

Site Register

WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY TOXICS CLEANUP PROGRAM



DECEMBER 31, 2009

The Site Register is published to inform you about activities, related to the study and cleanup of hazardous waste sites under the Model Toxics Control Act, Chapter 70.105D RCW.

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If you have questions, contact Linda Thompson at 360-407-6069 or e-mail Ltho461@ecy.wa.gov. Specific contacts are listed after each entry.

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Formal Cleanups

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FORMAL CLEANUPS

Ecology oversees complex cleanup sites to ensure that your health and that of the environment are protected.

KING COUNTY

**Bellefield Office Park, Bellevue
Facility Site ID# 94112753**

**Public comment period:
12/31/09 – 2/1/10**

Periodic Review Draft Report Completed

Ecology invites you to review and comment on a document called a periodic review for the Bellefield Office Park Site. A periodic review is conducted at least every five years after the initiation of a cleanup action at a site, as required by the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA). The purposes of the review are to evaluate site conditions, after cleanup is considered complete, and to ensure protection of human health and the environment.

The Bellefield Office Park property is located in the City of Bellevue, King County, Washington. It is west of Interstate 405, south of S.E. 8th Street, and east of 112th Avenue S.E. in Bellevue, Washington. Thirteen one and two story office buildings with associated parking lots, bridges, roadways, and landscaped areas are present on the site. The office park is approximately 54 acres in size and is generally flat lying. The office park is now owned by a Goldman Sachs Real Estate Fund. It has changed hands more than once since Speiker Properties undertook the cleanup.

The low lying Mercer Slough receives stormwater runoff from paved areas (e.g., parking lots and roadways) located within and surrounding the slough, including runoff from I-405. The

slough is dissected by several surface water channels, two of which surround the office park. Flow in the slough is generally towards the south with discharge into Lake Washington. Groundwater levels lie at or within several feet of the ground-surface.

Based on the site characterization data, remedial action at the Site was isolation, containment, and control, not excavation or removal. Ecology issued a 'No Further Action' (NFA) letter in 1996 after a restrictive covenant was recorded. Five years of confirmation monitoring was also a condition of the NFA letter. That monitoring was completed and the appropriate reports were submitted to Ecology. There is no record that the reports were reviewed. This Periodic Review finds generally satisfactory results, but it should be noted that the detection limits for the carcinogenic PAHs are too high to allow a proper summation of the various carcinogenic PAHs using toxicity equivalency.

Results of the Periodic Review:

- Some petroleum contaminated soils remain on-site.
- The remedy continues to prevent human exposure to contamination by methods of ingestion and direct contact with soils.
- The Restrictive Covenant on the property protects the remedy.
- Based upon the site visit conducted on December 9, 2009, no repair, maintenance, or contingency actions have been required.

Ecology will review comments received during the comment period and make recommendations for suggested changes. The periodic review will become final if no significant changes are made. An additional public comment period will be held if significant changes are made.

You may review the periodic review report at the following locations:

- Ecology Northwest Regional Office, 3190 160th Ave. SE, Bellevue, WA 98008-5482. (Please call **Sally Perkins** at **425/649-7190** for an appointment. Hours: Tuesday – Thursday, 8:00 AM – 12:00 PM and 1:00 PM – 4:30 PM)
- Ecology's website: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/tcp/sites/bellefieldOfcPark/bellefieldOfcPark_hp.html

For more information or to submit written comments, please contact **Joe Hickey**, Periodic Reviews Coordinator, at the Ecology address listed above or at **425/649-7202** or e-mail jhic461@ecy.wa.gov.

Bellefield Office Park Buildings N and O, 1800 and 1756 114th SE, Bellevue Facility Site ID# 22751725

Public comment period:
12/31/09 – 2/1/10

Periodic Review Draft Report Completed

Ecology invites you to review and comment on a document called a periodic review for the Bellefield Office Park Buildings N and O (Site). A periodic review is conducted at least every five years after the initiation of a cleanup action at a site, as required by the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA). The purposes of the review are to evaluate site conditions, after cleanup is considered complete, and to ensure protection of human health and the environment.

The Bellefield Office Park Buildings N and O properties are located in the City of Bellevue, King County, Washington. The subject properties are included within the Bellefield Office Park located west of Interstate 405, south of S.E. 8th Street and east of 112th Avenue S.E. in Bellevue, Washington. Land surface elevations generally range between 14 and 18 feet. The Mercer Slough surrounds the site. The properties are

used for general office purposes. A two story office building, over covered parking with associated parking lots, roadways, and landscaped areas are present on each property.

Spieker Properties (Spieker) purchased the Bellefield Office Park in March 1995. The initial purchase did not include the Building N (Aspenwood) and O (Magnolia) properties. Dalton, Olmsted & Fuglevand, Inc. (DOF), on behalf of Spieker, submitted an Independent Remedial Action Report (IRAP) (DOF 1995) to the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) in June 1995. Based on the IRAP, Spieker requested a 'No Further Action' (NFA) letter for the initially purchased property which did not include Buildings N and O. Ecology requested that additional ground-water sampling and analysis be completed after reviewing the IRAP. The results of the requested work are documented in a report prepared by DOF (1996). Based on the IRAP and the results of the additional Ecology requested work, and after a restrictive covenant was recorded, Ecology issued an NFA letter for the initially purchased property on November 1, 1996. This 1996 cleanup is subject to a separate Periodic Review.

Results of the Periodic Review:

- Some petroleum, polyaromatic hydrocarbon, polychlorinated biphenyl, arsenic, lead and zinc contaminated soils remain on-site.
- The remedy continues to prevent human exposure to contamination by methods of ingestion and direct contact with soils.
- The Restrictive Covenant on the property protects the remedy.
- Based upon the site visit conducted on December 9, 2009, no repair, maintenance, or contingency actions have been required.

Ecology will review comments received during the comment period and make recommendations for suggested changes.

The periodic review will become final if no significant changes are made. An additional public comment period will be held if significant changes are made.

You may review the periodic review report at the following locations:

- Ecology Northwest Regional Office, 3190 160th Ave. SE, Bellevue, WA 98008-5482. (Please call **Sally Perkins** at **425/649-7190** for an appointment. Hours: Tuesday – Thursday, 8:00 AM – 12:00 PM and 1:00 PM – 4:30 PM)
- Ecology's website: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/tcp/sites/bellefield_Bldgs_N_and_O/bellefield_Bldgs_N_and_O_hp.html

For more information or to submit written comments, please contact **Joe Hickey**, Periodic Reviews Coordinator, at the Ecology address listed above or at **425/649-7202** or e-mail jhic461@ecy.wa.gov.

Bristol-Myer Squibb, 3018 Western Avenue, Seattle Facility Site ID# 63234661

Public comment period:
12/31/09 – 2/1/10

Periodic Review Draft Report Completed

Ecology invites you to review and comment on a document called a periodic review for this Bristol-Myer Squibb property (Site). A periodic review is conducted at least every five years after the initiation of a cleanup action at a site, as required by the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA). The purposes of the review are to evaluate site conditions, after cleanup is considered complete, and to ensure protection of human health and the environment.

The Bristol-Myer Squibb property is located in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington. The 3018 Western Avenue property was purchased by Bristol-Myers Squibb Company (BMS) (d/b/a/ Oncogen) on July 13, 1990 from GraphiColor Corporation. The property

was first developed in 1929 as a food warehouse and processing factory. By 1955, the site was occupied by “Mello-Cup” Coffee Company. According to the 1965 listings, the building was next occupied by Berg and Associates, manufacturers of display equipment. GraphiColor Corporation occupied the site from 1978 to 1990. This company was involved in printing a variety of paper products. They were the last owner of the property until BMS purchased it.

The subject property is comprised of a single building located at 3018 Western Avenue. The building was used by BMS as a vivarium (live animal facility) prior to acquisition of the property by Alexandria Real Estate Equities, Inc. in 1998. The property is currently being leased for office and medical research use. Western Avenue is located to the west and a paved alley is located to the east of the subject property. Generally, the subject property is surrounded by concrete sidewalks and asphalt paved parking and streets. Land use in the vicinity includes mixed office, retail, and multi-unit residential.

Two inactive underground storage tanks (USTs) are known to have been removed from the site in 1990 and 1994. A gasoline UST was located beneath the loading dock area and was removed in 1990 (ERM Northwest, ERM-NW, 1990b). A heating oil UST located beneath the floor of the northwest portion of the building was removed in 1994 during building renovation (ERM-NW, 1994).

A Voluntary Cleanup Action was conducted to remove subsurface soils in the loading dock of the subject property containing concentrations of total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) exceeding MTCA Method A soil cleanup levels. The probable source of the TPH was one or two former USTs located in this area. Based on analytical data for soils collected subsequent to soil excavation activities, the MTCA Method A cleanup levels were achieved in the area surrounding the former gasoline

USTs removed in 1990 and prior and the heating oil UST removed in 1994. Soil containing TPH at concentrations greater than MTCA Method A soil cleanup levels remains in the area of the Seattle Water Department excavation underneath Western Avenue and the sidewalk adjacent to the west side of the subject property. The soil at the base of the central elevator shaft in the building contained TPH (diesel and heavier than diesel range) above the MTCA Method A cleanup levels based on data collected in January 1996. PCBs were not detected. It is believed this soil remains in place at this time. Based on the consultant’s experience at other similar sites, the volume of affected soil is believed to be limited.

The consultant concluded that:

1. the USTs that were potential TPH sources have been removed,
2. soils with TPH concentrations above MTCA Method A cleanup levels for soils were removed from the subject property with limited exceptions,
3. remaining areas of affected soils as well as remediated areas are covered by asphalt, pavement, concrete, or the building,
4. the quality of shallow groundwater was not affected by the TPH in the soil,
5. there are no known beneficial uses of groundwater downgradient of the site,
6. the nearest surface water is Puget Sound located 750 feet downgradient,
7. the property directly downgradient (former Unocal Bulk Terminal) has documented soil and groundwater contamination and remedial actions are ongoing at this site, and
8. the natural biodegradation process will likely reduce remaining TPH concentrations over time, and there is a low to remote potential for future migration of the limited residual TPH in soil from the subject property to downgradient property or ecological receptors.

Ecology agreed and issued a ‘No Further Action’ (NFA) letter on October 25, 1999 after a restrictive covenant was recorded. However, there are contaminated soils under the sidewalk and Western Avenue that are not protected by the covenant, so the original NFA letter should be replaced with a property specific NFA letter.

Results of the Periodic Review:

- Some petroleum contaminated soils remain on-site.
- The asphalt cap and building continue to prevent human exposure to contamination by methods of ingestion and direct contact with soils.
- The Restrictive Covenant on the property protects the remedy.
- Based upon the site visit conducted on December 9, 2009, no repair, maintenance, or contingency actions have been required.

Ecology will review comments received during the comment period and make recommendations for suggested changes. The periodic review will become final if no significant changes are made. An additional public comment period will be held if significant changes are made.

You may review the periodic review report at the following locations:

- Ecology Northwest Regional Office, 3190 160th Ave. SE, Bellevue, WA 98008-5482. (Please call **Sally Perkins** at **425/649-7190** for an appointment. Hours: Tuesday – Thursday, 8:00 AM – 12:00 PM and 1:00 PM – 4:30 PM)
- Ecology’s website: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/tcp/sites/bristo_Myers/bristo_Myers_hp.html

For more information or to submit written comments, please contact **Joe Hickey**, Periodic Reviews Coordinator, at the Ecology address listed above or at **425/649-7202** or e-mail jhic461@ecy.wa.gov.

Bristol-Myers Squibb Research Laboratory, 3005 1st Avenue, Seattle Facility Site ID# 63234661

**Public comment period:
12/31/09 – 2/1/10**

Periodic Review Draft Report Completed

Ecology invites you to review and comment on a document called a periodic review for the Bristol-Myers Squibb Research Laboratory (Site). A periodic review is conducted at least every five years after the initiation of a cleanup action at a Site, as required by the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA). The purposes of the review are to evaluate Site conditions, after cleanup is considered complete, and to ensure protection of human health and the environment.

The Bristol-Myers Squibb Research Laboratory property is located in Seattle, Central Business District, at 3005 1st Avenue in Seattle, King County, Washington. Surrounding land use includes commercial, research laboratory, and multi-unit residential properties. The parcel slopes to the southwest from 1st Avenue to the alley on the southwestern boundary. The elevation at the site is between 65 to 80 feet above the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929. Perched groundwater present in the site area would likely flow southwest toward Puget Sound, the nearest surface water located approximately 750 feet southwest of the site.

A release of diesel fuel occurred during a power outage on October 4, 1993. Diesel fuel was accidentally discharged to a monitoring well in backfill northeast of the underground storage tank (UST). The UST was situated in a partially sub grade parking garage within the Site. An estimated 1,500 gallons of fuel was released, of which approximately 995 gallons were recovered utilizing a vacuum truck upon discovery of the release on October 5. Between October 5 and November 3, 1993 a total of approximately 370 gallons of fuel was recovered utilizing a small pump,

and later, a skimming device. Small quantities of product were periodically removed from the well using a hand bailer. Sampling and analysis by Environmental Partners, Inc. (1994) indicated that the contamination appeared to be confined to the backfill around the tank, and was not evident in monitoring wells installed in the alley to the south of the UST. A tank tightness test was performed for Bristol-Myers on May 20, 1995 by ESE Corporation of Tacoma, Washington. The tank passed the tightness criteria during this test.

Approximately 130 cubic yards (189 tons) of soils containing petroleum hydrocarbons were excavated from this site and treated at Holnam's facility where the soils were thermally treated in a rotary kiln and subsequently incorporated into concrete or cement. In addition, the former 1,500-gallon UST and associated piping and approximately 350 square feet of concrete was removed and diagnosed/recycled at offsite facilities. The total volume of soil removed was based on the field screening of excavated soils by Dames & Moore, laboratory analyses of post-excavation soil samples performed by TEG, and physical limitations.

During excavation, the soils were screened by visual observation and measurement of head-space vapors (HSV) using a portable organic vapor monitor with a photo ionization detector (PID). In general, soils were excavated until visual and PID screening did not indicate the presence of hydrocarbons and/or the physical limit of excavation was reached. Closure samples were then collected and submitted to TEG for confirmatory analysis using Washington method WTPH-D. Structural walls precluded complete excavation of impacted soils without significant and costly shoring of the building.

Groundwater was encountered at a depth of approximately 8 feet bgs during the initial excavating activities. A thin discontinuous layer of immiscible hydrocarbon was visually observed

on the surface of the water after the backfill was removed. The groundwater seeped into the excavation slowly after the initial water was removed from the excavation. The principal source area of the water was the sand lens. Water from the excavation was periodically pumped into an onsite storage tank, from where it was transported offsite for chemical and thermal treatment by Philip Environmental. Over the course of the project, a total of approximately 1,775 gallons were removed from the excavation and the excavation area was dewatered. This suggests the groundwater encountered was perched within the fill and is probably of limited lateral extent.

Evidence of stained soils or hydrocarbon odors was not observed in soils directly beneath the underground supply lines.

A 'No Further Action' letter was issued after a restrictive covenant was recorded, both in 1999.

Results of the Periodic Review:

- Some petroleum contaminated soils remain on-site;
- The asphalt and building structure cap continues to prevent human exposure to contamination by methods of ingestion and direct contact with soils;
- The Restrictive Covenant on the property protects the cap;
- Based upon the site visit conducted on December 9, 2009, no repair, maintenance, or contingency actions have been required.

Ecology will review comments received during the comment period and make recommendations for suggested changes. The periodic review will become final if no significant changes are made. An additional public comment period will be held if significant changes are made.

You may review the periodic review report at the following locations:

- Ecology Northwest Regional Office, 3190 160th Ave. SE, Bellevue, WA

98008-5482. (Please call **Sally Perkins** at **425/649-7190** for an appointment. Hours: Tuesday – Thursday, 8:00 AM – 12:00 PM and 1:00 PM – 4:30 PM)

• Ecology’s website: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/tcp/sites/bristomyers_ResLab/biso_myers_ResLab_hp.html

For more information or to submit written comments, please contact **Joe Hickey**, Periodic Reviews Coordinator, at the Ecology address listed above or at **425/649-7202** or e-mail jhic461@ecy.wa.gov.

**Brundage Bone Concrete Pumping,
1041 N. 4th Avenue, Kent Facility Site
ID# 2251**

**Public comment period:
12/31/09 – 2/1/10**

Periodic Review Draft Report Completed

Ecology invites you to review and comment on a document called a periodic review for the Brundage Bone Concrete Pumping facility (Site). A periodic review is conducted at least every five years after the initiation of a cleanup action at a site, as required by the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA). The purposes of the review are to evaluate site conditions, after cleanup is considered complete, and to ensure protection of human health and the environment.

The Brundage Bone Concrete Pumping property is located in the City of Kent, King County, Washington. The Site is immediately north of State Route 167, immediately west of North 4th Avenue, and immediately east of a railroad right-of-way. This 3.1 acre lot is located in an industrial and commercial area. Mill Creek is located approximately 0.5 mile east, and the Green River is approximately 1 mile to the south. The General Electric Apparatus Service Center occupied this site from 1970 to 1989. They repaired and restored industrial electrical equipment including

motors, switches, condensers, and transformers (containing PCBs). The property was purchased in 1989 by Apparatus Service and Engineering Technology; however the nature of the work remained the same. The Field Engineering Company owned this site from 1999 until March 2000 when it was sold to the Brundage Bone Concrete Pumping Corporation, a concrete pumping services provider. The building is not in use presently, with the company’s office next door to the north.

The soil was contaminated with diesel, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), benzene, and tetrachloroethylene, also known as perchloroethylene (PCE) as a result of activities at this site. The groundwater was contaminated with vinyl chloride. Cleanup work took place intermittently from 1990 through 1992. The following activities were done to remove the contamination:

- Contaminated soil was excavated, treated and disposed of off-site at a hazardous waste landfill.
- Underground storage tanks and oil/water separator tanks were removed.
- Soil-gas monitoring system was installed.
- Sludge from the north and south yard catch basins was removed.
- Groundwater wells were monitored.

Approximately 825 metric tons of surface soils, 140 metric tons of diesel-contaminated soils, and several drums of sludges, rinsates, dewatering liquids, etc. were removed from the property during

the 1992 remediation effort. A ‘No Further Action’ (NFA) letter was issued by Ecology on April 18, 2002 after a restrictive covenant was recorded. The Site was subsequently de-listed based on this NFA letter.

Results of the Periodic Review:

- Some petroleum related compounds, benzene, tetrachloroethylene (PCE), and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)

in the soil and vinyl chloride in the groundwater remain at the Site which exceeds MTCA cleanup levels.

- The asphalt and building structure cap continues to prevent human exposure to contamination by methods of ingestion and direct contact with soils.
- The Restrictive Covenant on the property protects the cap.
- Based upon the site visit conducted on December 9, 2009, no repair, maintenance, or contingency actions have been required.
- It has not been established that the vinyl chloride in groundwater remains on the property, which must be done to establish a conditional point of compliance for groundwater; therefore, the existing NFA letter should be replaced with a letter which acknowledges a partially sufficient soil cleanup.

Ecology will review comments received during the comment period and make recommendations for suggested changes. The periodic review will become final if no significant changes are made. An additional public comment period will be held if significant changes are made.

You may review the periodic review report at the following locations:

- Ecology Northwest Regional Office, 3190 160th Ave. SE, Bellevue, WA 98008-5482. (Please call **Sally Perkins** at **425/649-7190** for an appointment. Hours: Tuesday – Thursday, 8:00 AM – 12:00 PM and 1:00 PM – 4:30 PM)
- Ecology’s website: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/tcp/sites/brundageBone/brundageBone_hp.html

For more information or to submit written comments, please contact **Joe Hickey**, Periodic Reviews Coordinator, at the Ecology address listed above or at **425/649-7202** or e-mail jhic461@ecy.wa.gov.

OKANOGAN COUNTY

Former Loomis Chevron, 18 Palmer Ave, Loomis Facility Site ID# 431

Public comment period:
12/31/09 – 2/1/10

Proposed Delisting from Hazardous Sites List

Ecology is providing notice of the No Further Action determination and proposed delisting of the former Loomis Chevron Service Station located at 190 E. Palmer, Loomis, WA, 98827. Since original listing this site's name and address has changed to Loomis Quik Stop, 18 Palmer Avenue, Loomis, WA 98827.

The Hazardous Sites List is a statewide list of contaminated properties. The Site is currently ranked a "3" on the list. Sites can be ranked from "1" to "5." A rank of "1" is the highest level of environmental concern compared to other sites on the list, and a rank of "5" is the lowest.

This site has operated as a retail service station since at least 1946. In March 1993 three underground storage tanks were removed at the site. They included a 6,000 gallon unleaded gasoline tank, a 1,000 gallon leaded gasoline tank, and a 750 gallon diesel tank. Petroleum contaminated soils were excavated after the tanks were removed. A report documenting these activities called "Decommissioning Site Assessment and Site Characterization Report" by Blue Ridge Associates, Inc., was submitted to Ecology in May of 1993.

A more recent investigation by Ecology and a private consultant showed the 1993 report was incomplete. There were questions about the actual depth of the excavation. Because the actual depth cannot be known for certain, Ecology required a restrictive covenant for the Site. A restrictive covenant is recorded with the county assessor and places specific restrictions on land use to reduce exposure to contamination. At this site,

the surface concrete cap is required to be maintained in good condition, and no underground site activity will occur without first addressing the possibility of soil contamination.

Due to the presence of a surface concrete cap in good condition to help prevent exposure to residual contaminated soil, and the restrictive covenant in place, Ecology has determined the site does not pose a threat to human health or the environment. Therefore, Ecology has issued a determination of No Further Action and proposes to remove the site from the Hazardous Sites List.

Supporting documents are available for review at the following locations:

- North Central Regional Library, Tonasket Branch, 209 A Whitcomb, Tonasket
- Ecology Central Regional Office, 15 West Yakima Ave, Suite 200, Yakima, WA 98902-3452. (Please call **509/454-7658** for an appointment.)
- Ecology's website: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/tcp/sites/loomisChev/loomisChev_hp.html

For more information or to submit written comments, please contact **Dick Bassett**, Site Manager, at the Ecology address listed above or at **509/454-7839** or e-mail rbas461@ecy.wa.gov.

PIERCE COUNTY

Abitibi Consolidated Sales, Inc., 4302 Chambers Creek Road, Steilacoom Facility Site ID# 57759125

Public comment period:
1/4/10 – 2/3/10

Agreed Order for a Cleanup Action Plan Available for Public Comment

Ecology would like your comments on the draft Cleanup Action Plan for the Abitibi Consolidated Corporation (Abitibi) site. The site, formerly a pulp mill, was contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons and benzene.

As part of this agreement, Abitibi will: allow pollutants at the site to break down naturally over time (monitored natural attenuation); use groundwater monitoring to track pollutant break-down; and sample monitoring wells every three months, until state cleanup levels are reached.

The following cleanup documents are available to view and comment on:

- An Amendment to the Agreed Order for cleanup.
- The Draft Cleanup Action Plan (CAP).
- An Environmental Covenant to notify future property owners of remaining contamination on the site.
- The Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS).

You may review these documents at:

- Tacoma Public Library, 1101 Tacoma Ave., Tacoma, WA 98402 **253/591-5666**
- Citizens for a Healthy Bay, 917 Pacific Ave., Suite 100, Tacoma, WA 98402 **253/383-2429**
- Ecology Southwest Regional Office, 300 Desmond Drive, Lacey, WA 98504-7775. (By appointment only: Contact **Debbie Nelson** at **360/407-6365** or e-mail Dene461@ecy.wa.gov.)
- Ecology's website: www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/tcp/sites/abitibi/abitibi_hp.htm

For more information or to submit written comments, please contact **Marv Coleman**, Site Manager, at the Ecology address listed above or at **360/407-6259** or e-mail Mcol461@ecy.wa.gov. For public involvement information, please contact **Hannah Aoyagi**, Public Involvement Coordinator at **360/407-6790** or e-mail Haoy461@ecy.wa.gov.

Bowman Oil & Propane (aka Chevron Bulk Plant #1328), 1656 East J Street, Tacoma Facility Site ID# 1234

Public comment period:

1/4/10 – 2/3/10

Agreed Order for Cleanup Available for Public Comment

Ecology is entering into an Agreed Order with Chevron U.S.A. Chevron is responsible for investigating and cleaning up the Bowman Oil & Propane site. Under this agreement, they will investigate the site, look at cleanup options, and draft a Cleanup Action Plan. Ecology will then finalize the cleanup plan and draft a new legal agreement with Chevron for cleanup.

Bowman Oil & Propane is located at 1656 East J Street in the Tacoma Tide flats. The bulk plant facility received and distributed petroleum products, and stored them onsite in above and below ground storage tanks. Past investigations showed petroleum hydrocarbon, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylene, lead, and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon contamination.

You may review the Agreed Order and Public Participation Plan at:

- Tacoma Public Library, 1101 Tacoma Ave., Tacoma, WA 98402 **253/591-5666**
- Citizens for a Healthy Bay, 917 Pacific Ave., Suite 100, Tacoma, WA 98402 **253/383-2429**
- Ecology Southwest Regional Office, 300 Desmond Drive, Lacey, WA 98504-7775. (By appointment only: Contact **Debbie Nelson** at **360/407-6365** or e-mail **Dene461@ecy.wa.gov.**)
- Ecology's website: **http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/tcp/sites/BowmanOil/BowmanOil_hp.html**

For more information or to submit written comments, please contact **Guy Barrett**, Site Manager, at the Ecology address listed above or at **360/407-7115** or e-mail **Gbar461@ecy.wa.gov.** For public involvement information, please contact **Hannah Aoyagi**, Public Involvement Coordinator at **360/407-6790** or e-mail **Haoy461@ecy.wa.gov.**

Emerald Services, Inc., 1825 Alexander Avenue, Tacoma HWTR SWRO ID # 82621489

Public comment period:

12/30/09 – 2/15/10

Draft Permit Available for Review

Ecology is issuing a draft permit for treatment and storage of dangerous waste at the Emerald Services facility in Tacoma. The draft permit includes requirements for operating the facility including waste analysis, storage, recycling, and treatment. The draft permit also includes requirements for inspections, personnel training, emergency planning and response, and closing the facility when it ceases to operate. Ecology is also issuing a determination of non-significance (DNS) for the draft permit under the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA).

Based upon a review of a draft remedial investigation report and the results of groundwater monitoring, Ecology has determined that it is not necessary to continue with a feasibility study or cleanup action plan for the Emerald facility. Contamination in groundwater found in monitoring wells at the facility appears to have migrated from neighboring properties. Contaminants detected in groundwater include benzene and diesel range hydrocarbons. The groundwater contamination will be addressed under a separate order administered by the Ecology's Toxics Cleanup Program. Under the draft permit, Emerald will monitor groundwater at the facility under a work plan approved by Ecology. Emerald is required to notify Ecology and perform corrective action on newly-identified releases.

Ecology will conduct a public hearing on the draft permit if any member of the public requests one. To request a hearing, contact Martin Werner by phone, letter or email by January 27, 2010. To find out if the public hearing will be held, contact Martin Werner after February 2, 2010. If

held, the public hearing will begin at 7 p.m. on February 11, 2010, at Ecology's Lacey address below. If no one requests a public hearing, Ecology will cancel the hearing.

The draft permit is available for review at the following locations:

- Citizens for a Healthy Bay, 917 Pacific Avenue, Suite 100, Tacoma, Washington (Call **253/383-2429** for an appointment. Appointments are available 9 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.)
- Department of Ecology, Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction Program, 300 Desmond Drive SE, Lacey, Washington (Please call **360/407-6700** for an appointment. Appointments are available 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.)
- Ecology's website: **<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/foia/index.html>**

For more information or to submit written comments on the draft permit and DNS, please contact **Martin Werner**, at the Ecology address listed above or at **360/407-6710** or e-mail **mwer461@ecy.wa.gov.** Ecology will make a final decision on issuing the final permit and DNS after considering any public comments.

SNOHOMISH COUNTY

Weyerhaeuser Everett Mill E, 515 East Marine View Drive, Everett Facility Site ID# 12

Public comment period:

12/31/09 – 2/1/10

Periodic Review Draft Report Completed

Ecology invites you to review and comment on a document called a periodic review for the Weyerhaeuser Everett Mill E property (Site). A periodic review is conducted at least every five years after the initiation of a cleanup action at a Site, as required by the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA). The purposes of the review are to evaluate Site conditions, after cleanup is considered complete, and to ensure

protection of human health and the environment.

The Weyerhaeuser Mill E/Koppers Site is located northeast of the City of Everett in Snohomish County, and along the western bank approximately two miles upstream from the mouth of Snohomish River. It is industrial property that is zoned M-2 heavy manufacturing, approximately 8.9 acres. The Site is bordered on the north by the Port of Everett Riverside Industrial Park, on the west and south by other Port of Everett property, and on the east by the Snohomish River.

The Mill E/Koppers Site is one of seven designated Ecology MTCA Operable Units located on current or former Weyerhaeuser property in Everett. The Mill E site is surrounded by the Weyerhaeuser Everett East site, which is also subject to periodic ground water monitoring due to past site activities that resulted in contamination of ground water. Ground water contaminants on the surrounding Everett East site include arsenic, petroleum hydrocarbons, and pentachlorophenol.

The Site was once part of a larger sawmill complex known as Mill B or the East Site owned by Weyerhaeuser that began operation in Everett in 1902, and was used for lumber storage from 1915 to 1948. Then the Site was used for treating lumber by American Lumber and Treating Corporation (Koppers Company aka Beazer East, Inc.) from 1948 to 1963. Weyerhaeuser converted the facility in 1963 into an engine maintenance shop which operated until 1984.

A small-diameter log sawmill operated at the northeast end of the site from 1971 to 1984. Ecology was notified that Weyerhaeuser sold property that included Mill E in August 2005 to a subsidiary of Pacific Topsoil, Inc. The site was used to store pallets, but a January 22, 2002 letter scope of work letter from GeoEngineers documents a proposal for a Concrete Nor' West Batch Plant to be

located above the asphalt cap that was installed as part of a remedial action in 1999.

Weyerhaeuser conducted an independent RI/FS in 1995. The indicator soil contaminants identified at the site were wood preservative chemicals pentachlorophenol (PCP), creosote, chromate copper arsenate (CCA), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH). Ground water at the site contained dissolved and free phase wood preservative chemicals, metals including chromium and arsenic, and petroleum hydrocarbons. Arsenic was above area background.

A Consent Decree which included a Cleanup Action Plan was finalized in November 1998. The Final Cleanup Action consisted of several activities:

- 1) Installation of an approximately 1,600 foot long vertical barrier wall (made of high density polyethylene) around the most contaminated portion of the site;
- 2) Excavation down to approximately 4 feet below ground surface and off-site disposal of up to 1,200 cubic yards of hot spot soil in the former blow pit area, and backfill excavations with clean, imported fill;
- 3) Installation of a low permeability asphalt cap over the vertical barrier containment area to minimize precipitation recharge and prevent direct contact with contaminated soils;
- 4) Installation of a soil cap over portions of the site outside of the barrier wall to prevent direct contact with impacted soil;
- 5) Institutional controls such as deed restrictions to control exposure of future site workers to contaminants and to maintain the integrity of the barrier wall and cap;
- 6) Long term monitoring and maintenance of these remediation structures.

A Performance and Compliance Monitoring Plan was prepared in August

1998. Asphalt cap and soil cover inspection was to be accomplished semi-annually for the first two years, including for storm events, and annually from years 3 through 5. Water level monitoring was carried out in 3 perimeter wells inside the barrier wall and 3 perimeter wells outside the barrier wall. All wells are screened in the upper sand aquifer. The monitoring frequency was quarterly for the first year, semi-annually for the second year, and annually for years 3 through 5. Monitoring well PZ-3A, located on the shoreward portion of the barrier wall, was sampled for arsenic, PCP, and TPH semiannually for the first year, and annually in years 3 and 5. The comprehensive five-year review was submitted on November 10, 2003.

Results of the Periodic Review:

- Some concentrations of wood preservative chemicals pentachlorophenol (PCP), creosote, chromate copper arsenate (CCA), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) soils remain on-site. Arsenic is in the groundwater outside the containment area;
- The asphalt cap continues to prevent human exposure to contamination by methods of ingestion and direct contact with soils, but the environment remains unprotected;
- The Restrictive Covenant on the property protects the cap;
- Based upon the site visit conducted on December 15, 2009, no repair, maintenance, or contingency actions have been required.

Ecology will review comments received during the comment period and make recommendations for suggested changes. The periodic review will become final if no significant changes are made. An additional public comment period will be held if significant changes are made.

You may review the periodic review report at the following locations:

• Ecology Northwest Regional Office, 3190 160th Ave. SE, Bellevue, WA 98008-5482. (Please call **Sally Perkins** at **425/649-7190** for an appointment. Hours: Tuesday – Thursday, 8:00 AM – 12:00 PM and 1:00 PM – 4:30 PM)

• Ecology’s website: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/tcp/sites/sites_information.html#S

For more information or to submit written comments, please contact **Joe Hickey**, Periodic Reviews Coordinator, at the Ecology address listed above or at **425/649-7202** or e-mail jhic461@ecy.wa.gov.

STEVENS COUNTY

Black Sand Beach Site, about 3 miles south of the Canadian border near the city of Northport Facility Site ID# 16327

**Public comment period:
1/4/10 – 2/5/10**

Draft Work Plan including a 60 Percent Engineering Design and SEPA

Public Meeting: 7:00 p.m. on January 14, 2010 at the Northport High School, 408 10th Street

Teck American Incorporated (Teck) has entered into a voluntary agreement with the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) to remove contaminated sediment from Black Sand Beach in the fall of 2010. Teck Cominco’s metal smelting operations in Trail, British Columbia, Canada discharged sand-sized slag to the Columbia River from the 1930s until the practice was discontinued in 1995.

The industrial slag moved downstream and some of it settled along portions of the river bank now known as Black Sand Beach.

The State of Washington believes it is in the public’s best interest to remove the slag from Black Sand Beach and replace it with clean fill material for the following reasons:

1) Slag is an industrial waste and contains hazardous substances including zinc, lead, copper, and other metals that cannot be removed from the slag in normal processing; 2) Certain metals in slag harm the health of the river and aquatic life. Removing slag will be protective of the ecological environment - the health of the river and aquatic life; 3) The beach is a popular spot for swimming, fishing, camping, and other recreational activities. Removal also provides a cleaner beach for recreation.

In the fall of 2010 Teck will remove approximately 5,000 cubic yards of slag from the beach. The slag will be taken to Trail, British Columbia to be recycled. Work will take place when the river levels are seasonally low and create easier access to the sediments. Precautions will be taken to minimize impacts to people and the river system. Ecology will coordinate closely with Teck during the construction activities to verify the project objectives are met. Beach access will be closed during construction.

The public is invited to comment on a Draft Work Plan which includes a 60 Percent Engineering Design and associated documents, State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) Checklist and Determination of Non-Significance (DNS) documents that will guide the work.

A public meeting will be held on January 14, 2010 at 7:00 p.m. at the Northport High School, 408 10th Street in Northport. Ecology and Teck will provide an overview of the project and answer questions from the public.

Documents are available for review at the following locations:

- Northport Community Library, 311 Columbia Avenue, Northport, WA 99157 **509/732-8928**
- Kettle Falls Public Library, 605 Meyers Street, Kettle Falls, WA 99141 **509/738-6817**
- Colville Public Library, 195 South Oak

Street, Colville, WA 99114 **509/684-6620**

• Ecology Eastern Regional Office, 4601 N. Monroe, Spokane WA 99205-1295. (Please call **Kari Johnson** at **509/329-3415** or at kajo461@ecy.wa.gov for an appointment.)

• Ecology’s website: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/tcp/sites/blackSandBeach/blackSandBeach_hp.html

For more information or to submit written comments, please contact **Chuck Gruenenfelder**, at the Ecology address listed above or at **509/329-3439** or e-mail chgr461@ecy.wa.gov.
