

SUPERIOR COURT OF WASHINGTON FOR CLARK COUNTY

STATE OF WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY, No.95-2-03268-4 Plaintiff, v. CONSENT DECREE ALUMINUM COMPANY 101 OF AMERICA, INC., Defendant.

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I. INTRODUCTION

- A. In entering into this Consent Decree (Decree), the mutual objective of the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology), and Aluminum Company of America (hereafter Alcoa) is to provide for further remedial action and monitoring at a facility where there has been a release of hazardous substances. An independent remedial action was conducted by Alcoa during 1992. This independent remedial action removed polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) soil contamination found in and under sections 401, 402, 404 and 410 of the extrusion (Vanexco) and rod mill building. This Decree requires Alcoa to undertake the following additional remedial action(s):
 - (1) Recap previously excavated openings where the PCB contamination is found in the concrete foundation structures and soil beneath a portion of sections, 401, 402, 404 and 410 of the Vanexco/rod mill building.
 - (2) Install, if water is present, one set of ground water monitoring wells down gradient of the contaminated area. These wells will monitor both the shallow and intermediate aquifers found on the site.
 - (3) Install, if water is present, one set of up gradient monitoring wells which will monitor the shallow and intermediate zones found on the site.
 - (4) Perform ground water monitoring.

(5) Record restrictive covenant describing institutional controls for the contaminated area that remains within and below the site.

Ecology has determined that these actions are necessary to protect public health and the environment.

- B. The Complaint in this action is being filed simultaneously with this Decree. An answer has not been filed, and there has not been a trial on any issue of fact or law in this case. However, the parties wish to resolve the issues raised by Ecology's complaint. In addition, the parties agree that settlement of these matters without litigation is reasonable and in the public interest and that entry of this Decree is the most appropriate means of resolving these matters.
- C. In signing this Decree, Alcoa agrees to its entry and agrees to be bound by its terms.
- D. By entering into this Decree, the parties do not intend to discharge nonsettling parties from any liability they may have with respect to matters alleged in the Complaint. The parties retain the right to seek contribution, in whole or in part, from any liable persons for sums expended under this Decree.
- E. This Decree shall not be construed as proof of liability or responsibility for any releases of hazardous substances or cost for remedial action nor an admission of any facts; provided, however, that Alcoa shall not challenge the

jurisdiction of Ecology in any proceeding to enforce this Decree.

F. The Court is fully advised of the reasons for entry of this Decree, and good cause having been shown: IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED AS FOLLOWS:

II. JURISDICTION

- A. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter and over the parties pursuant to Chapter 70.105D RCW, the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA).
- B. Authority is conferred upon the Washington State
 Attorney General by RCW 70.105D.040(4)(a) to agree to a
 settlement with any potentially liable person if, after
 public notice and hearing, Ecology finds the proposed
 settlement would lead to a more expeditious cleanup of
 hazardous substances in compliance with cleanup standards. RCW
 70.105D.040(4)(b) requires that such a settlement be entered as
 a consent decree issued by a court of competent jurisdiction.
- C. Ecology has determined that a release of hazardous substances has occurred at the site which is the subject of this Decree.
- D. Ecology gave notice to Alcoa by letter dated
 September 22, 1993, as set forth in RCW 70.105D.020(8), of
 Ecology's determination that Alcoa is a potentially liable
 person for the site. Ecology has determined that past practices
 at the site have given rise to a release of hazardous
 substances, causing contamination of soils.

E. The actions to be taken pursuant to this Decree are necessary to protect public health, welfare, and the environment.

F. Alcoa has agreed to undertake the actions specified in this Decree and consents to the entry of this Decree under the MTCA.

III. PARTIES BOUND

Ecology, the signatories to this Decree (parties), their 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. Alcoa agrees to undertake all actions required by the terms and conditions of this Decree and not to contest state jurisdiction regarding this Decree. No change in ownership or corporate status shall alter the responsibility of Alcoa under this Decree. Alcoa shall provide a copy of this Decree to all agents, contractors and subcontractors retained to perform work required by this Decree and shall ensure that all work undertaken by such contractors and subcontractors will comply with this Decree.

IV. DEFINITIONS

Except as specified otherwise herein, all definitions in WAC 173-340-200 apply to the terms in this Decree.

A. <u>Site</u>: The Site, referred to as the Alcoa Vancouver rod and extrusion (Vanexco) mills, is located in the northeast

corner of the old Alcoa aluminum smelter complex at 5509 N. W. Lower River Road, Vancouver, Washington. The Site consists of the floor of the 401, 402, 404, and a portion of 410 sections of a large manufacturing building, and subsurface areas below those building sections contaminated by polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) compounds as documented by subsurface soil sampling performed by Alcoa. The plan view of the Site is more particularly described in Exhibit A to this Decree which is a detailed site diagram.

- B. <u>Parties</u>: Refers to the Washington State Department of Ecology and Aluminum Company of America.
 - C. <u>Defendant</u>: Refers to Aluminum Company of America.
- D. <u>Consent Decree or Decree</u>: Refers to this Consent Decree and each of the exhibits to the Decree. All exhibits are integral and enforceable parts of this Consent Decree. The terms "Consent Decree" or "Decree" shall include all Exhibits to the Consent Decree.

V. STATEMENT OF FACTS

Ecology makes the following finding of facts.

A. The Site is situated on the flood plain of the nearby Columbia River. The hydrogeology of the area has been characterized by numerous borings in the vicinity of the rod mill. The ground water system in the area can be divided into four general hydrogeologic units: the shallow zone, the intermediate zone, the deep zone, and the aquifer zone. The predominant ground water flow direction beneath the Site is toward the Columbia River in the deeper hydrogeologic units.

1	The shallow zone consists of dredged sand placed on the Site
2	during the late 1940's and early 1950's. A perched water table
3	is located in the shallow zone during the wetter months of the
4	year. The direction of the movement of water in the saturated
5	portions of the shallow zone beneath the Site is unknown.
6	Information from monitoring wells 600 feet southeast of the Site
7	indicate that the shallow zone is approximately 10 feet thick
8	and has a horizontal hydraulic conductivity of 10-3 to 10-4
9	cm/sec. Materials directly beneath the dredged sand are the
10	intermediate zone silty clays and clayey silts that were
11	deposited in relatively low energy flood plain environments.
12	This zone is composed of relatively low energy flood plain
13	deposits and is saturated. The movement of water in the
14	intermediate zone is predominantly downward due to high vertical
15	hydraulic gradient. Information from monitoring wells 600 feet
16	southeast of the Site indicates that the intermediate zone silts
17	and clays are approximately 30 to 40 feet thick and have a
18	horizontal conductivity of 10 ⁻⁴ to 10 ⁻⁶ cm/sec. Laboratory
19	testing of the intermediate silts indicates that the vertical
20	conductivities of the material is often considerably less than
21	the horizontal values. The results of the testing show values
22	in the range of 10 ⁻⁷ to 10 ⁻⁸ cm/sec.

Aluminum Company of America is a Pennsylvania corporation which started aluminum smelting operations in Vancouver during the late 1940's. The facility contained an aluminum smelter and a series of fabrication plants to form the

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metal into finished goods such as wire, rod and extruded channel. The rod mill building housed equipment that processed aluminum billet into rod. The rod mill occupied only a portion of a larger building. The rod mill was operated by Alcoa from the early 1950's to 1985.

In 1986 Alcoa closed the aluminum smelter and adjacent In 1987 Alcoa sold the smelter manufacturing facilities. portion of the facility to Vanalco, Inc. and retained the title to the manufacturing section of the property. The manufacturing section of the property was divided into three portions in 1987. Alcoa retained title to all the manufacturing facility land but only operated the extrusion mill. In the wire mill portion of the building, Alcoa sold the manufacturing operation to ACPC, Inc. but retained ownership of the land. ACPC, Inc. continues to operate the wire mill. Alcoa continued to operate the extrusion mill as a separate company until 1991 when the facility was closed and decommissioned. Alcoa closed the rod mill section of the manufacturing facility, sections 404 and 410, in 1987 and started to decommission and remove the machinery in 1990.

To make aluminum rod, Alcoa used a series of rolls to reduce 7 inch by 7 inch billet into various size rod and bar. The rolls were lubricated and cooled with an oil/water emulsion. The coolant was collected and stored in underground storage tanks located beneath the fabricating machinery. The underground storage tanks were connected to the machinery by a

series of concrete sumps, buried pipes and raceways. During the operation of the rod mill, hydraulic oil containing PCBs was used in some systems. The PCB contaminated hydraulic oil contacted and contaminated the concrete structures found beneath the mill.

The extrusion plant used billet from the primary aluminum smelter to make different aluminum product lines such as angle, molding, channel and window frames. The rod was heated and extruded through a die to form the different aluminum products. Hydraulic oil containing PCB's was used in some of the extrusion systems. The PCB contaminated oil contacted and contaminated the concrete support structures, floor and soil beneath the extrusion machinery.

C. During the demolition of the rod mill PCB contamination was suspected and discovered in the concrete structures and soil found beneath the floor. There are 26 different concrete storage tanks, pits, sumps and raceways in the rod mill section of the fabrication facility. These different structures ranged in depth from 1 foot to 17 feet below the floor surface. In wipe tests, sections of each of the concrete structures were found to have some PCB contamination. Levels of PCB contamination range from non-detection to over 16,000 ppm PCB in concrete and 2000 ppm PCB in soil (each measured as Arochlor # 1248). The PCB log normal mean concentration of the final exposed soils in the excavation was 2.9 ppm PCB (measured as Arochlor # 1248).

contracted OHM Remediation Services Corporation to complete the independent cleanup.

- E. OHM Remediation Services Corporation (OHM) began the removal and cleaning of concrete surfaces in February of 1992.

 OHM contracted to perform a facility decontamination consisting of
 - 1. Excavation of soils and concrete contaminated with PCBs at or above a concentration of 1.0 ppm (total PCBs) and clean surfaces to a concentration of 10 ug/100 cm² in a wipe test. Alcoa used the Model Toxics Control Act method A cleanup levels for soil for this concentration.
 - Demolition and removal of PCB contaminated concrete sumps and pits.
 - Coordination of the transportation and disposal of contaminated soil and debris.
 - 4. Backfilling and compaction of excavation pits.
- 5. Collection and treatment of contaminated waters.

 Once the cleanup project was underway, it became obvious that the original site assumptions were wrong and the contamination was further widespread than originally thought.
- F. Shot blasting and scarification in the rod mill did not remove all of the PCB contamination from the subfloor concrete structures. Wipe testing revealed that residual PCB contamination ranged from 3.7 to 1300 ug/100cm² (Arochlor 1248). Only 1 out of 17 concrete structures tested below the target

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2	C
3	s
4	0
5	s
6	b
7	S
В	C
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13	С
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10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	d
16	0
17	е
18	r
19	r
20	0
21	S
22	C
23	f
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During the demolition of the extrusion mill PCB contamination was suspected and discovered in the concrete structures and soil found beneath the floor. There is one area of concrete sumps and raceways in the extrusion mill. These structures range in depth from one foot to approximately 12 feet below the floor surface. In wipe tests, section of the concrete structures and concrete floor were found to have some PCB contamination. Levels of PCB contamination in concrete ranged from non detection to 70 ppm in concrete chip samples and to 350,000 ppm in soil (each measured in Arochlor # 1248).

In 1991 Alcoa finished removing all machinery from the D. od mill and extrusion buildings, removed all sludge from the coolant tanks, cleaned concrete surfaces and conducted limited oil core drilling beneath the floor of the building. rilling indicated limited soil contamination beneath the floor f the building. Wipe testing indicated PCB contamination still xisted on the exposed cement surfaces. To satisfy some equirements of the Washington State cleanup regulation (MTCA) Alcoa elected to conduct an independent cleanup that consisted of removing of the contaminated soils and shot blasting and scarification of the PCB contaminated concrete structures. complete, Alcoa expected that the cleanup would also satisfy the ederal Toxics Substances Control Act (TSCA) PCB regulations. The drilling indicated that a one-foot excavation was needed to clean the soil beneath the concrete structures.

concentration of 10 ug/100cm². Where feasible, the concrete sumps, pits, and tanks were removed. Contaminated soil found beneath the structures was removed and shipped to a hazardous waste landfill. Originally chemical analysis of the soil was used to determine if the soil was clean or contaminated. analyses were used to direct excavation. As the excavation continued, only limited chemical analyses were taken and visible stainage was utilized to guide the excavation. Random grab samples of truck loads leaving the Site were used to verify that viable stainage could be used as an excavation guide. Operations were halted when the size of the excavation grew to a point that threatened the two rows of center load bearing columns which support the building roof. At this point, approximately 8000 cubic yards of material had been excavated leaving an 80 foot by 160 foot cavity. The deepest point of excavation was 27 feet and several of the large concrete structures had been removed. The deepest portion of the cavity. was adjacent to four load bearing roof columns found along column line B. Several roof bearing column foundation piers were exposed in the excavation. Along column line C a steep excavated slope threatened the stability of several roof bearing piers. A structural engineer was retained to examine the excavation and determine what was required to continue the remediation. The engineer recommended that all work stop and the excavation be filled with crushed rock. Final sample results from the excavation are given in Exhibit G.

In the extrusion mill, scarification did remove the majority of the PCB contamination from the concrete structures and floor. Three levels of scarification (1/2, 1, and 1 1/2 inches) were used to remove contaminated concrete floor. Where scarification did not remove the contamination the concrete floor was removed. In two of three areas the contamination penetrated the floor and soil was excavated. The soil levels ranged from 350,000 ppm to non-detection. All contaminated soil was removed from each of the soil excavations. In the third area soil was removed down to the three foot level where the remains of an old asphalt road were discovered. The road contained greater than 900 ppm PCBs. No further action was taken in the area of the road. Soil above and below the road had minor amounts of PCB contamination. The final cleanup level achieved in the bottom of the other two excavations was less than 0.3 ppm PCB.

G. When the structural integrity of the building was threatened Alcoa requested that Region 10 of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) grant a waiver from the TSCA cleanup action level. The TSCA regulations require that a 25 ppm total PCB cleanup level in soils and concrete be achieved at cleanup sites. Because the structural integrity of the building was threatened Alcoa was granted an alternative cleanup level for

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PCB from Region 10. Alcoa requested that the remediation project 'be halted and that the present excavation be filled and the ground water monitored.' The EPA approval and Alcoa request are set forth in Exhibit G.

H. On May 4, 1995, Ecology published a draft Cleanup
Action Plan (CAP) for the Alcoa Vanexco/rod mill building site.
In this document Ecology selected the cleanup remedy to be implemented at the Site. The CAP is attached to this Decree as Exhibit B. The selected remedy consists of capping the excavations within the building and ground water monitoring of the shallow and intermediate zones.

VI. WORK TO BE PERFORMED

This Decree contains a program designed to protect public health, welfare and the environment from the known release, or threatened release, of hazardous substances or contaminants at, on, or from the Site. This program implements Ecology's CAP and, with the remainder of this Consent Decree and exhibits, implements the Model Toxics Control Act.

- A. Cleanup Action Plan. Ecology's CAP constitutes an integral part of this Decree and is attached as Exhibit B.
- B. Scope of Work. Alcoa shall accomplish the following work:
 - Obtain any and all state, federal or local permits required by applicable law before work on-site can continue;

- 2. Prepare and comply with a site health and safety plan in accord with current requirements of OSHA, WISHA, and their implementing regulations.
- 3. Prepare a ground water compliance monitoring plan that meets the requirements of WAC 173-340-410 and 173-340-720 through 750. The ground water compliance monitoring plan shall contain a description of the location and construction of the wells, and a sampling and analysis plan that meets the requirements of WAC 173-340-820. The plan also shall provide that all analyses of soil and water performed pursuant to this Decree be conducted by a laboratory accredited under chapter 173-50 WAC.
- 4. Fill with clean material and cover the exposed excavations which have PCB contamination above cleanup levels found within building sections 401, 402, 404, and 410 with an approved cap.
- 5. Install one set of ground water monitoring wells down gradient of waste and contaminated structures left under building sections 404 and 410. Complete ground water monitoring network consisting of one set of up gradient wells, and three downgradient wells. The shallow zone well is not required if no water is found in the shallow zone.
- 6. After the cap and ground water monitoring network have been installed and the ground water compliance

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monitoring plan has been approved, conduct quarterly ground water monitoring for five years. At the end of the five-year period, Ecology and Alcoa shall exchange proposals to amend this Consent Decree (pursuant to Section XIV AMENDMENT OF CONSENT DECREE) with regard to whether continued ground water monitoring is necessary to protect public health or the environment and, if so, what would constitute an appropriate monitoring regime. Ground water monitoring of the following wells shall be performed quarterly during years one through five:

Shallow Zone: None if water not present.

Intermediate zone: MW-43i, MW-45i, ACPC-1, MW-V2i At the March 1994 sampling event, the EPA priority pollutant analysis and fluoride analysis will be conducted on samples from the down gradient monitoring well MW-45i. Fluoride and the following priority pollutant parameters will be included in the scan: organic acid extractables, organic base neutral extractables, polychlorinated biphenyls, volatile organic analysis, metals and cyanide. The following general chemistry parameters will be sampled: temperature, conductivity, and pH. Following the first quarterly sampling, each well shall have the following parameters analyzed: pH, temperature, polychlorinated Wells shall be tested for an immiscible floating biphenyls. layer once a year. Monitoring well sampling shall conform to QA/QC standards established in the compliance monitoring plan.

Monitoring wells shall be flushed at least one pore volume for low-yield formations and at least three pore volumes for high-yield formations. The monitoring well shall be allowed to recover for up to 24 hours prior to sampling. If the well contains less than one-half a pore volume after a 24-hour recovery period then it need not be sampled.

- C. Schedule. The following schedule for performance (Exhibit C) of the work identified above is as follows:
 - 1. Permits: Consult with state and local government agencies pursuant to Section XVIII of this Decree within 60 days of effective date of Decree. If Ecology makes the determination described in section XVIII.C, then apply for applicable permits within 30 days of that determination.
 - Health and safety plan: Submit within 60 days of effective date of Decree.
 - 3. Ground water monitoring plan: Submit within 90 days of effective date of Decree. Upon approval, the compliance monitoring plan shall become an integral and enforceable part of this Decree.
 - 4. Cap installation: Complete within 360 days of effective date of Decree.
 - 5. Ground water monitoring: Quarterly for the first five years, starting with the installation of the cap, and thereafter determined pursuant to this Decree.

1	6. Deed restriction: File with Clark County Auditor
2	within 180 days of the effective date of this Decree.
3	7. Project completion report: Submit within 180 days of
4	effective completion of the cap.
5	D. Alcoa agrees not to perform any remedial actions to
6	address PCB contamination outside the scope of this Decree
7	unless the parties agree to amend the scope of work to cover
8	these actions. All work conducted under this Decree shall be
9	done in accordance with ch. 173-340 WAC unless otherwise
10	provided herein.
11	VII. <u>DESIGNATED PROJECT COORDINATORS</u>
12	The project coordinator for Ecology is:
13	Mr. Paul Skyllingstad Industrial Section
14	Department of Ecology P.O. Box 47600
15	Olympia, Washington 98504-7600
16	Phone (360) 407-6949 FAX (360) 407-6902
17	The project coordinator for Alcoa is:
18	Mr. Al Piecka
19	Aluminum Company of America Wenatchee Works
20	Post Office Box 221 Wenatchee, Washington 98801
21	Phone (509) 663-9273
22	FAX (509) 663-9399
23	Each project coordinator shall be responsible for
24	overseeing the implementation of this Decree. The Ecology
25	project coordinator will be Ecology's designated representative
26	at the Site. To the maximum extent possible, communications

between Ecology and Alcoa 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 the project coordinators. The project coordinators may designate, in writing, working level staff contacts for all or portions of the implementation of the remedial work required by this Decree. The project coordinators may agree to minor modifications to the work to be performed without formal amendments to this Decree. Minor modifications will be documented in writing by Ecology.

Any party may change its respective project coordinator.

Written notification shall be given to the other party at least ten (10) days prior to the change.

VIII. PERFORMANCE

All work performed pursuant to this Decree shall be under the direction and supervision, as necessary, of a professional engineer or hydrogeologist, or equivalent, with experience and expertise in hazardous waste site investigation and cleanup.

Any construction work must be under the supervision of a professional engineer. Alcoa shall notify Ecology in writing of the identity of such engineer(s) or hydrogeologist(s), or equivalents and of any contractors and subcontractors to be used in carrying out the terms of this Decree, in advance of their involvement at the Site.

IX. ACCESS

activity at the Site. Ecology shall, upon request, allow split or duplicates to be taken by Alcoa or its authorized representatives of any samples collected by Ecology pursuant to the implementation of this Decree unless Alcoa fails to make available a representative for such purpose. Without limitation on Ecology's rights under Section IX, Ecology shall endeavor to give Alcoa seven (7) days notice prior to any sample collection activity at the Site.

seven (7) days in advance of any sample collection or work

XI. RETENTION OF RECORDS

Alcoa shall preserve, during the pendency of this Decree and for ten (10) years from the date this Decree is no longer in effect as provided in Section XXVI, all records, reports, documents, and underlying data in its possession relevant to the implementation of this Decree and shall insert in contracts with project contractors and subcontractors a similar record retention requirement. Upon request of Ecology, Alcoa shall make all nonarchived records available to Ecology and allow access for review. All archived records shall be made available to Ecology within a reasonable period of time.

XII. TRANSFER OF INTEREST IN PROPERTY

Prior to any voluntary or involuntary conveyance or relinquishment of title, easement, leasehold, or other interest in any portion of the Site, Alcoa shall provide for continued operation and maintenance of any containment system, treatment system, and monitoring system installed or implemented pursuant

 to this Decree. This requirement shall not apply to an involuntary conveyance or relinquishment of any interest in any portion of the Site if it is impossible for Alcoa to provide for such continued operation and maintenance. "Involuntary," for the purpose of this section, includes, but is not limited to, taking of property by condemnation or inverse condemnation, appointment of a receiver or an involuntary petition under the bankruptcy code.

prior to transfer of any legal or equitable interest in all or any portion of the Site, and during the effective period of this Decree, Alcoa shall serve a copy of this Decree 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, Alcoa shall notify Ecology of said contemplated transfer.

XIII. RESOLUTION OF DISPUTES

- A. In the event a dispute arises as to an approval, disapproval, proposed modification or other decision or action by Ecology or Ecology's project coordinator, the parties shall utilize the dispute resolution procedure set forth below.
 - (1) Upon receipt of Ecology's or the Ecology project coordinator's decision, Alcoa has fourteen (14) days within which to notify Ecology's project coordinator of its objection to the decision.
 - (2) The parties' project coordinators shall then confer in an effort to resolve the dispute. If the project

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coordinators cannot resolve the dispute within fourteen (14) days, Ecology's project coordinator shall issue a written decision.

- (3) Alcoa may then request Ecology management review of This request shall be submitted in the decision. writing to Ecology's Toxics Cleanup Program Manager within seven (7) days of Alcoa's receipt of Ecology's project coordinator's decision.
- Ecology's Toxics Program Manager shall conduct a (4) review of the dispute and shall issue a written decision regarding the dispute within thirty (30) days of Alcoa's Request for Review. The Toxics Program Manager's decision shall be Ecology's final decision on the disputed matter.
- If Ecology's final written decision is unacceptable to Alcoa, Alcoa has the right to submit the dispute to the Court The parties agree that one judge should retain for resolution. jurisdiction over this case and shall, as necessary, resolve any dispute arising under this Decree. In the event Alcoa 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 or contrary to law and render a decision based on such standard of review.
- C. The parties agree to utilize the dispute resolution process only in good faith and agree to expedite, to the extent possible, the dispute resolution process whenever it is used.

Where either party utilizes the dispute resolution process in bad faith or for purposes of delay, the other party may seek sanctions.

Implementation of these dispute resolution procedures shall not provide a basis for delay of any activities required in this Decree, unless Ecology agrees in writing to a schedule extension or the Court so orders.

XIV. AMENDMENT OF CONSENT DECREE

Except as provided in sections VII or XIV, this Decree may only be amended by a written stipulation among the parties to this Decree that is entered by the Court or by order of the Court. Such amendment shall become effective upon entry by the Court. Agreement to amend shall not be unreasonably withheld by any party to the Decree.

Alcoa shall submit any request for an amendment to Ecology for approval. Ecology shall indicate its approval or disapproval in a timely manner after the request for amendment is received. If the amendment to the Decree is substantial, Ecology will provide public notice and opportunity for comment. Reasons for the disapproval shall be stated in writing. If Ecology does not agree to any proposed amendment, the disagreement may be addressed through the dispute resolution procedures described in Section XIV of this Decree.

XV. EXTENSION OF SCHEDULE

A. An extension of schedule shall be granted only when a request for an extension is submitted in a timely fashion and

good cause exists for granting the extension. All extensions shall be requested in writing. The request shall specify the reason(s) the extension is needed.

An extension shall be granted only for such period of time as Ecology determines is reasonable under the circumstances. A requested extension shall not be effective until approved by Ecology. Ecology shall act upon any written request for extension in a timely fashion generally not to exceed fourteen (14) days after receipt of Alcoa's written request for an extension. It shall not be necessary to formally amend this Decree pursuant to Section XIV when a schedule extension is granted.

- B. The burden shall be on Alcoa to demonstrate to the satisfaction of Ecology that the request for such extension has been submitted in a timely fashion and that good cause exists for granting the extension. Good cause includes, but is not limited to, the following:
 - (1) Circumstances beyond the reasonable control and despite the due diligence of Alcoa including delays caused by unrelated third parties or Ecology, such as (but not limited to) delays by Ecology in reviewing, approving, or modifying documents submitted by Alcoa; or
 - (2) Delays directly attributable to any agency permit application review period or public comment period, or to any changes in or need to comply with permit

terms or conditions, or to good faith appeals on or lack of a permit, concurrence, or approval needed to implement this Decree, if Alcoa filed a timely and complete application for such permit, concurrence, or approval.

- (3) Acts of God, including fire, flood, blizzard, extreme temperatures, storm, or other unavoidable casualty;
- (4) Endangerment as described in Section XVI.

However, neither increased costs of performance of the terms of the Decree nor changed economic circumstances shall be considered circumstances beyond the reasonable control of Alcoa.

- C. Ecology may extend the schedule for a period not to exceed ninety (90) days, except where an extension is needed as a result of:
 - (1) Delays in the issuance of a necessary permit which was applied for in a timely manner; or
 - (2) Other circumstances deemed exceptional or extraordinary by Ecology; or
 - (3) Endangerment as described in Section XVI.

In any of the three situations described above, Ecology may extend the schedule for a period Ecology determines is reasonable under the circumstances. Extensions of more than 90 days may not be granted unless the public is given an opportunity to comment on the proposed extension. Ecology shall give Alcoa written notice in a timely fashion of any extensions granted pursuant to this Decree.

XVI. ENDANGERMENT

In the event Ecology determines that activities
implementing or in compliance with this Decree, or any other
circumstances or activities, are creating or have the potential
to create a danger to the health or welfare of the people on the
Site or in the surrounding area or to the environment, Ecology
may order Alcoa to stop further implementation of this Decree
for such period of time as needed to abate the danger or may
petition the Court for an order as appropriate. During any
stoppage of work under this section, the obligations of Alcoa
with respect to the work under this Decree which is ordered to
be stopped shall be suspended and the time periods for
performance of that work, as well as the time period for any
other work dependent upon the work which is stopped, shall be
extended, pursuant to Section XV of this Decree, for such period
of time as Ecology determines is reasonable under the
circumstances. In the event Alcoa determines that activities
undertaken in furtherance of this Decree or any other
circumstances or activities are creating an endangerment to the
people on the Site or in the surrounding area or to the
environment, Alcoa may stop implementation of this Decree for
such period of time necessary for Ecology to evaluate the
situation and determine whether Alcoa should proceed with
implementation of the Decree or whether the work stoppage should
be continued until the danger is abated. Alcoa shall notify
Ecology's project coordinator as soon as possible, but no later

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than twenty-four (24) hours after such stoppage of work, and thereafter provide Ecology with documentation of the basis for If Ecology disagrees with Alcoa's the work stoppage. determination, it may order Alcoa to resume implementation of If Ecology concurs with the work stoppage, Alcoa's this Decree. obligations shall be suspended and the time period for performance of that work, as well as the time period for any other work dependent upon the work which was stopped, shall be extended, pursuant to Section XV of this Decree, for such period of time as Ecology determines is reasonable under the Any disagreements pursuant to this clause shall circumstances. be resolved through the dispute resolution procedures in Section XIII.

XVII. INDEMNIFICATION

A. Alcoa agrees to indemnify and save and hold the State of Washington, its employees, and agents harmless from any and all claims or causes of action for death or injuries to persons or for loss or damage to property arising from or on account of acts or omissions of Alcoa, its officers, employees, agents, or contractors in entering into and implementing this Decree.

However, Alcoa shall not indemnify the State of Washington nor save nor hold its employees and agents harmless from any claims or causes of action arising out of the negligent acts or omissions of the State of Washington, or the employees or agents of the State, in implementing the activities pursuant to this Decree.

B. As Washington has a comparative fault statute (ch.
4.22 RCW) which provides a right of contribution between
tortfeasors (RCW 4.22.040), Alcoa and Ecology agree to the
following provisions concerning Alcoa's obligation to indemnify
the State of Washington with regard to a loss which is not
caused solely by the negligence of Alcoa, its officers,
employees, agents or contractors, or by the sole negligence of
the State or any agent or employee of the State. In the event
that a claim or cause of action for death or injuries to persons
or for loss or damage to property is asserted against the State
of Washington, or any of its employees or agents, and the basis
of the claim or cause of action includes an allegation that the
negligence of Alcoa, its officers, employees, agents, or
contractors and the negligence of any other party caused the
death or injury to persons or loss or damage to property, then
Alcoa shall not be obliged to indemnify and save and hold the
State of Washington harmless, but in the event that costs or
fees are incurred by the State of Washington in defending
against the claim or cause of action, or in the event that a
judgment is entered against the State of Washington and
satisfied by the State of Washington, Alcoa agrees to reimburse
the State for the share of the State's costs, fees and the
judgment as satisfied by the State in an amount representing
that percentage of the loss adjudged to have been caused by the
negligence of Alcoa, its officers, employees, agents or

contractors.

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- All actions carried out by Alcoa pursuant to this Decree shall be done in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local requirements, including requirements to obtain necessary permits, except as provided in paragraph B of this section.
- Pursuant to RCW 70.105D.090(1), the substantive В. requirements of chapters 70.94, 70.95, 70.105, 75.20, 90.48, and 90.58 RCW and of any laws requiring or authorizing local government permits or approvals for the remedial action under this Decree that are known to be applicable at the time of entry of the Decree have been included in Exhibit B, the Cleanup Action Plan, and are binding and enforceable requirements of the Decree.

Alcoa has a continuing obligation to determine whether additional permits or approvals addressed in RCW 70.105D.090(1) would otherwise be required for the remedial action under this Decree. In the event either Alcoa or Ecology determines that additional permits or approvals addressed in RCW 70.105D.090(1) would otherwise be required for the remedial action under this Decree, it shall promptly notify the other party of this determination. Ecology shall determine whether Ecology or Alcoa shall be responsible to contact the appropriate state and/or If Ecology so requires, Alcoa shall promptly local agencies. consult with the appropriate state and/or local agencies and provide Ecology with written documentation from those agencies

of the substantive requirements those agencies believe are applicable to the remedial action. Ecology shall make the final determination on the additional substantive requirements that must be met by Alcoa and on how Alcoa must meet those requirements. Once established by Ecology, the additional requirements shall be enforceable requirements of this Decree. Alcoa shall not begin or continue the remedial action potentially subject to the additional requirements until Ecology makes its final determination.

Ecology shall ensure that notice and opportunity for comment is provided to the public and appropriate agencies prior to establishing the substantive requirements under this section.

C. Pursuant to RCW 70.105D.090(2), in the event Ecology determines that the exemption from complying with the procedural requirements of the laws referenced in RCW 70.105D.090(1) would result in the loss of approval from a federal agency which is necessary for the State to administer any federal law, the exemption shall not apply and Alcoa shall comply with both the procedural and substantive requirements of the laws referenced in RCW 70.105D.090(1), including any requirements to obtain permits.

XIX. REMEDIAL AND INVESTIGATIVE COSTS

Alcoa agrees to pay costs incurred by Ecology pursuant to this Decree. These costs shall include work performed by Ecology or its contractors for, or on, the Site under ch.

70.105D RCW both prior to and subsequent to the issuance of this

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Decree for investigations, remedial actions, and Decree preparation, negotiations, oversight and administration.

Ecology costs shall include costs of direct activities and support costs of direct activities as defined in WAC 173-340-550(2). Alcoa agrees to pay the required amount within ninety (90) days of receiving from Ecology an itemized statement of costs that includes a summary of costs incurred, an identification of involved staff, and the amount of time spent by involved staff members on the project. A general statement of work performed will be provided upon request. Itemized statements shall be prepared quarterly.

Failure to pay Ecology's costs within ninety (90) days of receipt of the itemized statement will result in interest charges at the rate of 12 percent per annum.

XX. IMPLEMENTATION OF REMEDIAL ACTION

If Ecology determines that Alcoa has failed without good cause to implement the remedial action, Ecology may, after notice to Alcoa and except in emergency situations, provide Alcoa an opportunity to adequately perform any or all portions of the remedial action required by this Decree that remain incomplete. If Ecology performs all or portions of the remedial action because of Alcoa's failure to comply with its obligations under this Decree, Alcoa shall reimburse Ecology for the costs of doing such work, provided that Alcoa is not obligated under this section to reimburse Ecology for costs incurred for work inconsistent with or beyond the scope of this Decree.

XXI. FIVE YEAR REVIEW

As remedial action, including ground water monitoring, continues at the Site, the parties agree to review the progress of remedial action at the Site, and to review the data accumulated as a result of site monitoring as often as is necessary and appropriate under the circumstances. At least every five years the parties shall meet to discuss the status of the Site. At the end of the five year period, Alcoa and Ecology shall exchange proposals to amend this Consent Decree (pursuant to Section XIV AMENDMENT OF CONSENT DECREE) with regard to whether continued ground water monitoring is necessary to protect public health or the environment and if so, what would constitute an appropriate monitoring regime. Ecology reserves the right to require further remedial action at the Site under appropriate circumstances. This provision shall remain in effect for the duration of the Decree.

XXII. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Ecology shall maintain the responsibility for public participation at the Site. Ecology has developed a Public Participation Plan that is attached to this Decree as Exhibit D. However, Alcoa shall cooperate with Ecology and, if agreed to by Ecology, shall:

A. Prepare drafts of public notices and fact sheets at important stages of the remedial action, such as the submission of work plans and engineering design reports. Ecology will finalize (including editing if necessary) and distribute such

fact sheets and prepare and distribute public notices of Ecology's presentations and meetings;

- B. Notify Ecology's project coordinator prior to the preparation of all press releases and fact sheets, and before major meetings with the interested public and local governments. Likewise, Ecology shall notify Alcoa prior to the issuance of all press releases and fact sheets, and before major meetings with the interested public and local governments;
- C. Participate in public presentations on the progress of the remedial action at the Site. Participation may be through attendance at public meetings to assist in answering questions, or as a presenter;
- D. In cooperation with Ecology, arrange and/or continue information repositories to be located at Ecology's Industrial Section at 300 Desmond Drive, Lacey, Washington. At a minimum, copies of all public notices, fact sheets, and press releases; all quality assured ground water, surface water, soil sediment, and air monitoring data; remedial actions plans, supplemental remedial planning documents, and all other similar documents relating to performance of the remedial action required by this Decree shall be promptly placed in these repositories.

XXIII. COVENANT NOT TO SUE

In consideration of Alcoa's compliance with the terms and conditions of this Decree, the State of Washington covenants not to institute legal, equitable or administrative actions against Alcoa regarding matters within the scope of this Decree.

This covenant is strictly limited in its application to the Site specifically defined in Exhibit A and to PCB contamination which Ecology knows to be located at the Site as of the entry of this Decree. Ecology currently has no knowledge of any ground water contamination at the site. This covenant is not applicable to any other hazardous substances or area and the state retains all of its authority relative to such substances and areas.

- A. <u>Reopeners</u>: In the following circumstances, the State of Washington may exercise its full legal authority to address releases and/or threatened releases of hazardous substances at the Site notwithstanding the Covenant Not to Sue set forth above:
 - 1. In the event Alcoa fails to comply with the terms and conditions of this Consent Decree, including all exhibits, and Alcoa, after written notice of noncompliance, fails to come into compliance;
 - 2. In the event new information becomes available regarding factors previously unknown to Ecology, including the nature or quantity of hazardous substances at the Site, and Ecology determines that these factors present a previously unknown threat to human health or the environment; or
 - 3. Upon Ecology's determination that action beyond the terms of this Decree is necessary to abate an

emergency situation that threatens public health or welfare or the environment.

- B. Applicability: The Covenant Not to Sue set forth above shall have no applicability whatsoever to:
 - 1. Criminal liability;
 - Any Ecology action against any potentially liable person not a party to this Decree;
 - Liability for damages to natural resources.

XXIV. DURATION OF DECREE

This Decree shall remain in effect and the remedial program described in the Decree shall be maintained and continued until Alcoa has received written notification from Ecology that the requirements of this Decree have been satisfactorily completed.

XXV. CLAIMS AGAINST THE STATE

Alcoa hereby agrees that it will not seek to recover any costs accrued in implementing the remedial action required by this Decree from the State of Washington or any of its agencies; and further, that Alcoa will make no claim against the State Toxics Control Account or any Local Toxics Control Account for any costs incurred in implementing this Decree. Except as provided above, however, Alcoa expressly reserves its right to seek to recover any costs incurred in implementing this Decree from any other potentially liable person.

XXVI. LAND USE RESTRICTIONS

Alcoa shall, within 180 days of the effective date of this Decree, record with the Office of the Clark County Auditor the

restrictive covenant attached to this Decree as Exhibit F. 2 3 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

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covenant is executed in compliance with WAC 173-340-440, and restricts the future uses of the Site. With Ecology's approval, after completion of the remedial actions required under this Decree, and consistent with WAC 173-340-720 through 740, Alcoa may record an instrument providing that the restrictive covenant attached to this Decree as Exhibit F shall no longer limit the uses of the Site or be of any further force or effect. Ecology shall not grant approval until all soil samples or ground water samples taken from the monitoring wells on Site are found to contain levels of PCB lower than 1.0 ppm for soil and 0.1 ppb Monitoring well samples shall be taken in accordance for water. with requirements set forth in Section VI of this Decree and the compliance monitoring plan.

EFFECTIVE DATE XXVII.

This Decree is effective upon the date it is entered by the Court.

PUBLIC NOTICE AND WITHDRAWAL OF CONSENT XXVIII.

This Decree has been the subject of public notice and comment under RCW 70.105D.040(4)(a). As a result of this process, Ecology has found that this Decree will lead to a more expeditious cleanup of hazardous substances at the Site in compliance with cleanup standards.

If the Court withholds or withdraws its consent to this Decree, it shall be null and void at the option of any party and the accompanying Complaint shall be dismissed without costs and

This

1	without prejudice. In such an e	vent, no party shall be bound b
2	the requirements of this Decree.	
3	STATE OF WASHINGTON, DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY	STATE OF WASHINGTON
4		ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE By: Tanka Banett
5	By: Conce, ylac, yr MARY BURG	TANYA BARNETT
6	Program Manager Toxics Cleanup Program	Assistant Attorney General
7	Date: de pieneir 6 755	Date: September 6 1995
8		
9	ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA	
10	By: Kilson	
11	Title: Executive V.P., Environment,	
12	Date: 23/9	insel
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15	DATED this day of	, 1995.
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Christine O. Gregoire

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF WASHINGTON

Ecology Division
629 Woodland Square Loop SE 4th Floor • Lacey WA 98503
Mailing Address: PO Box 40117 • Olympia WA 98504-0117

September 15, 1995

Sanford W. Harvey, Jr. Legal Department Aluminum Company of America 1501 Alcoa Building Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219-1850

Susan W. Troppmann Etter, McMahon & Lamberson Suite 450 Fernwell Building West 505 Riverside Avenue Spokane, Washington 99201

Re: Consent Decree for Vancouver Facility

Dear Sandy and Susan:

Enclosed please find the front and signature pages for the following pleadings: Joint Motion for Entry of Consent Decree; Affidavit of Tanya Barnett; Order Entering Consent Decree; and Consent Decree. All were filed with the Clark County Superior Court on September 12.

You will notice that the judge neglected to sign the consent decree itself. Nevertheless, I am satisfied that the decree has been properly entered, since the judge did sign the Order Entering Consent Decree. Please let me know if you disagree. If so, we can certainly request that the judge add his signature to the consent decree.

Thank you both for your assistance. It has been a pleasure working with you on this matter.

Very truly yours,

Tanya Barnett

Assistant Attorney General

(360) 459-6157

enc.

cc w/enc: Paul Skyllingstad

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3	SEP 1 4 1995 McBride, Chark, Chark Co.
4	ELLIG DIL LELY
5	SUPERIOR COURT OF WASHINGTON FOR CLARK COUNTY
6	STATE OF WASHINGTON) DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY,) No. 95-2-03268-4
7) Plaintiff,)
8) JOINT MOTION FOR ENTRY
9) OF CONSENT DECREE ALUMINUM COMPANY)
10	· ·
11	Defendant.)
12	The newtice to this action bought identity more for output of
13	The parties to this action hereby jointly move for entry of
14	the Consent Decree in the above-entitled matter. The Consent
15	Decree has been signed by the parties to this action, and has
16	been the subject of public notice and a public hearing.
17	Sofell There of
18	SANFORD W. HARVEY, UR Pro Hac Vice
19	Attorney for Aluminum Company of America Date Occur 27 1975
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21	ETTER, McMAHON & LAMBERSON
22	SUSAN TROPPMAN, WSBA #22235
23	Attorney for Aluminum Company of America Date Jugust 24 1995
24	Tanya Barnet
25	The state of the s
26	Attorney for Department of Ecology Date September 6, 1995



SUPERIOR COURT OF WASHINGTON FOR CLARK COUNTY

STATE OF WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY,

No. 95-2-03268-4

AFFIDAVIT OF TANYA BARNETT

Plaintiff,

ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA, INC.,

v.

and say:

Defendant.

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STATE OF WASHINGTON

COUNTY OF THURSTON

I, TANYA BARNETT, being first duly sworn on oath, depose

SS

- 1. I am over twenty-one years of age and am competent to testify herein. The facts set forth in this Affidavit are from my own personal knowledge.
- 2. I am an Assistant Attorney General assigned to the Ecology Division of the Attorney General's Office. I have represented the Department of Ecology in negotiations that led to the Consent Decree being presented to the Court.
- 3. The Consent Decree was the subject of public notice and a public hearing as required by RCW 70.105D.040(4)(a). Nine persons attended the public hearing. However, Ecology received

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SUPERIOR COURT OF WASHINGTON FOR CLARK COUNTY

STATE OF WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY, No. 95-2-03268-4 Plaintiff, v. ORDER ENTERING CONSENT DECREE ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA, INC.,

Defendant.

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Having reviewed the Consent Decree signed by the parties $t \in \mathcal{C}$ this matter, the Joint Motion for Entry of the Consent Decree, the Affidavit of Tanya Barnett, and the file herein, it is hereby

ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that the Consent Decree in this mattel is Entered and that the Court shall retain jurisdiction over the 18 Consent Decree to enforce its terms.

DATED this 1/2 day of

221 23! 24

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1	Presented by:
2	CHRISTINE O. GREGOIRE
3	Attorney General
4	Tanya Barnett
5	TANYA BARNETT, WSBA #17491 Attorney for Department of Ecology
6	(360) 459-6157
7	APPROVED FOR ENTRY AND NOTICE OF PRESENTATION WAIVED:
8	1111196
9	SANFORD W. HARVEY, JR.
10	Pro Nac Vice Attorney for Aluminum Company of America
11	
12	ETTER, McMAHON & LAMBERSON
13	SUSAN TROPPMAN, WSBA #22235
14	Attorney for Aluminum Company of America
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