

EXHIBIT D

WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS WASHINGTON STATE PENITENTIARY

Amended Public Participation Plan

Exhibit D to Agreed Order No. 6200 for a Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study

Prepared by:
Washington State Department of Ecology

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September 2008, Revised February 2016

Getting Involved in Cleanup at the Washington State Penitentiary Site

The Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) encourages the public, including staff and offenders at the Washington State Department of Corrections (WA DOC) Washington State Penitentiary (Site), to learn about and get involved in decision-making opportunities related to Site cleanup. Opportunities for involvement are available during specific stages of investigating and cleaning up volatile organic compounds and metals at 1313 North 13th Avenue, Walla Walla, in Walla Walla County, Washington.

The Public Participation Plan (plan) explains the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA), which guides toxics cleanup in Washington State. The plan outlines when public notice will occur, the amount of time the public has to comment, information about the Site, which areas are affected, and ways the public may provide feedback. It also contains a community profile, and concerns expressed by offenders, staff and community members.

Purpose of the Plan

- Promoting public understanding of Ecology's responsibility to guide Site cleanup activities.
- Gathering information from the public that assists Ecology and WA DOC while investigating and planning cleanup actions to protect human health and the environment.
- Informing penitentiary staff and offenders, the community living near the Site, and the general public about cleanup activities and how to participate in the decision-making process.

Public Participation Plan and Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) Overview

The plan is required by MTCA (Chapter 173-340-600 Washington Administrative Code [WAC]), a citizen-mandated law that became effective in 1989 to provide guidelines for cleaning up contaminated sites in Washington State. This law sets standards to ensure the cleanup protects human health and the environment and includes opportunities for public input. Please see Appendix C for a glossary of MTCA terms.

Ecology's Toxic Cleanup Program investigates reports of contamination that may threaten human health and the environment. If contaminants are confirmed during an investigation, the risk is ranked in comparison to all the other known contaminated sites in Washington, and the site is added to our Hazardous Sites List: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/tcp/mtca_gen/hazSites.html.

The Washington State Penitentiary Site ranked a three on the Hazardous Sites List. A rank of one represents the highest level of concern, and five the lowest. Current and former owners or operators, as well as any other parties potentially responsible for Site contamination, may be held responsible for cleanup based on MTCA. Ecology identified WA DOC as being responsible for the contamination at this Site.

Public participation is an important part of cleanup under the MTCA process. Participation needs are assessed at each site according to the level of public interest and degree of risk posed by contaminants there. Individuals who live on or near a contaminated site, community groups, businesses, government, and any other organizations and interested parties are provided an opportunity to comment on the cleanup process.

MTCA requires Ecology to notify the public about reports and legal agreements, locations where these documents can be read, public comment periods, and public meetings or hearings related to contaminated sites. Other forms of participation may be interviews, citizen advisory groups, questionnaires, or workshops.

The Community Background and Public Participation Activities and Timelines sections of this plan provide information about outreach to the community and penitentiary staff and offenders.

Public Participation Grants and Technical Assistance

Citizen groups living near contaminated sites may apply for public participation grants during open application periods: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/swfa/grants/ppg.html>. These grants help citizens receive technical assistance in understanding the cleanup process and create additional public participation avenues.

NOTE: Ecology currently does not have a citizen technical advisor office, as described in Chapter 173-340-600(18) WAC, for providing technical assistance to the public on issues related to the investigation and cleanup of the site. Technical questions can be addressed to the site manager Sandra Treccani at sandra.treccani@ecy.wa.gov or (509) 329-3412.

Amendments

This plan is reviewed and amended as cleanup progresses. Please submit suggestions for amendments to Erika Bronson at erika.bronson@ecy.wa.gov or (509) 329-3546.

Project Contacts

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SITE BACKGROUND

The Washington State Penitentiary is located on 540 acres at 1313 North 13th Avenue, Walla Walla, in Walla Walla County, Washington, in a primarily rural area (please see Appendix A for a Site map). The facility began operating in 1887. Today, it houses 2,550 offenders and employs 1,200 staff.

Chemicals have been used at the penitentiary for a variety of reasons. Many of these chemicals were necessary to carry out various services such as furniture refinishing and repair, license plate manufacturing, dry cleaning, motor pool maintenance, metal working and welding, photo processing, sign manufacturing and various medical and dental labs. The penitentiary currently manages and disposes of all chemicals in a legally compliant manner.

In 1992, Ecology received an anonymous complaint that chemicals from penitentiary activities may have been disposed of in a now-closed, eight-acre landfill outside the penitentiary fences. Based on this, Ecology began investigating whether chemicals that could be harmful to human health and the environment had moved into soil or groundwater in and near the landfill. The City of Walla Walla regularly tests the public drinking water supply and has not found these chemicals.

In 2009, Ecology entered into an Agreed Order with WA DOC to conduct a remedial investigation and feasibility study at the Washington State Penitentiary Site. The Remedial Investigation gathered information to determine where and how much contamination is in soil and groundwater. The Feasibility Study evaluated various methods to clean up contamination. The Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study for the Washington State Penitentiary are available on Ecology's website: <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/gsp/DocViewer.ashx?did=10048>.

During the Remedial Investigation, volatile organic compounds and metals were found in soil and groundwater around the landfill and a former dry cleaning facility. The Feasibility Study presented three alternatives for cleaning up these areas:

- *Alternative 1:* Monitoring contaminants as they degrade naturally, prohibiting disturbance of contaminated soil through land use controls, improving the existing permeable soil landfill cover, maintaining the gravel cover around the former dry cleaning facility, and decommissioning an unused irrigation well.
- *Alternative 2:* All elements of Alternative 1 with the addition of a low permeability landfill cap instead of a soil and gravel cover and an asphalt cap over contaminated soil around the former dry cleaning facility.
- *Alternative 3:* Take no action.

Using information from the investigation and study, Ecology developed the draft Cleanup Action Plan. Because contamination was found in groundwater, Ecology added analyzing groundwater samples four times a year to Alternatives 1 and 2 in the draft plan. We also added Alternative 4, which is our preferred cleanup action and combines elements of Alternatives 1 and 2:

- Analyzing groundwater samples four times a year until contamination is below levels of concern.

- Prohibiting disturbance of contaminated soil at the closed landfill and former dry cleaning facility with land use controls.
- Improving the existing permeable soil landfill cover.
- Installing an asphalt cap over soil around the former dry cleaning facility.
- Decommissioning an unused irrigation well.

The public will have 30 days to review and comment on the draft Cleanup Action Plan, Agreed Order, State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) checklist and determination of non-significance (DNS), and this amended plan. The proposed Agreed Order legally documents that WA DOC will carry out the remedy Ecology selected in the draft Cleanup Action Plan. SEPA requires government agencies to consider the potential environmental impacts of a cleanup before it starts. A DNS result indicates the proposed actions are not likely to cause a significant adverse impact on the environment.

Ecology will review all comments received during the comment period and will revise the documents if substantial, new information is presented. Another comment period will be held if we make any substantial changes to the documents.

Contaminants of Concern

Chemicals that have been used and were suspected as possible contaminants at the Site are volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including toluene, perchloroethylene (PCE), trichloroethylene (TCE), methylene chloride, sodium hydroxide, silver, petroleum, and various petroleum-based solvents. Contaminants that have been found in soil and shallow groundwater are PCE, TCE and metals.

COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

Early inhabitants included several American Indian Tribes who named the area “Walla Walla,” which means “many waters.” Walla Walla is now home to more than 59,000 people from a variety of ethnic backgrounds. According to the 2014 Census, 92 percent of Walla Walla residents are White, 21 percent are Hispanic or Latino, 2 percent are two or more races, 2 percent are Black or African American, and 1 percent or fewer are Asian, American Indian and Alaska Native, or Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders. As of October 2015, 69 percent of the 2,550 offenders living at the penitentiary are White, 20 percent are Black or African American, 14 percent are Hispanic or Latino, and 5 percent are American Indian.

Walla Walla lies at the foot of the Blue Mountains in a community rich in agricultural lands, rivers, and streams. The soil is fertile from past volcanic activity, and the county holds some of the oldest farms in Washington. Crops farmed include wheat, asparagus, strawberries, peas, onions, and an increasing number of wine vineyards. Skiing, golfing, fishing, and camping are just a few of the outdoor activities found in the region. The area has a community college, two four-year colleges, several historic sites, museums, wineries, and the penitentiary. Employers in the region range from state and local governments to food processors, machinery and irrigation manufacturers, local farmers, and other business interests.

Community Concerns

Penitentiary staff and offenders are an important part of the community at this Site and are encouraged to comment as cleanup progresses. Since offenders cannot participate in activities outside the penitentiary, Ecology staff visited on July 22, 2008, to interview some staff and offenders about the proposed cleanup work and discuss ways they would like to be involved in the decision-making process. Interviews were also conducted in the neighborhood near the facility.

- *Drinking water.* Offenders and community members asked whether chemicals had been found in the drinking water and whether food was impacted. Local families and some offenders were concerned about potential drinking water contamination that might affect children in the area. Offenders were concerned about contaminants getting into their drinking water, food, and shower water. A couple people asked how they would know if they had been exposed to anything in the water.
 - Ecology's site manager explained that the drinking water supplied to the penitentiary and local community is from the City of Walla Walla. The city regularly tests the water and hasn't found any Site-related contaminants.
- *Potential air contamination.* The issue of dirt being stirred up in the community during any work at the Site was also raised. A question was asked about any fumes that might leak out of the ground into the air.
 - Ecology's site manager explained there would not be a risk of exposure to contamination in the outside air from the Site.
- *Informing offenders and the community.* Offenders suggested newsletters, postings to bulletin boards, word of mouth, and broadcasting on an internal T.V. station. Staff and local community members said the *Walla Walla Union-Bulletin*, Spanish radio, T.V., newspapers, local churches and an organization called "Commitment to Community" (Blue Mountain Action Council) were good ways to inform people about the Site. Several people liked the one-on-one contact, and some were interested in a public meeting about the Site. A suggestion was made that Ecology's site manager could provide a presentation to Offender Communication Liaisons, and they could distribute that information to offenders.
- *Other potential health hazards for offenders.* Offenders asked about potential risks from exposure to contaminants in the Blue Mountain Unit of the penitentiary that had asbestos, poor ventilation, bad tasting water, and old construction materials. A question also was raised about the air quality in the area where license plates are manufactured. A person indicated the room is often filled with powder from spraying the plates, and masks aren't required for all people in the room. The person asked about potential lung and breathing problems from that type of dusty environment.
 - Ecology addressed these comments with WA DOC health and safety officers and confirmed that appropriate personal protective equipment was available.

Ecology held a public comment period November 19 through December 22, 2008, for the Agreed Order (<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/gsp/DocViewer.ashx?did=2048>) with WA DOC that required them to conduct a remedial investigation and feasibility study at the penitentiary. Three people

commented. The complete responses and these comments are available online:
<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/gsp/DocViewer.ashx?did=3804>.

Ecology held a public comment period December 3, 2012, through January 8, 2013, for the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study report. Six people commented. The complete responses and these comments are available online:
<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/gsp/DocViewer.ashx?did=10637>.

Public Participation Activities and Timeline

The following public participation efforts will occur until the cleanup is complete:

- **Mailing lists** are developed to notify people living or working in close proximity to the Site. People in these areas will receive fact sheets about the cleanup process via first-class mail. Penitentiary offenders and staff will receive notice through WA DOC's distribution system. Additionally, individuals; organizations; local, state, and federal governments; and any other interested parties will be added to the mailing list. Please contact Erika Bronson at erika.bronson@ecy.wa.gov or 509-329-3546 to be added to the mailing list.
- **Document Repositories** are locations where documents related to cleanup sites may be reviewed. The following locations will have copies of any documents that go through the public review process related to this Site:

Washington Department of Ecology
4601 North Monroe Street
Spokane, WA 99205-1295
(509) 329-3400

Walla Walla Public Library
238 East Alder Street
Walla Walla, WA 99362
(509) 527-4550

Ecology's Website: <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/gsp/Sitepage.aspx?csid=4971>

Offender Repositories

To provide offenders access to information, repositories have been established at each of the WA DOC Libraries, including the legal libraries.

NOTE: The locations below are for offenders only; the public can review the documents at the locations listed above.

Airway Heights Corrections Center
11919 W Sprague Avenue
Airway Heights, WA 99001-1899

Monroe Correctional Complex
16700 177th Avenue SE
Monroe, WA 98272-0777

Cedar Creek Corrections Center
12200 Bordeaux Road
Littlerock, WA 98556-0037

Olympic Corrections Center
11235 Hoh Mainline Road
Forks, WA 98331-9492

Clallam Bay Corrections Center
1830 Eagle Crest Way
Clallam Bay, WA 98326-9724

Coyote Ridge Corrections Center
1301 N Ephrata
Connell, WA 99326-0769

Larch Corrections Center
15314 NE Dole Valley Road
Yacolt, WA 98675-9531

Mission Creek Corrections Center for Women
3420 NE Sand Hill Road
Belfair, WA 98528-9007

Stafford Creek Corrections Center
191 Constantine Way WA-39
Aberdeen, WA 98520-9504

Washington Corrections Center
2321 W Dayton Airport Road
Shelton, WA 98584-0974

Washington Corrections Center for Women
9601 Bujacich Road NW WP-04
Gig Harbor, WA 98332-8300

Washington State Penitentiary
1313 North 13th Avenue
Walla Walla, WA 99362-8817

- **Fact sheets** explaining the stage of cleanup, the Site background, and what happens next in the cleanup process are distributed by Ecology during each public comment period. Fact sheets are mailed to individuals on the mailing list and to the penitentiary for distribution to staff and offenders. Fact sheets will have information in English and Spanish and will also contain phone numbers for assistance in Chinese, Korean, and Vietnamese.

Summarized information from these fact sheets is also published in a statewide **Site Register** (http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/tcp/pub_inv/pub_inv2.html). To receive the Site Register via email, please contact Seth Preston at 360-407-6848 or seth.preston@ecy.wa.gov, or sign up at <http://listserv.wa.gov/cgi-bin/wa?SUBED1=Siteregister&A=1>.

The fact sheets are also posted on Ecology's website:

<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/gsp/CleanupSiteDocuments.aspx?csid=4971>.

- **30-day public comment periods** allow interested parties time to review and comment on proposed cleanup actions. The fact sheet contains contact information about where to submit comments and where and when public meetings or hearings will be held if requested.
- **Display ads or legal notices** will be published in the *Walla Walla Union-Bulletin*, ethnic newspapers when available, and on Ecology's Public Events Calendar (<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publiccalendar/>) to inform the general public. Display ads or legal notices are published at the beginning of the 30-day comment period.
- **Public meetings, workshops, open houses, and hearings** are held based on the level of community interest. In cases when Ecology has not already planned public events during a comment period, we will schedule them if 10 or more people request it. These meetings, workshops, or hearings will be held at a location that meets Americans with Disabilities Act standards for accessibility and is close to the Site. They may be held away from the Site if it is necessary to accommodate large numbers of people. These events are announced with display ads or legal notices in the *Walla Walla Union-Bulletin*, ethnic newspapers when available, and on Ecology's Public Events Calendar (<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publiccalendar/>).

- **Informational flyers** may also be made available in various locations throughout the community and at the penitentiary (for example, postings at local businesses, schools, libraries, etc.) to announce public comment periods, meetings, workshops, etc.

Answering Questions from the Public

If you have questions about fact sheets, documents available for public comment, public events, or the general cleanup process, please contact one of the individuals listed in the Project Contacts section of this plan.

Public Notice and Comment Periods Timeline

DATE	ACTION TAKEN
July 22, 2008	Article about the Site in the <i>Walla Walla Union-Bulletin</i>
July 22, 2008	Conducted interviews with penitentiary staff, offenders, and community
November 19 – December 22, 2008	Public comment period for the Agreed Order to complete the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study
November 19, 2008	Public meeting about the project and Agreed Order
November 19, 2008	Meeting with penitentiary staff about the project and Agreed Order
November 20, 2008	Meeting with penitentiary offender communication liaisons about the project and Agreed Order
December 3, 2012 – January 8, 2013	Public comment period for the draft Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study
December 10, 2012	Public meeting about investigation results and proposed cleanup options
December 20, 2012	Meetings with penitentiary staff and offender communication liaisons about investigation results and proposed cleanup options
April X – May X, 2016	Public comment period for the draft Cleanup Action Plan

APPENDIX B: CURRENT MAILING LIST
(to be included in final hard copy of the Agreed Order)

WA DOC WASHINGTON STATE PENITENTIARY SITE

APPENDIX C: GLOSSARY

Agreed Order: A legal document issued by Ecology which formalizes an agreement between the department and potentially liable persons (PLPs) for the actions needed to assess contamination and possible cleanup options at a Site. An agreed order is subject to public comment. If an order is substantially changed, an additional comment period is provided.

Applicable State and Federal Law: All legally applicable requirements and other requirements that Ecology determines are relevant and appropriate.

Area Background: The concentrations of hazardous substances that are consistently present in the environment in the vicinity of a Site as a result of human activities unrelated to releases from that Site.

Carcinogen: Any substance or agent that produces or tends to produce cancer in humans.

Chronic Toxicity: The ability of a hazardous substance to cause injury or death to an organism resulting from repeated or constant exposure to the hazardous substance over an extended period of time.

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 cleanup levels; utilizes permanent solutions to the maximum extent practicable; and includes adequate monitoring to ensure the effectiveness of the cleanup action.

Cleanup Action Plan: A document that identifies the cleanup action and specifies cleanup standards and other requirements for a Site. After completion of a comment period on a draft Cleanup Action Plan, Ecology issues a final Cleanup Action Plan.

Cleanup Level: The concentration of a hazardous substance in soil, water, air or sediment that is determined to be protective of human health and the environment under specified exposure conditions.

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

Consent Decree: A legal document approved and issued by a court which formalizes an agreement reached between the state and potentially liable persons (PLPs) on the actions needed at a Site. A decree is subject to public comment. If a decree is substantially changed, an additional comment period is provided.

Containment: A container, vessel, barrier, or structure, whether natural or constructed, that confines a hazardous substance within a defined boundary and prevents or minimizes its release into the environment.

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

Enforcement Order: A legal document, issued by Ecology, requiring remedial action. Failure to comply with an enforcement order may result in substantial liability for costs and penalties. An enforcement order is subject to public comment. If an enforcement order is substantially changed, an additional comment period is provided.

Environment: Any plant, animal, natural resource, surface water (including underlying sediments), groundwater, drinking water supply, land surface (including tidelands and shorelands) or subsurface strata, or ambient air within the State of Washington.

Exposure: Subjection of an organism to the action, influence or effect of a hazardous substance (chemical agent) or physical agent.

Exposure Pathways: The path a hazardous substance takes or could take from a source to an exposed organism. An exposure pathway describes the mechanism by which an individual or population is exposed or has the potential to be exposed to hazardous substances at or originating from the Site. Each exposure pathway includes an actual or potential source or release from a source, an exposure point, and an exposure route. If the source exposure point differs from the source of the hazardous substance, exposure pathway also includes a transport/exposure medium.

Facility: Any building, structure, installation, equipment, pipe or pipeline (including any pipe into a sewer or publicly-owned treatment works), well, pit, pond, lagoon, impoundment, ditch, landfill, storage container, motor vehicle, rolling stock, vessel, or aircraft; or any Site or area where a hazardous substance, other than a consumer product in consumer use, has been deposited, stored, disposed or, placed, or otherwise come to be located.

Feasibility Study (FS): A study to evaluate alternative cleanup actions for a site. A comment period on the draft report is required. Ecology selects the preferred alternative after reviewing those documents.

Free Product: A hazardous substance that is present as a liquid that is not dissolved in water, also known as a non-aqueous phase liquid. Petroleum products floating on the top of a body of water are one example.

Groundwater: Water found beneath the earth's surface that fills pores between materials such as sand, soil, or gravel. In aquifers, groundwater occurs in sufficient quantities that it can be used for drinking water, irrigation, and other purposes.

Hazardous Sites List: A list of sites identified by Ecology that requires further remedial action. The sites are ranked from 1 to 5 to indicate their relative priority for further action, with 1 being considered the greatest potential threat to human health and the environment. The Hazardous Sites List can be downloaded from Ecology's website:

http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/tcp/mtca_gen/hazSites.html

Hazardous Substance: Any dangerous or extremely hazardous waste as defined in RCW 70.105.010 (5) (any discarded, useless, unwanted, or abandoned substances including, but not limited to, certain pesticides, or any residues or containers of such substances which are disposed of in such quantity or concentration as to pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health, wildlife, or the environment because such wastes or constituents or combinations of such wastes; (a) have short-lived, toxic properties that may cause death, injury, or illness or have mutagenic, teratogenic, or carcinogenic properties; or (b) are corrosive, explosive, flammable, or may generate pressure through decomposition or other means,) and (6) (any dangerous waste which (a) will persist in a hazardous form for several years or more at a disposal site and which in its persistent form presents a significant environmental hazard and may affect the genetic makeup of man or wildlife; and is highly toxic to man or wildlife; (b) if disposed of at a disposal site in such quantities as would present an extreme hazard to man or the environment), or any dangerous or extremely dangerous waste as designated by rule under Chapter 70.105 RCW: any hazardous substance as defined in RCW 70.105.010 (14) (any liquid, solid, gas, or sludge, including any material, substance, product, commodity, or waste, regardless of quantity, that exhibits any of the characteristics or criteria of hazardous waste as described in rules adopted under this chapter,) or any hazardous substance as defined by rule under Chapter 70.105 RCW; petroleum products.

Hazardous Waste Site: Any facility where there has been a confirmed or threatened release of a hazardous substance that requires remedial action.

Independent Cleanup Action: Any remedial action conducted without Ecology oversight or approval, and not under an order or decree.

Initial Investigation: An investigation to determine that a release or threatened release may have occurred that warrants further action.

Interim Action: Any remedial action that partially addresses the cleanup of a site.

Mixed Funding: Any funding, either in the form of a loan or a contribution, provided to potentially liable persons from the state toxics control account.

Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA): Washington State's law that governs the investigation, evaluation and cleanup of hazardous waste sites. Refers to RCW 70.105D. It was approved by voters at the November 1988 general election and known as Initiative 97. The implementing regulation is WAC 173-340.

Monitoring Wells: Wells drilled at specific locations on or off a hazardous waste site where groundwater can be sampled at selected depths and studied to determine the direction of groundwater flow and the types and amounts of contaminants present.

Natural Background: The concentration of a hazardous substance consistently present in the environment that has not been influenced by localized human activities.

National Priorities List (NPL): The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) list of hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term remedial response with funding from the federal Superfund trust fund.

Owner or Operator: Any person with any ownership interest in the facility or who exercises any control over the facility; or in the case of an abandoned facility, any person who had owned, operated or exercised control over the facility any time before its abandonment.

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon (PAH): A class of organic compounds, some of which are long-lasting and carcinogenic. These compounds are formed from the combustion of organic material and are ubiquitous in the environment. PAHs are commonly formed by forest fires and combusting fossil fuels.

Potentially Liable Person (PLP): Any person or company whom Ecology finds, based on credible evidence, to be liable for contamination at a site under authority of RCW 70.105D.040.

Public Notice: At a minimum, adequate notice mailed to all persons who have made a timely request of Ecology and 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 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.

Recovery By-Products: Any hazardous substance, water, sludge, or other materials collected in the free-product removal process in response to a release from an underground storage tank.

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.

Remedial Investigation (RI): A study to define the extent and locations of contamination at a site. When combined with a study to evaluate alternative cleanup actions it is referred to as a remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS). In both cases, a public comment period on the draft report is required.

Responsiveness Summary: A document compiling all questions and comments to a document open for public comment and their respective answers/replies by Ecology. A responsiveness summary is mailed, at a minimum, to those who provided comments, posted on Ecology's website, and announced in the Site Register.

Risk Assessment: Determining the probability that a hazardous substance, when released into the environment, will cause an adverse effect in exposed humans or other living organisms.

Sensitive Environment: An area of particular environmental value, where a release could pose a greater threat than in other areas, including wetlands; critical habitat for endangered or threatened species; national or state wildlife refuges; critical habitat, breeding or feeding area for fish or shellfish; wild or scenic rivers; rookeries; riparian area; and big game winter ranges.

Site: See facility.

Site Characterization Report: A written report describing a site and the nature of a release from an underground storage tank, as described in WAC 173-340-450(4)(b).

Site Hazard Assessment (SHA): Gathering information about a site to confirm whether a release has occurred and to enable Ecology to evaluate the relative potential hazard posed by the release. If further action is needed, an RI/FS is undertaken.

Site Register: Publication issued every two weeks of major activities conducted statewide related to the study and cleanup of hazardous waste sites under the Model Toxics Control Act. To receive this publication, please call (360) 407-7200 or email seth.preston@ecy.wa.gov.

Surface Water: Lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, inland waters, salt waters, and all other surface waters and water courses within or under the jurisdiction of the State of Washington.

TCP: Toxics Cleanup Program at the Washington State Department of Ecology.

Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH): A scientific measure of the sum of all petroleum hydrocarbons in a sample (without distinguishing one hydrocarbon from another). The "petroleum hydrocarbons" include compounds of carbon and hydrogen that are derived from naturally occurring petroleum sources or from manufactured petroleum products (such as refined oil, coal, and asphalt).

Toxicity: The degree to which a substance at a particular concentration is capable of causing harm to living organisms, including people, plants, and animals.

Underground Storage Tank (UST): An underground storage tank and connected underground piping as defined in the rules adopted under Chapter 90.76 RCW.

Washington Ranking Method (WARM): Method used to rank sites placed on the Hazardous Sites List. A fact sheet describing this method is available from Ecology:
<https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/publications/ftc91107.pdf>.