Underserved communities are multifaceted in culture, language, and religion, and are affected by environmental risk differently than other communities. Due to the diversity these communities represent and the variety with which environmental risk affects them, the corresponding risk communication should be similarly dynamic. The purpose of this study was to gain a baseline of the current efforts to communicate risk associated with the Lower Duwamish Waterway Superfund Site (LDW) to the Seattle, Washington communities of South Park and Georgetown. The study was also an effort to evaluate methods utilized to communicate the risk associated with the LDW Superfund and identify which are most successful. To complete these tasks, I conducted interviews with Duwamish Valley community organization leaders and educators to understand the methods they use for outreach and education regarding the Duwamish River and its environmental risks. I also conducted surveys with high school and middle school students in the Duwamish Valley to learn about their knowledge base and information sources. These students served as a proxy to represent the South Park and Georgetown neighborhoods as a whole. The study found that the most effective ways for environmental risk outreach must be centered on environmental education. Three ways for successful environmental risk communication are place-based learning, community engagement, and cultural literacy. Environmental education and place-based learning serve as a framework for community engagement, and cultural empathy and literacy are the lubrication for that framework.