Responsiveness Summary Report

Draft Remedial Investigation Report

Reserve Silica Reclamation Site
Ravensdale, WA

Public comment period: May 1 to 30, 2025

Solid Waste Management Program

Washington State Department of Ecology

Northwest Region Office

Shoreline, Washington

June 2025

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
State of Washington

Publication Information

This document is available on the Department of Ecology's webpage at:
https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/4728

Related Information

- **Clean-up site ID: 4728**
- **Facility site ID: 2041**

You can subscribe to this site from the above webpage. You'll receive a weekly email if we change the site's status, add documents to the site's webpage, or open a comment period.

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Website[1]: Washington State Department of Ecology

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What's In My Neighborhood shows contamination cleanup sites in Washington state. Learn more and subscribe to other cleanup sites. Ecology encourages the cleanup of these sites to protect the health of people, plants, and animals. Cleanups are projects that remove, treat, or contain potentially harmful substances.

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[1] www.ecology.wa.gov/contact

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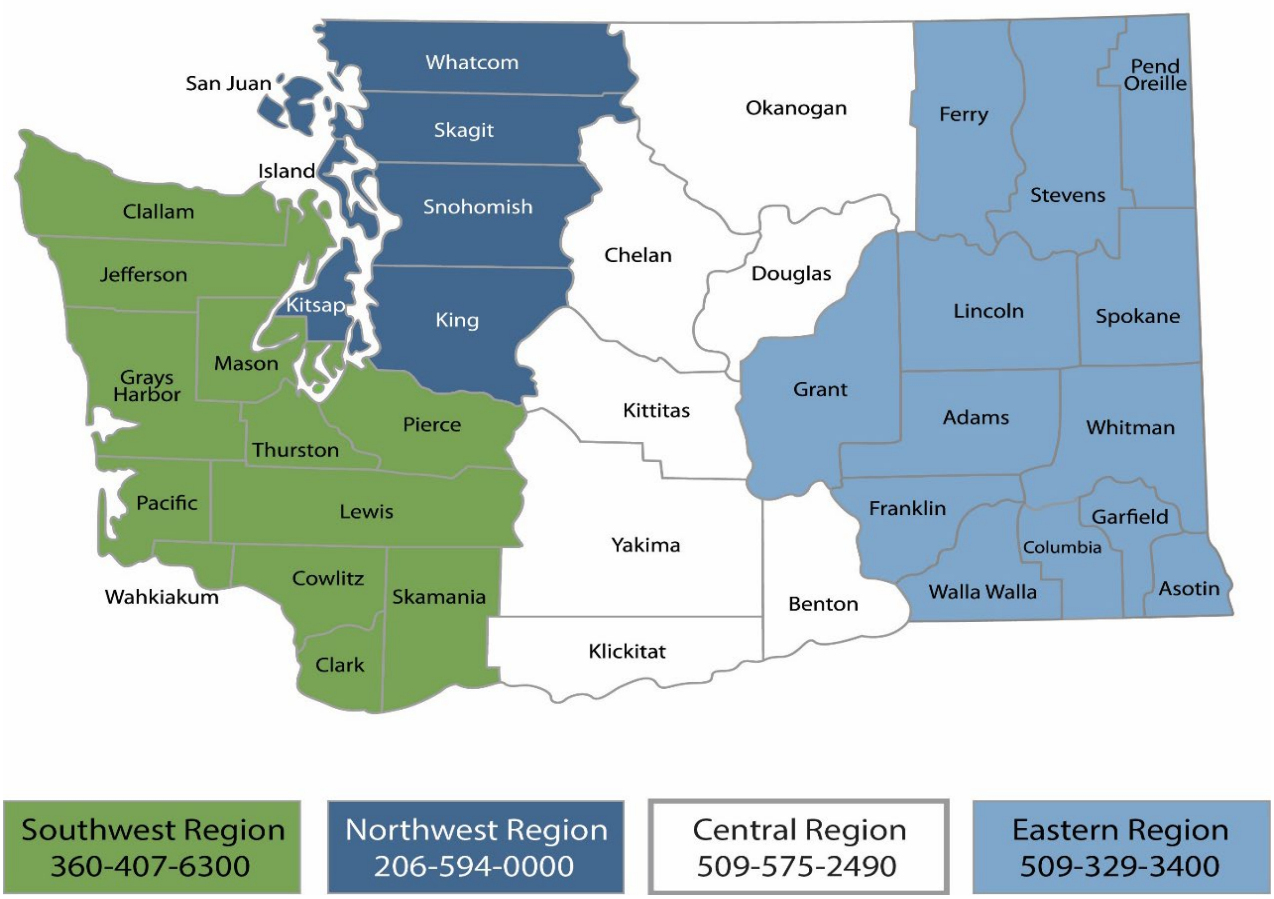
Department of Ecology's Regional Offices

Map of Counties Served



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	PO Box 330316 Shoreline, WA 98133	206-594-0000
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 47600 Olympia, WA 98504	360-407-6000

Table of Contents

List of Tables

Tables:

Public Outreach Summary

The Reserve Silica Reclamation site (Site) is located at 26000 Black Diamond Ravensdale Road near Ravensdale, Washington. The Site is associated with the release of caustic water and metal contamination from the Lower Disposal Area, which is a sand mining pit that was reclaimed with cement kiln dust (CKD) between June 1979 and October 1982. The Site does not include the Dale Strip Pit, which was reclaimed with CKD between 1982 and 1988. The Remedial Investigation concluded that no contamination has been released from the Dale Strip Pit based on more than 20 years of monitoring.

The reclamation and grading of the Lower Disposal Area were regulated under the permitting authorities of the Washington Department of Natural Resources and King County. Public Health – Seattle & King County permitted the disposal of CKD beginning in October 1981 and continues to issue a post-closure care permit for the Lower Disposal Area and Dale Strip Pit under Chapter 173-304 of the Washington Administrative Code (WAC). The cleanup of the site is being performed under the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA[2]) using Washington State's formal cleanup process.[3] Ecology's Water Quality Program issues Draft State Waste Discharge Permit No. ST0501373 for the Reserve Silica Holcim Treatment Facility.[4]

Ecology determined that Reserve Silica Corporation (Reserve Silica), Holcim (US), Inc. (Holcim), and BNSF Railway are potentially liable persons (PLPs) for the release of contamination. Reserve Silica and Holcim entered into an Agreed Order with Ecology. An Agreed Order (AO) is a legal agreement between Ecology and the PLPs outlining the expectations, process, and schedule for site cleanup. The Agreed Order requires that Reserve Silica and Holcim:

- Prepare a Remedial Investigation Work Plan.
- Conduct a Remedial Investigation.
- Perform interim actions if required.
- Prepare a Feasibility Study Report.
- Prepare a preliminary Draft Cleanup Action Plan.

Ecology held a public comment period for the Draft Remedial Investigation Report from May 1 to May 30, 2025, and hosted an online public meeting on May 7, 2025. A Remedial Investigation (RI) uses data to determine what contamination is present and how far it has spread.

[2] https://ecology.wa.gov/mtca
[3] https://ecology.wa.gov/MTCA-process
[4] https://ecyapwq/paris/Reports/PermitDetailReport.aspx?PermitId=926774

Comment Summary

Ecology received five public comments through our SmartComment website or by email.

Table 1: List of Commenters

	First Name	Last Name	Agency/Organization/Business	Submitted via
1	Greg	Wingard	Individual	email
2	Evan	Swanson	City of Kent	SmartComment
3	Claire	Ashton	Individual	SmartComment
4	B. Jason	MacLurg	Individual	SmartComment
5	Darcey	Peterson	Individual	SmartComment

Comments and Responses

The public comments are presented below, along with Ecology's responses.

Comment No. 1 from: Greg Wingard (May 1, 2025)

Alan [Noell] & Tom [Buroker]:

I'm writing to object to the inaccurate description of the Reserve Silica Reclamation Public Notice recently sent out for a Public Comment Period that opened today.

Tom, much of this is known to you, as this is the first matter we discussed on your appointment as the NWRO Ecology Regional Director, though in a slightly different context.

The public notice is factually wrong and flies in the face of publicly available information and the source material for the MTCA listing of the Reserve Silica site.

In addition to my knowledge of the documents related to the Toxic Cleanup Program listing for the Reserve Silica site (formerly the Industrial Mineral Products site), I have first-hand knowledge of the listing of this site as I worked directly with Norm Peck, the Ecology staff member originally assigned to investigating and listing of this site.

The public notice in seriously inadequate as it informs the public that the material disposed of at this site was simply Cement Kiln Dust (CKD), with a high pH as the pollutant of concern. CKD in general is a very common industrial waste, that is not what was disposed of at the Reserve Silica site. The description of the waste in the public notice borders on fabrication, and is both technically and historically wrong.

Specifically, the CKD disposed of at the Reserve Silica site had a very specific, contractual source, the Ideal Cement Company. Further, this source of industrial waste had a very specific and unique nature. As is well known to Ecology, Industrial Mineral Products was engaged under contract with ASARCO to provide sole source services to market ASARCO slag as a commercial product, in particular impacting markets and sites throughout the Puget Sound region. These "products" included road and site ballast, sand blasting grit, asphalt roof shingle grit, feed stock for cement production and other products. This resulted in wide-spread contamination of sites throughout the region, impacting numerous sites to this day, nearly 40-years after ASARCO closed and ceased its product contract with IMP/Reserve Silica.

Specific to the Reserve Silica site, the contract with Industrial Mineral Products included provisions for IMP taking the ASARCO contaminated CKD hazardous waste contaminated with arsenic and other metals, and disposing of it at their Ravensdale site in previously mined pits. Though this occurred over 40-years ago, this is well known to Ecology, and backed up by sampling, including samples I collected from the Reserve Silica site, which were analyzed by Ecology at the Manchester Laboratory. In addition, Ecology has taken their own samples, and Holcim, the corporate successor of Ideal Cement has taken numerous samples of the CKD, and ongoing monitoring of groundwater and discharges of seeps and treated water all of which confirm that arsenic in particular (and other metals) are both unique, and particular to the contaminants of concern for the Reserve Silica site from its use, sale and receiving wastes from ASARCO contaminated waste.

For a public notice from Ecology to state to the public that high pH is the contaminant from Reserve Silica's hazardous waste disposal pits, and not even mention arsenic contamination is completely unacceptable, and plays into Reserve Silica's inaccurate narratives related to the site contamination.

Further, Reserve Silica also used ASARCO slag as road ballast on their site. I know this as I personally observed the slag on Reserve Silica site access roads and sampled dirt from where ASARCO slag was placed.

Further, although Reserve Silica has repeatedly denied using any ASARCO slag or products on the site, their own consultant found pieces of ASARCO slag within the site road prisms, and included that information in site reports. This was remaining ASARCO slag after initial removal of the slag from their roadways now many years ago.

In any case, the public notice needs to be reissued to specifically state that arsenic is a, or even the primary contaminant of concern at this site, with high pH also being a concern, as the pH levels historically monitored at the site have been high enough to qualify as a characteristic waste under state definitions.

I wanted to provide Ecology an opportunity to correct this error before going public with these facts, which are well known to Ecology, and make the initial public notice on this site inaccurate, and entirely dismissive of the primary contaminant that is currently and has been for the last five-decades discharged from this site into groundwater, surface water, wetlands and surface soils.

I would appreciate a rapid response to this matter as the public comment has already opened, and the public notice provided creates an inaccurate impression to the public of the nature of contamination at this site.

While you might respond that there is additional information contained in documents available, that in no way excuses a gross mischaracterization of the primary contaminants present, and the primary focus of appropriate remedial actions at this site that the public notice is supposed to accurately represent.

Regards,
Greg

Response from Ecology:

Hi Greg,

Thank you for reaching out to us to share your concerns and feedback on our communication and process.

We do our best to communicate clearly with the public during complex MTCA cleanup actions. The public notices are intentionally concise to make them more readable and understandable. They state that the Reserve Silica Reclamation site is associated with the release of contamination, including caustic water, from the cement kiln dust. Several metal compounds are mobilized at higher pH, including arsenic.

We provide more information in the Fact Sheet about antimony, arsenic, lead, vanadium, and pH, which were identified as the contaminants of concern at the site.

I hope you can attend our online Public Meeting this evening. My understanding is that Alan intends to address the ASARCO slag during his presentation, as well as provide information on the most recent monitoring information regarding arsenic. We welcome your comments on this cleanup as we work to protect human health and the environment.

In addition, I would like to invite you to meet with our staff directly to further share your concerns about the process and cleanup. Please let me know if you would like me to schedule a meeting with you and our team.

Thank you,
Tom [Buroker, Ecology Northwest Region Director]

Response from Greg: (May 7, 2025, following public meeting):

Alan:

I apologize for the hostile tone of my initial email to you and Tom.

Due to my well over 40 years of dealing with this site, I react badly to any hint of ASARCO's connection to, and related dumping of arsenic wastes at the Reserve Silica site being downplayed.

Over the years, Reserve Silica has tried to minimize the connection of ASARCO wastes to their site. This included telling the King County Council that I was delusional for even suggesting that any ASARCO products were used or disposed of on their site, in spite of the fact I saw ASARCO road ballast on their site and sampled soil around that slag. I'm familiar with ASARCO slag from seeing it at the Ruston site, as well as numerous other sites in the Tacoma Tide Flats where it was almost universally used as site ballast.

There was also the matter of most or all of Ecology's files related to work I did with Norm Peck, on the initial investigation for listing the Reserve Silica site disappearing from the files. No idea where all that paper went to, but that was a major disappointment as it included photographs, sample results, inspection reports all of which documented the conditions of discharges, ASARCO slag, and other baseline conditions at Industrial Mineral Products/Reserve Silica prior to the CKD being capped and any efforts to control the discharges from the CKD disposal pits being done.

As a result, when information comes out without any mention of ASARCO's role in contaminating the Reserve Silica site, it does feel like I'm back at day 1, having a conversation with Norm, trying to convince him that something is seriously wrong here. To his credit he did move the ball forward fairly quick once he took a look at the situation for himself.

I do appreciate that you covered the arsenic source issues in your presentation, including the ASARCO slag road ballast remnants found by Reserve Silica's own consultants.

I haven't seen any specific documentation on it, but I take it that the ASARCO slag road ballast that they removed is either in the CKD pits, or other disposal pits on site as it seems improbable that they paid to haul the waste off-site. I also asked for any waste manifests related to the slag removal, now many years ago, and no responsive records could be found.

In meetings back in the late 1980's (I believe) we were also told by both Ecology and Reserve Silica that the problem would solve itself in a few years, as the CKD would react with groundwater and essentially turn into cement, which being impervious would result in a serious drop off of both high pH, arsenic and other metals in groundwater to surface water discharges. I would note that now many years later and well after that particular miracle was supposed to happen the levels still clearly exceed applicable criteria and the CKD never turned into the cement lined swimming pool that was supposed to keep all the pollutants inside.

I first worked on issues related to ASARCO with WashPIRG (I started working with them while still in high school) and a couple years later with GreenPeace. To this day I'm still amazed at just how much toxic waste was dumped across western Washington from Ruston all the way into Canada, and across wide areas of eastern Washington's orchards by a single company, ASARCO. The role that Industrial Mineral Products/Reserve Silica played in the spread of this waste as products across western Washington is to this day still resulting in significant environmental and human health impacts, in my humble opinion.

Regards,
Greg

Response from Ecology:

Noted for the record.

Comment No. 2 from: Evan Swanson (May 29, 2025)

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on the Remedial Investigation Report for the Reserve Silica site. The City of Kent (Kent) maintains a strong and ongoing interest in the outcome of this cleanup effort due to the site's location within our Wellhead Protection Area (WHPA) and its proximity to critical municipal drinking water infrastructure.

The Reserve Silica site is located within the five-year time-of-travel zone for Kent's Kent Springs WHPA. This source is particularly vulnerable to contamination due to hydrogeologic conditions such as shallow depth to groundwater, highly permeable soils, and lack of confining geologic layers. Protecting both the quality and quantity of this drinking water source is essential for protecting public health and supporting the city's long-term economic resilience.

The City of Kent is concerned by findings in the report indicating that arsenic, lead, and other contaminants have been detected at concentrations exceeding applicable cleanup levels, posing a potential threat to human health and the environment. These concerns reinforce the need for a cautious and scientifically rigorous approach to site investigation and remediation.

The City of Kent requests that the Department of Ecology:

1. Apply conservative assumptions and protective design criteria in all future work plans, feasibility studies, and cleanup actions, in recognition of the site's sensitive location within designated WHPA's.
2. Main open, transparent, and consistent communication with local jurisdictions, water purveyors, and stakeholders, particularly the City of Kent, throughout all phases of the cleanup process. This should include opportunities for technical review and public comment on all major documents and decisions.

We appreciate the Department of Ecology's leadership in advancing this critical cleanup project. The City of Kent looks forward to continued coordination to ensure that all remedial actions fully protect public health and the region's vital drinking water resources.

Please feel free to contact me at (253) 856-5527 if you have any questions or would like to discuss these comments further.

Sincerely,
Evan Swanson
Water Quality Coordinator

Response from Ecology:

Ecology is committed to continued communication with the City of Kent. The remedial investigation, feasibility study, cleanup action plan, and any periodic reviews are subject to public participation requirements in the Model Toxics Control Act. Ecology can give the City of Kent an opportunity to review any additional applicable work plans.

The cleanup action plan will apply conservative cleanup standards that are protective of human health and the environment. Reserve Silica and Holcim submit quarterly groundwater and surface water monitoring reports to Ecology and Public Health – Seattle & King County, which Ecology posts on the Reserve Silica Reclamation site webpage.[5]

Additionally, Ecology's Water Quality Program issues Draft State Waste Discharge Permit No. ST0501373 for the Reserve Silica Holcim Treatment Facility.[6] The City of Kent will have the opportunity to review and comment on the draft permit during a 30-day public comment period. Ecology posts discharge monitoring reports on our PARIS database.

Comment No. 3 from: Claire Ashton (May 13, 2025)

I live at the east end of Lake 12. I built my home in 2010 and this is the first I've heard of this property. Three times over the last 5-6 years the water coming from my well was thick green with rust-colored chunks floating in it. Each time it's take a few days of running my pump until the water coming from the well looks clear again. Given the proximity of my location to this contaminated site I'm wondering if this issue is related.

[5] https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/4728
[6] https://ecyapwq/paris/Reports/PermitDetailReport.aspx?PermitId=926774

Response from Ecology:

Lake 12 is approximately 1.1 miles south-southeast of the southern extent of the Lower Disposal Area and the Reserve Silica Reclamation Site boundary. Groundwater contamination extends northwest and topographically downhill from the Lower Disposal Area. The groundwater sampling results collected during the Remedial Investigation indicate that contamination does not extend south of the Lower Disposal Area. Figure 7-4 in the Remedial Investigation Report shows the Lower Disposal Area, extent of groundwater contamination, and Site boundary.

Ecology cannot speculate on the specific issues with your well. However, the statement that the water clears with continued pumping may indicate that the problem is with the well and not the surrounding groundwater. Ecology recommends that you contact an environmental consultant and/or water well driller to evaluate and remedy your well. Public Health – Seattle & King County has recommendations for testing the water quality from private water wells.[7] The Washington Department of Health also provides recommendations for private well owners to test their water.[8]

Comment No. 4 from: B. Jason MacLurg (May 29, 2025)

I am writing to submit my comments concerning the Reserve Silica Reclamation in Ravensdale, WA. I am a private citizen and homeowner on Lake Sawyer which is fed by Ravensdale Creek, underground aquifers and Rock Creek in WRIA-9. I am concerned that DOE has determined that there exists known contamination in the surface water, the underground water and the soil. This is a SIGNIFICANT CONCERN because Kent Water District, Black Diamond Water District, Covington Water District, Renton Water District all obtain their water from underground aquifers within a few mile radius of the site in Ravensdale. Also, the Cedar River Watershed and Lake Young, the source of water for all of Seattle nearby.

I am additionally concerned due to the fact that Covington Water District is pumping water from wells within 600 feet of the shores of Lake Sawyer, from a depth that is equal to the bottom of the lake which has long been suspected to have permeable continuity with underground aquifers. I believe, as do others, that Covington Water District's excessive pumping of this aquifer is directly contributing to a lowering of the water table and a reduction of in-stream flow rates in Covington Creek as it exits Lake Sawyer. This is most noticeable in late summer and continues well into the fall, preventing salmon runs from reaching their spawning grounds in Ravensdale Creek, near the contamination site.

Water is vital to life. As population grows, the demand for clean drinking water will also grow. At the same time, development reduces our native forests and ground cover which are known to help purify our water. Allowing contamination to remain in situ in the face of increasing

[7] https://kingcounty.gov/en/dept/dph/health-safety/environmental-health/healthy-water-air-soil/drinking-water/water-quality/testing
[8] https://doh.wa.gov/community-and-environment/drinking-water/contaminants/testing-your-water

water demands, and decreasing water tables is unacceptable for the health of our entire ecosystem.

Respectively,
B. Jason MacLurg, MD
22438 SE 296th Street
Black Diamond, WA 98010
(206) 459-6316

Response from Ecology:

The Remedial Investigation Report concludes that contamination, including high pH water, arsenic, antimony, lead, and vanadium, has been released from the Lower Disposal Area. The Proposed Site Boundary, shown in Figure 7-4 of the Remedial Investigation Report, encompasses all areas where contamination is located at the Site. Contamination is largely confined to shallow soil and groundwater within the low-permeability Vashon till soils on the hillside. Caustic seepage is collected from the Lower Disposal Area and treated before discharge to an infiltration pond that discharges to the recessional outwash formation at the base of the hillside. The infiltration pond and recessional outwash formation are within the modeled 5-year capture zone of the Kent Springs wellfield. Surface water in the infiltration pond currently meets the pH standards for the State, but the concentrations of antimony and arsenic are approximately twice their cleanup levels. The concentrations of the contaminants are currently below the cleanup levels in the recessional outwash formation, with the exception of antimony slightly exceeding the cleanup level in one well (MW-6A) adjacent to the infiltration pond.

The Reserve Silica Holcim Treatment Facility is permitted by Draft State Waste Discharge Permit No. ST0501373.[9] The final permit will establish water quality criteria and monitoring and reporting requirements for the treatment system. Additional groundwater and surface water monitoring are performed under the permitting authority of Public Health – Seattle & King County and for the MTCA cleanup site. These monitoring activities are intended to detect any releases of contamination and to ensure that contamination does not migrate from the site.

Reserve Silica and Holcim will prepare a Feasibility Study report that evaluates and recommends a cleanup plan for the Site. Ecology will hold a public comment period and public meeting for the Feasibility Study.

Streamflow restoration is beyond the scope of the cleanup of the Reserve Silica Reclamation site. Please see the *Watershed Restoration and Enhancement Plan WRIA – Duwamish-Green Watershed* (Ecology Publication No. 21-11-009, May 2021)[10] for a discussion of in-stream flows within the watershed. Ravensdale Lake, Lake Sawyer, and Covington Creek are located within the Covington Creek subbasin of Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) 9.

[9] https://ecyapwq/paris/Reports/PermitDetailReport.aspx?PermitId=926774
[10] https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/summarypages/2111009.html

Comment No. 5 from: Darcey Peterson (May 28, 2025)

A significant amount of water has been used for this mining operation over the years, and now the water is contaminated and requires treatment. I would like to see this treated water returned to Lake Ravensdale (once it is safe) to support in-stream flows. These flows are critical to Lake Sawyer. Lake Sawyer's lake levels often drop over two feet each summer, leaving the lake inaccessible for some homeowners and inhospitable for fish and wildlife. If this flow were returned to the Lake and eventually allowed to flow into Lake Sawyer, this could help mitigate the impact of low in-stream flows. Please hold these companies accountable and at the same time, help us restore flows for fish and people in the region.

Response from Ecology:

As described in the response to Comment 4, stream flow restoration is beyond the scope of the Reserve Silica Reclamation site cleanup. Nevertheless, the management of the Lower Disposal Area, the seepage collection system, and the seepage treatment and discharge system does not impact the water balance in the Covington Creek subbasin since no water is pumped or conveyed to or from or stored within the subbasin.

Treated effluent discharges to surface water and the uppermost aquifer for no net impact on the groundwater balance. The discharge of treated water into the infiltration ponds is functionally equivalent to discharging the water to Ravensdale Lake with regards to restoring in-stream flows to Lake Sawyer because the water features are hydraulically connected. The Remedial Investigation describes that the uppermost aquifer is hydraulically connected to Ravensdale Lake and Ravensdale Creek (aka Covington Creek) in Section 2.4.5.

Reserve Silica has a water right (Surface Water Certificate 11039 (S1 *20279CWRIS) for surface water from the Ravensdale Lake. Reserve Silica's water use is independent of the Reclamation Site.

Next Steps

Ecology reviewed the public comments received for the Draft Remedial Investigation Report. Based on the public comments received, no changes to the Remedial Investigation were necessary.

The following activities are planned after the public comment period:

- Reserve Silica and Holcim will finalize the Remedial Investigation Report, and Ecology will post the final report on the Reserve Silica Reclamation site webpage.[11]
- In an independent process, Ecology's Water Quality Program will complete the finalization of State Waste Discharge Permit No. ST0501373 for the Reserve Silica Holcim Treatment Facility.[12] Reserve Silica and Holcim will continue to operate, maintain, and monitor the seepage treatment system in accordance with the permit.
- Public Health – Seattle & King County continues to issue a Post-Closure Care and Maintenance Permit for the Lower Disposal Area and the Dale Strip Pit. The permit requires post-closure care, groundwater monitoring, and financial assurance for the facility.
- Reserve Silica and Holcim plan to amend the sampling and analysis plan and quality assurance project plan for groundwater and surface water. The sampling and analysis plan is currently defined in Appendix D of the Remedial Investigation Work Plan, and the quality assurance project plan is currently defined in Appendix E of the Remedial Investigation Work Plan. The sampling and analysis plan should be amended based on the conclusions of the Remedial Investigation, the landfill post-closure care requirements for the Lower Disposal Area and Dale Strip Pit, and monitoring requirements of the State Waste Discharge Permit.
- Reserve Silica and Holcim may request to end post-closure care of the Dale Strip Pit in accordance with the functional stability requirements in WAC 173-304-407(7)(a)[13] and Ecology Publication No. 11-07-006.[14]
- Reserve Silica and Holcim will initiate the Feasibility Study for the Site. They will prepare an Agency Draft Feasibility Study, followed by a Public Review Draft Feasibility Study.
- Upon Ecology's approval of the Public Review Draft Feasibility Study, Reserve Silica and Holcim will prepare an Agency Review preliminary Draft Cleanup Action Plan, followed by a Public Review Draft Cleanup Action Plan.
- Ecology will host a public comment period for the Public Review Draft Feasibility Study and Public Review Draft Cleanup Action Plan.
- Ecology intends to provide periodic updates at the Greater Maple Valley Unincorporated Area Council meetings.

[11] https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/4728
[12] https://ecyapwq/paris/Reports/PermitDetailReport.aspx?PermitId=926774
[13] https://app.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=173-304-407
[14] Preparing for Termination of Post-Closure Activities at Landfills Closed Under Chapter 173-304 WAC, Ecology Publication No. 11-07-006, February 2011, Revised January 2013, https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/1107006.html