



Public Participation Plan

JELD-WEN Site

300 West Marine View Drive

Everett, Snohomish County, Washington

Toxics Cleanup Program

Washington State Department of Ecology Headquarters

300 Desmond Drive SE

Lacey, WA 98503

June 2021

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JELD-WEN Site Public Participation Plan

**Facility Site ID: 2757
Cleanup Site: 4402**

Toxics Cleanup Program

Washington State Department of Ecology
Olympia, Washington

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Related Information

- Cleanup site ID: 4402
- Facility site ID: 2757

Contact Information

Toxics Cleanup Program

Washington State Department of Ecology Headquarters

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¹ www.ecology.wa.gov/contact

Department of Ecology's Regional Offices

Map of Counties Served



Southwest Region 360-407-6300	Northwest Region 425-649-7000	Central Region 509-575-2490	Eastern Region 509-329-3400
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Region	Counties served	Mailing Address	Phone
Southwest	Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Mason, Lewis, Pacific, Pierce, Skamania, Thurston, Wahkiakum	PO Box 47775 Olympia, WA 98504	360-407-6300
Northwest	Island, King, Kitsap, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, Whatcom	3190 160th Ave SE Bellevue, WA 98008	425-649-7000
Central	Benton, Chelan, Douglas, Kittitas, Klickitat, Okanogan, Yakima	1250 W Alder St Union Gap, WA 98903	509-575-2490
Eastern	Adams, Asotin, Columbia, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman	4601 N Monroe Spokane, WA 99205	509-329-3400
Headquarters	Across Washington	PO Box 46700 Olympia, WA 98504	360-407-6000

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DEPARTMENT OF
ECOLOGY
State of Washington

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Public Involvement in Contamination Cleanup

The Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) developed this public participation plan (plan) in cooperation with JELD-WEN, the party responsible for Remedial Investigation (RI) and Feasibility Study (FS) costs. The purpose of the plan is to promote meaningful community involvement during cleanup process.

The plan describes ways Ecology will inform the public about contamination investigations and cleanup options throughout the cleanup process. Ecology encourages the public to learn about and get involved in decision-making opportunities. This plan identifies how and when the public can get involved during different stages of the investigation and cleanup of contamination.

Site contacts

To be included in the site record, comments about the cleanup process must be submitted during comment periods. Questions and informal comments or information about the site's history are welcome anytime.

Ecology

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Klamath Falls, OR 97601

Bonnie J. Basden, Site Coordinator
Bbasden@jeldwen.com
(541) 883-3373

Public Participation Grants

Grants may be available to neighborhood committees, non-profits, and other groups interested in the site. For contaminated sites, these funds can be used to:

- Hire an expert to help interpret technical information²
- Conduct activities that enhance the public's understanding of, and participation in, the cleanup process

² Ecology currently does not have a citizen technical advisor for providing technical assistance to citizens on issues related to the investigation and cleanup of the site.

For more information about public participation grants, please contact Lynn Gooding at 360-407-6062 or lynn.gooding@ecy.wa.gov. You may also visit the [Public Participation Grant website](#).³

Washington's Cleanup Laws

Ecology uses the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) and accompanying regulations for cleanup activities.

This plan is required under MTCA, a law that passed in 1989. MTCA provides guidelines for contaminated site cleanup in Washington State and sets standards to ensure the cleanup protects human health and the environment.

Model Toxics Control Act

MTCA began as a grassroots citizen's initiative in 1988 and started the process of systematically cleaning up contaminated sites in Washington. Under MTCA, a current or past property owner or operator may be held responsible for cleaning up contamination on, or coming from, their property to standards that are safe for human health and the environment.

Ecology enacts MTCA and oversees cleanups in the state and issues regulations and guidance governing those cleanups. The regulations are found in [Chapter 173-340 Washington Administrative Code \(WAC\)](#).⁴ Ecology investigates reports of property contamination, and if the contamination is seen as a significant threat to human health or the environment, the contaminated property is placed on the Hazardous Sites List, and the cleanup process begins.

Public participation is an important part of cleanup under the MTCA process. Participation needs are assessed at each cleanup site according to the level of public interest and the degree of risk posed by the contamination. Individuals who live near the site, community groups, businesses, government, other organizations, and interested parties have the opportunity to get involved by commenting on the cleanup process.

Under MTCA, the cleanup process includes a series of standard phases. Key phases include an opportunity for the public to review and comment on cleanup documents. See figure one below for a description of these phases and the public participation opportunities involved.

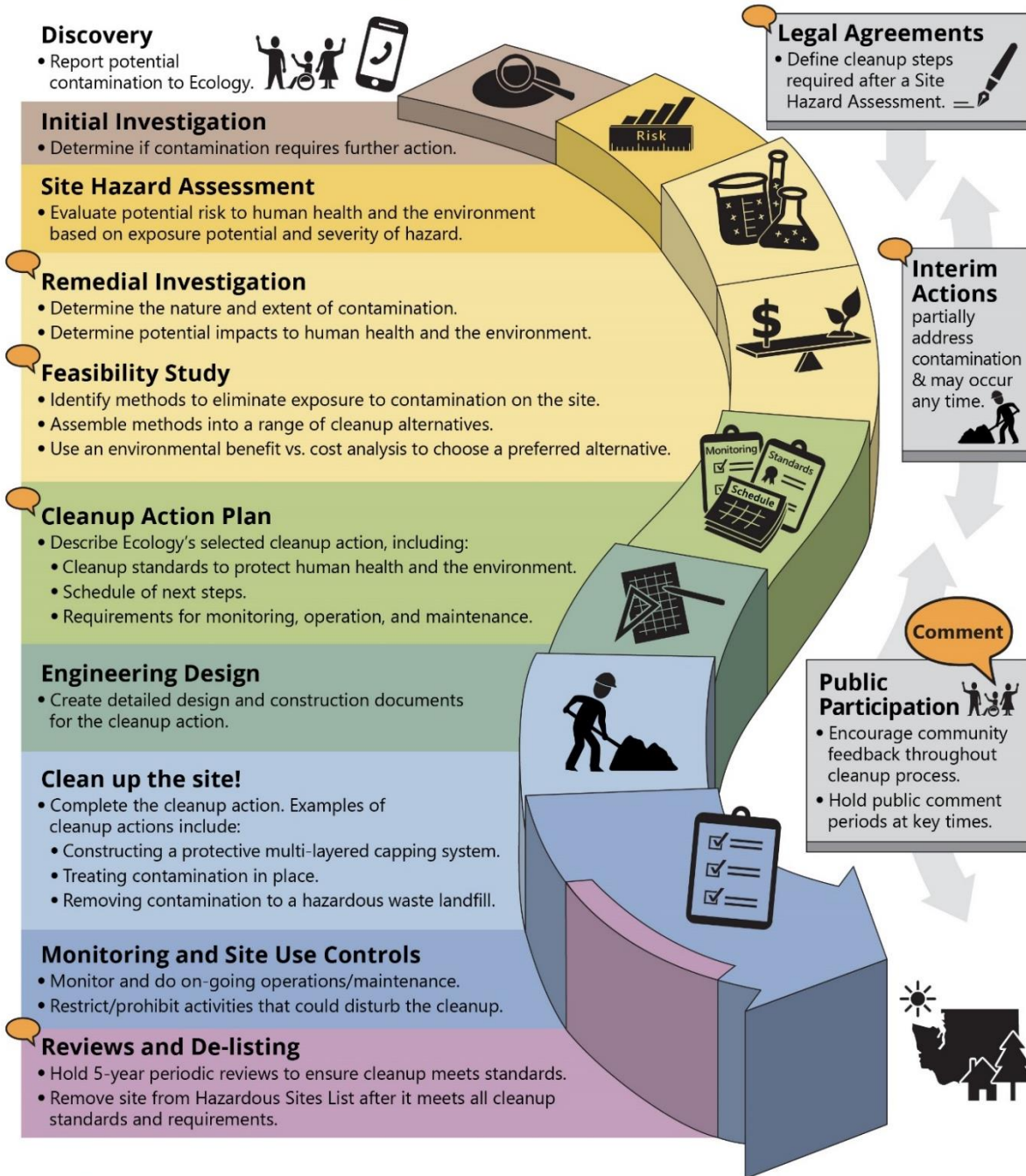
State Environmental Policy Act

The State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) is followed during review and development of cleanup plans.

³ ecology.wa.gov/About-us/How-we-operate/Grants-loans/Find-a-grant-or-loan/Public-participation-grants

⁴ <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/publications/9406.pdf>

Washington's Formal Cleanup Process



 **Washington's Cleanup Law**
Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA)

MTCA defines the cleanup process. This public-initiated environmental law directs upland cleanups (on land or in groundwater) and sediment cleanups (in freshwater or marine environments). Ecology enacts MTCA and regulates the cleanup process.

September 2019
Ecology Publication 19-09-166

Figure 1: Steps in Washington's Cleanup Process⁵

⁵ <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/documents/1909166.pdf>

Site Information

Land use

The JELD-WEN site is located on Everett’s waterfront at 300 West Marine View Drive in Snohomish County, Washington (Figure 2). The industrial site contains about 36 acres of upland area and tidal flats (Figure 3). The land west of the railroad line, where the site sits, was created by filling the tidal delta in the 1920s and 1930s. Historical aerial photographs show filling activities from at least 1938 to the late 1970s. This land has been used primarily for industrial purposes. Properties surrounding the site are owned by the Port of Everett, the City of Everett, the Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) railroad, and Wick Family Properties LLC.



Figure 2: Image of JELD-WEN site location.

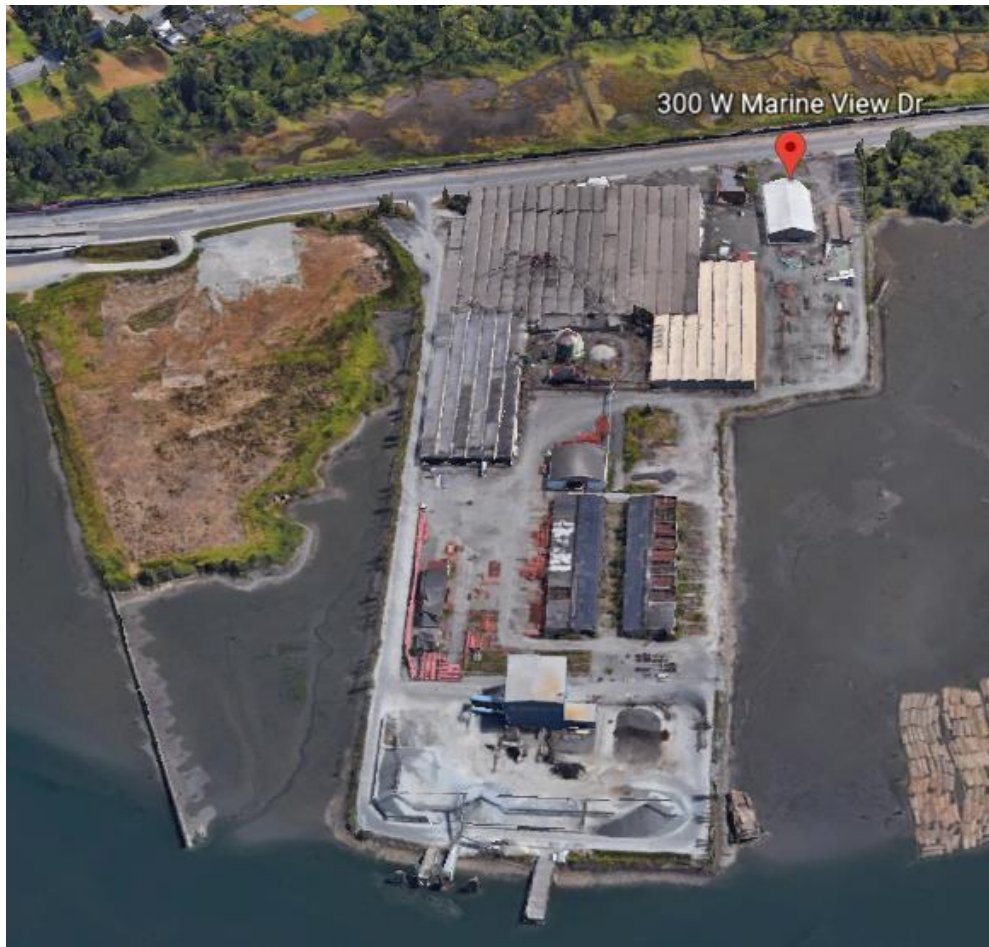


Figure 3 Image of JELD-WEN site location facing east.

How the site became contaminated

Industrial activities at the site have included casket manufacturing, pole treating, wood door and sash manufacturing, fish net storage, and an asphalt batch plant. Prior to the 1940s, The National Pole Company treated poles with creosote on the eastern portion of the site. Records show that electronic capacitors containing PCBs and several aboveground and underground tanks that stored hazardous materials were present at the site. An oil-fired boiler with oil storage was present on the eastern portion of the site. A wood preservative solution called Woodlife that contained pentachlorophenol was also stored and used on the northeastern portion of the site. In 1986, JELD-WEN, Inc. bought the property to produce finished wood doors, rails, posts, columns, and spindles, and operated at the site until 2005. Since the mid-1990s, the northwest portion of the site has been leased by various companies to operate an asphalt batch plant.

Site contamination is likely the result of the former creosote pole treating, door manufacturing using Woodlife, fuel oil use, emissions from hog fuel burners, and leaks and spills from aboveground and underground storage tanks and capacitors.

Contamination

Investigations to date have found the following contaminants in soil, groundwater, and/or sediment associated with historical industrial uses:

- Petroleum hydrocarbons
- Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)
- Polychlorinated biphenyl compounds (PCBs)
- Semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs)
- Volatile organic compounds (VOCs)
- Dioxins/furans

Area community

The site is within Snohomish County's largest city of Everett, the seventh largest city in the state of Washington. Located on Port Gardner Bay, Everett hosts the west coast's second largest marina, United States Navy Homeport Naval Station Everett, and The Boeing Company's assembly plant.

The [Environmental Protection Agency's Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool](https://ejscreen.epa.gov/mapper/)⁶ does not report significant consideration in the area surrounding the site, though proximity to a superfund site is noted. Ecology will plan our public outreach to consider this population's needs as any arise.

Ecology will reach out to cultural community organizations as part of our public involvement efforts and provide information in other languages as appropriate following federal guidance. We strive to involve the whole community in our public participation efforts and welcome your input on additional measures we can take to reach the nearby community.

The Tulalip Tribes, Suquamish Tribe, Lummi Nation, Snoqualmie Tribe, Stillaguamish Tribe, and Swinomish Tribe are federally recognized Tribal governments that may rely on resources that could be affected by the contamination at this site. Ecology created this list of interested Tribes with direct input from Tribal representatives. We will reach out to these Tribes throughout the cleanup process and will regularly review our contact list to ensure appropriate Tribal engagement.

⁶ <https://ejscreen.epa.gov/mapper/>

Public Participation Activities

Members of the public may ask questions, submit informal comments, or share site information at any time. Interested parties do not need to wait for a formal public comment period to contact Ecology.

However, to be included in the formal site record, comments about the site investigation, cleanup alternatives, or cleanups must be submitted during formal comment periods. In addition, the public is invited to review site documents before they become final. This is the most direct and influential way to learn more about the site and be involved in the cleanup's decision-making.

How we share information with the community

During specific stages of the cleanup, Ecology will mail notices about public comment periods to addresses surrounding the site. The mailing list area will vary depending on the type of contamination and where it's located, but the list will at least include addresses within a 1/4-mile radius of the site and other interested organizations and individuals. These notices will provide general information about the site, contact information for submitting comments, and times and locations of public meetings or hearings or how to request one if not yet scheduled.

Ecology may also develop documents outside of comment periods to keep the community updated on the site's status. These informational documents will be available online and at document repositories. Print copies may be mailed to the nearby community if we feel the message warrants the associated cost and resources.

Comment period notices and other site announcements may also be posted in various locations throughout the community (for example, local businesses, schools, libraries).

Postal mailing list

Ecology maintains a mailing list that includes addresses within a 0.5 mile radius of the site, addresses in the baywide waterfront area, and relevant local, state, and federal government contacts.

These people receive public comment notices when draft documents are available.

We will add additional individuals, organizations, and other interested parties to the mailing list as requested. If you would like to be added to the mailing list for this site, please contact Megan MacClellan at 360-688-3730 or Megan.MacClellan@ecy.wa.gov.

Site Register

Public comment periods, events, and other cleanup notices are published in Ecology's [Site Register](#).⁷ To receive the *Site Register* by email, please contact Sarah Kellington at 360-407-7466 or sarah.kellington@ecy.wa.gov, or [subscribe online](#).⁸

Newspaper display ads or legal notices

We announce public comment periods and events in ads or notices published in The Daily Herald- Everett and Snohomish County Tribune. We will also publish notice on our [Public Input & Events Listing](#).⁹

Email lists

Ecology maintains an email list to update interested persons about this site. If you would like to be added to the email list for this site, please contact Megan MacClellan at 360-688-3730 or Megan.MacClellan@ecy.wa.gov.

Ecology's website and social media platforms

We maintain a [website for the JELD-WEN site](#).¹⁰ The website provides site information, and you may download cleanup documents.

We may also share information about cleanup sites through [news releases, our ECOconnect blog, and social media](#).¹¹

Document repositories

During public comment periods, you can find print documents at the following locations:

Everett Public Library

2702 Hoyt Avenue
Everett, WA 98201
425-257-8000

Washington Department of Ecology

300 Desmond Drive SE
Lacey, WA 98503

To schedule an appointment, please contact Carol Dorn at 360-407-7224 or Carol.Dorn@ecy.wa.gov.

⁷ ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Site-Register-lists-and-data

⁸ <http://listserv.wa.gov/cgi-bin/wa?SUBED1=siteregister&A=1>

⁹ ecology.wa.gov/Events/Search/Listing

¹⁰ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/gsp/Sitepage.aspx?csid=4402>

¹¹ ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Get-to-know-us/News

As this plan is being written, many repository locations such as Ecology offices and public libraries are not open to the public in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. During this time, documents are only available online. If you have concerns or questions about accessing information, please contact Megan MacClellan at 360-688-3730 or Megan.MacClellan@ecy.wa.gov and we will make arrangements to provide the information you are looking for.

Signs around the cleanup site

We may also install signs displaying information about project status, traffic impacts, and health risks around the cleanup site.

How to share information with us

At minimum, MTCA requires 30-day public comment periods for draft cleanup documents and 14-day comment periods SEPA documents. SEPA documents are often made available for public review with other cleanup documents. In that case, we combine the comment periods, and they last at least 30 days. We may hold comment periods longer than 30 days.

We may also identify public concerns and cleanup goals by meeting with and soliciting information from interested community members and organizations. To collaborate with us about this site, please contact Megan MacClellan at 360-688-3730 or Megan.MacClellan@ecy.wa.gov.

Public comment periods

Formal 30-day comment periods allow interested members of the public to comment on draft documents, legal agreements, and proposed cleanup actions. If there is significant interest, Ecology may extend the public comment period. When Ecology oversees SEPA determinations, we hold comment periods for at least two weeks and may extend to 30 days or more when other cleanup documents are concurrently available for review.

Following a comment period, we publish all the input we received and respond to significant comments and questions. If the comments result in significant changes to the cleanup documents, then the documents will be revised and re-issued for public review. If the comments do not result in significant changes, then they become final.

Public events

We hold public meetings, workshops, open houses, and public hearings based on community interest. If we have not scheduled a meeting, we will hold one if 10 people request it, and this may cause us to extend a public comment period so the meeting occurs during it.

Events are held at locations close to the site that meet Americans with Disabilities Act standards. Public meetings, workshops, open houses, and hearings are always announced in advance using a variety of methods.

Americans with Disabilities Act

To request ADA accommodation for disabilities, or printed materials in a format for the visually impaired, contact the Ecology ADA Coordinator at 360-407-6831 or ecyadacoordinator@ecy.wa.gov, or visit <https://ecology.wa.gov/accessibility>. People with impaired hearing may call Washington Relay Service at 711. People with speech disability may call TTY at 877-833-6341.

Plan Amendments

Ecology developed this plan following MTCA regulations (WAC 173-340-600). We review it as the cleanup progresses and amend it as necessary. You may suggest amendments to Megan MacClellan at 360-688-3730 or Megan.MacClellan@ecy.wa.gov.

This plan includes information for the public regarding opportunities for public involvement and comment. The outreach activities discussed in this section reflect Ecology's current plans for keeping the public informed and providing ways for those interested in the site to communicate their concerns and questions to us.

If you feel the planned outreach activities and mechanisms described in this plan are insufficient, or should otherwise be modified, we will work to find solutions. New outreach activities or outreach tools established as a result can be implemented right away, with or without amending this plan.

Glossary

Cleanup: The implementation of a cleanup action or interim action.

Cleanup Action: Any remedial action except interim actions, taken at a site to eliminate, render less toxic, stabilize, contain, immobilize, isolate, treat, destroy, or remove a hazardous substance that complies with MTCA cleanup requirements, including but not limited to: complying with cleanup standards, utilizing permanent solutions to the maximum extent practicable, and including adequate monitoring to ensure the effectiveness of the cleanup action.

Cleanup Action Plan: A document that selects the cleanup action and specifies cleanup standards and other requirements for a particular site. The cleanup action plan, which follows the remedial investigation/feasibility study report, is subject to a public comment period. After completion of a comment period on the cleanup action plan, Ecology finalizes the cleanup action plan.

Cleanup Level: The concentration (or amount) of a hazardous substance in soil, water, air, or sediment that protects human health and the environment under specified exposure conditions. Cleanup levels are part of a uniform standard established in state regulations, such as MTCA.

Cleanup Process: The process for identifying, investigating, and cleaning up hazardous waste sites.

Contaminant: Any hazardous substance that does not occur naturally or occurs at greater than natural background levels.

Feasibility Study: Provides identification and analysis of site cleanup alternatives and is usually completed within a year. The entire Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) process takes about two years and is followed by the cleanup action plan. Remedial action evaluating sufficient site information to enable the selection of a cleanup action plan.

Hazardous Site List: A list of ranked sites that require further remedial action. These sites are published in the Site Register.

Interim Action: Any remedial action that partially addresses the cleanup of a site. It is an action that is technically necessary to reduce a threat to human health or the environment by eliminating or substantially reducing one or more pathways for exposure to a hazardous substance at a facility; an action that corrects a problem that may become substantially worse or cost substantially more to address if the action is delayed; an action needed to provide for completion

of a site hazard assessment, state remedial investigation/feasibility study, or design of a cleanup action.

Model Toxics Control Act: Refers to RCW 70.105D. Voters approved it in November 1988. The implementing regulation is WAC 173-340 and was amended in 2001.

Public Notice: At a minimum, adequate notice mailed to all persons who have made a timely request of Ecology and to persons residing in the potentially affected vicinity of the proposed action; mailed to appropriate news media; published in the local (city or county) newspaper of largest circulation; and the opportunity for interested persons to comment.

Public Participation Plan: A plan prepared under the authority of WAC 173-340-600 to encourage coordinated and effective public involvement tailored to the public's needs at a particular site.

Release: Any intentional or unintentional entry of any hazardous substance into the environment, including, but not limited to, the abandonment or disposal of containers of hazardous substances.

Remedial Action: Any action to identify, eliminate, or minimize any threat posed by hazardous substances to human health or the environment, including any investigative and monitoring activities of any release or threatened release of a hazardous substance, and any health assessments or health effects studies conducted in order to determine the risk or potential risk to human health.

Remedial Investigation: Any remedial action that provides information on the extent and magnitude of contamination at a site. This usually takes 12 to 18 months and is followed by the feasibility study. The purpose of the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study is to collect and develop sufficient site information to enable the selection of a cleanup action.