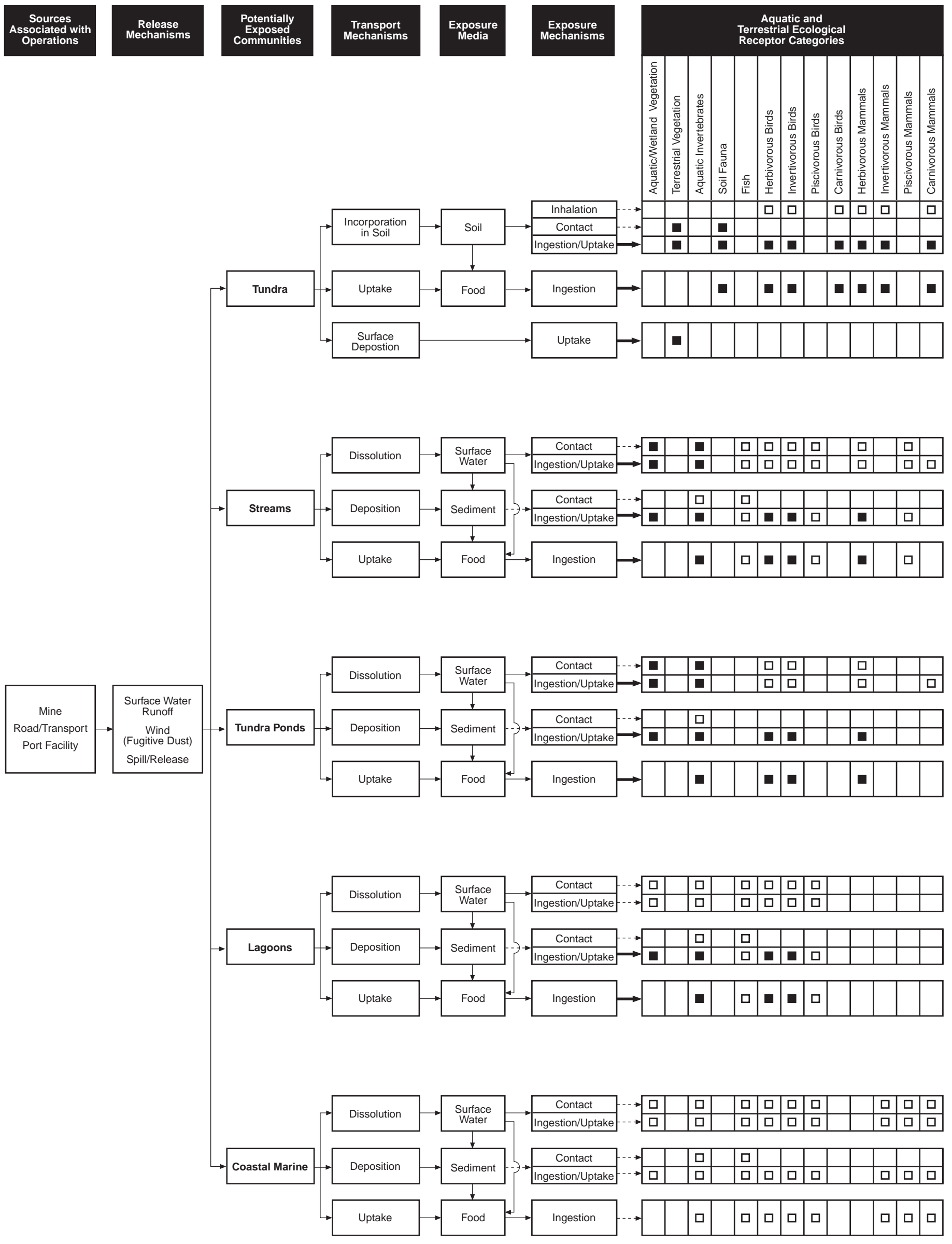


Figure 4-1. Refined conceptual site model for the DMTS human health risk assessment



- - -> Secondary exposure pathway
 → Primary exposure pathway
 □ Secondary exposure route
 ■ Primary exposure route

Figure 5-1. Refined conceptual site model for the DMTS ecological risk assessment