



STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

Northwest Regional Office • 3190 160th Ave SE • Bellevue, WA 98008-5452 • 425-649-7000
711 for Washington Relay Service • Persons with a speech disability can call 877-833-6341

August 15, 2017

Mr. Mark Schneider
Perkins Coie LLP
1201 Third Avenue Suite 4900
Seattle, WA 98101-3099

^{C/O} PSE Puget Sound Energy

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

- **Site Name:** Central Waterfront
- **Site Address:** Located between I&J Waterway and Whatcom Waterway, off Roeder Avenue, in Bellingham Washington
- **Cleanup Site ID:** 3418
- **Facility/Site ID:** 2864
- **Whatcom County Assessor's Parcel Number:** 3802255093260000

Dear Mr. Schneider:

Based on credible evidence, the Department of Ecology (Ecology) is proposing to find PSE Puget Sound Energy liable under the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA), Chapter 70.105D RCW, for the release of hazardous substances at the Central Waterfront facility (Site). 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 PSE Puget Sound Energy liable under RCW 70.105D.040 for the release of hazardous substances at the Site. This proposed finding is based on the following evidence:



1. PSE Puget Sound Energy is the current “owner or operator” as defined in RCW 70.105D.020(22) of a “facility” as defined in RCW 70.105D.020(8). Documentation of current ownership is established by records of the Whatcom County Assessor. *See* Enclosure 1.
2. Credible evidence exists indicating that a “release” of a “hazardous substance,” as defined in RCW 70.105D.020(13) and (32), has occurred at the facility/Site, which poses a threat to human health or the environment. Results of soil and groundwater remedial investigations at the Site have revealed the presence of hazardous substances at the Site exceeding MTCA cleanup levels. The investigations establish the presence of landfill gas (methane) within the refuse and metals, petroleum, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, volatile organic compounds, and semi-volatile organic compounds are confirmed groundwater contaminants.

The nature and extent of contamination associated with the former Roeder Avenue Landfill, a subarea within the Central Waterfront Site, is described in detail in the draft Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS), dated August 2017, prepared by Anchor QEA, LLC on behalf of the Port of Bellingham and available on Ecology’s FTP webpage at <ftp://www.ecy.wa.gov/> in the “Central Waterfront” folder. Please note that this ftp site automatically removes folders about every two weeks. Please contact Brian Sato if you would like the document reloaded on the ftp site.

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:

Brian Sato
NWRO Toxics Cleanup Program
3190 160th AVE SE
Bellevue, WA 98008-5452

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

1. Port of Bellingham.
2. City of Bellingham.
3. Colony Wharf
4. Chevron

Ecology will also be notifying Sanitary Service Company that they may be potentially liable for the release of hazardous substances at the Site.

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 70.105D.055 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. Ecology intends to issue the above referenced draft RI/FS for public review and comment. The document will be finalized after the public comment period and

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Ecology intends to initiate discussions to revise the existing Agreed Order to develop a Cleanup Action Plan, Engineering Design Report, and Construction Plans and Specifications.

2. Ecology invites PSE Puget Sound Energy to enter negotiations that will govern the conduct of the aforementioned remedial actions.

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 (425) 649-7265 or brian.sato@ecy.wa.gov. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,



Brian S. Sato, P.E.
Cleanup Project Manager
Toxics Cleanup Program, NWRO

Enclosures (3)

1. WHATCOM COUNTY ASSESSOR RECORDS
2. FOCUS: MODEL TOXICS CONTROL ACT CLEANUP REGULATION: PROCESS FOR CLEANUP OF HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES (#94-129)
3. PLP WAIVER FORM

By certified mail: [9171 9690 0935 0163 8402 36]

cc: John Level, Office of the Attorney General
Amy Kraham, City of Bellingham
Ben Howard, Port of Bellingham
Paul Razore, Sanitary Service Company
Ecology Site File

Whatcom County Assessor & Treasurer

Property Search Results > 53323 PUGET SOUND ENERGY/ELEC for Year 2016 - 2017

Property

Account

Property ID:	53323	Legal Description:	NEW WHATCOM TIDELANDS-THAT PTN OF LOT 120 LY SWLY OF LI PAR WI-50 FT FR SWLY MARGIN OF ROEDER AVE-TOG WI VAC NELY 1/2 CHESTNUT ST ABTG-TOG WI VAC NWLY 1/2 E STREET ABTG-EXC PTN TO CITY OF BELLINGHAM REC AF 1991102929 DAF-BEG AT NLY COR OF ABOVE DESC PROP
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Parcel # / Geo ID:	3802255093260000	Agent Code:	
Type:	Real		
Tax Area:	0109 - BELLINGHAM 501 AH LIFT	Land Use Code	48
Open Space:	N	DFL	N
Historic Property:	N	Remodel Property:	N
Multi-Family Redevelopment:	N		
Township:	T38N	Section:	25
Range:	R02E	Legal Acres:	0.8700

Location

Address:	ROEDER AVE BELLINGHAM, WA	Mapsc0:	
Neighborhood:	5410050500	Map ID:	
Neighborhood CD:	5410050500		

Owner

Name:	PUGET SOUND ENERGY/ELEC	Owner ID:	90542
Mailing Address:		% Ownership:	100.0000000000%

ATTN PROPERTY TAX DEPT
PSE-08S
PO BOX 97034
BELLEVUE, WA 98009-9734

Exemptions: EX

Pay Tax Due

There is currently No Amount Due on this property.

Taxes and Assessment Details

Property Tax Information as of 07/21/2017

Amount Due if Paid on: 

NOTE: If you plan to submit payment on a future date, make sure you enter the date and click RECALCULATE to obtain the correct total amount due.

Click on "Statement Details" to expand or collapse a tax statement.

Year	Statement ID	First Half Base Amt.	Second Half Base Amt.	Penalty	Interest	Base Paid	Amount Due
▶ Statement Details							
2017	32391	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
▶ Statement Details							
2016	32661	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Values

Map List

Taxing Jurisdiction

Improvement / Building

Sketch

Property Image

Land

Roll Value History

Deed and Sales History

Payout Agreement

[Assessor Home](#)

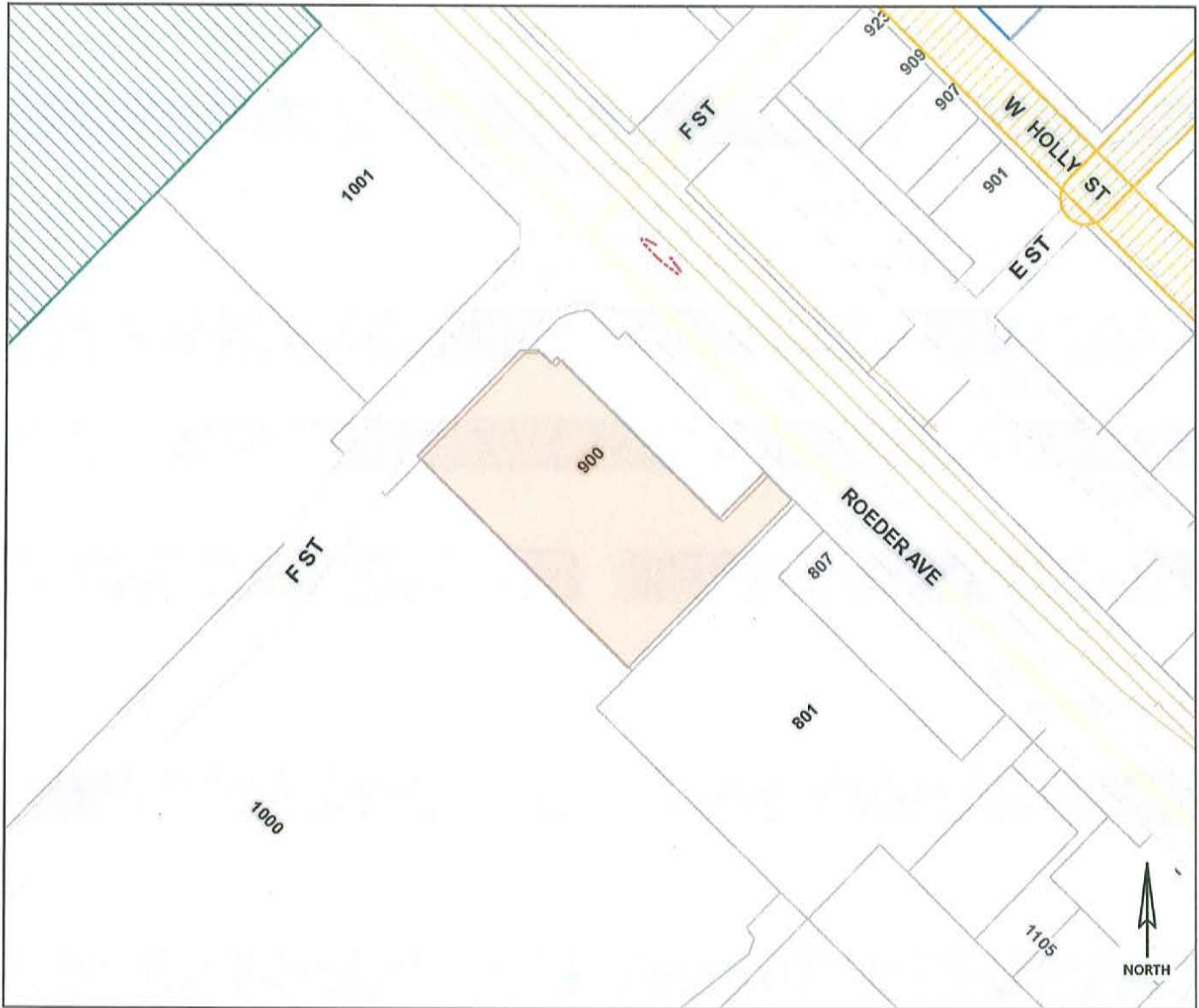
[Treasurer Home](#)



Land Parcel Report for 380225509326

for site address of ROEDER AVE

WARNING Parcel is a Model Toxic Control Act (MTCA) site.



Assessor Property Info		Appraised Property Value	
Property ID:	53323	Land value:	\$302,936
Assessor address:	ROEDER AVE	Improvement value:	\$0
Owner name:	PUGET SOUND ENERGY/ELEC	Total value:	\$302,936
Land use:	ELEC REG SUB		

Model Toxic Control Act

WARNING

Parcel is a Model Toxic Control Act (MTCA) site.
Before proceeding with any digging or construction activity, contact:

Site

#3418 - CENTRAL WATERFRONT

Contact Name

POB - BRIAN GOURAN

Phone

360-715-2329

Legal Description

Contact the Whatcom County Assessors office (360-676-6790) for the complete legal description.

NEW WHATCOM TIDELANDS-THAT PTN OF LOT 120 LY SWLY OF LI PAR WI-50 FT FR SWLY MARGIN OF ROEDER AVE-TOG WI VAC NELY 1/2 CHESTNUT ST ABTG-TOG WI VAC NWLY 1/2 E STREET ABTG-EXC PTN TO CITY OF BELLINGHAM REC AF 1991102929 DAF-BEG AT NLY COR OF ABOVE DESC PROP

Full Parcel Number(s)

[3802255093260000](#)

Site Address(es)

900 ROEDER AVE

Parcel Area

Mapped parcel area (sq ft):	31374
Mapped parcel area (acres):	0.72
Assessor legal acreage:	0.87

Neighborhood

[CITY CENTER](#)

Zoning

URBAN VILLAGE Subarea: 6

[Neighborhood Plans and Zoning](#)

Historical Information

(Not available)

Zoning (Urban Village)

WATERFRONT DISTRICT
INDUSTRIAL MIXED USE (MARINE TRADES) (IND MIX)
[More Urban Village details](#)

Watershed

Bellingham Bay, Sub Basin: Squalicum Harbor

Bellingham Schools

Elementary: [PARKVIEW](#)

Middle: [WHATCOM](#)

High: [BELLINGHAM](#)

Subdivisions

Status	Name	Documents
CURRENT	G.P. & B.C. NO.2 L.L.A.	More info
CURRENT	NEW WHATCOM, PLAN OF STREETS OVER TIDELANDS	More info
HISTORICAL	BELLINGHAM TIDELANDS (REPLAT IN VOL. 6, PG. 31, AUDITOR)	More info
HISTORICAL	G.P. & B.C. LLA	More info
HISTORICAL	KEY'S, SAMUEL P. TRACT	More info
HISTORICAL	NEW WHATCOM TIDELANDS (DEC. 1891)	More info

Ward and Precinct

Ward number:	3	Ward info (link)
Precinct number:	224	Senate info (link)
Legislative district number:	42	Legislator info (link)
County Council district number:	2	County Council info (link)
		Congress info (link)

Parks within one-half mile

Broadway Overlook
Fouts Neighborhood Park
[Maritime Heritage Park](#)
[Whatcom Creek Trail](#)
[Whatcom Museum](#)
[Whatcom Waterway Open Space](#)

Trails within one-half mile

ASB Trail
MARITIME HERITAGE PARK TR
OLD VILLAGE TR
SQUALICUM PROMENADE
WAYSIDE TR
WHATCOM CREEK TR

Bus stops within one-half mile

Direction/Location	Has Shelter	Has Bench
NB DUPONT ST AT C ST	No	No
NB DUPONT ST AT G ST	No	No
NB ELDRIDGE AVE AT WALNUT ST	No	No
NB HOLLY ST AT J ST	No	No
NB PROSPECT ST AT FLORA ST	Yes	No

Bus stops within one-half mile

Direction/Location	Has Shelter	Has Bench
NB W HOLLY ST AT CENTRAL AVE	No	No
NB W HOLLY ST AT D ST	No	No
NB W HOLLY ST AT H ST	No	No
SB DUPONT ST AT D ST	No	No
SB DUPONT ST AT H ST	Yes	No
SB PROSPECT ST AT CENTRAL AVE	No	Yes
SB W HOLLY ST AT CENTRAL AVE	No	No
SB W HOLLY ST AT D ST	No	No
SB W HOLLY ST AT H ST	No	No
SB W HOLLY ST AT J ST	No	No
WB W CHAMPION ST AT PROSPECT ST	No	No

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[Visit the City of Bellingham's Policies and Disclaimers web page for additional information at http://www.cob.org/policies.aspx.](http://www.cob.org/policies.aspx)

[Contact Whatcom County Assessors office for most recent parcel information. Phone: \(360-676-6790\) Web: http://www.co.whatcom.wa.us/assessor/](http://www.co.whatcom.wa.us/assessor/)



Focus

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

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?

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.

Who is Responsible for Cleanup?

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.

Achieving Cleanups through Cooperation

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.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

How Sites are Cleaned Up

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.

1. Site Discovery: Sites where contamination is found must be reported to Ecology's Toxics Cleanup Program within 90 days of discovery, unless it involves a release of hazardous materials from an underground storage tank system. In that case, the site discovery must be reported to Ecology within 24 hours. At this point, potentially liable persons may choose to conduct independent cleanup without assistance from the department, but cleanup results must be reported to Ecology.

2. Initial Investigation: Ecology is required to conduct an initial investigation of the site within 90 days of receiving a site discovery report. Based on information obtained about the site, a decision must be made within 30 days to determine if the site requires additional investigation, emergency cleanup, or no further action. If further action is required under the Model Toxics Control Act, Ecology sends early notice letters to owners, operators and other potentially liable persons inviting them to work cooperatively with the department.

4. Hazard Ranking: The Model Toxics Control Act requires that sites be ranked according to the relative health and environmental risk each site poses. Working with the Science Advisory Board, Ecology created the Washington Ranking Method to categorize sites using data from site hazard assessments. Sites are ranked on a scale of 1 to 5. A score of 1 represents the highest level of risk and 5 the lowest. Ranked sites are placed on the state Hazardous Sites List.

3. Site Hazard Assessment: A site hazard assessment is conducted to confirm the presence of hazardous substances and to determine the relative risk the site poses to human health and the environment.

5. Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study: A remedial investigation and feasibility study is conducted to define the extent and magnitude of contamination at the site. Potential impacts on human health and the environment and alternative cleanup technologies are also evaluated in this study. Sites being cleaned up by Ecology or by potentially liable persons under a consent decree, agreed order or enforcement order are required to provide for a 30 day public review before finalizing the report.

6. Selection of Cleanup Action: Using information gathered during the study, a cleanup action plan is developed. The plan identifies preferred cleanup methods and specifies cleanup standards and other requirements at the site. A draft of the plan is subject to public review and comment before it is finalized.

7. Site Cleanup: Actual cleanup begins when the cleanup action plan is implemented. This includes design, construction, operation and monitoring of cleanup actions. A site may be taken off the Hazardous Sites List after cleanup is completed and Ecology determines cleanup standards have been met.

For More Information / Special Accommodation Needs

If you would like more information about the state Model Toxics Control Act, please call us toll-free at **1-800-826-7716**, or contact your regional Washington State Department of Ecology office listed below. Information about site cleanup, including a listing of ranked hazardous waste sites, is also accessible through our Internet address:

<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/tcp/cleanup.html>

- **Northwest Regional Office** **425/649-7000**
(Island, King, Kitsap, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, Whatcom Counties)
- **Southwest Regional Office** **360/407-6300**
(Southwestern Washington, Olympic Peninsula, Pierce, Thurston and Mason Counties)
- **Central Regional Office** **509/575-2490**
(Benton, Chelan, Douglas, Kittitas, Klickitat, Okanogan, Yakima Counties)
- **Eastern Regional Office** **509/329-3400**
(Adams, Asotin, Columbia, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman Counties)

If you need this publication in an alternative format, please contact the Toxics Cleanup Program at (360) 407-7170. Persons with a hearing loss can call 711 for the Washington Relay Service. Persons with a speech disability can call 877-833-6341.

Disclaimer Notice: This fact sheet is intended to help the user understand the Model Toxics Control Act Cleanup Regulation, chapter 173-340 WAC. It does not establish or modify regulatory requirements.

PLP Waiver Form

[PLP SIGNATORY]
[PLP COMPANY]
[STREET ADDRESS]
[CITY, STATE] [POSTAL CODE]

Pursuant to WAC 173-340-500 and WAC 173-340-520(1)(b)(i), I [NAME], a duly authorized representative of PSE Puget Sound Energy, do hereby waive the right to the thirty (30) day notice and comment period described in WAC 173-340-500(3) and accept status of PSE Puget Sound Energy as a Potentially Liable Person at the following contaminated site:

- Site Name: Central Waterfront
- Site Address: Located between I&J Waterway and Whatcom Waterway, off Roeder Avenue, in Bellingham Washington
- Cleanup Site ID: 3418
- Facility/Site ID: 2864
- County Assessor's Parcel Number(s): 3802255093260000

By waiving this right, PSE Puget Sound Energy makes no admission of liability.

Signature

Date

Relation to the Site: Owner