Project No 8094 Teening

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IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF KING

STATE OF WASHINGTON, DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY,

Plaintiff,

v.

QUENDALL TERMINALS, a Joint Venture, comprised of Altino Properties, Inc., a Washington corporation, and Puget Timber, Inc., a Washington corporation, et al.,

Defendant.

NO. DE-92TC-N335

CONSENT DECREE

### INTRODUCTION

A. In entering into this Consent Decree, the mutual objectives of the Washington State Department of Ecology ("Ecology") and Quendall Terminals, a Joint Venture comprised of Altino Properties, Inc., a Washington corporation, and Puget Timber, Inc., a Washington corporation, ("participating defendants") is to commence remedial action at a facility where hazardous substances have been deposited, placed, stored, or otherwise released. This Decree requires the participating defendant to undertake the remedial action defined herein.

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- C. The participating defendants, by executing this

  Decree, agree to its entry and agree to be bound by its terms

  without prejudice to any rights that it may have as to

  non-participating liable parties or as to unnamed third parties

  hereto.
- D. By entering into this Decree, the parties hereto do not intend to discharge the non-settling parties from any liability they may have with respect to matters alleged in the Complaint, or as between the parties hereto which are not fully and completely established hereunder.
- E. The Court is fully advised of the reasons for entry of this Decree, and good cause having been stated herein:

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, and DECREED as follows:

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(206) 753-6200

# I. JURISDICTION

A. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter and over the parties participating hereto pursuant to ch. 90.48 RCW, and ch. 70.105B RCW. Under RCW 70.105B.070(1), whenever Ecology has reason to believe that a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance will require remedial action, it shall notify potentially liable persons with respect to the release or threatened release and provide potentially liable persons a reasonable opportunity to propose a settlement agreement providing for remedial action. Pursuant to RCW 70.105B.070(5), where Ecology and a potentially liable person reach such an agreement, the agreement shall be filed with the appropriate superior court as a proposed consent decree, subject to a 30-day public comment period.

B. On the basis of the testing and analysis described in the Statement of Facts, <u>infra</u>, and Ecology's files and records, Ecology has determined that past disposal or management practice or practices at the Site have resulted in a release of hazardous substances, which release is causing contamination of surface and ground waters, and the release will continue to cause contamination unless the release is abated and/or mitigated.

c. The participating defendant is a potentially liable party for the Site pursuant to RCW 70.105B.040. Ecology has

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notified the liable parties, including participating As a result, the defendants, of its determination. participating defendant has agreed to undertake the action specified in the Decree and consents to the issuance of this Decree, pursuant to ch. 90.48 RCW, and ch. 70.105B RCW.

Actions taken pursuant to this Decree are necessary D. to protect the public health, welfare, and environment.

#### PARTIES BOUND II.

This Decree shall apply to and be binding upon the signatories to this Decree (parties), their heirs, successors and assigns. The undersigned representative of each party hereby certifies that he or she is fully authorized to enter into this Decree and to execute and legally bind such party to comply with the Decree. Each participating defendant agrees to undertake all actions required by the terms and conditions of this Decree and to not contest State jurisdiction regarding No change in ownership of corporate stock or of this Decree. the Site or of corporate status shall alter the responsibility of the participating defendants under this Decree. participating defendant shall provide a copy of this Decree to each contractor and/or subcontractor retained to perform work contemplated by this Decree and shall condition any contract for such work to be in compliance with this Decree.

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OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

# III. STATEMENT OF FACTS

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# DESCRIPTION

A. The real property which is the subject of this Decree and which shall be referred to as "subject property" is legally described as:

That portion of Government Lot 5 in Section 29, Township 24 North, Range 5 East, W.M. and shoreland adjoining lying Westerly of the Northern Pacific Railroad Right of Way and Southerly of a line described as follows:

Beginning at the quarter corner on the South line of said Section 29; thence North 89°58'36" West along the South line of aid Lot 5 1113.01 feet to the Westerly line of said Northern Pacific Railroad Right of Way; thence North 29044'54" Each 849.62 feet along said Right of Way line to a point hereinafter referred to as point A; thence continuing North 29044'54" East 200.01 feet to the true point of beginning of the line herein described; thence South 56°28'50" West 222.32 feet to a point which bears North 59°24'56" West 100.01 feet from said Point A; thence North 59°24'56" West to the inner harbor line and the end of said line description; Also that portion of said Government Lot 5 lying Southeasterly of Lake Washington Boulevard, Westerly of Secondary State Highway Number 2A and Northwesterly of the Right of Way of Public State Highway Number 1 as established by Deed recorded under Auditor's File No. 5687408.

#### TITLE HISTORY

B. The Subject Property was part of a homestead that was patented in 1874 to Jeremiah D. Sullivan. This homestead was conveyed to James Colman by Deed in 1876. While several conveyances were attempted, because of foreclosures, the Subject Property remained in the Colman family until conveyed to Peter C. Reilly by Deed on March 23, 1916. Peter C. Reilly's interest passed on to Reilly Tar & Chemical, Inc., an

Indiana corporation. From 1916 until 1971, the Subject Property was under the ownership of the Reilly family or entities controlled by the Reilly family.

- c. Quendall Terminals acquired the Subject Property by real estate contract in 1971, which was paid in full and the purchase completed and the real property interest conveyed by Warranty Deed in 1975. The instruments of conveyance include a Real Estate Contract, Supplemental Agreement, and Statutory Warranty Deed.
- D. Before Lake Washington was lowered in 1916, the upland portion of the Site was occupied by a shingle mill.

  Subsequently, the Quendall Terminals Site was developed for creosote manufacturing by Republic Creosote in 1916. Republic Creosote, which became Reilly Tar and Chemical, initially operated a small, coal tar creosote manufacturing facility from 1916, at the earliest, to approximately 1969. The creosote manufacturing facilities were gradually expanded over time to the largest areal extent in the 1950's. Following 40 years of expansion, the facility went into gradual decline until closure in 1969.

# OPERATIONAL HISTORY

E. Coal tar creosote was manufactured at Quendall
Terminals by a destructive distillation process using coal tar

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as a raw material. Coal tar was routinely purchased from the Seattle Gas Company, located on Lake Union, and shipped to Reilly Tar and Chemical. The coal tar was pumped through a transfer line at the end of the former receiving pipe dock to storage tanks on the Site.

- product, creosote, much of the property became saturated with both the raw material and creosote. This saturation penetrated the surface and has impacted ground water on the Site. These releases occurred throughout the operational life of the creosote manufacturing facility. Similarly, sludge and scale from reaction vessels were routinely disposed of on Site. Disposal occurred over large portions of the Site in conjunction with filling, grading, and site stabilization activities.
- G. Once coal tar was processed into creosote, the creosote was stored in tankage until shipment either by ship or by rail. The bulk of creosote product was pumped through the transfer line to ships docking at the terminal. A large portion of the non-creosote waste, "heavy-ends," were also sold as paving and waterproofing tar. However, Reilly Tar and Chemical did not track the disposition of non-valued waste products. Therefore, an accounting of these materials was not maintained.

H. Since 1969, the Quendall Terminals Site has been operated commercially as a log-decking operation and as a used oil storage facility. As a log-decking facility, no chemical usage occurred at the Site. Used oil storage occurred during the years 1969 to 1978 in those existing tanks that remained on the Site after the shutdown of creosote manufacturing by Reilly Tar and Chemical. There is evidence of spills or leaks from storage of used oil in above ground tankage during the years 1969 to 1978.

# CONTAMINANT SUMMARY

- I. Although numerous geotechnical investigations have been conducted at Quendall Terminals, only one investigation to determine the extent of hazardous materials in soils and grounwater on site has been conducted. Additionally, an offshore sediment investigation of potential hazardous wastes was also conducted by the EPA in 1983. Previous geotechnical and site development activities did not directly address hazardous wastes, although references to oil or creosote odors was reported in these subsurface investigations.
- J. The 1983 subsurface hazardous waste investigation consisted of advancing 18 shallow borings and monitoring wells across the Site and four trenches with a combined length of approximately 250 feet and was conducted by Woodward-Clyde, Consulting Engineers. Soils and ground water were principally

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tested for polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH's) and the volatile organics benzene, toluene, and xylene isomers (BTX).

PAH's were found throughout the Site at depths principally from 3 to 10 feet in soils. Soils below the 10 foot depth have not been tested. In several circumstances, PAH levels exceeded 1% or 10,000,000 parts per billion (ppb). Although PAH contamination was largely found throughout the Site, the highest levels were generally concentrated in areas These areas include the main creosote of industrial activity. manufacturing and storage corridor roughly extending from the eastern property boundary due west to the dock and trestle Areas of secondary contamination include the former May Creek channel south of the main contaminant corridor and an area north where a large sump received contaminated water in the form of reactor condensate and related effluent discharges. The May Creek channel is evaluated to have received intractable sludge and related manufacturing by-products not suitable for reprocessing or sale.

L. Ground water at the Site was also shown to be contaminated in the main industrial contaminant corridor with very high levels of volatile organics (BTX) in addition to lower molecular weight PAH's such as naphthalene. The lower molecular weight PAH's are more soluble in water and are more

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readily detected in the method of detection utilized in the 1983 study.

- M. Although analytical methods employed in the 1983 subsurface investigation to measure PAH concentrations were non-specific as to molecular weights, the levels of PAH's and BTX compounds in both soil and water matrices are still high, recognizing the non-specific analytical methods chosen for the study.
- N. Offshore sediment sampling was also conducted by the EPA in the vicinity of the dock and pipeline trestle in 1983. A large spill of either coal tar or creosote was reported to have occurred in the 1930's during transfer operations. It was reported that the heavier than water contaminants coated the lake bottom, but only a small remnant of this spill was detected in the EPA study. However, high levels of PAH's persist in the offshore sediments of Lake Washington in the Quendall dock area as revealed by the EPA study.
- o. While participating defendants do not stipulate to the validity or accuracy of all of the facts stated above, it does acknowledge that these contentions are premised on investigatory data sufficient to address the Site in the manner herein proposed. It is further stipulated that this Court has jurisdiction and that this Decree should be entered.

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# IV. WORK TO BE PERFORMED

Exhibit 2 to this Decree is a work plan describing the remedial work which will take place under this Decree. The work consists of a preliminary site investigation of the Quendall Terminal Site located at 4503 Lake Washington Boulevard North, Renton, Washington 98055, and legally described on Exhibit 1 hereto. The preliminary investigation shall constitute one phase of the remedial investigation of the Site.

All exhibits to this Decree are integral and enforceable parts of the Decree. The defendant, by signing this Decree, agrees to complete the preliminary investigation described in Exhibit 2 according to the schedule contained therein.

# V. DESIGNATED PROJECT COORDINATORS

On or before the entry of this Decree, Ecology and the participating defendant shall each designate a project coordinator. Each project coordinator shall be responsible for overseeing the implementation of this Decree. The Ecology project coordinator will be Ecology's designated representative at the Site. To the maximum extent possible, communications between Ecology and the participating defendant and all documents, including reports, approvals, and other correspondence concerning the activities performed pursuant to the terms and conditions of this Decree, shall be directed through one project coordinator.

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Any participating party may change its respective project coordinator. To the extent possible, written notification shall be given to the other party, in writing, at least ten (10) calendar days prior to the change.

The project coordinator for Ecology is:

Gail Colburn NWRO, Ecology 4350 - 150th Avenue N.E. Redmond, WA 98052-5301

The project coordinator for the participating defendant is:

Michael Lloyd Woodward-Clyde Consultants 2810 One Union Square Seattle, WA 98101

#### VI. ACCESS

Ecology or any Ecology authorized representative shall have the authority to enter and freely move about all property at the Site at all reasonable times for the purposes of, inter alia: inspecting records, operation logs, and contracts related to the work being performed pursuant to this Decree; reviewing the progress in carrying out the terms of this Decree; conducting such tests or collecting samples as Ecology or the project coordinator may deem necessary; using a camera, sound recording, or other documentary type equipment to record work done pursuant to this Decree; and verifying the data submitted to Ecology by the defendant. Ecology shall, upon

request, split any samples that it elects to take during an inspection unless the participating defendant fails to make available a representative for the purpose of splitting samples. All parties with access to the Site pursuant to this paragraph shall comply with approved health and safety plans. At all times the participating parties shall comply with specified sampling protocols established in the Scope of Work, Exhibit 2.

# VII. PUBLIC RECORD NOTICE

To the extent the participating defendant is the owner of the real property on which a release of significant hazardous substance has occurred, the participating defendant shall place a notice in the records of real property kept by the county auditor consistent with RCW 70.105B.160. Prior to transfer of any legal or equitable interest in all or any portion of the property, the participating defendant shall serve a copy of this Decree and a written statement pursuant to RCW 70.105B.160(4) upon any prospective purchaser, lessee, transferee, assignee, or other successor-in-interest of the property and, at least thirty (30) days prior to any transfer, shall notify Ecology of said contemplated transfer.

## VIII. RESOLUTION OF DISPUTES

If the participating defendant objects to any Ecology disapproval, proposed modification, or decision made pursuant

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to this Decree, it shall notify Ecology in writing of its objections within fourteen (14) calendar days of receipt of such notice. Thereafter the parties shall confer in an effort to resolve the dispute. If agreement cannot be reached on the dispute within fourteen (14) calendar days after receipt by Ecology of such objections, Ecology shall promptly provide a written statement of its decision to the participating defendant.

If Ecology's final written decision is unacceptable to the participating defendant, that defendant has the right to submit the dispute to the Court for resolution. The parties to this Consent Decree agree that one department of the superior court should retain jurisdiction over this case and shall, as necessary, resolve any dispute arising under this Decree. In the event the participating defendant presents an issue to the Court for review, the Court shall review the action or decision of Ecology on the basis of whether such action or decision was arbitrary and capricious and render a decision based on such standard of review. Ecology and the participating defendant agree to only utilize the dispute resolution process in good faith and agree to expedite, to the extent possible, the dispute resolution process whenever it is used.

#### IX. OTHER ACTIONS

Ecology reserves its rights to institute remedial

action(s) at the Site and subsequently pursue cost recovery and Ecology reserves its rights to issue orders and/or penalties pursuant to available statutory authority under the following circumstances:

- 1. Where the defendant fails to adhere to any requirement of this Decree:
- 2. In the event or upon the discovery of a release or threatened release not addressed by this Decree;
- 3. Upon Ecology's determination that action beyond the terms of this Decree is necessary to abate an imminent and substantial endangerment to the public health or welfare or the environment:
- 4. Upon the occurrence or discovery of a situation beyond the scope of this Decree as to which Ecology would be empowered to perform any remedial action or to issue an order and/or penalty. This Decree is limited in scope to the precise geographic site described in Exhibit A and to those contaminants identified in the reports referenced in the Statement of Facts upon which this Decree is premised for entry.

#### X. EFFECTIVE DATE

This Decree is effective upon the date it is entered by the superior court.

# XI. OVERSIGHT COSTS

The participating defendant agrees to reasonable and appropriate costs associated with for Ecology's reasonable and appropriate costs associated with Ecology's activities at the Site conducted during implementation of this Consent Decree. Within ninety (90) days of the end of each fiscal quarter, Ecology will submit to the defendant a statement of Ecology's expenses for the previous quarter. Following receipt of this statement, the defendant shall pay, within ninety (90) days, the required sum to Ecology. The parties have agreed that a proper measure for oversight costs is 15% of the project costs.

# XII. PUBLIC NOTICE AND WITHDRAWAL OF CONSENT

This Consent Decree will be subject to public notice and comment under RCW 70.105.070(5). Ecology reserves the right to withdraw or withhold its consent to the proposed final order if (1) the comments received by Ecology disclose facts or considerations which indicate that the proposed judgment is inappropriate, improper or inadequate, and (2) the comments disclosing such facts or considerations were not considered by the state prior to execution of the Consent Decree.

If the Court withholds or withdraws its consent, this

Decree shall be null and void at the option of any party and
the accompanying Complaint shall be dismissed without costs and

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without prejudice. In such an event, no party shall be bound by the requirements of this Decree.

QUENDALL TERMINALS

By A. Johnson

Date: 9-27-88

STATE OF-WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

By Marry Ellison

Northwest Regional Manager Department of Ecology

Date: 10/25/88