



STATE OF WASHINGTON  
**DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY**

Southwest Region Office  
PO Box 47775 • Olympia, WA 98504-7775 • 360-407-6300

March 12, 2026

Barbara Kincaid  
City of DuPont  
Director of Public Services  
City of DuPont  
1700 Civic Drive  
DuPont, WA 98327  
[bkinaid@dupontwa.gov](mailto:bkinaid@dupontwa.gov)

**Re: Preliminary Determination of Liability for Release of Hazardous Substances at the following Contaminated Site:**

- **Site Name:** Weyerhaeuser DuPont 1
- **Site Address:** 2301 Center Dr Dupont, 98327 Pierce
- **Cleanup Site ID:** 3555
- **Facility/Site ID:** 1269
- **Parcel Numbers:** 0119274007 (Old Fort Lake) and 0119224011 (Bluff)

Dear Barbara Kincaid:

Based on credible evidence, the Department of Ecology (Ecology) is proposing to find the City of DuPont liable under the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA), Chapter 70A.305 RCW, for the release of hazardous substances at the Weyerhaeuser DuPont 1 facility (Figure 1). Any person whom Ecology finds, based on credible evidence, to be liable is known under MTCA as a “potentially liable person” or “PLP.”

This letter identifies the basis for Ecology’s proposed finding and your opportunity to respond to that finding. This letter also describes the scope of your potential liability and next steps in the cleanup process at the Site.

### **Proposed Finding of Liability**

Ecology is proposing to find the City of DuPont liable under RCW 70A.305.040 for the release of hazardous substances at the Site. This proposed finding is based on the following evidence:

1. The City of DuPont is an “owner” as defined in RCW 70A.305.020(22) of a “facility” as defined in RCW 70A.305.020(8). Both E.I. DuPont de Nemours Company (DuPont) and Weyerhaeuser Company (Weyerhaeuser) were previous owners of the DuPont

Works explosives manufacturing facility. DuPont manufactured explosives from 1906 until 1976, when Weyerhaeuser purchased the Site and operated as a deep-water export facility. Weyerhaeuser and DuPont initiated cleanup discussions for the Site and agreed with Ecology to a consent decree in 1991 (revised in 2003). Under the Consent Decree, Weyerhaeuser and DuPont conducted cleanup actions of the remnants of the former manufacturing plant consistent with future area specific uses, including commercial, industrial, open space and recreational (golf course). The Home Golf Course was developed as part of the cleanup action and was completed in 2007 on portions of the Consent Decree area. In 2007, the City of DuPont purchased two of the open-space parcels of the Site, known as the Bluff and Old Fort Lake parcels.

2. Based on previous remedial investigation, cleanup actions, historical aerial photographs and remains of historical site-related structures, operations at the Weyerhaeuser DuPont facility occurred within or adjacent to the City of DuPont owned parcels. As a result, site-related potential contaminants of concern (COCs) including metals, pesticides, herbicides, residual explosives, and polychlorinated biphenyls [PCBs] and carcinogenic Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons [cPAHs] have been released into the soil and adjacent surface water bodies.

### **2.1 Bluff Parcel 0119224011**

In 2025, the City of DuPont investigated the bluff area near the former DuPont Works site documenting the presence of hazardous substances exceeding MTCA cleanup levels in soils. The report titled *draft Remedial Investigation Report Bluff Parcel, for the City of DuPont, Washington*, dated September 2025, indicates concentrations of arsenic (maximum of 170 mg/kg) and lead (maximum of 520 mg/kg) in soil exceed current unrestricted MTCA Method A soil cleanup levels. The report results also indicate lead concentrations in soil exceed the Terrestrial Ecological Evaluation (TEE) site-specific screening levels for wildlife of 118 mg/kg or for plants of 50 mg/kg.

The Bluff parcel is located immediately west and outside of the Weyerhaeuser DuPont Consent Decree area where extensive soil cleanup actions took place in 2003. According to *Weyerhaeuser Company and E.I. DuPont de Nemours and Company, Closure Report for the Former DuPont Works Site, March 2007*, soil samples were not collected within the Bluff parcel and asserted that the explosive operations did not extend onto this property. However, according to 2025 soil analytical results, along with Pierce County's 1970 aerial photo, an Ecology's 1977 Coastal Atlas oblique photo, and other historical documents, there is evidence that the manufacture of explosive operations (telpher cable line and potential dumping) may have released explosives, metals, pesticides and PCBs into soil in the Bluff parcel.

## 2.2 Old Fort Lake Parcel 0119274007

In 2025, the City of DuPont conducted investigation at the former DuPont Works site documenting the presence of hazardous substances exceeding MTCA cleanup levels in soils within the Old Fort Lake parcel. The investigation report, titled *draft Remedial Investigation Report, Old Fort Lake Parcel, for the City of DuPont, Washington*, dated September 2025, indicates concentrations of arsenic (maximum of 73 mg/kg) and lead (maximum of 300 mg/kg) in soil exceed current unrestricted MTCA Method A soil cleanup levels. The report results also indicate lead concentrations in soil exceed the TEE site-specific screening levels for wildlife of 118 mg/kg or for plants of 50 mg/kg.

In 1992 and 2003, Weyerhaeuser and DuPont conducted investigation and cleanup actions at the Site documenting the presence of hazardous substances exceeding unrestricted MTCA cleanup levels in soil, as well as current MTCA surface water and sediment management standards at Old Fort Lake. The report, titled *Closure Report for the Former DuPont Works Site, March 2007*, indicates concentrations of arsenic (maximum of 59 mg/kg) in soil exceeding the unrestricted MTCA Method A soil cleanup level remains in place within the upper half foot of soil surrounding Old Fort Lake.

The investigation report, titled *draft Remedial Investigation Former DuPont Work Site, December 22, 1994*, included results for surface water and sediment sampled for chemical analysis in Old Fort Lake. Surface water sampled in Old Fort Lake in 1992 indicates chemical analysis for metals, cPAHs, and explosives exceed current MTCA targeted surface water cleanup levels for freshwater that are protective of human health and/or aquatic life established for MTCA Method B, and/or applicable state (173-201A-240 WAC)<sup>1</sup> and federal laws (Section 304 of the Clean Water Act [CWA]<sup>2</sup>; 40 CFR Subpart D 131.45<sup>3</sup>). Maximum exceedances in metals for current targeted surface water MTCA criteria (in parentheses) include: aluminum 390 µg/L (Freshwater Aquatic Life: 180 µg/L), arsenic 5 µg/L (Method B Cancer: 0.0046 µg/L), copper 8.8 µg/L (Aquatic Life Freshwater/Chronic: 1.2 µg/L), lead 13 µg/L (Aquatic Life Freshwater/Chronic: 2.5 µg/L), mercury 0.2 µg/L (Aquatic Life Freshwater/Chronic: 0.012 µg/L), selenium 5 µg/L (Aquatic Life Freshwater/Chronic: 1.5 µg/L), silver 0.2 µg/L (Aquatic Life Freshwater/Chronic: 0.17 µg/L), thallium 5 µg/L (MTCA Method B Non-cancer: 0.22 µg/L) and zinc 38 µg/L (Aquatic Life Freshwater/Chronic: 24

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<sup>1</sup> <https://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=173-201A-240> (Toxic substances.)

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.epa.gov/wqc>

<sup>3</sup> <https://ecfr.io/Title-40/Section-131.45>. For guidance applying the 40 CFR Subpart D 131.45 values, see TCP Interim Policy 730: Taking into Account Federal Human Health Surface Water Quality Criteria under MTCA at <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/2009059.html>

µg/L). Maximum exceedances in explosives for current MTCA criteria include: 2,4-Dinitrotoluene 0.16 µg/L (Human Health Freshwater: 0.039 µg/L).

Maximum exceedances in cPAHs (Benzo[a]pyrene) for current MTCA Method B Cancer surface water cleanup level include: 10 µg/L (0.035 µg/L).

Sediment sampled in Old Fort Lake in 1992 indicates the chemical analysis for metals, pesticides, PCBs, and cPAHs do not meet current sediment management standards. Maximum exceedances in metals for current benthic Sediment Cleanup Objectives [SCO] or human health risk-based sediment concentrations for child beach play (in parentheses) include: arsenic 9.7 mg/kg (child beach play 0.098 mg/kg), silver (SCO 0.75 mg/kg), beta-Hexachlorocyclohexane 0.023 mg/kg (SCO 0.0072 mg/kg), dieldrin 0.045 mg/kg (SCO 0.0049 mg/kg), endrin ketone 0.045 mg/kg (0.0085 mg/kg), 4,4'-DDE's 0.045 mg/kg (SCO 0.021 mg/kg), total PCBs 1.575 mg/kg (SCO 0.11 mg/kg) and total cPAHs 2.66 mg/kg (child beach play 0.17 mg/kg).

The Pierce County's 1970s aerial photos and Ecology's 1977 Coastal Atlas oblique photos show evidence that site-related operations surrounded the entire Old Fort Lake parcel. Other historical structures (e.g., old narrow gage railroad) were also present immediately adjacent and may have released explosives, metals, pesticides, cPAHs and PCBs into soil, surface water and sediment into the Old Fort Lake parcel.

3. Previous investigations have identified metals, pesticides, herbicides, residual explosives, cPAHs and PCBs in either soil, surface water and/or sediment above applicable MTCA cleanup levels or sediment management standards within parcels owned or maintained by the City of DuPont and pose a potential threat to human health and the environment.

### **Opportunity to Respond to Proposed Finding of Liability**

In response to Ecology's proposed finding of liability, you may either:

1. Accept your status as a PLP without admitting liability and expedite the process through a voluntary waiver of your right to comment. This may be accomplished by signing and returning the enclosed form or by sending a letter containing similar information to Ecology; or
2. Challenge your status as a PLP by submitting written comments to Ecology within thirty (30) calendar days of the date you receive this letter; or
3. Choose not to comment on your status as a PLP.

Please submit your waiver or written comments to the following address:

John Pearch  
SWRO Toxics Cleanup Program  
P.O BOX 47775, Olympia, Washington 98507

After reviewing any comments submitted, or after 30 days if no response has been received, Ecology will make a final determination regarding your status as a PLP and provide you with written notice of that determination.

### **Identification of Other Potentially Liable Persons**

Ecology has previously notified the following persons that they are potentially liable for the release of hazardous substances at the Site:

1. The Weyerhaeuser Company
2. E.I.-DuPont de Nemours and Company
3. Albatross Estates LLC

If you are aware of any other persons who may be liable for the release of hazardous substances at the Site, Ecology encourages you to provide us with their identities and the reason you believe they are liable. Ecology also suggests you contact these other persons to discuss how you can jointly work together to most efficiently clean up the Site.

### **Responsibility and Scope of Potential Liability**

Ecology may either conduct or require PLPs to conduct remedial actions to investigate and clean up the release of hazardous substances at a site. PLPs are encouraged to initiate discussions and negotiations with Ecology and the Office of the Attorney General that may lead to an agreement on the remedial action to be conducted.

Each liable person is strictly liable, jointly and severally, for all remedial action costs and for all natural resource damages resulting from the release of hazardous substances at a site. If Ecology incurs remedial action costs in connection with the investigation or cleanup of real property and those costs are not reimbursed, then Ecology has the authority under RCW 70A.305.060 to file a lien against that real property to recover those costs.

## Next Steps in Cleanup Process

In response to the release of hazardous substances at the Site, Ecology intends to conduct the following actions under MTCA:

1. Oversee completion of a remedial investigation, feasibility study, and draft cleanup action plan for a Remedial Action Area within the Bluff and Old Fort Lake Parcels (Figure 1), pursuant to an Agreed Order with the City of DuPont; and
2. Oversee completion of the remediation of the Remedial Action Area of the Bluff and Old Fort Lake Parcels.
3. Oversee completion of the cleanup action plan with Albatross Estates, LLC.
4. Ecology is concerned with site-related contamination within the Sequelitchew Creek Potential Project Area (Figure 1) and in the future will require additional remedial investigation.

For a description of the process for cleaning up a contaminated site under MTCA, please refer to the enclosed fact sheet.

Ecology's policy is to work cooperatively with PLPs to accomplish the prompt and effective cleanup of contaminated sites. Please note that your cooperation in planning or conducting remedial actions at the Site is not an admission of guilt or liability.

## Contact Information

If you have any questions regarding this letter or if you would like additional information regarding the cleanup of contaminated sites, please contact me at 360-819-0460 or [john.pearch@ecy.wa.gov](mailto:john.pearch@ecy.wa.gov). Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,



John Pearch  
Cleanup Project Manager  
Toxics Cleanup Program, Southwest Regional Office

Enclosures (3)

1. Figure 1: Site Map
2. FOCUS: MODEL TOXICS CONTROL ACT CLEANUP REGULATION: PROCESS FOR CLEANUP OF HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES (94-129)
3. PLP WAIVER FORM TEMPLATE

By certified mail: 9489 0090 0027 6340 1795 1795 25

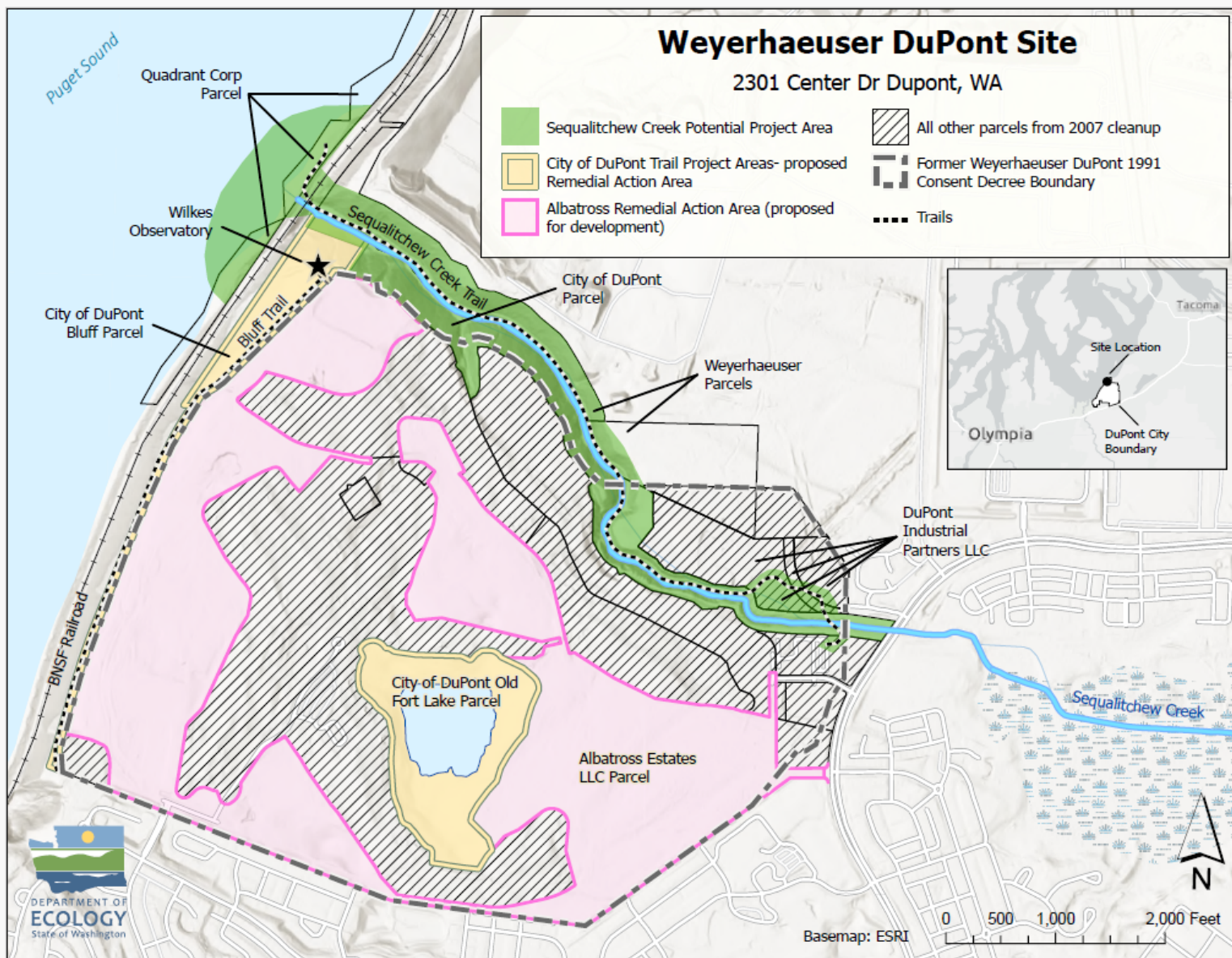
cc: Joel Hecker, Pioneer Technologies Corporation, [HeckerJ@uspioneer.com](mailto:HeckerJ@uspioneer.com)  
Ivy Anderson, Office of the Attorney General, [ivy.anderson@atg.wa.gov](mailto:ivy.anderson@atg.wa.gov)  
Marian Abbett, Ecology, [marian.abbett@ecy.wa.gov](mailto:marian.abbett@ecy.wa.gov).  
Connie Groven, Ecology [connie.groven@ecy.wa.gov](mailto:connie.groven@ecy.wa.gov).  
Meli MacCurdy, Weyerhaeuser Company, [Meline.MacCurdy@weyerhaeuser.com](mailto:Meline.MacCurdy@weyerhaeuser.com)  
Contact for DuPont, Albatross, Kim Seely, [kseely@dfpblaw.com](mailto:kseely@dfpblaw.com)  
Ecology Site File

cc: by mail: E.I. du pont de Nemours and Company, DuPont Corporate Remediation Group.  
974 Centre Road CRP 730, Wilmington, DE 19805

E.I. du pont de Nemours and Company c/o. Chief Environmental Counsel DuPont Legal  
974 Centre Road CRP 721 Wilmington, DE 19805

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Figure 1 Weyerhaeuser DuPont Site Map with City of DuPont Proposed Remedial Action Area.



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# Focus

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## Model Toxics Control Act Cleanup Regulation: Process for Cleanup of Hazardous Waste Sites

In March of 1989, an innovative, citizen-mandated toxic waste cleanup law went into effect in Washington, changing the way hazardous waste sites in this state are cleaned up. Passed by voters as Initiative 97, this law is known as the Model Toxics Control Act, chapter 70.105D RCW. This fact sheet provides a brief overview of the process for the cleanup of contaminated sites under the rules Ecology adopted to implement that Act (chapter 173-340 WAC).

### How the Law Works

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The cleanup of hazardous waste sites is complex and expensive. In an effort to avoid the confusion and delays associated with the federal Superfund program, the Model Toxics Control Act is designed to be as streamlined as possible. It sets strict cleanup standards to ensure that the quality of cleanup and protection of human health and the environment are not compromised. At the same time, the rules that guide cleanup under the Act have built-in flexibility to allow cleanups to be addressed on a site-specific basis.

The Model Toxics Control Act funds hazardous waste cleanup through a tax on the wholesale value of hazardous substances. The tax is imposed on the first in-state possessor of hazardous substances at the rate of 0.7 percent, or \$7 per \$1,000. Since its passage in 1988, the Act has guided the cleanup of thousands of hazardous waste sites that dot the Washington landscape. The Washington State Department of Ecology's Toxic Cleanup Program ensures that these sites are investigated and cleaned up.

### What Constitutes a Hazardous Waste Site?

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Any owner or operator who has information that a hazardous substance has been released to the environment at the owner or operator's facility and may be a threat to human health or the environment must report this information to the Department of Ecology (Ecology). If an "initial investigation" by Ecology confirms further action (such as testing or cleanup) may be necessary, the facility is entered onto either Ecology's "Integrated Site Information System" database or "Leaking Underground Storage Tank" database. These are computerized databases used to track progress on all confirmed or suspected contaminated sites in Washington State. All confirmed sites that have not been already voluntarily cleaned up are ranked and placed on the state "Hazardous Sites List." Owners, operators, and other persons known to be potentially liable for the cleanup of the site will receive an "Early Notice Letter" from Ecology notifying them that their site is suspected of needing cleanup, and that it is Ecology's policy to work cooperatively with them to accomplish prompt and effective cleanup.

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## Who is Responsible for Cleanup?

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Any past or present relationship with a contaminated site may result in liability. Under the Model Toxics Control Act a potentially liable person can be:

- A current or past facility owner or operator.
- Anyone who arranged for disposal or treatment of hazardous substances at the site.
- Anyone who transported hazardous substances for disposal or treatment at a contaminated site, unless the facility could legally receive the hazardous materials at the time of transport.
- Anyone who sells a hazardous substance with written instructions for its use, and abiding by the instructions results in contamination.

In situations where there is more than one potentially liable person, each person is jointly and severally liable for cleanup at the site. That means each person can be held liable for the entire cost of cleanup. In cases where there is more than one potentially liable person at a site, Ecology encourages these persons to get together to negotiate how the cost of cleanup will be shared among all potentially liable persons.

Ecology must notify anyone it knows may be a “potentially liable person” and allow an opportunity for comment before making any further determination on that person’s liability. The comment period may be waived at the potentially liable person’s request or if Ecology has to conduct emergency cleanup at the site.

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## Achieving Cleanups through Cooperation

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Although Ecology has the legal authority to order a liable party to clean up, the department prefers to achieve cleanups cooperatively. Ecology believes that a non-adversarial relationship with potentially liable persons improves the prospect for prompt and efficient cleanup. The rules implementing the Model Toxics Control Act, which were developed by Ecology in consultation with the Science Advisory Board (created by the Act), and representatives from citizen, environmental and business groups, and government agencies, are designed to:

- Encourage independent cleanups initiated by potentially liable persons, thus providing for quicker cleanups with less legal complexity.
- Encourage an open process for the public, local government and liable parties to discuss cleanup options and community concerns.
- Facilitate cooperative cleanup agreements rather than Ecology-initiated orders. *Ecology can, and does, however use enforcement tools in emergencies or with recalcitrant potentially liable persons.*

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## What is the Potentially Liable Person’s Role in Cleanup?

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The Model Toxics Control Act requires potentially liable persons to assume responsibility for cleaning up contaminated sites. For this reason, Ecology does not usually conduct the actual cleanup when a potentially liable person can be identified. Rather, Ecology oversees the cleanup of sites to ensure that investigations, public involvement and actual cleanup and monitoring are done appropriately. Ecology’s costs of this oversight are required to be paid by the liable party.

When contamination is confirmed at the site, the owner or operator may decide to proceed with cleanup without Ecology assistance or approval. Such “independent cleanups” are

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allowed under the Model Toxics Control Act under most circumstances, but must be reported to Ecology, and are done at the owner's or operator's own risk. Ecology may require additional cleanup work at these sites to bring them into compliance with the state cleanup standards. Most cleanups in Washington are done independently.

Other than local governments, potentially liable persons conducting independent cleanups do not have access to financial assistance from Ecology. Those who plan to seek contributions from other persons to help pay for cleanup costs need to be sure their cleanup is "the substantial equivalent of a department-conducted or department-supervised remedial action." Ecology has provided guidance on how to meet this requirement in WAC 173-340-545. Persons interested in pursuing a private contribution action on an independent cleanup should carefully review this guidance prior to conducting site work.

## **Working with Ecology to Achieve Cleanup**

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Ecology and potentially liable persons often work cooperatively to reach cleanup solutions. Options for working with Ecology include formal agreements such as consent decrees and agreed orders, and seeking technical assistance through the Voluntary Cleanup Program. These mechanisms allow Ecology to take an active role in cleanup, providing help to potentially liable persons and minimizing costs by ensuring the job meets state standards the first time. This also minimizes the possibility that additional cleanup will be required in the future – providing significant assurances to investors and lenders.

Here is a summary of the most common mechanisms used by Ecology:

- **Voluntary Cleanup Program:** Many property owners choose to cleanup their sites independent of Ecology oversight. This allows many smaller or less complex sites to be cleaned up quickly without having to go through a formal process. A disadvantage to property owners is that Ecology does not approve the cleanup. This can present a problem to property owners who need state approval of the cleanup to satisfy a buyer or lender.  
  
One option to the property owner wanting to conduct an independent cleanup yet still receive some feedback from Ecology is to request a technical consultation through Ecology's Voluntary Cleanup Program. Under this voluntary program, the property owner submits a cleanup report with a fee to cover Ecology's review costs. Based on the review, Ecology either issues a letter stating that the site needs "No Further Action" or identifies what additional work is needed. Since Ecology is not directly involved in the site cleanup work, the level of certainty in Ecology's response is less than in a consent decree or agreed order. However, many persons have found a "No Further Action" letter to be sufficient for their needs, making the Voluntary Cleanup Program a popular option.
- **Consent Decrees:** A consent decree is a formal legal agreement filed in court. The work requirements in the decree and the terms under which it must be done are negotiated and agreed to by the potentially liable person, Ecology and the state Attorney General's office. Before consent decrees can become final, they must undergo a public review and comment period that typically includes a public hearing. Consent decrees protect the potentially liable person from being sued for "contribution" by other persons that incur cleanup expenses at the site while facilitating any contribution claims against the other persons when they are responsible for part of the cleanup costs. Sites cleaned up under a consent decree are also exempt from having to obtain certain state and local permits that could delay the cleanup.

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- **De Minimus Consent Decree:** Landowners whose contribution to site contamination is “insignificant in amount and toxicity” may be eligible for a de minimus consent decree. In these decrees, landowner typically settle their liability by paying for some of the cleanup instead of actually conducting the cleanup work. Ecology usually accepts a de minimus settlement proposal only if the landowner is affiliated with a larger site cleanup that Ecology is currently working on.
  - **Prospective Purchaser Consent Decree:** A consent decree may also be available for a “prospective purchaser” of contaminated property. In this situation, a person who is not already liable for cleanup and wishes to purchase a cleanup site for redevelopment or reuse may apply to negotiate a prospective purchaser consent decree. The applicant must show, among other things, that they will contribute substantial new resources towards the cleanup. Cleanups that also have a substantial public benefit will receive a higher priority for prospective purchaser agreements. If the application is accepted, the requirements for cleanup are negotiated and specified in a consent decree so that the purchaser can better estimate the cost of cleanup before buying the land.
  - **Agreed Orders:** Unlike a consent decree, an agreed order is not filed in court and is not a settlement. Rather, it is a legally binding administrative order issued by Ecology and agreed to by the potentially liable person. Agreed orders are available for remedial investigations, feasibility studies, and final cleanups. An agreed order describes the site activities that must occur for Ecology to agree not to take enforcement action for that phase of work. As with consent decrees, agreed orders are subject to public review and offer the advantage of facilitating contribution claims against other persons and exempting cleanup work from obtaining certain state and local permits.

## **Ecology-Initiated Cleanup Orders**

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Administrative orders requiring cleanup activities without an agreement with a potentially liable person are known as **enforcement orders**. These orders are usually issued to a potentially liable person when Ecology believes a cleanup solution cannot be achieved expeditiously through negotiation or if an emergency exists. If the responsible party fails to comply with an enforcement order, Ecology can clean up the site and later recover costs from the responsible person(s) at up to three times the amount spent. The state Attorney General’s Office may also seek a fine of up to \$25,000 a day for violating an order. Enforcement orders are subject to public notification.

## **Financial Assistance**

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Each year, Ecology provides millions of dollars in grants to local governments to help pay for the cost of site cleanup. In general, such grants are available only for sites where the cleanup work is being done under an order or decree. Ecology can also provide grants to local governments to help defray the cost of replacing a public water supply well contaminated by a hazardous waste site. Grants are also available for local citizen groups and neighborhoods affected by contaminated sites to facilitate public review of the cleanup. See Chapter 173-322 WAC for additional information on grants to local governments and Chapter 173-321 WAC for additional information on public participation grants.

## **Public Involvement**

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Public notices are required on all agreed orders, consent decrees, and enforcement orders. Public notification is also required for all Ecology-conducted remedial actions.

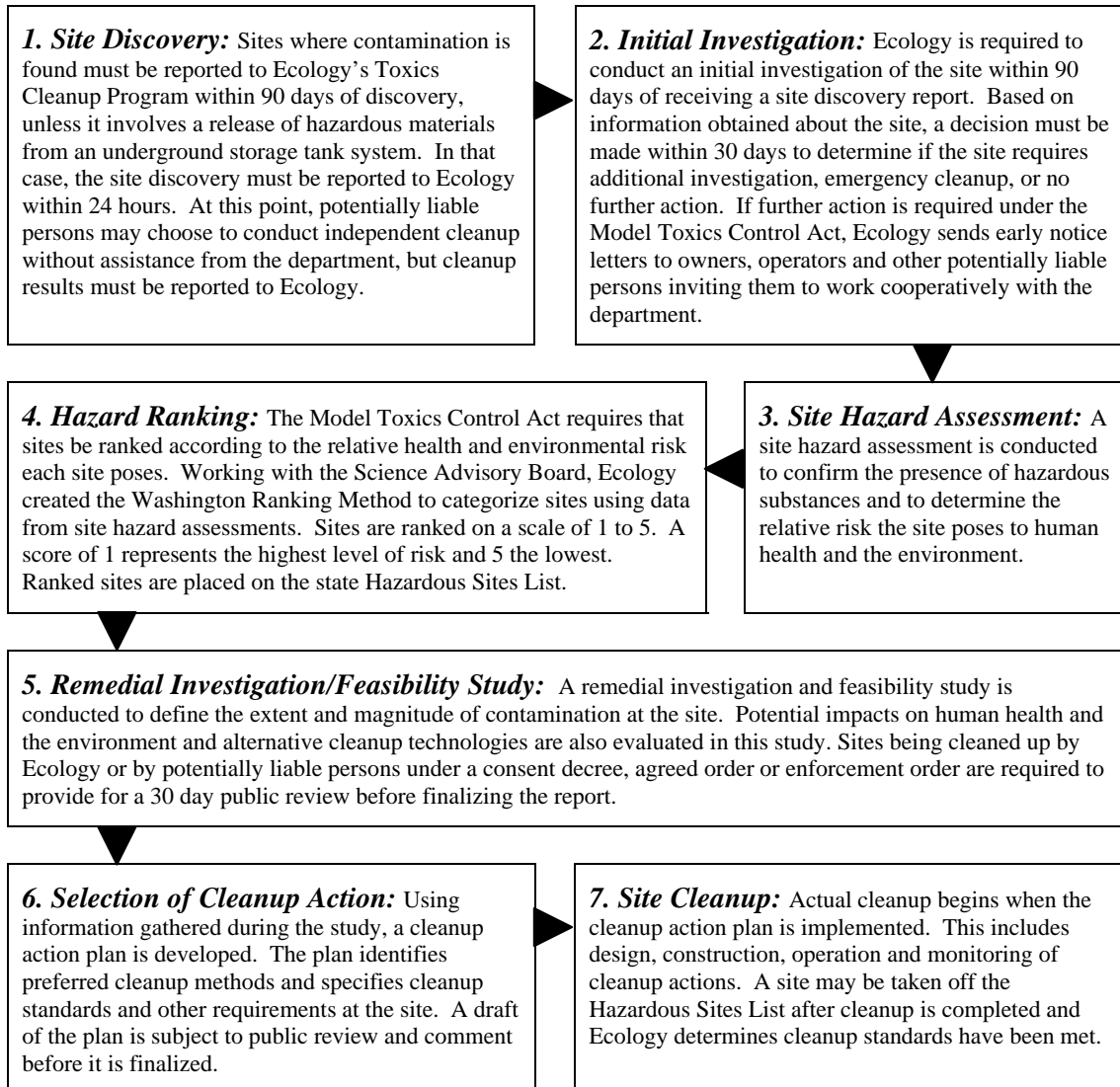
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Ecology's Site Register is a widely used means of providing information about cleanup efforts to the public and is one way of assisting community involvement. The Site Register is published every two weeks to inform citizens of public meetings and comment periods, discussions or negotiations of legal agreements, and other cleanup activities. The Site Register can be accessed on the Internet at: [www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/tcp/pub\\_inv/pub\\_inv2.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/tcp/pub_inv/pub_inv2.html).

## How Sites are Cleaned Up

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The rules describing the cleanup process at a hazardous waste site are in chapter 173-340 WAC. The following is a general description of the steps taken during the cleanup of an average hazardous waste site. Consult the rules for the specific requirements for each step in the cleanup process.





# PLP Waiver Form Template

City of DuPont  
1700 Civic Drive  
DuPont, WA 98327

Pursuant to WAC 173-340-500 and WAC 173-340-520(1)(b)(i), I \_\_\_\_\_,  
a duly authorized representative of **City of DuPont**, do hereby waive the right to the thirty (30)  
day notice and comment period described in WAC 173-340-500(3) and accept status **City of  
DuPont** as a Potentially Liable Person at the following contaminated site:

- **Site Name:** Weyerhaeuser DuPont 1
- **Site Address:** 2301 Center Dr., DuPont, WA 98327
- **Cleanup Site ID:** 3555
- **Facility/Site ID:** 1269

By waiving this right, City of DuPont makes no admission of liability.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Relation to the Site: Owner