

March Point Landfill Anacortes, WA

Potentially Liable Parties Report

FINAL

Prepared for

Washington State Department of Ecology
Toxics Cleanup Program
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Prepared by



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Appendix A: Reference Documents

1.0 Introduction

SAIC was tasked by the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) to summarize file information, research the corporate history, and provide current contact information for potentially liable parties (PLPs) to identify the current liable party for generators Ecology identified as likely having contributed waste to the March Point Landfill (aka Whitmarsh Landfill) site. The four entities are Texaco, Shell, Allied Chemical, and Northwest Petro-Chem. The March Point Landfill operated from 1950 to 1973.

2.0 Waste History

SAIC reviewed Ecology's Whitmarsh Landfill files for details on landfill wastes in relation to the four entities (Shell and Texaco refineries, Allied Chemical, and Northwest Petro-Chem. Information regarding waste types, quantities, and sources is limited to three documents. The following is a summary of the information that exists in the files.

The first is a series of handwritten pages summarizing disposal data for waste at the Whitmarsh Landfill. Shell and Texaco are listed together as generating approximately 16% of the waste or 153 cubic yards during December 1970. No details regarding waste types are included in this document.¹

The second document is a portion of the Site Hazard Assessment conducted by the Skagit County Health Department. It includes the following information provided by a former truck driver for the Shell Refinery:

- Between 1965 and 1970, wastes from the refinery were brought to the landfill.
- The driver did not know most of the waste types, since they were containerized.
- He did indicate that approximately every three months about 20 barrels of heavy catalyst from the alkylating unit was dumped at the landfill.
- A large amount of asbestos-containing material was dumped at the landfill.
- He also stated that in general the worst of the chemical waste from the refineries was sent to the nearby PM Northwest dump located on the Swinomish Reservation.²

During a site inspection on December 10, 1985, Ken Willis of the Skagit County Health Department indicated that he remembered one instance when vanadium catalysts in a powdered form were dumped at the landfill.³

3.0 Methodology

As directed by the Statement of Work, SAIC reviewed the documents provided by Ecology, conducted research using public online and library services, directories, and investment service publications. Additional searches were conducted using subscription services such as AutoTrackXP. Information requested by Ecology, such as general type of wastes, approximate waste quantity, and period of disposal for the identified parties, was taken from the documents provided to SAIC by Ecology.

According to a conversation with the Address Coordinator for Skagit County on March 8, 2007, the entire county went to a new address system in 1998. The old and new addresses are:

Facility Name	Old Address	New Address
Shell Puget Sound Refinery	600 South Texas Road	8505 South Texas Road
Tesoro Northwest Refinery	1031 West March Point Road and 8217 North Texas Road	10200 West March Point Road
Allied Chemical/General Chemical	655 North Texas Road	8579 North Texas Road
Northwest Petrochemical/Tecnal	708 North Texas Road	9056 North Texas Road

4.0 Corporate Summaries—Refineries

4.1 Texaco & Shell Refineries Early History

Succinctly put, the refinery that was built by Texaco in 1955 is now known as the Shell Puget Sound refinery. The refinery built in 1958 by Shell is now known as the Tesoro refinery. Following is a short history.

1954. Shell began construction on the refinery, currently located at 10200 West March Point Road, Anacortes, WA 98221, in 1954, and began operations the same year. During the peak of construction a total of 3,115 workers were at the site.⁴

1956. Shell had 600 employees. Texaco was negotiating for property to build their refinery.⁴

1957. Construction began on the refinery, currently located at 8505 South Texas Road, Anacortes, WA 98221. The address was originally 600 South Texas Road, but was changed in 1998.⁴

1958. Texaco's refinery began operations. It was able to process 45,000 barrels of crude oil each day.⁵

1963. The Shell refinery expanded.

1972. Shell Oil began a \$25,000,000 expansion.⁶

4.2 8505 North Texas Road Facility (Shell Puget Sound Refinery)

This facility was built by Texaco and operated as a Texaco refinery until 1998, when the refinery was acquired by a joint venture between Shell and Texaco named Equilon Enterprises LLC.⁵ It was formed by a merger of the marketing and refining operations of Shell and Texaco. On July 1, 1998, the company renamed the Texaco Refinery the Equilon Puget Sound Refining Company.⁷

The pre-1998 address for this facility was 600 South Texas Road.⁸

In October 2001, Texaco and Chevron merged, creating ChevronTexaco. Texaco was required to sell its ownership in Equilon due to the merger.⁵

In 2002 Shell purchased the Equilon Puget Sound Refinery and renamed it the Shell Puget Sound Refinery. It is now part of Shell Oil Products Group US.⁷ Shell is now the exclusive owner of the facility.⁵

During the period of interest for the March Point Landfill, Texaco was the owner and operator of the facility, and is the likely PLP.

4.3 10200 West March Point Road Facility (Tesoro Northwest Anacortes Refinery)

This facility was built by Shell Oil and operated as a Shell refinery until 1998, when it was acquired by Tesoro.⁹

The pre-1998 addresses for the facility are 1031 West March Point Road and 8217 North Texas Road. Currently the only address for the facility is 10200 West March Point Road.⁸

During the period of interest for the March Point Landfill, Shell Oil was the owner and operator of the facility, and is the likely PLP.

5.0 Corporate Summaries—Chemical Companies

5.1 9056 North Texas Road Facility (Tecnal Corporation)

Stimson Lumber Company purchased Northwest Petrochemical Company in Anacortes, Washington, in 1962 because the company manufactured phenol, a chemical used in processing hardboard.¹⁰ It is unknown who they purchased it from, and the research needed to make that determination falls outside the scope of work currently assigned to SAIC.

Northwest Petrochemical Company was sold in 1990 to Tecnal, Ltd., a company that was formed to purchase the chemical company.¹¹ They held the company until 1998, when it was sold to a French company, Les Derives Resiniques et Terpeniques (DRT).¹²

Per Skagit County Assessor records, this facility (Assessor's Parcel Number P33500) is currently owned by Tecnal Corporation, who obtained it via Warranty deed from the Tecnal Limited Partnership on August 19, 1992. The property was deeded to the Tecnal Limited Partnership on April 1, 1990, but the Assessor's records do not list the name of the previous owner.¹³

During the period of interest for the March Point Landfill, Stimson Lumber Company was the owner and operator of the facility for 11 years, and is a likely PLP.

5.2 8579 North Texas Road Facility (General Chemical)

According to a 1955 Corporate Profile in the Agricultural and Food Chemistry periodical, General Chemical was founded in 1899 and was part of a consolidation of companies that became Allied Chemical & Dye Corp.¹⁴ The company changed their name to Allied Chemical Corporation in 1958, and to Allied Corp. in 1981. Allied merged with the Signal companies in 1985, and changed their name to AlliedSignal in 1993. AlliedSignal merged into Honeywell in 1999 to become the forerunner of Honeywell's Specialty Materials business.^{15, 16}

General Chemical was a division of Allied Chemical at the time the Anacortes facility was built. The plant began operating on June 9, 1958.¹⁷

Historical telephone directories were reviewed by a researcher at the Anacortes Historical Museum for listings of chemical plants.¹⁸ The directories contained the following listings for the General Chemical facility:

Year	Directory Listing	Address
1958	General Chemical	March Pt.
1960	General Chemical Division Allied Chemical Corp. G.B. Walter Supt.	N. Texas Rd. P.O. Box 310
1961	General Chemical Division Allied Chemical Corp.	March Pt.
1965	General Chemical Div.	
1966	General Chemical Division Allied Chemical Corp.	March Pt.
1968	Allied Chemical corp. Industrial Chemical Division	March Pt.
1982	Allied Chemical Corp. Chemicals Company	655 N. Texas Rd.
1983	Allied Chemical	655 N. Texas Rd.

It is unknown exactly when Allied Chemical Corporation divested itself of the Anacortes facility, but it is clear from the phone listings that Allied Chemical was likely the responsible party during the period of interest, 1950–1973.

6.0 Current Contact Information for Potentially Liable Parties

6.1 8505 North Texas Road Facility (Shell Puget Sound Refinery)

Former Texaco Facility

Mr. David J. O'Reilly, Chairman and CEO
Chevron Corporation
6001 Bollinger Canyon Road
San Ramon, CA 94583
Phone: 925-842-1000
Fax: 925-842-3530¹⁹

6.2 10200 West March Point Road Facility (Tesoro Northwest Anacortes Refinery)

Former Shell Oil Facility

Ms. Lynn Elsenhans, CEO
Shell Oil Products US
1 Shell Plaza
910 Louisiana Street
Houston, TX 77002
Phone: 713-241-6161
Fax: 713-241-4044²⁰

6.3 8579 North Texas Road Facility (Allied Chemical/General Chemical Corp.)

Ms. Nance Dicciani, President
Honeywell Specialty Materials
101 Columbia Road
Morristown, NJ 07960-4640
Phone: 973-455-2000²¹

6.4 9056 North Texas Road Facility (Tecnal Corporation)

Mr. Andrew W. Miller, President
Stimson Lumber Company
520 SW Yamhill Street, Suite 700
Portland, OR 97204
Phone: 503-295-0951
Fax: 503-295-1849²²

7.0 List of References

1. Disposal Data – Whitmarsh Dump. December 1970. (Handwritten notes, unknown author and origin.)
2. Skagit County. Site Hazard Assessment Summary Score Sheet. February 2003.
3. Washington State Department of Ecology. Site Inspection Report, March Point Landfill, Anacortes, WA. March 1986.
4. Anacortes American. Our Century, 1950-1969.
<http://www.skagitpublishing.com/ourcentury/1950-1969.html>
5. Shell Puget Sound Refinery website. <http://www.shellpsr.com/>
6. Anacortes American. Our Century, 1970-1979.
<http://www.skagitpublishing.com/ourcentury/1970-1979.html>
7. HistoryLink.org. The Online Encyclopedia of Washington State History.
http://www.historylink.org/essays/output.cfm?file_id=5618
8. Skagit County Geographic Information Services.
<http://www.skagitcounty.net/Common/asp/>
9. Washington State Department of Ecology: Solid Waste: Industrial: Facilities – Oil Refineries. <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/swfa/industrial/oil1.html>
10. Stimson Lumber Corporation, History.
<http://www.stimsonlumber.com/Company/History/history.html>
11. “Tecnal Ltd. ‘Re-Enters’ Pinene and Terpene Market.” *Chemical Marketing Reporter*, v238 n11. 10 September 1990
12. “France’s DRT acquires Tecnal in turpentine consolidation.” *Chemical Marketing Reporter*, v238 n11. 23 February 1998.
13. Skagit County Geographic Information Services.
<http://www.skagitcounty.net/Common/asp/>
14. Corporate Profile General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical & Dye.
http://pubs.acs.org/cgi-bin/abstract.cgi/jafcau/1955/3/i08/f-pdf/f_jf60054a619.pdf?sessid-600613
15. Honeywell Our History. <http://www.honeywell.com/sites/honeywell/ourhistory.htm>
16. Wikipedia. Honeywell. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Honeywell>
17. American. June 12, 1958.
18. Anacortes Historical Museum Historical Telephone Directories Summarized by Researcher.

19. References USA. Chevron Corp San Ramon, CA.
20. References USA. Shell Oil Products US Houston, TX.
21. References USA. Honeywell Specialty Materials Morristown, NJ.
22. References USA. Stimson Lumber Co Portland, OR.

Appendix A
Reference Documents

1. Disposal Data – Whitmarsh Dump, December 1970

WHITMARSH DUMP DATA

WEEKLY VEHICLES	AMADOR COUNTY		FERRIS TRUCKS		LA GRANGER		SHERIDAN		BURLINGTON		MT. VERNON		MINER'S		TOTAL	% C.Y.	TOTAL LBS.	TOTAL TONS
	AMADOR	FERRIS	LA GRANGER	SHERIDAN	BURLINGTON	MT. VERNON	MINER'S	TOTAL	% C.Y.	TOTAL LBS.	TOTAL TONS							
AUTOMOBILE	86		29	43	6	5	13	180	440	112								
Pickup Trucks	119		37	71	22	10		268	519	179								
Shell + Tank	7		6	1	1	1		19	5	3								
GARBAGE TRUCK	18	52	10					52										
VOLUME (CUBIC YD)																		
GARBAGE CAN	47		18	27	6	4	1	108	250	27,000								
Pickups	54		8	17	7	1		87	300	26,100								
TRUCKS	13		38	15	5	8		99	300	29,700								
SHELL + TANK		153						153	300	45,900								
GARBAGE TRUCKS	216							408	400	163,200								
VOLUME																		
WEIGHT																		
ANNUAL (in TONS)																		
GARBAGE CAN	373		162	214	48	32	8	858	9%	858								
Pickups	515		76	162		8		829	9%	829								
TRUCKS	124		362	143	40	76		944	10%	944								
SHELL + TANK		1458						1458	16%	1458								
GARBAGE TRUCKS	2745	915	1525	5185	5185	5185	5185	5185	56%	5185								
3757	1458	915	600	155	116	8	9274	100%	9274	100%	9274							
42%	16%	10%	6%	2%	1%	1%	17%	17%	100%	100%	100%							
\$8400	3200	2000	1200	400	200	200	3400	20,000	1400	2144								

* NOTE: INCREASE OF 33% MADE FOR 8 MONTH PERIOD (APRIL - NOVEMBER) DUE TO INCREASE ACTIVITY

9274 / 2745.0
 52
 17
 10000
 10000

TOTAL POPULATION SERVED by WHITMARSH DUMP

* VOLUME PER WEEK IN DECEMBER 1970

- Garbage Cans :	728 ÷ 6.75 Cans/c.y.	= 108 c.y.	× 250# /c.y.	= 27,000#
Individual Pickup :		= 87 c.y.	× 300# /c.y.	= 26,100#
Individual TRUCK :		= 99 c.y.	× 300# /c.y.	= 29,700#
SHELL + TEXACO :		= 153 c.y.	× 300# /c.y.	= 45,900#
Garbage TRUCKS :	34 TRUCKS × 12 c.y.	= 408 c.y.	× 400# /c.y.	= 163,200#
			TOTAL	291,900#

* THE CITY RETURNS AND PAST EXPERIENCE INDICATE THE ANNUAL VOLUME IS HIGHER FOR APPROXIMATELY 8 MONTHS OF THE YEAR (APRIL - NOVEMBER) SO THE TOTAL IS INCREASED 33% FOR THIS PERIOD.

			+33% Inc. for 8 MONTH PERIOD
GARBAGE CANS -	27,000	9%	35,900
IND. PICKUP -	26,100	9%	34,700
IND. TRUCK -	29,700	10%	39,500
SHELL + TEXACO -	45,900	16%	61,000
GARBAGE TRUCKS -	163,200	56%	217,000
	291,900		388,100

$$17 \text{ WEEKS} \times 291,900 \div 2,000 \text{# / TON} = 2,481 \text{ TONS}$$

$$35 \text{ WEEKS} \times 388,100 \div 2,000 \text{# / TON} = 6,792 \text{ TONS}$$

$$52 \text{ WEEKS} \quad \quad \quad 9,273 \text{ TONS}$$

1/6/71

POUNDS PER PERSON PER DAY DUMPED IN THE WHITMARSH DUMP DECEMBER 17-23, 1970

POPULATION REPRESENTED

CITY OF ANACORTES 7577 PERSONS

BURLINGTON 3080 ✓
RURAL Sanitation (72 c.y. x 400 #/c.y. ÷ 27 #/person/week) - 1067 ✓
PERSONS OUTSIDE ANACORTES
dump individually during WEEK

TOTAL PERSONS -- 1796 PERSONS

LESS INDIVIDUALS FROM

ANACORTES - 746 PERSONS

1050 PERSONS

12774 PERSONS

VOLUME DUMPED

TOTAL DUMPED

BY Garbage Cans --- 108 c.y. @ 250 #/c.y. = 27,000 pounds

BY Pickup Load --- 87 c.y. @ 300 #/c.y. = 26,100 "

BY TRUCK LOAD --- 99 c.y. @ 300 #/c.y. = 29,700 "

BY SUELL + TEXACO --- 153 c.y. @ 300 #/c.y. = 45,900 "

BY Garbage TRUCK --- 408 c.y. @ 400 #/c.y. = 163,200 "

855 c.y.

291,900 pounds

-153 c.y.

702 c.y.

LESS SUELL + TEXACO INDUSTRIAL WASTE - 45,900 ✓

TOTAL WEIGHT DUMPED REPRESENTING

HOUSEHOLD AND COMMERCIAL SOLID WASTE - 246,000 pounds

POUNDS / PERSON / DAY DUMPED IN THE WHITMARSH DUMP
BASED ON VARIABLE WEIGHTS

TOTAL WEIGHT ÷ TOTAL PERSONS DUMPING ÷ 7 days / WEEK

246,000 # ÷ 12,774 PERSONS ÷ 7 days / WEEK

= 2.75 pounds / person / day

POUNDS / PERSON / DAY DUMPED IN THE WHITMARSH DUMP
BASED ON 400 #/c.y.

702 c.y. x 400 #/c.y. ÷ 12,744 PERSONS ÷ 7 days / WEEK

280,800 # ÷ 12,744 ÷ 7 =

= 3.15 pounds / person / day

2. Skagit County. Site Hazard Assessment
Summary Score Sheet, February 2003

**WORKSHEET 1
SUMMARY SCORE SHEET**

Site Name/Location (City, County, Section/Township/Range, FSID):

March Point Landfill (Whitmarsh Landfill)
9663 South March's Point Road
Anacortes, WA 98221
SE ¼, NE ¼, Section 03, Township 34 North, Range 02 East
FSID 2662

Skagit County Parcels and Owners:

P19676 Snow Mountain Land Co. LLC P.O. Box 46 Mt. Vernon, WA 98273 Contact: Stein Svendsen	P19713 Snow Mountain Land Co. LLC P.O. Box 46 Mt. Vernon, WA 98273	P19761 Ralph Hillestead c/o Art Hillestead 23536 River Road Sedro Woolley, WA 98284
P19684 Charles and Margaret Ellen Moon 13201 Old Snohomish Monroe Highway Snohomish, WA 98290		

Site ranked/scored for February 25, 2003 Site Register by Polly Dubbel, Skagit County Health Department

Site Description/History

March Point Landfill (referred to as Whitmarsh landfill hereafter) is a closed landfill located in Skagit County in the tidelands of Padilla Bay. The landfill was an uncontrolled public dump during the 1950's and operated by Skagit County from 1961 to its closure in 1973. The known boundaries of the landfill were recorded by the Skagit County Health Department with GPS equipment in May 2002. The area of the landfill measured approximately 14 acres in size from this data. The landfill sits in the southwest corner of Padilla Bay, bordered by Padilla Bay to the north, March's Point to the west, Padilla Lagoon, the Swinomish Reservation and Swinomish Channel to the east, and March's Point Road and Highway 20 to the south. The landfill itself is actually filled on the tidal flats of Padilla Bay. Most of the former landfill is now occupied by an operating cedar log mill. At the time of closure the landfill was graded and topped with two to three feet of soil of unknown quality. In 1979 Frontier Industries applied for a shoreline permit to construct a lumber mill on the site. A 1980 letter from Wilbur Hallauer, Director of the Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology) to State Senator Lowell Peterson states that a sawmill operation on the site of Whitmarsh Landfill should have no negative impact on the leachate from the landfill and should help to further alleviate it. The letter also states that it would be extremely unlikely that leachate from the site would impact the Padilla Bay Estuarine Preserve (located on Padilla Bay to the northwest of the site). The proposed facility was never constructed, however, another company, Snow Mountain Land, did establish a mill on the site by the late 1980s. The property is now largely owned by Snow Mountain Land and continues to have an operating cedar mill on site.

Wastes entering the landfill included household and commercial solid waste and industrial waste from two refineries located on March Point and other March Point industries. The wastes at the landfill were routinely burned until 1969. From 1969 until 1973 the landfill was the county's primary solid waste disposal site. Records of waste accepted from 1970 indicate that waste was coming from the cities of Anacortes, Burlington, La Conner, and Mt. Vernon, rural Skagit County, Whidbey Island, Shell and Texaco Refineries.

A former truck driver for the Shell Refinery stated that during the night shift that he worked, several trucks a night were depositing waste at Whitmarsh Landfill. He knows of waste going to the landfill from the refinery from 1965 to

1971. The driver did not know the type of most of the wastes as it was containerized. He did know that approximately every three months about 20 barrels of heavy catalyst from the alkylating unit were dumped at Whitmarsh. He also stated that a large amount of asbestos containing material was dumped at the landfill. He indicated that in general the worst of the chemical waste coming from the refineries was sent to the nearby PM Northwest dump. The PM Northwest dump was located on the Swinomish Reservation and has recently undergone remediation.

During the years of operation there were two other chemical companies located on March Point, Allied Chemical and Northwest Petrochemical, which are likely to have dumped at the landfill. Photographs from 1968 show 55 gallon drums amidst the waste. Very little data is available from county records regarding the landfill during its operation. The fill appears to be approximately 10 – 15 feet above the level of the adjacent Padilla Lagoon tidelands.

In 1984 a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Preliminary Assessment was done on the landfill by JRB Associates for the Ecology. The report stated that leachate was surfacing on the eastern boundary of the landfill and recommended that the leachate be screened for priority pollutants. The site was given a medium priority. In 1985 a site inspection was carried out under the U.S. Superfund Multi-Site Cooperative Agreement, Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection Program by the Department of Ecology. Five landfill area samples were taken during the inspection. These included water from the estuarine stream on the south side of the landfill, water with an oily sheen taken at high tide from the northeast boundary of the landfill, sediment from near the outflow of the estuarine stream, sediment from the northeast boundary of the landfill where staining was seen, and leachate from the northeast boundary of the landfill. Water samples were analyzed for volatile organics (volatiles), EPA priority pollutants, dissolved priority pollutant metals, and phenols. Sediment samples were analyzed for priority pollutant acid base neutral organics and purgable volatiles. Results showed slight elevation in some metals and volatiles over the upgradient water sample. Investigators concluded that contamination could not be directly linked to the landfill as these values would not be unexpected in industrial marine waters. No Further Action was recommended on the site under the US Environmental Protection Agency Superfund program and the site was referred to Ecology for further follow up.

In 1989 John Kirkpatrick of Ecology wrote a letter to Skagit County Health Department stating that he had taken a grab sample of leachate from the southeast corner of the landfill in the tidal lagoon in June 1988 and had it analyzed for priority pollutant metals in water. He found that concentrations of cadmium, copper, lead, nickel and zinc exceeded the state's acute toxicity criteria for marine systems per WAC 173-201, Water Quality Standards. The letter also referred to a draft report from Ecology that was looking for cresylic acid contamination in Padilla Bay sediments near Northwest Petrochemical and Whitmarsh Landfill. These results were reported in a memo from Art Johnson in January 1989. The sediment was analyzed for cresylic acid and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). The only compound detected in the Whitmarsh sediment sample was a non-target compound, 4-methylphenol at 25 ppb. This was not considered significant contamination as this compound is routinely found in Puget Sound sediments at much higher levels.

In 1992 Padilla Bay National Estuarine Reserve published a study by James Wiggins titled "The Effect of Landfill Leachate from Padilla Bay on the Abundance of Epibenthic Harpacticoid Copepods and Sediment Toxicity Measured with the Amphipod BioAssay (*Rhepixinus abronius*)". Harpacticoid copepods are important prey for salmonid development and the most abundant epifauna of intertidal sand and mud beaches in Washington State. Results from this study were mixed. Harpacticoid copepod abundance in the areas of landfill seeps was either similar or higher than the control area. However, the sediments in the areas of seeps had high mortality in the amphipod bioassays. The author concluded that the very surface (top 2mm) of the sediments was able to support the epibenthic community but that the sediments below this level were toxic.

In 1996 the Skagit County Health Department and Skagit County Public Works conducted sampling near Whitmarsh Landfill at the request of the Swinomish Tribe. The tribe was concerned about seeps and staining of the sediments near the landfill impacting the water quality and fisheries of Padilla Bay. Samples from two seeps from the landfill into Padilla Bay Lagoon and sediments at the seeps were analyzed for priority pollutant metals, volatiles, polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAH), phenols, phthalate esters, semi-volatile organics, PCBs, and organochlorine pesticides. In the seep samples some volatile and semi volatile compounds were detected at very low levels. In the sediment samples several metals were detected along with volatile and semi volatile organic compounds and phthalate esters. All values were again low, below sediment quality standards. The Skagit County Health Department notified the Swinomish Tribe that they would not be doing further sampling at the site.

3. Washington State Department of Ecology. Site Inspection Report, March Point Landfill, Anacortes, WA, March 1986

3.3 Topography and Drainage

The landfill lies in the tidelands of Padilla Bay on the southwest side of March Point at approximately 100 foot elevation. There is a marked rise in elevation inland to the south. At a distance of 6000 feet the elevation rises to 240 feet. Drainage flows down this slope towards Padilla Bay and the landfill. The landfill itself lies in a flat area which also drains to the Bay.

3.4 Groundwater and Surface Water Uses

The nearest well is 2,500 feet upgradient to the south and is owned by the USGS. There are two Skagit County Public Utilities District secondary wells within one mile upgradient and to the west. Approximately 10,000 people in a 4 mile radius utilize groundwater for drinking. Groundwater flows towards Padilla Bay in a northerly direction.

There is a small stream which runs along the southeast side of the landfill. There is no known use of this stream for recreation or drinking water. This stream is of a blackish nature being influenced by tidal incursion from Padilla Bay. Padilla Bay is used for fishing, recreation and is a National Estuary Reserve.

4.0 METHODS

The inspection began at 11:00 a.m. on December 10, 1985. The weather was sunny and 35°F; there was ice on the water and the ground was frozen. We met with Ken Willis of the Skagit County Health Department at the landfill and proceeded to tour the site and discuss its parameters and history.

Ken related how the landfill was not very well regulated and that a private citizen lived there who had a contract with the county for salvage rights but didn't regulate waste or collect fees. Ken said that he remembered one instance in which vanadium catalysts in a powdered form were dumped at the landfill. Ken also said that this site was originally a burning dump. He estimated that there was 2-3 feet of clean cover dirt over the wastes which had been buried.

A preliminary site sampling plan was developed prior to going on-site and is contained in Appendix D. After walking over the site and discussing its history, sampling locations were determined. The locations and methods of the sampling plan are described in the following text.

Water sample NCT091 was taken from the barrow pit across the street 40 feet to the southwest of the landfill. Permission was obtained from the property owners, the NW Concrete Company, for site access. The water in this pit is believed to be representative of upgradient groundwater. There was a layer of ice approximately one inch thick on the surface of the water. A hole was present in the ice which had been caused by cracking and shifting. A glass sample jar was placed in a holster of fishing line and then cast and dipped in the water of the barrow pit through the crack in the ice. Water was bailed in this manner until all sample bottles had been adequately filled.

4. Anacortes American. Our Century, 1950-1969
<http://www.skagitpublishing.com/ourcentury/1950-1969.html>



Anacortes
American Home

ANACORTES AMERICAN.

Our Century

A look back at Anacortes' last 100 years from the pages of the Anacortes American

1950-1969: At mid-century Anacortes finds new life

Our Century
1900-1909
1910-1919
1920-1929
1930-1939
1940-1949
1950-1959
1970-1979
1980-1989
1990-1999

Civic activists' efforts pay off in big way

BY WALLIE FUNK

American historical columnist

Anacortes and its economic situation in mid-century were the reverse of the old saying about March weather. The city entered the 1950s like a lamb, but, gaining momentum, it roared into the 1960s like a lion.

Barely into the '50s, a conspiracy of events signaled the beginning of a decade that, before it ran its course, would be a springboard to a community of which pioneer settlers who stoked the engines of the railroad boom could only dream.

We were assigned to write about these two decades because those were the years (1950 to 1964) of our co-ownership of this newspaper with the late John Webber. One could raise a question about our objectivity because these are the years in which we were involved civically, politically and personally, as were others with whom we worked and warred over issues that left a strong mark on the Anacortes that emerged in the latter half of the century.

Names of who took exception to whom are no longer the point of the fractious 1950s in particular. Nor who was on what side and who did combat with whom. It was the end result that counted and, despite the differences that sometimes divided us, there emerged some remarkable achievements which, in many cases, laid the groundwork for many things that are given much thought today. After all, that was 50 years ago. More than half of today's population (estimated at 14,500) had not been born yet, and many

Chronology

1950

Anacortes Veneer, Inc.'s stockholders hope to build a \$1 million hardboard (plywood) plant by the spring of 1951.

Both the Marineer's Pageant and Civic Concerts are suspended.

1951

A road is built to the summit of Mount Erie.

The BPA lays a submarine power cable from Anacortes to the San Juan Islands.

Bobo the Gorilla arrives at the Lowman home.

1952

Lumber is the city's biggest employer, providing 20 percent of the jobs in the city. The commercial fishing industry and canneries following in second.

The *Wawona*, the three-masted sailing schooner that was a familiar sight in Anacortes between 1914 and 1948 when it brought cod to Anacortes canneries, has been sold and will now take tourists to Hawaii.

Ferd Brady, who for 26 years photographed much of Anacortes and its residents, retires.

Voters reject the first attempt to change to a council-manager form of government.

others who have now retired here in the past 10 to 15 years have limited knowledge of what the real town is all about -- other than its scenery, moderate weather and access to the San Juans and Vancouver Island. They love it beginning with the time frame in which they settled here.

With a population of some 6,000-plus at the dawn of 1950 (a loss of residents since the 1920s, one of the most upscale periods in the city's history) and facing the old demons -- joblessness, low tax base, curtailed infrastructure, schools in deplorable condition and on and on -- Anacortes was a town that had some serious issues to face. Not that it hadn't in the past, but limited resources from government to business, to individuals, to industries, etc., were creating internecine problems quicker than they could be addressed. Community leaders had to get to the drawing boards and come up with some answers fast.

By the 1950s, traditional industries -- mills, salmon canning plants, cod fisheries, etc., the backbone of the local economy -- were a diminishing "species." Thus, the jobs that supported mainly hometown-owned and operated business were victims of industrial decline. Many of the stores that provided clothing, shoes and other basic needs of the community locked their doors, never to reopen as families who had established themselves comfortably for many years on the Anacortes main street. The town had the unattractive look of a beer hall brawler who lost alternate teeth in a losing skirmish.

Ideas to get the faltering industrial and business "flivver" off the blocks and running at revitalized levels of productivity and prosperity posed a challenge. It was never destined to become the New York of the West that had been visualized by the town founders in the 1890s. But faith abounded that it did have a future. Somebody -- many somebodies -- had to put their ingenuity and shoulders to the wheel to make it happen.



1953

Four words: SHELL PICKS LOCAL SITE, that headline fills an entire front page of the daily Anacortes Bulletin for June 2. The \$75 million plant will employ 600 on 800 acres of March Point.

Bobo leaves for his new home at Woodland Park Zoo.

1954

Shell begins construction and starts operation.

Voters approve \$500,000 in school improvements.

A record salmon harvest is brought in.

1955

A study by the Skagit County PUD predicts Anacortes' population will be 12,800 by 1990. It currently is 8,500.

Construction of Mount Erie School, designed by Don McKee, begins in May.

At Shell's peak of construction a total of 3,115 are working at the site.

1956

Texaco is negotiating with landowners on March Point.

The Anacortes Seahawks basketball team, coached by Bill Taylor, take second place in the Class A state tournament, losing to Lincoln, 68-56.

Mike Demopolis donates \$80,000 worth of

Other than indulging in the New Year's revelries with the usual toasts to health, wealth and happiness, the city entered the new decade feeling a definite economic pinch caused by the unlamented end of World War II and the resultant closure of many war-related industries, which at the peak of World War II had created hundreds of "duration" jobs that were terminating as the 1940s rang itself out, foreboding a mid-century decade which did not look promising for the foreseeable future.

Many who formed the core of town leadership at that time -- elected, appointed, volunteer, civic and fraternal -- had made it through the Great Depression and experienced degrees of recovery during the 1940s. But there was not unjustified anxiety that Anacortes was confronting new problems and that without serious action would find the city in another of its periodic slumps which had plagued the town since its founding.

The municipal infrastructure was deepest into it with streets, water, storm drainage, sewer systems and new fire hall demanding attention as they confronted a severe budget crunch. Some were problems that dated back to the town's earliest days after incorporation in 1891.

All of this was the subject over coffee in cafes up and down main street, in urgent meetings of the Chamber of Commerce, around the school houses, in City Hall, at the Carnegie library and Anacortes hospital, and a topic considered by almost anyone who drove the mainly unpaved, pot-holed streets that added up to some 52 miles inside the city limits.

The town was a-livening to the challenge, eager to take part in a campaign of rehabilitation that would impact the community for the remainder of the century. Ideas were surfacing like bubbles from freshly uncorked champagne. The question was how to get the message out, how to rally a broadly representative assembly, establish priorities and put the best of plans into action.

property near Cap Sante to the Port of Anacortes. And a federal grant is secured to dredge the waterway for the marina.

Shell's employment reaches 600 employees and a total annual payroll of \$3 million.

1957

Texaco starts construction on March Point.

A new school, Fidalgo, will be built on Gibraltar. The Seahawks face Lincoln again for the state Class A title, and come away with second place again, after a 59-54 game.

The 57-year-old Pioneer Shingle Mill is the last shingle mill in town.

Farwest Fishermen's cannery burns to the ground.

Voters approve a council-manager government after a second trip to the polls to address the issue, following defeat in 1953.

The Anacortes Museum of History is authorized and its board is established by Mayor Anthony "Tony" Mustachich.

1958

Archie French is hired as the city's first manager.

Farwest Fishermen rebuilds its cannery.

Texaco's refinery starts operation.

1959

Anacortes participates in a mock attack of the city by enemy bombers.

A new 35-bed hospital is recommended by consultants.

The Pioneer Shingle Mill burns to the ground and will not be rebuilt.

1960

It was the late Amelia Heilman, respected Pass Lake resident, who came forth, with a BIG idea in the form of a book by Dr. Richard Poston, titled "Democracy is You." It was a spare publication with a strong, simple message. If you want to get something of importance done in your community, do it yourself.

The timing couldn't have been better because Dr. Poston was at the University of Washington where he founded and operated out of the UW's Community Development department. Scores of small towns ranging from Illinois, where Poston got his start, into Montana, then Washington, were banging on his doors for help. He offered what they needed. Educated, but simple help. Poston had the ideas. All that was required for success was a community willing to implement them.

Except in this case, Anacortes has made its move seemingly too late. Eleven other Washington communities had lined up early for the program offered by Poston, working with a university staff that was dispatched where needed to provide essential guidance. Anacortes did not give up easily despite Poston's forecast of an up-to-one year delay because of a small staff and the already large number of communities who were on his "help" list.

Unwilling to suffer the heartbreak of a prolonged wait, a three-person advance party visited Poston on the UW campus. It was their thesis that "the blood of our city" would be on his hands if he didn't react more promptly to the town's urgent, pressing needs with his personal immediate attention. Confessing he hated the sight of blood, no matter whose it was, Poston revised his schedule and Anacortes moved to the head of the class.

Shortly thereafter he was launching a complex, multi-committed program here which at one time or other during its 17-weeks of study, action and evaluation, included more than 1,200 dedicated citizens. Every facet of the community came under scrutiny -- schools, churches, businesses, youth activity, civic and

Washington State Ferries moves its terminal from downtown Anacortes to its new Ship Harbor location. Gov. Albert Rosellini's wife opens the new terminal; a total of four trips are made daily to Sidney, B.C.

Local residents pass a \$800,000 bond to build a new hospital at 26th Street and M Avenue.

1961

Ronald Tivey, 25, is sentenced to life in prison for the first-degree rape and murder of Lena Mae Hamilton, 23.

Volunteers help clear brush at the Mount Erie summit to make way for sight-seeing platforms and steps. The Air Force has removed its radar tower there, but in its place will go a repeater for the county sheriff's radios and a TV transmitter.



1962

Anacortes is awarded status as an All-America City by the National Municipal League and Look magazine. After a lengthy campaign, Anacortes is honored for its major improvements in schools, streets, hospital and port.

The First Anacortes Arts and Crafts Festival opens on Commercial Avenue with an estimated 15,000 visitors.

City manager Archie French resigns and City Clerk Diane Erholm is elected manager pro-tem by a 4-3 majority.

1963

Shell expands and renovates with a \$550,000 improvement project.

Scott Paper Co. also spends \$68,000 in

fraternal organizations -- a complete census on the part of one particular committee whose members knocked on every door, peered under every stone for an accurate count.

Gravest concerns were those of Anacortes' industrial decline and where to go, what to do to restore the town's employment levels. Statistics from the offices of the then-U.S. Secretary of Commerce supported that Anacortes was among the highest of Northwest communities on the department's "chronically depressed" list. In short, the number of jobless here was an alarming statistic. In Anacortes it was more than a statistic. It was a grave reality.

Down came the Morrison and Walton lumber mills in the 1950s. Both had been major employers and their disappearance from the scene was another painful industrial set back. Then there was the shingle industry, which at one time numbered some eight plants (primarily located along the shores of Fidalgo Bay, later to become the city-engineered urban renewal area.) That was in the 1960s. Anacortes Lumber and Box was an earlier casualty of separate fires, one in 1941 and the other in the early 1950s. The expanding Port of Anacortes purchased those vacated properties in the 1950-60 time frame.

During the same period and into the 1960s, the salmon industry was in a "dive," and names like Seabastian-Stewart and others suspended operations. Anacortes Pulp Co. (south of Morrison Mill) sold to Coos Bay Pulp in the 1940s and to Scott Paper in the 1950s. Scott consolidated its operation with the company's main plant in Everett as the century continued on.

The story of the community development program stands apart even to this day as a triumph of soul-searching followed by successful actions, sometimes hotly contested, but with many positive results that identify the town today.

As the Poston study continued into 1953

upgrades.

A new highway is built connecting Sharpe's Corner with the Swinomish channel bridge.

1964

Jack Papritz, heading a Chamber of Commerce committee proposes improvements along the shoreline of Cap Sante that would include a walking path and picnic tables.

Central Grade School is renamed Anacortes Junior High School and will house the district's 7th, 8th and 9th graders. Grade schoolers will be moved to an expanded Island View.

A heavy windstorm with gusts around 93 miles per hour damages the Robinson marina on Guemes Channel. Fifteen boats are sunk.

Partners John Webber and Wallie Funk, publishers since 1950, sell their shares of the Anacortes American to the Skagit Valley Publishing Co. as the two papers consolidate.

1965

The Anacortes Key Club hosts the state convention and 600 attend.

The American celebrates its 75th birthday.

Tommy Thompson proposes a narrow-gauge railway between the state ferry terminal and Sunset Beach at Washington Park.

With the 75-year-old Columbian School to be torn down, its cornerstone is opened to reveal copies of the Daily Progress and the Anacortes American from October of 1891.

1966

The three-masted schooner *LaMerced* arrives in Anacortes to be scuttled and used as a breakwater at the Sea Craft Marina on

right into the middle of all that there were rumors throughout the town "that something big is going to happen," but it was one of the most tightly guarded secrets, ever, here.

The carrot of a "scoop" was dangled before the newspaper by a local realtor deeply involved in what was going on if it kept its Linotype "shut." There was to be no trying on a reporter's part to snoop a scoop or the whole deal might be in great jeopardy. All lips were zipped. Even those involved in land transactions at the mystery location. The day of the announcement came and "big" for Anacortes was more than that. A group of top echelon, suit, tie, overcoat and snap-brim hat-wearing executives congregated at the office of William McCallum. He was the organization's real estate contact here who retained his "vow of secrecy."



Once the word could be let out, the *American* shouted the news in type that covered the front page of the *American Bulletin* with just four words: SHELL PICKS LOCAL SITE. You had to turn the page for the story.

A number of future achievements could be attributed to the Poston study. Not everything under the sun of course, but it resulted in a program and a spirit that did move city mountains. The arrival of the Shell (in 1953) and Texaco (in 1957) refineries were highlights of the century. Many of the refineries' staff members and employees adapted to Anacortes quickly, and before long were assuming energetic, creative roles in town affairs throughout the 1950s and 1960s.

The trials of these decades became very much a part of "The Anacortes Story," submitted to the National Municipal League and *Look* magazine with hopes

Guemes Channel.

Head Start gets its start in Anacortes.

The Northwest Aluminum Corp. announces its plans to build a \$100 million plant on Guemes Island that would employ 2,000. Opposition mounts quickly, but the county approves a necessary rezone.

1967

Months after its announcement, Northwest Aluminum says it will not build on Guemes.

City accepts a bid of \$53,000 to convert the old hospital into a new public library.

Harry Davidson announces his plans to develop 425 acres in Skyline with homes and a marina.

1968

The collision of a Shell Oil Co. tanker truck and a train on March Point results in a huge fire that destroys a structure built by Leon Munks grandfather that served as the county's first trading post.

The Anacortes Museum of History moves into the old Carnegie Library building.

Sen. Warren Magunson announces a \$25,000 grant for Anacortes to develop a park between 29th and 32nd streets, west of Commercial.

1969

Western Washington State College buys 47 acres at Shannon Point for development of a marine sciences campus.

Snohomish County PUD announces its plans to build a \$200 million nuclear plant on tiny Kiket Island, just south of Fidalgo Island. Even the Samish Island Council of the Camp Fire Girls promise to fight the nuke plant. --J.B.

Bobo and the Lowmans

that the story would win for the city nationwide recognition. It did that. What was it that brought Anacortes from the doldrums at the outset of 1950 to become that winner in 1962 of the prestigious All-America City Award, sponsored by the Municipal League and Look? The award was presented in recognition of the outstanding community improvement record scored by town citizens during the prior eight years.

The emergence on the scene of Shell, Texaco, the Skyline development, expansion of Cap Sante marina and increased traffic at the Port of Anacortes, the entering of Anacortes Veneer, Inc. into hardboard manufacture, all took place in the 1950s. Even though other positive developments were taking place along the Guemes Channel and Fidalgo Bay waterfronts, the population remained relatively static into the 1960s.

During the decade of the 1950s, Anacortes' school system underwent a major physical overhaul, with construction of the Mount Erie, Island View and Fidalgo schools, all new, as well as the razing of the long-serving Whitney grade school at 12th and M, and the dismantling of the southside's Nelson school, a wood structure that had been in service since 1902.

One and two-room school buildings at Dewey, Guemes, Lake Campbell, Oakes, Cap Sante and Dobers were either razed or moved to new locations to serve other purposes. Preserved for historic purposes is the Rosario school, now under the care and management of the Skagit County Historical Museum.

The 1890 combination of the two-story brick city hall, fire and police departments were demolished in the early 1950s. Fire and police facilities relocated in then new quarters at 12th, a half-block west of Commercial.

Many other changes took place in Anacortes during the '50s and '60s, not all related to work.

He remains the most famous foster child of Anacortes.

Bobo the Gorilla, an infant ape bought by Anacortes resident Bill Lowman from a Columbus, Ohio, game hunter, lived with the Lowman family at their Anacortes home from December of 1951 to December of 1953.

With the advice of zoo keepers and other authorities the Lowmans, particularly Bill and Bill's mother, Jean, raised the infant ape as it grew from 11 1/2 pounds to 62 pounds at the end of 1953. Bobo was treated like a human infant, sleeping in a bassinet and initially fed with a baby bottle with a special formula.



Bobo often accompanied Jean Lowman into town on her errands and became a common sight in Anacortes.

But by the end of 1953 Bobo had outgrown his home, and the family decided that Bobo would be better off at a zoo. Woodland Park Zoo in Seattle agreed to take Bobo, and he soon became a fan favorite there. Lowman family members often visited Bobo, and Jean Lowman actually stayed with Bobo for his first three weeks at the zoo as he adjusted to his new home.

Bobo, who grew to a size of 500 pounds, died in February of 1968, mourned by zoo visitors, the Anacortes community and his adoptive family.

- Although the Marineer's Pageant finally faltered after 1957, the community found a new festival to take its place.

In 1961, Jack Papritz threw out the possibility of an arts and crafts festival on the streets between Eighth and Fourth. It caught on and now in its 38th year, it ranks as one of the foremost annual arts events in the region. Crowds estimated as large as 80,000 have made the trip to the downtown scene, and there are even grandchildren of earliest festival organizers whose names are associated with the festival now displaying their own art or serving as volunteers as their elders did.

- There was the birth in 1962 of Anacortes Community Theatre, an idea contrived around a dining table at Skyline's restaurant then run by Bob and Marty Perry.

- A decade of community pride and excitement was generated by the Anacortes High School basketball team coached by UW graduate Bill Taylor. During his 11-year run directing the Seahawk varsity, he and his teams compiled one of the finest small-town records in the state at 212 wins and 56 losses.

Take out a couple mediocre years and the Anacortes' record statewide was as a powerhouse. The Seahawks won their first district title under Taylor in 1951, winning three games by a total of four points.

Taylor didn't invent interest in basketball here. He has to share some of the glory with coaches (from the '20s to the '70s) Harold "Pop" Keeney, Chester Rhodes, Boots Wooten, Tom Flynn and Loren Anderson. However, his winning teams and come-back victories established him at such a level he was named to the state High School Basketball Hall of Fame before resigning to accept an administrative position at the high school.

Two of the highlights of Taylor's coaching career were back-to-back appearances in

the state finals against Lincoln of Seattle. The final meeting of the two schools paired teams reaching the championship match with unbeaten records, Anacortes 26-0 and Lincoln 17-0. The game was watched by the largest crowd in the history of Hec Edmundson Pavilion -- 13,241, with some 3,000 more were left outside an hour before the match began. Anacortes lost both games, the last in the final minutes, 59-54, but they returned home that year to a packed house of more than 2,500 local fans who turned out to welcome them home.

The 1950s also saw the Anacortes football team create some recognition by compiling only the second undefeated season in the sport's history here. It was under the tutelage of Coach Bill Peterson, the mark was 9-0-0 and team finished fourth in the Associated Press prep grid poll of 1956. The Seahawks, coached by Keeney in the late 20s, were designated mythical state titlists on the basis of their similar record, 9-0-0. Mythical or not, it was an acknowledgment well deserved.

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Designed by Art Shotwell

This site is best viewed with Netscape Navigator 3 or 4, or Internet Explorer 4 or 5

5. Shell Puget Sound Refinery website
<http://www.shellpsr.com/>

Welcome to Shell Puget Sound Refinery

It is our goal to provide you the information you want and need about this facility. Please review all the information available here and if we can assist you with additional questions, please contact us.

If you have a question, we encourage you to submit your inquiry under the *Registration Center* button. Click here to submit an inquiry .

We would like to hear from you.
Please take a moment to fill out our brief survey by clicking here.

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2/28/07

Who We Are

To some, the Shell Puget Sound Refinery is just a collection of mysterious equipment across the bay on March Point. A place where Dad or Mom or Uncle Jack might make a living. Or maybe the refinery is just a big customer for local products and services. For many, the refinery is a huge source of needed tax revenue to help propel Skagit County's economy.



It's all that and more. Certainly we make fuels and other essential products at the refinery. But Shell Puget Sound Refinery is basically people serving the needs of the community. And we play an important part in the life of Anacortes and the Skagit Valley.

So it's important for all of us at the Shell plant to know the people we serve, just as it's important for you to get to know us. This information is designed to help you understand better how we create the fuel products you use. And if you have friends, family or neighbors who work here, this will also help you understand what their day is like.

Consider this a first step in getting better acquainted.

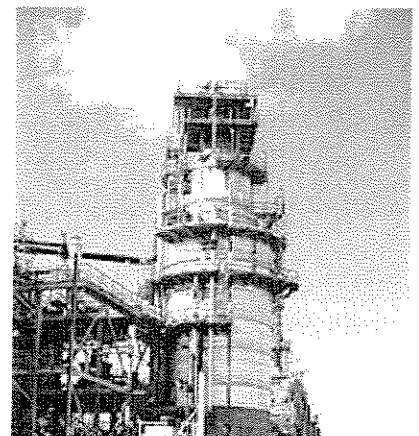
From Texaco to Equilon to Shell: From 1958 to 2002

On March 1, 2002 the Equilon Puget Sound Refining Company officially became Shell Puget Sound Refinery. We are now part of a company called Shell Oil Products US and our new name is Shell Puget Sound Refinery. In 1958, this refinery was officially opened by Texaco. For 40 years it proudly carried the Texaco name and the huge sign overlooking Fidalgo Bay became a landmark for the community. Texaco employees worked hard to make this facility one of the more efficient, reliable and productive refineries. It earned a well-deserved reputation for strong performance supported by Texaco's continued investment in new and improved technologies.

When the refinery opened in September 1958, it could process 45,000 barrels of crude oil each day. Today, this facility processes nearly three times that, or 145,000 barrels of crude per day. Now, over 400 employees draw their family-wage paychecks from this facility, and approximately 250 contract workers do the same.

Things change, and in January 1998, Texaco joined forces with Shell to form a company called Equilon Enterprises LLC. Equilon included the combined West Coast refining operations of both companies as well as transportation, lubricants and retail operations. Shell and Texaco service stations were owned or licensed by Equilon Enterprises.

In October 2001, Texaco and Chevron decided to merge, creating ChevronTexaco. Because of Chevron's already strong presence on the West Coast, Texaco was required to sell its ownership in Equilon. Shell purchased Texaco's interest in Equilon and is now the exclusive owner of



this facility and the rest of what was Equilon. And that's how Shell ended up owning the former Texaco refinery.

What may be really confusing to the local community is seeing the Shell logo on what was the Texaco refinery when it used to be seen on the refinery next door--now the Tesoro refinery. If all this isn't enough to confuse you, many of the Texaco service stations you see are now owned or licensed by Shell. Under the agreement with Texaco, Shell will begin to phase out this brand with the intent to convert all of its Texaco stations to Shell over the next couple of years. With the conclusion of the various sales, Shell Oil Products US along with Motiva Enterprises has become the largest U.S. gasoline seller with control over 22,000 gasoline stations.

6. Anacortes American. Our Century, 1970-1979
<http://www.skagitpublishing.com/ourcentury/1970-1979.html>



Anacortes
American Home

ANACORTES AMERICAN.

Our Century

A look back at Anacortes' last 100 years from the pages of the Anacortes American

1970-1979: Dealing with a downturn

Our Century
1900-1909
1910-1919
1920-1929
1930-1939
1940-1949
1950-1959
1970-1979
1980-1989
1990-1999

Economic worries dampen support for environmental, other improvements

By NANCY WALBECK
American staff writer

The 1970s served as a coming-of-age for Anacortes and its residents, with a plunge into modern government and the high cost of running water and sewer plants.

Just emerging from its paving wars, Anacortes now started arguing about what rule should prevail -- city manager or mayor in City Hall. Finally, Skagit County Superior Court Judge Walter Deirlein ordered the city to take the issue to the voters, who decided later that year to bring to change to a manager. This experiment, with mixed results, was ended by voters in 1981.

The city had other growing pains, especially water and sewer systems that didn't serve all residents. Long-neglected, any fix-ups would prove costly and wildly unpopular.

Although the rest of the country was taking sides on the Vietnam War and, later, Watergate, Anacortes' hometown paper only hinted at the trauma of that war. Short service notes indicated duty overseas, with some coming home with medals and commendations. But the attention paid during World War II isn't so apparent in this city, a noteworthy exception many Vietnam vets later questioned across the United States.

Chronology

1970

Skagit County Superior Court Judge Walter Deirlein orders Anacortes city council to go to the ballot box to decide a mayor or manager style of government. Voters say "yes" for manager and Harold Wyman is appointed.

School district loses key levy vote, closes Whitney and Mount Erie schools; laying off many teachers.

Western Washington State College students do a study and recommend city should use its scenic setting as an "asset," and develop restaurants and stores on Fidalgo Bay. They also recommend building a swimming pool.

1971

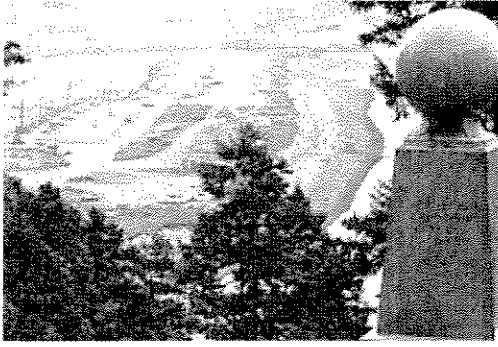
A barge loading at Texaco spills 5,000 gallons of diesel fuel, fouling Guemes Island beaches and kills more than 30 birds. About 150 people rally, including young people, frantically trying to save birds and shoreline. Texaco uses skimmers and straw to soak up fuels, and blames a faulty valve for accident.

Shell Oil begins \$25 million expansion. - Swinomish Bridge's \$2.5-million bid awarded.

Shannon Point buys 50 acres from Port of Anacortes for \$100,000 to build marine center.

1972

City Council imposes water moratorium because sections of the town can't be reached by water system, especially west



Instead, a water moratorium in parts of the city got realtors' and developers' notice, and later resulted in a \$13.5-million lawsuit from the Skyline development group. That was settled years later when the city bought Skyline's water tank for \$50,000. Still, city council and its city manager and mayor struggled to supply services and upgrade Anacortes, even proposing improvements on Commercial Avenue. An uproar ensued, with more than 55 percent of those affected vigorously opposing any Local Improvement District (LID) to widen and upgrade the busy thoroughfare.

Likewise, city residents had an up-and-down romance about building a swimming pool. First suggested by interested citizens, then taken on by a civic group, the pool plan had more tidal action than the nearby shoreline. First it was in, then it was out. Then it was approved, then the roof wasn't. Then it passed, but not the levy to run it. And it failed again, even while they were building it.

City residents weren't fickle, they had sufficient concerns about how to pay for all this. Mill jobs were trickling away, and the city had taken over older homes to provide shoreline, urban-renewal industrial land for job development. But even those came and went, short tenures that provided good jobs, but no long-lasting stability. Meanwhile, Scott Paper closed its pulp mill; a proposed third refinery, Alaska Petrofining, never arrived; and Publishers Forest Products had a slow death by attrition and a dwindling plywood market.

Anacortes residents had seen boom and bust too many times, or their fathers and grandfathers had. Even area commercial fishermen were hard hit when Judge

of D Avenue and Cap Sante east of Sixth Street.

State fines Texaco \$184,346 for diesel spill; State Highway 20 opens across the North Cascades.

Bonneville Power lays 25,500 feet of electric cable from Burrows Bay to Decatur to serve San Juans.

Drug dragnet nabs 14 on charges, including heroin, marijuana and hashish.

1973

The city pool has wavering support, a roller coaster ride that ends in a November levy failure.

Storvik Park on 32nd Street is dedicated.

A new jumbo ferry, the Walla Walla begins service.

The Swinomish Bridge opens in November.

1974

Anacortes commercial fisherman protest the Boldt decision, giving Native American fisherman 50 percent of the harvest.

Snelson Anvil buys urban-renewal property.

Publishers Forest Products, the last of the mills, lays off 52 of its 235 employees, a serious impact to the local economy.

Island Medical Dental is built, the largest such facility so far in the city.

1975

City gillnetters predict end of fishing industry if Boldt decision is not overturned.

The city says a \$2.7-million water system upgrade is needed.

George Boldt's decision came down, halving the fisheries between tribal and non-tribal fishermen. Local gillnetters and others fought hard to overturn the decision, including Anacortes fisher Bill Dolman, 29, who was sentenced to 60 days for contempt after deliberately challenging Boldt's ruling.

And that's not all; the city was hit with ongoing drug trafficking and dealing, and a young populace that pretty much followed the national standard of acceptance of drugs. Drug busts netted large stashes of marijuana, some cocaine and heroin and even LSD. The county prosecutor also convicted two murderers, Vernon Weygandt and Donald Polanski, for shooting Jamie Grimes behind the Red Lion Tavern and dumping his body in the Swinomish Channel.

But more serious events snuck up on the city gradually, the kind that might be now be regarded as omens. One was in early 1971, when a barge at Texaco spilled 5,000 gallons of diesel fuel, fouling Guemes Island beaches and killing 30 or more birds. The state fined Texaco more than \$184,000, but the 1980s would show that the refinery needed to re-read the rule book more than once.

Even more scary, two Shell Oil sub-contracted workers were killed in a flash fire in 1979 and one family member would collect \$750,000 from the oil firm in a settlement for that loss. Anacortes residents still had to learn, though, coveting good-paying jobs often came at a price few were willing to pay.

Meeting on forest lands urges timber harvesting, but large audience has questions about environmental impacts, forest land upkeep and amount of revenue to be realized.

The school district's Pop 'N Arts and Cultural Education programs win the Governor's Arts Award.

Alice Parchman Newland park is dedicated.

Scott Paper disputes the EPA's lawsuit that states its sulfite mill is creating pollution.

1976

Fishermen continue their fight against the Judge Boldt ruling by filing suit against the state Department of Fisheries.

The Fidalgo Pool opens.

Skyline's \$13.5-million suit against the city is settled for a \$50,000 purchase of the Skyline water tank.

Seafarer's Memorial to those who lost their lives while working at sea is completed.

-The city drafts its first comprehensive plan.

1977

Vernon Weygandt, 32, is sentenced to more than 30 years for the murder of Jamie Grimes, who was shot to death behind the Red Lion Tavern. Accomplice Donald Polanski also is sentenced; both were found guilty in October.

Shell Oil wants to build a \$3-million dock improvement.

Ongoing talks continue about possibly losing the Sidney ferry run and maybe buying a \$3 million foreign vessel.

Fisherman Bill Dolman, 29, is sentenced to 60 days for contempt for violating the state rules under the Boldt decision; and Safeway's 12th request to vacate 12th

street for a parking lot draws support and criticism.

1978

Scott Paper mill, built in 1924, closes, throwing 79 out of work.

Port buys some of its land; Snelson, the rest.

Evergreen Island blocks the Department of Natural Resources from development on Heart Lake.

The city adopts a zoning code.

The federal government tells city officials they must build a secondary-sewer plant at a cost of \$15.5 million; city officials continue to stonewall.

1979

Two Shell Oil employees are killed in a fire at the refinery.

Discussions of a third refinery, Alaska Petrofining, opens. The firm's plant would be on 2,000 acres on the Swinomish Channel and possibly produce 250,000 barrels a day.

Publishers Forest Products is hit hard by plywood market drop.

The idea of county-wide bus service dies at the ballot box.

City Council votes against building nuclear plants, while endorsing the idea of a possible roller-skating rink in the City Hall basement.

Environmentalists win a few -- Heart Lake preservation bill is passed by Legislature and a public hearing shows strong support for developing the Padilla Bay estuary.

7. HistoryLink.org. The Online Encyclopedia of Washington
State History

<http://www.historylink.org/essays/output.cfm?file id=5618>



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Timeline Library

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Explosion and fire at the Equilon Puget Sound Refinery in Anacortes kill six refinery workers on November 25, 1998.

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On Wednesday afternoon, November 25, 1998, an explosion and fire erupts in the coking plant at the Equilon Puget Sound Refinery in Anacortes, killing six refinery workers who were attempting to restart the delayed coking unit following a power outage. The tragedy is the worst industrial accident since the Department of Labor and Industries began enforcing the Washington State Industrial Safety and Health Act (WISHA), more than 26 years ago.

On the evening of November 23, 1998, a powerful Pacific storm blew into Western Washington with gusts to 60 mph. The winds created power outages throughout the region mainly from downed trees hitting power lines. One of the storm's victims was the Equilon Puget Sound Refinery in Anacortes, which lost total electrical power for approximately two hours, interrupting critical refining operations and laying the groundwork for the subsequent explosion and fire.

Corporate Biography

The oil refinery began in 1958 as a Texaco plant on March Point near Anacortes. On January 16, 1998, Equilon Enterprises was formed by a merger of the marketing and refining operations of Shell and Texaco. On July 1, 1998, the company renamed the Texaco Refinery, the Equilon Puget Sound Refining Company. In January 2002, Shell purchased the plant in a corporate wide restructuring, and the plant was renamed Shell Puget Sound Refinery. It is now (2003) part of Shell Oil Products Group US.

The refinery is the largest employer in Anacortes with about 375 people and 100 contract workers and has an annual payroll of \$27 million. It refines 143,000 barrels of Alaskan North Slope and Canadian crude oil per day into gasoline, jet fuel, diesel fuel, propane, petroleum coke, and



Aerial photo of Equilon Puget Sound Refining Co., March Point, Anacortes, 1998
 Courtesy U.S. Geological Survey

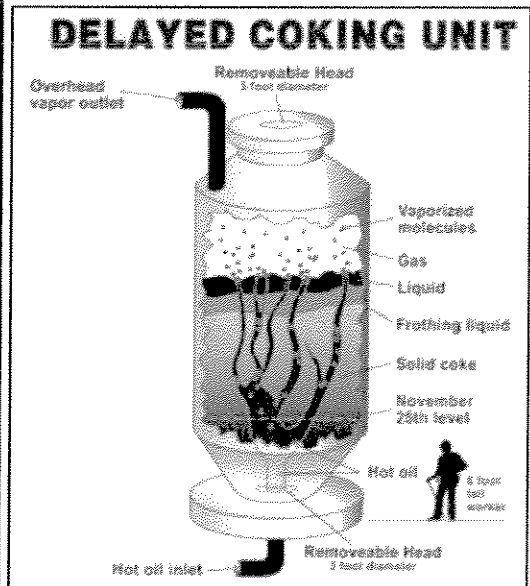


Diagram of delayed coking unit, Puget Sound Refinery, Anacortes, 1999
 Courtesy Washington Department of Labor and Industry

sulfur.

The Problem of a Power Outage

Refinery workers consider shutdown and restarting operations to be two of the most dangerous times in a refinery's operation. And now, due to the power outage, the delayed coking unit needed to be restarted.

The delayed coking unit consists of two huge pressurized stainless steel drums six stories tall. The coking process is a 16-hour cycle during which crude oil, heated to 925 degrees Fahrenheit, is pumped into the steel coking drums. The intense heat and pressure "crack" the oil molecules, producing vapors that are siphoned off the top and piped elsewhere for further processing. The remaining material crystallizes into a charcoal-like substance called petroleum coke, which has other industrial uses. The drum is injected with steam and water in a cooling process. Once the drum is cooled, the process is turned over to a specialty contractor (Western Plant Services). The coking drum is unsealed at the top and bottom and the coke residue is cut with a high-pressure water drill and removed. The drum is then resealed and prepared for another cycle.

Errors

Instead of the normal water-cooling process, Equilon plant managers decided to leave the coking drum to cool naturally for 37 hours before opening the drum. The Department of Labor and Industries estimated that 236 days would have been required for the ambient air temperature to cool the drum before the material could be safely removed.

On November 25, 1998, Equilon plant managers issued Western Plant Services, the specialty contractor, a "safe work permit" authorizing them to open the coking drum. Sensors measured the temperature near the drum wall but could not measure the heat at the core. The workers, wearing oxygen masks, unbolted and safely removed the top head. At about 1:30 p.m., the bolts holding the bottom head in place were removed, and an hydraulic lift began to lower the head from the bottom of the coking drum. The men expected to find a congealed mass of crude oil residue, but the unit was far hotter than anyone thought.

The Tragedy

Immediately, a pocket of hot liquid fuel broke

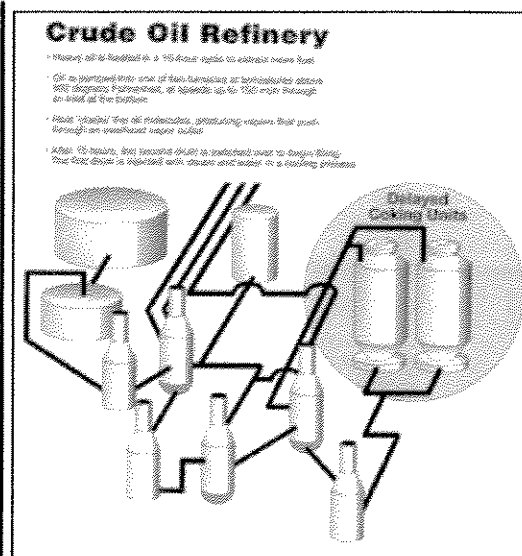
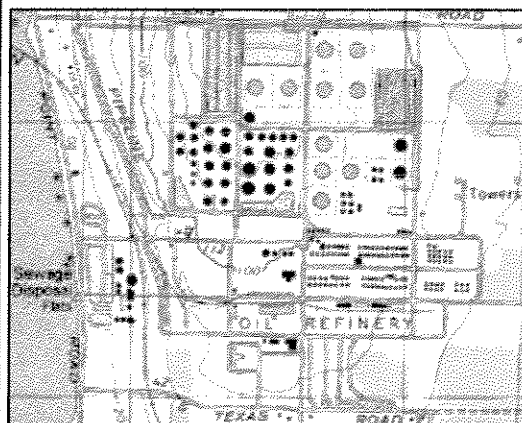


Diagram of workings of a crude oil refinery, Puget Sound Refinery, 1999

Courtesy Washington Department of Labor and Industry



Topographical map of Equilon Puget Sound Oil Refinery, 1991

Courtesy U.S. Geological Survey

through the crust of cooled residue and poured from the drum. When exposed to oxygen, the superheated oil exploded into flames engulfing the two refinery workers operating the lift and spewing off the second level of the unit onto the four workers below.

Witnesses said they heard an explosion, and saw a large plume of black smoke rise up from the refinery followed immediately by a ball of fire which rose several stories high. A few minutes later, the refinery's "wildcat whistle" sounded, signaling an emergency. The blast was felt several blocks from the refinery and knocked out electrical power to the neighborhood. As the huge cloud of black smoke began drifting toward Anacortes, city officials, worried that the smoke was toxic, rushed to schools and businesses, advising people to remain inside. The Skagit County Department of Emergency Services determined the smoke was not toxic and the notifications were stopped.

While battling the blaze, Puget Sound Refinery firefighters attempted several times to search for survivors but were driven back by the intense heat. When the fire was finally extinguished and the smoke cleared, firefighters discovered that six refinery workers had perished in the explosion.

The victims, employed by Equilon, were Ronald J. Granfors, age 49, a foreman in the Crude Processing Department, and Wayne E. Dowe, age 44, a refinery operator. The victims, employed by Western Plant Services, were David Murdzia, age 30, a supervisor, Warren Fry, age 50, Theodore Cade, age 23, and James Berlin, age 38, who were coke-cutters. Skagit County Coroner Bruce Bacon said that autopsies concluded the men died from smoke inhalation and also suffered burns.

Investigation and Settlement

The Washington State Department of Labor and Industries immediately dispatched three investigators to the refinery. It was the worst industrial accident since the Department of Labor and Industries began enforcing the Washington State Industrial Safety and Health Act (WISHA), established in 1973. The investigation into the deadly mishap lasted six months. The investigators concluded that the accident was caused by a cascading series of mishaps and errors, and could have been prevented. Most notable was the decision by plant managers to allow the coking drum to air-cool for only 37 hours instead of using the



Shell Puget Sound Refinery, March Point, Anacortes, 2003

Courtesy Shell Puget Sound Refinery

normal water-cooling process.

In early May 1999, Equilon Enterprises of Houston, the owner of the refinery, approached the Department of Labor and Industries, asking to negotiate a settlement. On May 26, 1999, Equilon, agreed to a record \$4.4 million settlement package. It was the largest monetary settlement ever reached as the result of worker safety and health investigation. The agreement included a \$1.1 million fine; a \$1 million donation to the Fallen Worker Scholarship Fund, established on behalf of Equilon employees' families; \$1 million to establish a Worker Safety and Health Institute at a state institution; a \$350,000 donation to the City of Anacortes Fire Department to purchase a new fire engine, and \$350,000 for an independent safety audit of the refinery. Equilon also agreed to fix all identified deficiencies.

Prior to the agreement, the company installed a new \$575,000 remote-controlled system at the delayed coking unit that allows operators to unseal the giant steel drums from a shed 200 feet away. The company also designed and installed a \$30,000 natural gas backup system to create steam for purging the unit in the event of a power failure.

In the agreement, the Department of Labor and Industries agreed not to classify the two violations issued to the Equilon Puget Sound Refinery as "willful" (implying negligence), the most serious classification under the Washington State Industrial Safety and Health Act (WISHA). Instead, the violations were designated "unclassified." It was the equivalent of a no-contest plea, with no admission of guilt or wrongdoing by the company.

On January 19, 2001, a \$45 million settlement was reached between Equilon Enterprises and the families of the six men killed in the Puget Sound Refinery accident. The settlement, which came 10 days before a trial was to begin in Skagit County Superior Court, was the biggest single cash settlement in a wrongful death lawsuit in Washington history. Under the agreement, Equilon and their insurers paid \$45 million into a trust fund for the families of the six victims.

In a written statement to the court, Equilon Enterprises accepted responsibility for the accident. "We are very sorry for the loss of life and the pain and suffering of these families. While nothing can bring back the men we lost, this agreement avoids the pain of a difficult trial

and enables families, our employees and the community to begin to heal." According to the families involved in the wrongful death lawsuit, Equilon's admission of responsibility was at least as important as the large settlement.

Sources:

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By Daryl C. McClary , November 20, 2003

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8. Skagit County Geographic Information Services
<http://www.skagitcounty.net/Common/asp/>



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P33022

Site Address

600 S Texas Rd
 [OLD] 600 S Texas Rd
 Anacortes, WA 98221

Owner Information

EQUILON ENTERPRISES LLC
 DBA: SHELL OIL PRODUCTS US
 TAX DEPT
 Po Box 4369
 Houston, Tx 77210

P33502

Site Address

8505 SOUTH TEXAS ROAD
 [OLD] 600 S TEXAS RD
 Anacortes, WA 98221

Owner Information

EQUILON ENTERPRISES LLC
 DBA: SHELL OIL PRODUCTS US
 TAX DEPT
 Po Box 4369
 Houston, Tx 77210

P33502

Site Address

8581 SOUTH TEXAS ROAD
 [OLD] 600 S TEXAS RD
 Anacortes, WA 98221

Owner Information

EQUILON ENTERPRISES LLC
 DBA: SHELL OIL PRODUCTS US
 TAX DEPT
 Po Box 4369
 Houston, Tx 77210



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Searched for Parcels where: **[Address]** contains **[10200 march point]**

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P32990

Site Address

10200 MARCH'S POINT ROAD
 [OLD] 1031 WEST MARCH POINT ROAD
 Anacortes, WA 98221

Owner Information

TESORO CORPORATION
 C/O L B WALKER & ASSOCIATES INC
 13111 Northwest Freeway, Ste 125
 Houston, Tx 77040-6321

P32990

Site Address

10200 MARCH'S POINT ROAD
 BLDG 200
 [OLD] 8217 NORTH TEXAS ROAD
 Anacortes, WA 98221

Owner Information

TESORO CORPORATION
 C/O L B WALKER & ASSOCIATES INC
 13111 Northwest Freeway, Ste 125
 Houston, Tx 77040-6321

9. Washington State Department of Ecology: Solid Waste:
Industrial: Facilities – Oil Refineries
<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/swfa/industrial/oil1.html>



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Tesoro Refinery - aka: Tesoro Northwest Company, Shell Oil

Location & History

The Anacortes Refinery is located in Skagit County on March Point which extends into Fidalgo Bay to the west and Padilla Bay to the east. The refinery was originally constructed in 1955. The refinery's wastewater outfall extends approximately 3400 feet from the shore in a north/northwesterly direction into Fidalgo Bay.

Capacities:

The capacity of the facility has increased since its construction. In 1965 68,000 barrels per day of crude oil were processed. In the year 2004 approximately 125,000 barrels per day of crude oil were processed to produce a variety of petroleum products.

Major Products:

- Gasoline
- Diesel oil
- Turbine and jet fuel
- Liquid petroleum gas
- Residual fuel oil

Facility Site Number: 6

Location and Mailing address:

*Anacortes Refinery
March Point Road
Post Office Box 700
Anacortes, WA 98221*

Industrial Section Permits.

Air Operating permit: Northwest Air Pollution Authority has jurisdiction.
Website, phone number: (360) 428-1617, (800) 622-4627

RCRA Permit: WAD 009 275 082
(not available electronically)

Ecology Contact:

Mark Dirx
(360) 407-6937

For more info visit the Company Website

Facility 24 hr Contact Number:

(360) 293-9119

For More Information Please Contact Mark Dirks

Page Last Edited - 22 Jun, 2006

10. Stimson Lumber Corporation, History
<http://www.stimsonlumber.com/Company/History/history.html>

Today Stimson Lumber Company is synonymous with Oregon and the greater Pacific Northwest; however, its humble beginnings harken back to Michigan in 1850 when Thomas Douglas (T.D.) Stimson and his business partner felled their first tree. The young loggers achieved financial success but a shared appreciation for independence eventually dissolved the partnership. Off on his own, T.D. managed to acquire timberlands, establish lumber camps and sell logs to mills located in Muskegon, Michigan. After marrying, T.D. interrupted his burgeoning lumber career for a riskier opportunity: oil had been discovered across the border in Canada and he decided to give it a try. He tried, and by 1864, had lost everything.

T.D. was determined to rebound quickly. He made an arrangement with a former employer in Chicago who agreed to buy whatever timber Stimson could cut on 10 percent shares. For upwards of a year, T.D. cruised the backwoods of northern Michigan, buying timber, closing deals and sending his cache of floating logs down the Muskegon River. By 1871, he had acquired enough acreage in northern Michigan to establish his own mills and equip them with modern machinery. From 1871-1888, T.D., with assistance from sons, Willard Horace, Charles Douglas, Ezra Thomas and Jay D., and daughter Olive Fay and son-in-law, J.J. Fay, Jr., managed the burgeoning operation. In time, T.D. stepped back from daily operation and moved to Chicago, leaving the day-to-day management of the businesses to his children.

By the early 1880s, T.D. had sensed that the marketplace had changed. The paucity of land coupled with an increasingly poor quality of timber, forced him to think about making a change. After oldest son, Willard Horace, returned home disappointed from surveying other potential timber regions in the South and Midwest, T.D. decided to look westward. Leading the search himself, he sailed up the Columbia River to Portland, Oregon, and then pushed on to Puget Sound. Together with his sons, T.D. cruised the backwoods for weeks, leaving few areas unchecked. By November 1884, the party had arrived in Seattle. T.D. was impressed with what he saw. The timber alone was of unrivaled quality, and the areas feverous growth coupled with a saltwater port assured a continuous market for lumber. Despite owning the third largest mill operation in Muskegon, T.D. made a fateful decision: the operation would relocate to Seattle.

W.H. and C.D. along with their respective families led the movement to Seattle in 1889. They wasted little time reorganizing and establishing the business. Timberlands were acquired in Snohomish County, on Hood Canal and as far south as the Tillamook region in Oregon. T.D. even bought several thousand acres in California. While W.H. was cruising for timberlands, C.D. busied himself searching for a sawmill site. Good fortune enabled him to purchase an existing mill on Salmon Bay in Ballard, just north of Seattle. In January 1890, the Stimson Mill Company was incorporated, and within the month was busily processing lumber, laths and shingles.

In 1898, W.H., who had relocated to Los Angeles, sent his only son, Charles Willard, to work with his uncles in Seattle. He wanted C.W. to learn all aspects of the family business, from cruising timberlands to understanding the intricacies of mill operations and finance. Young C.W. was a natural woodsman and enjoyed the hard work. He assumed more responsibility gradually and looked forward to expanding the business. In 1912, C.W. sold the Ballard mill and moved operations to Hood Canal to log the timberlands his father had purchased years earlier. He became known personally as a tough competitor and crack negotiator. Operationally, the company was known for employing hard-working men who were fortunate to use

modern logging equipment. Such business acumen led C.W. in 1923, to purchase one of the oldest mills in Seattle, the Brace-Hergert Mill on Lake Union. Known as the Stimson Lumber Company, the mill employed over 200 men and produced about 50 million feet of fir lumber annually.

However, by 1929, C.W. faced a dilemma similar to the one his grandfather had encountered in Michigan. The area around Hood Canal had been cleared; quality timber was no longer available. Fortunately, C.W. had a place in mind. Forty years earlier his father had purchased 25,000 acres of old growth timber in the Tillamook region of western Oregon. Although C.W. remained involved, it was left to son-in-law, Harold Miller, to build not only a state-of-the-art sawmill in Forest Grove but to provide the leadership necessary for Stimson Lumber Company to remain viable in an increasingly competitive market.

The period from 1929-1981 can be known collectively as the "Harold Miller Era," for it was during this period that the company reinvested in timberland holdings and diversified its product line. The company weathered through the Great Depression exceedingly well and never had to shut down temporarily or lay off workers. The series of destructive fires in the 1930s and 1940s, known collectively as the "Tillamook Burn" became only a temporary obstacle. After the 1945 fire, the company discovered that the burned and green wood that was cracked, stained or of lesser quality, could be converted into "hardboard." Founded in 1946(?), Stimson's Forest Fiber Products Company was the third hardboard plant in the U.S. Known as "sandalwood," Stimson's product became the envy of the industry.

By the late 1940s and early 1950s, resource shortages forced the company to think not only about acquiring sizable tracts of timberlands but also of acquiring related businesses. Throughout the early years land purchases consisted of small tracts located in Columbia, Clatsop and Yamhill counties in Oregon and Clark County in Washington. Many amounted to only a few acres; others totaled over 1,000 acres. The 10,000-acre purchase of redwood timberland in Del Norte County, California, became the main timber supplier to Stimson's subsidiary, Miller Redwood Company. The 1980 purchase of 27,598 acres in the Grand Ronde region in western Oregon was, at the time, the largest in company history and helped push timberland holdings to almost 70,000 acres.

The company extended its reach further in **1962 when it purchased Northwest Petrochemical Company in Anacortes, Washington, manufacturers of phenol, a chemical used in processing hardboard.** Stimson's 1976 purchase of a plywood plant in Merlin, Oregon, melded well with the company's other timber operations in Forest Grove, Oregon and California, and provided the perfect outlet for the phenol produced in Anacortes.

After Harold Miller died in 1981, leadership of the company passed to Darrell Schroeder, a trusted employee who had worked with the company since 1946. As the first non-family member to lead the company, Schroeder presided over the company during an expansion period that included building the dimension mill in Forest Grove, acquiring both a heavy timber mill in Clatskanie, and a cutting mill in Oregon City. In 1991, after forty-five years of service Schroeder retired from active management.

By the early 1990s, Stimson's management decided the company needed to be more aggressive with its acquisitions -- not only in creating a "land base," but also in reviewing other viable opportunities should they arise. The past ten years have been one of the most successful eras in the company's history with acquisitions of assets from Champion International, Plum Creek Timber Company, and Idaho Forest Industries. Today Stimson Lumber Company stretches into eastern Washington, Oregon, Montana and Idaho. The company's timberlands total over 500,000 acres in five states and fourteen manufacturing facilities in nine locations, and it employs over 2,000.

[Taken from Stimson Lumber Company website,
<http://www.stimsonlumber.com/Company/History/history.html>]

11. Tecnal Ltd. 'Re-Enters' Pinene and Terpene Market
Chemical Marketing Reporter, v238 n11, 10 September 1990

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Tecnal Ltd. 'Re-Enters' Pinene and Terpene Market

Tecnal Ltd., new owners of the former Northwest Petrochemical Corporation plant in Anacortes, Wash., may become a formidable competitor in the terpene and pinene fractions market after completion of multi-million dollar renovations at the plant.

Production is scheduled to begin in three to four months, and a company spokesman says aroma chemical and essential oil production may follow in 6 to 12 months.

A company spokesman says most of the capital investment will go towards installing new equipment that will vastly upgrade the quality of terpenes and the pinene fractions. Also some of the money will be spent on measures necessary to improve environmental compliance.

Declining to estimate capacity size, the spokesman says, however, that several million pounds of crude sulfate turpentine will be processed per month. He says the raw material comes from the northwestern US and western Canada.

Raw material quality is reason the company has not been a major competitor in the past, according to a large fractionator in the Southeast. CST from this region, he explains, is of a much lower quality than that produced in the Southeast US by the major processors.

The Northwest material has six to eight times the sulfur content than the southeastern, he says. In addition to high sulfur concentrations, northwestern CST also contains delta 3 carene, which the source says detracts from quality as well. He notes that the material contains low levels of beta-pinene.

ADDED COSTS FOR TECNAL

The spokesman says these factors, along with the cost of freight involved in moving material from the West to the East, where most of the demand exists for pinene fractions and terpenes, bars Tecnal Ltd. from becoming a serious threat to the large southeastern manufacturers. He also notes that quantities of the raw material, CST, are low in the Northwest, which has caused limited availability of end products in the past.

The Tecnal spokesman says his company is aware of the quality problems with northwestern CST and will produce superior products despite the high sulfur content since a substantial part of investment is going towards the elimination of sulfur and delta 3 carene along with other impurities from the raw material.

The spokesman says Far East markets as well as markets close to the plant's location will be targeted, since they offer the greatest freight advantage over that of the southeastern companies.

In November, the company is scheduled to sell basic terpenes to resin and solvent manufacturers as well as to manufacturers of CFC replacements. Also, the company representative says specific formulations will be available for customers with orders requiring special blends.

Aroma chemical and essential oil production is "down the road and will definitely come" since the company is going to expand, according to the spokesman. He could not specify which chemicals the company will manufacture.

He also says his company will be producing chemicals that customers need in order to purchase from a non-competitor. For instance, some aroma chemical and flavor companies produce both raw materials and blends. These companies compete with themselves as they seek the least expensive feedstocks for their blends. Moreover, Tecnal's chemicals will be available to resin manufacturers who are forced to purchase products from competing companies. The representative says geraniol production is being considered downstream, but the company has no immediate plans to begin production in the near future. He says his company will center on the chemicals which can be supplied on a regular basis.

Another major southeastern manufacturer says Tecnal could become a formidable competitor if it enters certain aroma chemicals production, but adds that is too early to determine whether or not the company's plans are either a winning or losing proposition.

The Tecnal representative says Tecnal Ltd. was formed to purchase the Northwest Petrochemical Corporation plant from Stimson Lumber Company. Stimson lumber sold it because it wanted to depart from the chemical business. The plant has been idle for the past six months.

Source Citation: Topfer, Kurt. "Tecnal Ltd. 're-enters' pinene and terpene market. (Perfumes & Flavorings; includes other price news) (column)." *Chemical Marketing Reporter* 238.n11 (Sept 10, 1990): 29(1). *InfoTrac OneFile*. Thomson Gale. San Francisco Public Library. 11 Mar. 2007 <http://find.galegroup.com.ezproxy.sfpl.org/itx/infomark.do?&contentSet=IAC-Documents&type=retrieve&tabID=T003&prodId=ITOF&docId=A8874664&source=gale&srcprod=ITOF&userGroupName=sfpl_main&version=1.0>.

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12. France's DRT acquires Tecnal in turpentine consolidation
Chemical Marketing Reporter, v238 n11, 23 February 1998

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Subject Terms

Anacortes, Washington
Shell Anacortes Refining Co.

◀ PREVIOUS MARK ▶

France's DRT acquires Tecnal in turpentine consolidation.(Les Derives Resiniques et Terpeniques). Anthony Floreno.

Chemical Market Reporter v253.n8 (Feb 23, 1998): pp22(1).

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Subjects

Abstract:

Les Derives Resiniques et Terpeniques (DRT) of France has purchased Washington state-based Tecnal Corp. from Finland's Enso Oy. The acquisition will allow DRT to convert Tecnal to aroma chemical production from its current role as a crude sulfate turpentine fractionator. Tecnal represents DRT's initial entrance into the American industrial market.

Full Text : COPYRIGHT 1998 Schnell Publishing Company Inc.

In the latest restructuring move in the terpene chemicals world, Les Derives Resiniques et Terpeniques (DRT), head-quartered in Dax, France, has purchased Anacortes, Wash.-based Tecnal Corporation from Enso Oy of Helsinki, Finland.

By making this acquisition, DRT has the opportunity to move Tecnal, now a basic fractionator of crude sulfate turpentine, towards value-added aroma chemical production, complementing its aroma chemical production in France.

Corey Schneider, current president of Tecnal, will continue in that capacity with the new company, which will keep its name and operate as a subsidiary of DRT.

This is DRT's first foray into the US industrial scene. Although the company, a leading European manufacturer of CST and tall oil derivatives with sales of \$150 million, was present in North America in both the purchasing of raw materials and marketing of finished products, it did not have industrial operations in the US until now.

Tecnal, started in 1990, is the only CST distiller on the US' western coast and has a capacity of 12,000 tons of combined products per year. This capacity will help facilitate DRT's worldwide purchasing strategy for the transformation of 100,000 tons of pulp chemicals per year into pine oil, terpenes and aroma chemicals.

Tecnal's location also gives DRT easy access to new markets.

Philippe Blanc, president of DRT, says Tecnal is totally complimentary with DRT's international strategy and will help to strengthen DRT's North American organization. Mr. Blanc adds that Tecnal will give DRT a location on the Pacific Rim.

A fair amount of Tecnal's sales are in the export sector. Mr. Schneider says 30 to 40 percent of Tecnal's sales are overseas, primarily in Asia, with the balance in North America. Similarly, nearly 65 percent of DRT's sales are to the export market.

In the past year, two CST fractionation companies--Hercules Inc. and Arizona Chemical Company--shifted to higher-end aroma chemicals to boost lagging margins, cutting into the business of the two major turpentine-based aroma chemical producers, Bush Boake Allen Inc. and Millennium Specialty Chemicals.

While Tecnal's strategy hasn't been completely worked out, it seems probable that DRT, which already produces many aroma chemicals in France, will begin making them in the US. "The aroma chemical end isn't fully determined," says Tecnal's Mr. Schneider. "DRT and Tecnal are in the process of working on a strategic plan right now."

DRT has three production sites in France's Landes region, all-within 20 kilometers of each other.

One in Castets produces terpene alcohols and terpene hydrocarbons; a facility in Vielle Saint Girons manufactures terpene alcohols and hydrocarbons, tall oil fatty acids, polyterpene resins, tall oil rosins and rosin esters; and one in Lesperon, run through its Granel subsidiary, makes numerous aroma chemicals, such as dihydromyrcenol, geranyl acetate, myrcene, a-terpineol, terpinyl acetate as well as pine oil.

The company was formed in 1932 after a group of farmers in the southwestern region of France converted marshlands into the largest man-made forest in Europe. By the time they were done, Les Landes--as it came to be known--was covered with thousands of hectares of pine trees.

DRT also has subsidiaries and joint ventures in Germany, Brazil and China. With its fractionation units and joint venture with Terpex in Portugal, DRT is the largest European fractionator of crude sulfate turpentine.

For its part, Tecnal was formed to purchase Northwest Petrochemical Corporation plant from Stimson Lumber Company. Stimson sold the plant because it wanted to depart from the chemical business.

The sale of Tecnal completes Enso Oy's divestiture of its chemical businesses, which began with the sale of Forchem Oy in August 1996 and Enso Paper Chemicals in the first quarter of 1997. Enso Oy is the fifth largest paper and pulp manufacturer worldwide and has an annual turnover of \$6 billion. Enso Oy was a majority owner of Tecnal, with PT Chemicals holding a minority stake.

Source Citation: Floreno, Anthony. "France's DRT acquires Tecnal in turpentine consolidation. (Les Derives Resiniques et Terpeniques)." *Chemical Market Reporter* 253.n8 (Feb 23, 1998): 22 (1). *InfoTrac OneFile*. Thomson Gale. San Francisco Public Library. 11 Mar. 2007 <<http://find.galegroup.com.ezproxy.sfpl.org/itx/infomark.do?&contentSet=IAC-Documents&type=retrieve&tabID=T003&prodId=ITOF&docId=A20343316&source=gale&srcprod=ITOF>>

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Chemicals (64199)

Enso Oy (21)

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13. Skagit County Geographic Information Services
<http://www.skagitcounty.net/Common/asp/>



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P33500

Site Address

9056 NORTH TEXAS ROAD
[OLD] 708 N TEXAS RD
Anacortes, WA 98221

Owner Information

TECNAL CORPORATION
9056 N TEXAS RD
Anacortes, Wa 98221



Skagit County
Assessors Office
Assessor: Mark Leander

Office Hours: 8:30 to 4
Monday through Fri
700 South 2nd Street, Room
Mount Vernon, WA 98
Phone: (360) 336-9
Fax: (360) 336-9

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By Parcel ID

By Xref ID

By Site Address

Treasurers Home

Tax Statement Search

Search Skagit

Improvements	Land Segments	Account History	Sales History	Tax Statement	Permits	Print Version
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Parcel Number	XrefID	Quarter	Section	Township	Range
P33500	350234-0-008-0017	00	34	35	02

[Zoom to this Parcel on iMap](#)

[View Map of this Section](#)

Owner Information

TECNAL CORPORATION
9056 N TEXAS RD
Anacortes, Wa 98221

Site Addresses

9056 NORTH TEXAS ROAD
[Old Situs] 708 N TEXAS RD
Anacortes, WA 98221

2007 Value Breakdown

Building Market Value	\$248,500.00
Land Market Value	\$349,500.00
Total Market Value	\$598,000.00
Assessed Value	\$598,000.00
Taxable Value	\$598,000.00

[View Value History](#)

2007 Property Tax Summary

2007 Taxable Value	\$598,000.00
General Taxes	\$5,440.48
Special Assessments	\$1,015.83
Total Taxes	\$6,456.31

[View Tax Statement](#)

Legal Description

TAX E PTN GV LT 3 SEC 34 N OF LI BEG ON W LI LT 3 455.91FT SLY FR NW C THOF TH S87-01-30 E TO ELY LI LT 3 EXC PTN N OF LI BEG ON W LI LT 3 40.01FT S OF NW C THOF TH S 87-01-30 E TO WELLS RD ALSO EXC WELLS RD R/W

Levy Code

1490

Neighborhood

INDUSTRIAL BLDG

City District

Skagit County

School District

SD103

Fire District

F13

Utilities

WTR-P

Year Built

11.65

Acres

Living Area

Number Of Rooms

Bdrms

Construction Style

Foundation

Exterior Walls

Roof Covering

Roof Style

Interior Finish

Floor Covering

Floor Construction

Plumbing

Appliances

Heat-AirCond

Fireplace

Sale Deed Type

Sale Date

Sale Price

WARRANTY DEED

8/19/1992

\$199,900.00

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- By Parcel Number
- By Xref ID
- By Address
- Assessor Search
- Search Skagit

Assessment Details	Improvements	Land Segments	Account History	Sales History	Print Version
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2007 Real Estate Tax Statement

Account Number

Parcel ID: P33500
 Xref ID: 350234-0-008-0017

Owner Information

TECNAL CORPORATION
 9056 N TEXAS RD
 ANACORTES, WA 98221

Site Address

9056 NORTH TEXAS ROAD
 ANACORTES, WA 98221

Property Description

TAX E PTN GV LT 3 SEC 34 N OF LI BEG ON W LI LT 3 455.91FT SLY FR NW C THOF TH S87-01-30 E TO ELY LI LT 3 EXC PTN N OF LI BEG ON W LI LT 3 40.01FT S OF NW C THOF TH S 87-01-30 E TO WELLS RD ALSO EXC WELLS RD R/W

2007 First Half Taxes DUE by APRIL 30 **\$3,228.16**
2007 Second Half Taxes DUE by OCTOBER 31 **\$3,228.15**

2007 Tax Distribution		
District	Rate	Tax
SKAGIT COUNTY	1.3206	\$789.71
COUNTY ROAD	1.6227	\$970.37
STATE LEVY	2.1725	\$1,299.16
SCHOOL DISTRICT 103	2.1276	\$1,272.30
PORT DISTRICT 1	0.0959	\$57.35
FIRE DISTRICT 13	0.6397	\$382.54
HOSPITAL DISTRICT 2	0.6465	\$386.61
CEMETERY DISTRICT 2	0.0965	\$57.71
FIDALGO PARK & RECREATION DISTRICT	0.0789	\$47.18
CONSERVATION FUTURES FUND	0.0469	\$28.05
MEDIC 1 SERVICES	0.25	\$149.50
Special Assessment		Tax
COUNTY DRAINAGE UTILITY		\$1,015.83
Current Tax Total		\$6,456.31

2007 Tax Summary	
Levy Code:	1490
Levy Rate:	9.0978
Land Market Value:	\$349,500.00
Building Market Value:	\$248,500.00
Total Market Value:	\$598,000.00
Taxable Value:	\$598,000.00
General Tax:	\$5,440.48
Special Assessment:	\$1,015.83
Late Filing Penalty:	\$0.00
2007 Total Tax:	\$6,456.31
2007 Tax Paid:	\$0.00

Amount due may be revised without notice, contact Treasurer's Office for current tax status.

First half tax paid after April 30th requires interest plus penalty on full amount.

Second half becomes delinquent after OCTOBER 31st.

TAX OF LESS THAN \$50.00 MUST BE PAID IN FULL.

Skagit County Treasurer, P.O. Box 518, Mount Vernon, WA 98273

First half tax DUE APRIL 30

Second half tax DUE OCTOBER 31

14. Corporate Profile General Chemical Division of Allied
Chemical & Dye

http://pubs.acs.org/cgi-bin/abstract.cgi/jafcau/1955/3/i08/f-pdf/f_jf60054a619.pdf?sessid-600613

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profile...

General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical & Dye has 50 years of background in pesticides. The experience has strengthened a sense of the importance of new product development

SINCE GENERAL CHEMICAL was founded in 1899, its policies have stressed the development and improvement of products. This is essential in the rapidly moving pesticides industry of today, where products are developed and placed in commercial production, only to be replaced by newer and more effective materials in a short period of time.

General Chemical was a major unit in the consolidation of companies, in 1920, which formed Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. General itself had been created in 1899 by a combination of 12 heavy chemical producers whose activities were centered around the production of sulfuric acid, but which together were making only 15 different chemical products.

Ag Chemicals Seeds Planted in 1900

The seeds for General's venture into the insecticide and fungicide industry were planted in 1900 with the acquisition of the Thomsen Chemical Co. of Baltimore. In 1906, what was still Thomsen began producing a lime sulfur solution for the control of San Jose scale, an importation from the orient which was causing widespread loss of fruit trees. Up to that time most of the practices of fruit raising were according to the whims of nature. But, federal and state agricultural agencies had begun their program of grower education and simultaneously the first effective agricultural aids were appearing on the market. Thomsen continued to produce insecticides and fungicides under its name until 1917, at which time it became completely identified with General Chemical.

Success in combating San Jose scale did much to educate growers in the value of science as an aid for producing better crops. Demands for insecticides began to increase. Additional General Chem-

ical products were developed during the early 1900's including lead arsenate, Bordeaux mixture, and "atomic sulfur." These products still find application today.



The President . . .

M. M. Biddison

New Products for New Problems

Having already marketed several successful insecticides, General turned to research as a means of finding more and better materials. Some of the products developed were an oil emulsion for dormant spray of fruit trees, calcium arsenate, and basic, "astringent", and flat particle lead arsenate. The astringent arsenate product produced better results against codling moth than did the customary lead arsenate. It found particular acceptance in the apple growing regions of the Pacific Northwest.

By the end of 1939, General was offering 65 different products covering a wide range of arsenicals, copper, rotenone, and other insecticides and fungicides as well as certain specialties to aid growers in their work. With the advent of organic agricultural aids after World War II, the number of pesticides now marketed by the division exceeds 150 products. Most are identified under the "Orchard Brand" trademark which is widely known in the field.

A search for an insecticide not poisonous to humans, thus reducing the residue problem, yet with a high degree of insect control led to the development of one of the first commercial organic insecticides, xanthone, which was put on the market as genicide in 1939.

Manufacturing facilities are located at Baltimore; Bay Point and El Segunda, Calif.; Greenville, Miss.; Marcus Hook, Pa.; and New Orleans. In addition, General maintains over 40 warehouses throughout the country's agricultural areas.

Organic Agricultural Aids Are Major Items

Since World War II, organic insecticides, fungicides, and herbicides have become increasingly important. The list of products supplied by General includes: DDT, benzene hexachloride (BHC), lindane, parathion, organic miticides, weed killers, and cotton sprays. Several inorganic products are also produced including sodium bisulfate for addition to silage as a preservative aid.

General became involved in DDT production as a result of a request, during World War II by the War production Board, for the immediate production of this chemical. Commercial production facilities simply did not exist anywhere in the world.

In February 1944, the division was asked to supply 25,000 pounds of the then vital chemical by late summer. This meant that General had to develop an entirely new process, design a plant, and put it into operation without the customary research that goes into the manufacture of a new product. The new unit supplied 5000 pounds of DDT by June. The output for this plant had climbed to a quarter of a million pounds per month by November 1945.

DDT for Civilian Use

As a consequence of the revelation of DDT's potentialities as an agricultural insecticide, when its production was released from military commitments, General began production of a number of DDT-containing insecticides. These included Genitox dust spray powders, emulsifiable concentrates, and Genicop spray powder. These products found

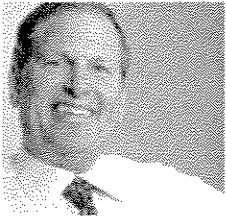
15. Honeywell Our History

<http://www.honeywell.com/sites/honeywell/ourhistory.htm>

<http://www.honeywell.com/sites/honeywell/ourhistory.htm>

Honeywell

Our History



In 2002, David M. Cote was named Chairman and CEO of Honeywell. Under his leadership the company focuses on five key initiatives: Growth, Productivity, Cash, People and the Enablers, Honeywell Operating System and Functional Transformation, in order to strengthen Honeywell's position as one of the world's leading enterprises in the new millennium.

Honeywell can trace its roots back to 1885, when an inventor named Albert Butz patented the furnace regulator and alarm. He formed the Butz Thermo-Electric Regulator Co., Minneapolis, on April 23, 1886, and a few weeks later invented a simple, yet ingenious device that he called the "damper flapper."

Here's how it worked. When a room cooled below a predetermined temperature, a thermostat closed the circuit and energized an armature. This pulled the stop from the motor gears, allowing a crank attached to the main motor shaft to turn one-half revolution. A chain connected to the crank opened the furnace's air damper to let in air. This made the fire burn hotter. When the temperature rose to the preset level, the thermostat signaled the motor to turn another half revolution, closing the damper and damping the fire. The temperature correction was automatic. Over the years, many Honeywell products have been based upon similar, but more complicated closed-loop systems.

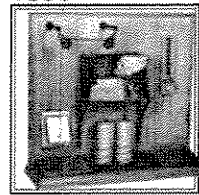
The Consolidated Temperature Controlling Co. incorporated, acquired Butz's patents and business, and by 1893, had renamed itself Electric Heat Regulator Co. The first company ads ran in 1895 featuring the now famous thermostat. In 1898, the company was purchased by W. R. Sweatt, who, by 1916, had changed the name of the company to Minneapolis Heat Regulator Company, expanded its product line and patented the first electric motor approved by Underwriters Laboratories.

Meanwhile, in Wabash, Indiana ...

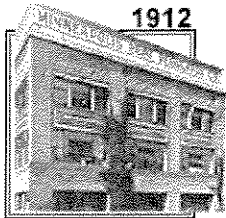
Meanwhile, in 1904 a young engineer named Mark Honeywell, was perfecting the heat generator as part of his plumbing and heating business. Two years later, he formed the Honeywell Heating Specialty Co. incorporated, specializing in hot water heat generators.

By 1912, EHR had expanded its product line and changed its name to Minneapolis Heat Regulator Company (MHR). Four years later, MHR patented the first electric motor approved by Underwriters Laboratories.

1886



Damper Flapper



1912

Minneapolis Heat Regulator Company

The 1927 merger

In 1927, Minneapolis Heat Regulator Company and Honeywell Heating Specialty Co. merged to form the Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., and became the largest producer of high-quality jeweled clocks. W. R. Sweatt became chairman and Mark Honeywell, president. The company made several acquisitions in the controls area. One of those acquisitions was the Brown Instrument Co., a worldwide leader in the field of industrial controls and indicators, and inventor of the pyrometer. Until Edward Brown had invented the carbon-rod pyrometer in the mid-nineteenth century, there was no accurate way to measure the extremely high temperatures in foundries and kilns.

Business around the world

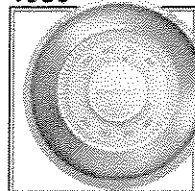
Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. had long been selling its products around the world through distributors like Yamatake Trading Company in Japan. In 1934, the company acquired Time-O-Stat Controls Corporation and began a long history of global expansion. The first office outside the U.S. was established in Toronto, Canada. Its first European subsidiary was established in the Netherlands the same year, and, within a few years, offices were opened in London and Stockholm. By 1941, it had distributors in Chile, Panama, Trinidad, New Zealand, Argentina and South Africa. By 1972, it operated 25 wholly owned subsidiaries, 142 branch offices, and joint ventures in five countries outside the U.S. In 1993, the company opened affiliates in Abu Dhabi, China, Oman, Romania and the Ukraine. By 1998, Honeywell had operations in 95 countries through 83 wholly owned subsidiaries and 13 joint ventures.

Products, developments and acquisitions

Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. leveraged its scientific and engineering talent to transform itself and adapt to changing times. Mass production was perfected and an array of aeronautical equipment broadened the company's product portfolio. In 1942, the company invented the electronic autopilot (C-1), which proved to be critically important to the U.S. war effort.

In 1953, the company introduced the T-86 "Round" thermostat, which replaced chunky, rectangular models. One of the world's most recognizable designs, it remains in production today and adorns the walls of more households around the world than any other thermostat.

1953



T-86 "Round" Thermostat

In 1954, the company acquired Doelcam Corp., a maker of gyroscopes. Over the next two decades, the company constantly improved gyroscopes, making them more sensitive and precise while reducing their size and weight.

In 1955, a joint venture called Datamatic Corporation, was established with Raytheon Corp. that marked Honeywell's entry into the computer business. The company's first computer system, the D-1000, weighed 25 tons, took up 6,000 square feet and cost \$1.5 million.

1957



Protected by Honeywell

In 1957, Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. purchased a fire detection and alarm firm, the first of many acquisitions that would build its security business into today's global leader. In many North America cities, the red and black "Protected by Honeywell" window stickers and placards became nearly as recognizable as the Round thermostat.

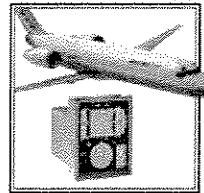
Raytheon's interest in the computer venture was bought out in 1960 and the business name changed to Electronic Data Processing (EDP).

The company's name was officially changed to Honeywell Inc. in 1963, even though it had been casually referred to as such for nearly 40 years. Six years later, Honeywell instruments helped U.S. astronauts Neil Armstrong and Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin land on the moon.

In 1970, Honeywell merged its computer business with General Electric's to form Honeywell Information Systems, which performed well in mainframe markets. In 1986, the personal computer emerged and the company formed Honeywell Bull, a global joint venture with Compagnie des Machines Bull of France and NEC Corporation of Japan. Its ownership level was gradually decreased until, in 1991, Honeywell was no longer in the computer business. The digital computer knowledge was then applied to its traditional field of automation control, integrating sensors and activators.

In 1986, Honeywell significantly enhanced its position in the aerospace industry with the purchase of Sperry Aerospace. It instantly became the world's leading integrator of avionics systems. Sperry contributed flight controls, space vehicles and the first FAA-certified wind shear warning system.

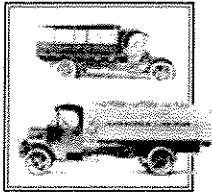
1986



Avionics Systems

The AlliedSignal Connection

1920



Allied Chemical & Dye

During World War I, Germany controlled much of the world's chemical industry, causing shortages of such commodities as dyes and drugs. In response, in 1920 Washington Post publisher Eugene Meyer and scientist William Nichols formed the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation as an amalgamation of five American chemical companies established in the 1800s.

In 1928, Allied opened a synthetic ammonia plant near Hopewell, Virginia, becoming the world's leading producer of ammonia.

This was the company's earliest venture into new markets. After World War II, Allied began manufacturing other new products, including nylon 6 (for making everything from tires to clothes) and refrigerants. In 1958, it became Allied Chemical Corp. and moved into its current corporate headquarters in Morristown, New Jersey.

In 1962, Allied bought Union Texas Natural Gas, which owned oil and gas properties throughout the Americas. Allied regarded it mainly as a supplier of raw materials for its chemical products, but this changed in the early 1970s when CEO John Connor (secretary of commerce under Lyndon Johnson) sold many of Allied's unprofitable businesses and invested in oil and gas exploration. By 1979, when Edward Hennessy Jr. became CEO, Union Texas produced 80% of Allied's income.

1962

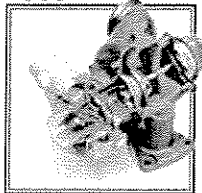


Union Texas Natural Gas

Under its new name, Allied Corp. (1981), the company went on to purchase the Bendix Corp., an aerospace and automotive company, in 1983. By 1984, Bendix generated 50% of Allied's income, while oil and gas generated 38%.

In 1985, Allied merged with the Signal Companies, adding critical mass to its aerospace, automotive and engineered materials businesses. Founded by Sam Mosher in 1922 as the Signal Gasoline Company, Signal was originally a California company that produced gasoline from natural gas. In 1928, the company changed its name to Signal Oil & Gas, entering into oil production the same year. Signal merged with the Garrett Corporation, a Los Angeles-based aerospace company, and in 1968 adopted the Signal Companies as its corporate name.

1968



Signal Companies

The addition of Signal's Garrett division to Bendix made aerospace Allied-Signal's largest business sector. In 1985, the company sold 50% of Union Texas, and in 1986 it divested 35 non-strategic businesses through the formation and spin-off of The Henley Group, Inc.

In mid-1991, with a new CEO, Lawrence A. Bossidy, and new leadership in many key businesses, Allied-Signal began a comprehensive program of transformation. Bold actions were taken to improve cash flow and operating margins, to increase productivity, and to position the company as a global competitive force for the years ahead. The Allied-Signal name was changed to AlliedSignal in 1993 to

reinforce a one-company image and signify the full integration of all of its businesses.

In 1992, the company sold its remaining interest in Union Texas through a public offering for \$940 million in net proceeds.

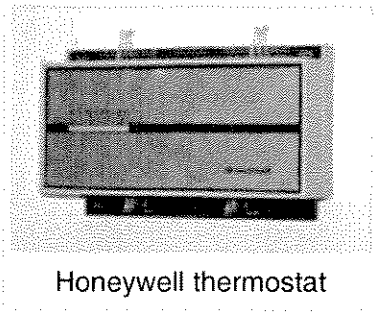
Throughout the 90's, Lawrence A. Bossidy led a growth and productivity transformation that quintupled the market value of AlliedSignal shares and significantly outperformed the Dow Jones Industrial Average and the S&P 500.

Honeywell was founded and shaped by inventive technical people and superior leadership. These same values power the new Honeywell. The new Honeywell captures the best of its AlliedSignal and Honeywell Inc. heritage, and is one of the world's leading companies.



16. Wikipedia. Honeywell
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Honeywell>

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Honeywell>



Honeywell thermostat

where he met his wife Virginia. He earned an economics degree from Yale University and a law degree from the University of Minnesota. On graduation, he joined Minneapolis law firm Dorsey & Whitney, where a client was Honeywell.

In 1943 he joined Honeywell, and became its president in 1961 and its chairman in 1965. On becoming Chairman of Honeywell, Binger revamped the company sales approach, placing emphasis on profits rather than on volume. He also stepped up the company's international expansion — it had six plants producing 12% of the companies revenue.

He also officially changed the company's corporate name from **Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co.** to Honeywell.^[2]

From the 1950s until the mid-1970s, Honeywell was the United States importer of Pentax cameras and photographic equipment. These products were labeled in the U.S. **Honeywell Pentax.**

Under Binger's stewardship from 1961 to 1978 he expanded the company into such fields as defense, aerospace, computers and cameras. Honeywell originally entered the computer business via a joint venture with Raytheon called Datamatic Corp., but soon bought out Raytheon's share and the business became a Honeywell division. It also purchased minicomputer pioneer Computer Control Corporation, renaming it as Honeywell's Computer Control Division. Through most of the 1960s, Honeywell was one of the "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" of computing. IBM was "Snow White," while the dwarfs, in addition to Honeywell, included Burroughs, Control Data Corporation, GE, NCR, RCA, and Univac.

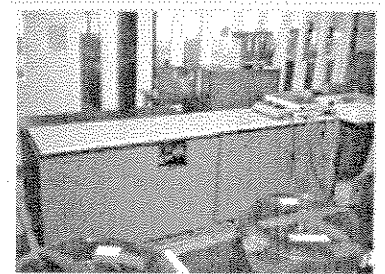
In 1970, Honeywell bought General Electric's computer division. The company was reorganized into two operating units: Honeywell Information Systems, headed by President Clarence (Clancy) Spangle and Honeywell entered the defense industry in World War II, at first producing aerospace elements. During and after the Vietnam Era, Honeywell's defense division produced a number of products, including cluster bombs, missile guidance systems, napalm and land mines. The Honeywell project, founded in 1968, organized protests against the company to persuade it to abandon its weapons production.

In 1990, Honeywell's defense division was spun off into Alliant Techsystems, whose headquarters are in Edina, a suburb of Minneapolis. Honeywell continues to supply aerospace products including jet engines.

In 1996, Honeywell acquired Duracraft and began marketing its products in the home comfort sector. Today, Kaz Incorporated owns both Duracraft and Honeywell's home comfort lines.

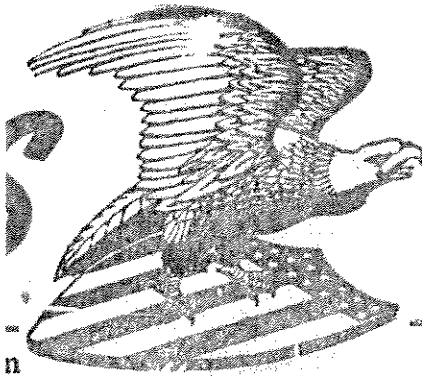
Specialty Materials

Honeywell's Specialty Materials business can trace its heritage to a small sulfuric acid company started by chemist William H. Nichols in 1870. By the end of the 19th century, Nichols had formed several companies and was recognized as a force in America's fledgling chemical industry. Nichols's vision of a bigger, better chemical company took off when he teamed up with investor Eugene Meyer in 1920. Nichols and Meyer combined five smaller chemical companies to create the Allied Chemical & Dye Company, which later became Allied Chemical Corp., and eventually became part of AlliedSignal, the forerunner of Honeywell's Specialty Materials business. Meyer went on to serve in the Coolidge, Hoover and Truman administrations and to buy the *Washington Post* newspaper in 1933. Both he and Nichols have buildings named after them in Honeywell's headquarters in Morristown, N.J. Nance Dicciani is the



A 1990 Honeywell-Bull DPS 7 mainframe

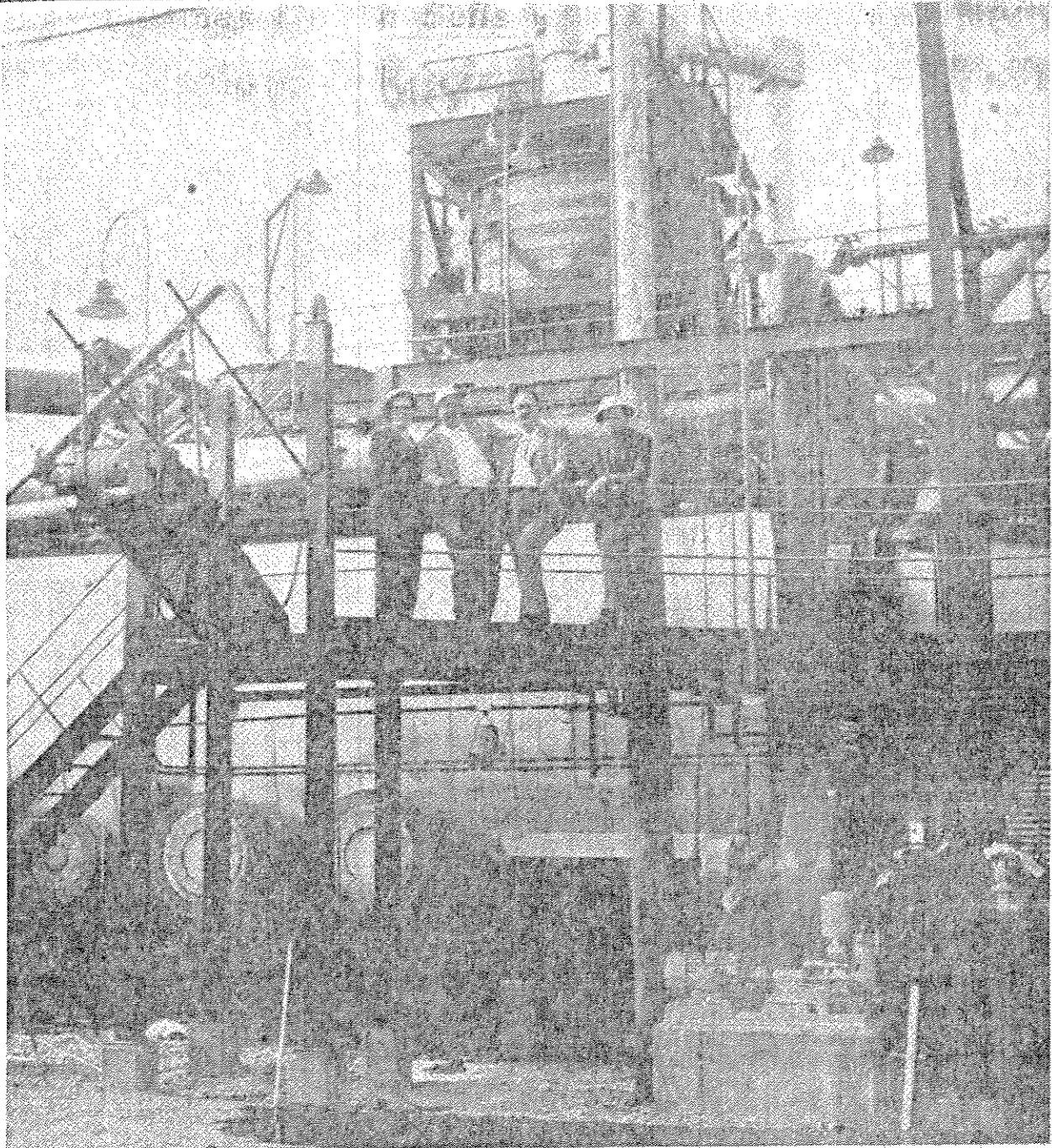
17. American. June 12, 1958



AMERICAN

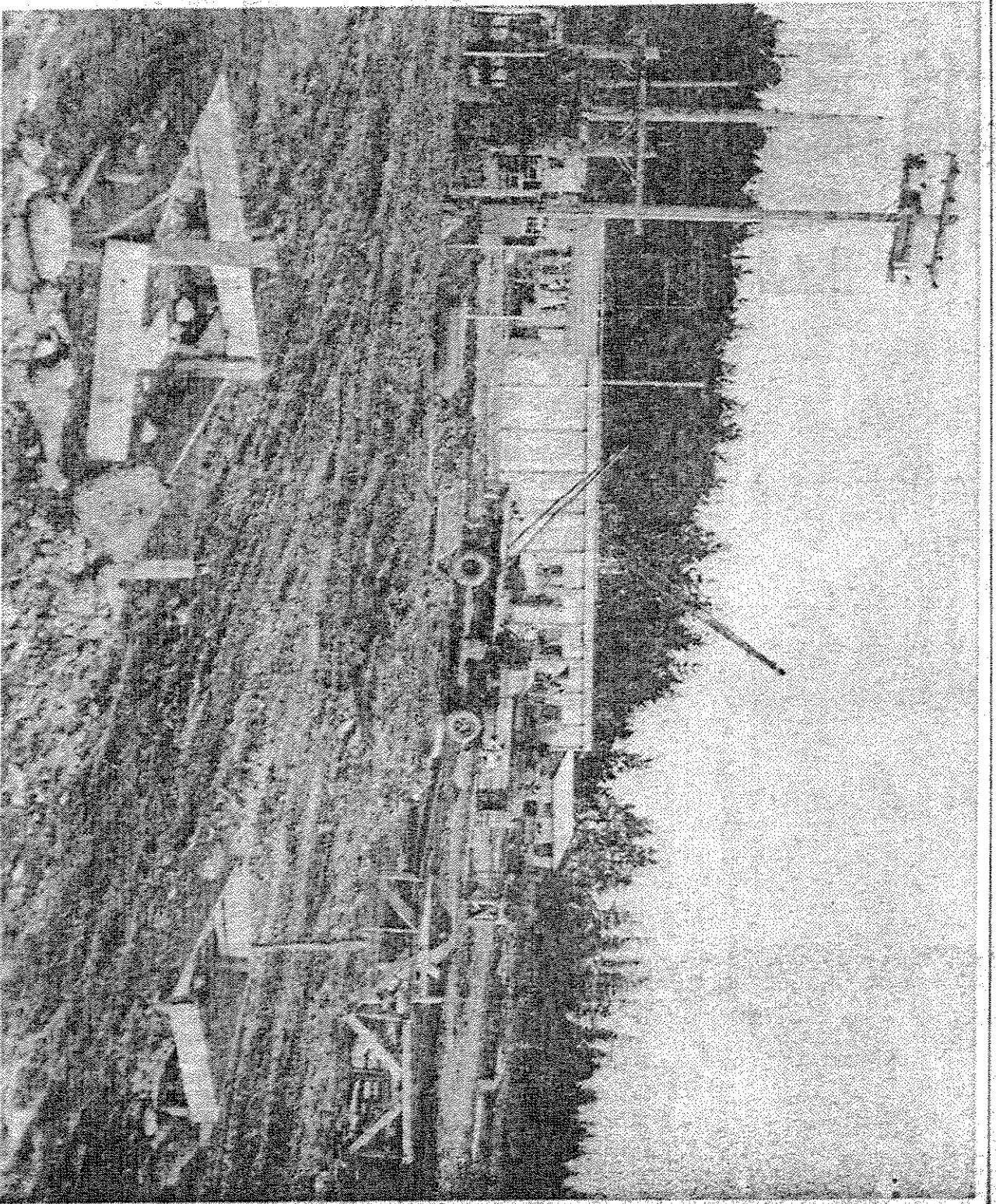
Thursday, June 12, 1958

No. 26



SURVEYING THE PLANT—Officials of General Chemical acid plant at March's Point and the Fluor Corporation, which built it, were inspecting the million dollar installation when the first pictures of the new plant were taken yesterday by an American photographer. Shown here are from left, Guy Walter, manager of the chemical plant; Jack Malloy, construction engineer for the Fluor Corporation; Joe Roberts, General Chemical's construction superintendent; and Manuel Passmore, construction superintendent for Fluor. The sulfuric acid plant went on stream Monday.

—American Photo



TAKING SHAPE—General Chemical's new acid plant at March's Point is rapidly developing these days. Good weather has aided Fluor workmen in the job of building the sulphuric acid plant. Shown here is a portion of the work already completed. The plant will be operating in June with the administration building expected to be completed in May. —American Photo

18. Anacortes Historical Museum Historical Telephone
Directories Summarized by Researcher

CHEMICAL PLANTS

- 1958 General Chemical Marché Pt.
- 1960 General Chemical Division Allied Chemical Corp.
G. B. Walter supt. No. Texas Rd. Assoc. 2 / PO 370
- 1960 Northwest Central Chemical Corp. of Vancouver Wn., Allen Perkins pres. No. Texas Rd.
- 1961 General Chemical Division Allied Chemical Corp. Marché Pt.
- 1961 Northwest Petrochemical Corp. Marché Pt.
- 1965 General Chem. Div
- 1966 General Chemical Division Allied Chemical Corp. Marché Pt.
- 1967 Allied Chemical Corp. Industrial Chemical Division Marché Pt.
- 1968 Allied Chemical Corp. Industrial Chemical Division Marché Pt.
- 1968 Northwest Petrochemical March Point Rd.
- 1982 Allied Chemical Corp. Chemical's Company 655 N Texas Rd.
Northwest Petrochemical Corp. March Point Rd.
- 1983 Allied Chemical 655 N Texas Rd.
Northwest Petrochemical Corp. March Pt. Rd.

19. References USA. Chevron Corp San Ramon, CA

Chevron Corp San Ramon, CA

Hint: If you have trouble openin
link, hold Ctrl and try ag:

Address Information

Address: 6001 Bollinger Canyon Rd
City: San Ramon
State/Prov: CA
ZIP Code: 94583-2398
Phone: (925) 842-1000
Map & Directions: [Map it!](#) [Driving Directions](#) [Radius](#)

Toll Free Number: Not Available
Fax: (925) 842-2669
Line of Business: Petroleum Refineries
Primary SIC: 2911-01
NAICS: 32411006
IUSA Number: 007535107

Corporate Information

Corporate Employees: 59,000
Location Employees: 3,000
Est. Annual Sales: \$198,200,000,000
Type of Business: Public Company
Location Type: Headquarter
Credit Rating Score: Excellent
Metro Area: Oakland, CA
County: Contra Costa
View Web Site: [CHEVRON.COM](#)
Home Business: No
Public Company: Yes [Stock Quote](#)
Lat/Long: 037.761369 / -121.959880

Years in Database: 18
Year Established: 1926
Yellow Page Ad Spending: UNKNOWN
Ticker Symbol: [CVX EDGAR Financial Information](#)
Stock Exchange: [NYSE Stock Info](#) [Google Finance](#)
Annual Report: [Click to view report](#)
Parent Company: Chevron Corp
Foreign Parent: No
Fortune 1000 Ranking: 4
Hours of Operation: Sunday: Closed
Monday: 9:00 AM - 5:00 PM
Tuesday: 9:00 AM - 5:00 PM
Wednesday: 9:00 AM - 5:00 PM
Thursday: 9:00 AM - 5:00 PM
Friday: 9:00 AM - 5:00 PM
Saturday: Closed
Credit Cards Accepted: American Express@
Discover@
MasterCard@
Visa@

Corporate Family Tree

Corporate Linkage

Company Description

✓ **Primary Line of Business:**
Oil Refiners (Manufacturers) (SIC 2911-01)

Other Lines of Business: **SIC:** **Brand/Specialty:**
Information Retrieval Sys/Equip (Whol) 5045-04
Service Stations-Gasoline & Oil 5541-01

Primary Line of Business:
**Petroleum Refineries (NAICS 32411006) , Computer & Software
Merchant Whols, Other Gasoline Stations**

Other Lines of Business: **NAICS:**
Computer & Software Merchant Whols 42343009
Other Gasoline Stations 44719005

Business Profile:

Chevron Corporation is one of the largest integrated energy companies in the world. The company is engaged in every aspect of the oil and natural gas industry, which includes exploration and production; refining, marketing and transportation; chemicals manufacturing and sales; and power generation. Chevron also develops and commercializes advanced energy technologies, such as core hydrocarbon technologies, a global digital infrastructure and information technology. Its business development portfolio includes hydrogen infrastructure, advanced battery systems, nano-materials and renewable energy applications. Chevron Corporation maintains its headquarters in San Ramon, Calif., and it conducts business in approximately 180 countries.

Management Directory

Title	Name	Gender
Chief Executive Officer	Mr. David J O'Reilly	Male
Chairman	Mr. David J O'Reilly	Male
Vice Chairman	Mr. Peter J Robertson	Male
Director	Mr. Samuel H Armacost	Male
Director	Ms. Linnet F Deily	Female
Director	Mr. Robert E Denham	Male
Director	Mr. Robert J Eaton	Male
Director	Mr. Sam Ginn	Male

Director	Ms. Carla A Hills	Female
Director	Mr. Franklyn G Jenifer	Male
Director	Mr. Sam Nunn	Male
Director	Mr. David J O'Reilly	Male
Director	Mr. Donald B Rice	Male
Director	Mr. Peter J Robertson	Male
Director	Mr. Charles R Shoemate	Male
Director	Mr. Ronald D Sugar	Male
Director	Mr. Carl Ware	Male
Chief Financial Officer	Mr. Stephen J Crowe	Male
Treasurer	Mr. David M Krattebol	Male
Controller	Mr. Mark A Humphrey	Male
Data Processing Executive	Mr. Gary Masada	Male
Human Resources Executive	Mr. Alan R Preston	Male
Marketing Executive	Mr. Steve Wilson	Male
Corporate Secretary	Ms. Lydia I Beebe	Female
General Counsel	Mr. Charles A James	Male
Auditor	Mr. Greg C Redmond	Male

Location Image

Company News Click on the article title to view it.

DATE:	ARTICLE:	SOURCE:
2/20/2007	RPT - Chevron JV awarded exploration rights off northwest Australia	AFX UK Focus
2/19/2007	ChevronTexaco JV awarded exploration rights off northwest Australia	AFX Asia Focus
2/19/2007	ChevronTexaco JV awarded exploration rights off northwest Australia	AFX UK Focus
Click here for more company news articles		

UCC Profile / Summary

[About UCC Filin](#)

Date Range	Year	Cautionary UCCs *	Total Filed	Released/Terminated	Continued	Amended/Assigned
This feature is coming soon.						

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Accounts, Accounts Receivable, Contracts, Hereafter Acquired Inventory, Leases, Notes Receivable or Proceeds.

UCC Filings

[About UCC Filin](#)

- UCC Filed Date:** 08/23/1995
Expiration Date: 08/23/2001
Filing Number: #843949#0
Jurisdiction: SEC of State AZ
Secured Party: CHEVRON CHEMICAL CO 6001 BOLLINGER CANYON RD SAN RAMON , CA 94583
Collateral: Undefined
- UCC Filed Date:** 08/23/1995
Expiration Date: 08/23/2001
Filing Number: #843949#0
Jurisdiction: SEC of State AZ
Secured Party: CHEVRON CHEMICAL CO 6001 BOLLINGER CANYON RD SAN RAMON , CA 94583
Collateral: Undefined
- UCC Filed Date:** 06/18/2001
Expiration Date: 06/19/2006
Filing Number: 0117060055
Jurisdiction: SEC of State CA
Secured Party: LAW DEBENTURE TRUST CORP PLC 100 WOOD STREET 5TH FLOOR LONDON , 00000
Collateral: Undefined

[Click here for more UCC Lisitings](#)

Public Filings

Filing Date	State	County	Type	Amount or Liability	Case Number
20050201	LA	East Baton Rouge	Civil New Filing	\$0.00	528865
20000307	CA	Los Angeles	Small Claims Judgement	\$3,921.00	00S00132
19990510	CA	San Francisco	Small Claims Judgement	\$750.00	778556

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Local Content

**Current Weather in
San Ramon, CA**



Clear 77°F

Local News in San Ramon, CA
None reported for today

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20. References USA. Shell Oil Products US Houston, TX

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U.S. Business

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Shell Oil PRODUCTS US Houston, TX

Hint: If you have trouble opening a link, hold Ctrl and try again

Address Information

Address: 910 Louisiana St
City: Houston
State/Prov: TX
ZIP Code: 77002-4916
Phone: (713) 241-6161
Map & Directions: [Map it!](#) [Driving Directions](#) [Radius](#)

Toll Free Number: Not Available
Fax: (713) 241-4044
Line of Business: Other Petroleum Merchant Wholesalers
Primary SIC: 5172-01
NAICS: 42472020
IUSA Number: 984802371

Corporate Information

Corporate Employees: 50
Location Employees:
Est. Annual Sales:
Type of Business: Privately Owned
Location Type: Subsidiary
Credit Rating Score: Excellent
Metro Area: Houston, TX
County: Harris
View Web Site: SHELLOILPRODUCTSUS.COM
Home Business: No
Public Company: No
Lat/Long: 029.759113 / -095.367025

Years in Database: 10
Year Established: 1998
Yellow Page Ad Spending: UNKNOWN
Ticker Symbol: Not Available
Stock Exchange: None
Annual Report: No report available
Parent Company: [Shell Oil Company](#)
Foreign Parent: No
Fortune 1000 Ranking: Not Applicable
Hours of Operation: Not Available
Credit Cards Accepted: Not Available

Corporate Family Tree

Corporate Linkage  [Click to view](#)

Company Description

Primary Line of Business:
Petroleum Products (Wholesale) (SIC 5172-01)

Other Lines of Business: **SIC:** **Brand/Specialty:**
Oil-Crude-Purchasing 6792-01
Marketing Programs & Services 8742-13

Primary Line of Business:
Other Petroleum Merchant Wholes (NAICS 42472020) , Misc Financial Investment Activities, Marketing Consulting Svcs

Other Lines of Business: **NAICS:**
Misc Financial Investment Activities 52399908
Marketing Consulting Svcs 54161303

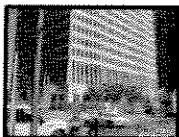
Business Profile:

Shell Oil Company is an affiliate of the Shell Group, a worldwide group of energy and petrochemical companies that operate in more than 140 countries and territories. The Shell Group was started from an alliance made in 1907 between Royal Dutch Petroleum Company and The Shell Transport and Trading Company. The companies agreed to merge interests on a 60/40 basis while keeping separate identities. Shell Oil Company, including its consolidated companies and its share in equity companies, is one of the United States leading oil and natural gas producers, natural gas marketers, gasoline marketers and petrochemical manufacturers. It is a leading oil and gas producer in the deepwater Gulf of Mexico and a pioneer in oil and gas exploration and production technology.

Management Directory

Title	Name	Gender
Chief Executive Officer	Ms. Lynn Elsenhans	Female

Location Image



View this business
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Company News [Click on the article title to view it.](#)

DATE: None on File **ARTICLE:** **SOURCE:**

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[About UCC Filings](#)

UCC Filings

UCC Filed Date: 10/13/2000
Expiration Date: 10/13/2005
Filing Number: 604929
Jurisdiction: SEC of State TX
Secured Party: STEELCASE FINANCIAL SVC INC 901 44TH ST SE GRAND RAPIDS , MI 49508
Collateral: Undefined

UCC Filed Date: 12/23/1997
Expiration Date: 12/23/2002
Filing Number: 9700260387
Jurisdiction: SEC of State TX
Secured Party: SHELL OIL CO 1 SHELL PLZ HOUSTON , TX 77002
Collateral: Undefined

UCC Filed Date: 12/23/1997
Expiration Date: 12/23/2002
Filing Number: 9700260388
Jurisdiction: SEC of State TX
Secured Party: SHELL OIL CO 1 SHELL PLZ HOUSTON , TX 77002
Collateral: Undefined

[Click here for more UCC Lisitings](#)

Public Filings

Filing Date	State	County	Type	Amount or Liability	Case Number
20030115	IN	Marion	State Tax Warrant Release	\$17,432.00	04310727
20030115	IN	Marion	State Tax Warrant Release	\$1,027.00	04310725
20030115	IN	Marion	State Tax Warrant Release	\$1,365.00	04310730

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21. References USA. Honeywell Specialty Materials
Morristown, NJ

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Honeywell Specialty Materials Morrystown, NJ

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link, hold Ctrl and try ag

Address Information

Address:	101 Columbia Rd	Toll Free Number:	Not Available
City:	Morrystown	Fax:	Not Available
State/Prov:	NJ	Line of Business:	Other Misc Chemical Prod Mfg
ZIP Code:	07960-4640	Primary SIC:	2899-05
Phone:	(973) 455-2000	NAICS:	32599805
Map & Directions:	Map it! Driving Directions Radius	IUSA Number:	611221938

Corporate Information

Corporate Employees:	10,000	Years in Database:	2
Location Employees:	1,500	Year Established:	Not Available
Est. Annual Sales:		Yellow Page Ad Spending:	UNKNOWN
Type of Business:	Privately Owned	Ticker Symbol:	Not Available
Location Type:	Subsidiary	Stock Exchange:	None
Credit Rating Score:	Excellent	Annual Report:	No report available
Metro Area:	Newark, NJ	Parent Company:	Honeywell International Inc
County:	Morris	Foreign Parent:	No
View Web Site:	Not Available	Fortune 1000 Ranking:	Not Applicable
Home Business:	No	Hours of Operation:	Not Available
Public Company:	Brn	Credit Cards Accepted:	Not Available
Lat/Long:	040.793764 / -074.440293		

Corporate Family Tree

Corporate Linkage  [Click to view](#)

Company Description

Primary Line of Business:
Chemicals-Manufacturers (SIC 2899-05)

Business Profile:
N/A

Other Lines of Business: SIC: Brand/Specialty:
None

Primary Line of Business:
Other Misc Chemical Prod Mfg (NAICS 32599805)

Other Lines of Business: NAICS:
None

Management Directory

Title	Name	Gender
Chief Executive Officer	Ms. Nance Dicciani	Female
President	Ms. Nance Dicciani	Female
Chief Financial Officer	Mr. Dan Gallagher	Male
Data Processing Executive	Mr. Thomas Fountain	Male
Human Resources Executive	Ms. Inamarie F Johnson	Female
General Counsel	Ms. Kate Adams	Female

Location
Image

Company News [Click on the article title to view it.](#)

DATE: None on File ARTICLE: SOURCE:

UCC Profile / Summary

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The UCC (Uniform Commercial Code) records report property pledged as collateral to creditors. If a company already has claims on its assets, th
may influence your decision to extend credit.

No UCC Filings are currently in our database for this company.

However, we currently do not have UCC information from every state. For details on our UCC coverage, click [About UCC Codes](#).

The data has been obtained from the Secretaries of State, or other governing bodies of the various states. Neither the states, nor infoUSA warrant the completeness or accuracy of the data. For certified copies of UCC filings, make a request from the appropriate Secretary of State's office.

Public Filings

Filing Date	State	County	Type	Amount or Liability	Case Number
No Filings Reported					

Local Content

**Current Weather in
Morristown, NJ**

 **Overcast 50°F**

Local News in Morristown, NJ

[Morristown business owner arrested for selling drugs](#)

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22. References USA. Stimson Lumber Co Portland, OR

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Stimson Lumber Co Portland, OR

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Address Information

Address: 520 SW Yamhill St # 700
City: Portland
State/Prov: OR
ZIP Code: 97204-1330
Phone: (503) 295-0951
Map & Directions: [Map it!](#) [Driving Directions](#) [Radius](#)

Toll Free Number: (800) 867-6446
Fax: (503) 295-1849
Line of Business: Lumber & Wood Merchant Whols
Primary SIC: 5031-09
NAICS: 42331029
IUSA Number: 443177878

Corporate Information

Corporate Employees: 2,100
Location Employees: 30
Est. Annual Sales: \$100 to \$500 Million
Type of Business: Privately Owned
Location Type: Headquarter
Credit Rating Score: Excellent
Metro Area: Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA
County: Multnomah
View Web Site: STIMSONLUMBER.COM
Home Business: No
Public Company: No
Lat/Long: 045.518193 / -122.678221

Years in Database: 22
Year Established: 1860
Yellow Page Ad Spending: UNKNOWN
Ticker Symbol: Not Available
Stock Exchange: None
Annual Report: No report available
Parent Company: Stimson Lumber Co
Foreign Parent: No
Fortune 1000 Ranking: Not Applicable
Hours of Operation: Not Available
Credit Cards Accepted: Not Available

Corporate Family Tree

Corporate Linkage  [Click to view](#)

Company Description

✓ **Primary Line of Business:**
Lumber-Wholesale (SIC 5031-09)

Other Lines of Business: **SIC:** **Brand/Specialty:**
Lumber-Manufacturers 2421-01
Sawmills (Mfrs) 2421-02
Exporters (Whol) 5099-01

Primary Line of Business:
Lumber & Wood Merchant Whols (NAICS 42331029) , Cut Stock, Resawing Lumber, & Planing, Sawmills, All Other Durable Goods Merchant Whols

Other Lines of Business: **NAICS:**
Cut Stock, Resawing Lumber, & Planing 32191201
Sawmills 32111302
All Other Durable Goods Merchant Whols 42399010

Business Profile:

Stimson Lumber Company is a privately held forest products and natural resource company based in Portland, Ore. With its roots dating back to the 1850s, the company is one of the oldest, continuously operating forest products companies in the United States. Stimson Lumber Company has assets and operations in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington. Its products include lumber, plywood, hardboard, plywood siding and red cedar. The company's resource group manages approximately 500,000 acres of timberland, consistent with the Sustainable Forestry Standards of the American Forest Products and Paper Association. The resource group is also responsible for procuring the nonaffiliated timber for the company's manufacturing facilities. Stimson sells to customers throughout the United States and in selected international markets through its marketing group located in Portland.

Management Directory

Title	Name	Gender
Chief Executive Officer	Mr. Dan Dutton	Male
Sales Executive	Mr. Steve Schmitt	Male

Location Image



View this business
Just mouse over photo.

Company News [Click on the article title to view it.](#)

DATE:	ARTICLE:	SOURCE:
2/05/2007	Eyeing its assets: Industry watches for Plum Creek's next move	Missoulian
1/21/2007	A salad please...with a side of cash	KRTBN Knight-Ridder Tribune Business News - The Oregonian
12/26/2006	Buy a slice of Oregon, complete with forest view	KRTBN Knight-Ridder Tribune Business News - The Oregonian

UCC Profile / Summary

[About UCC Filin](#)

Date Range	Year	Cautionary UCCs *	Total Filed	Released/Terminated	Continued	Amended/Assigned
This feature is coming soon.						

* Cautionary UCC Filings include one or more of the following collateral:

Accounts, Accounts Receivable, Contracts, Hereafter Acquired Inventory, Leases, Notes Receivable or Proceeds.

UCC Filings

[About UCC Filin](#)

UCC Filed Date: 06/12/2003
Expiration Date: 06/12/2008
Filing Number: 624195
Jurisdiction: SEC of State OR
Secured Party: TRIAD MACHINERY INC 4530 NE 148TH AVE PORTLAND , OR 97230
Collateral: Undefined

UCC Filed Date: 11/06/2003
Expiration Date: 11/06/2008
Filing Number: 6391253
Jurisdiction: SEC of State OR
Secured Party: HI TECH COMACT 400 AVIATION PL HOT SPRINGS , AR 71913
Collateral: Undefined

UCC Filed Date: 02/04/2004
Expiration Date: 02/04/2009
Filing Number: 6465468
Jurisdiction: SEC of State OR
Secured Party: TRIAD MACHINERY 4530 NE 148TH AVE PORTLAND , OR 97230
Collateral: Undefined

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Public Filings

Filing Date	State	County	Type	Amount or Liability	Case Number
19990429	OR	Lane	Civil Judgement Release	\$159,049.00	169707547

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