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STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
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October 6, 2020

Eric Johnson, Port Executive Director
Port of Tacoma
P.O. Box 1837
Tacoma, WA 98401-1837
ejohnson@portoftacoma.com

Re: Response to July 30, 2020, Letter and Notice of Planned Issuance of Enforcement Order

- **Site Name:** Taylor Way and Alexander Avenue Fill Area (TWAFA)
- **Site Address:** 1500 Block Taylor Way E, Tacoma, Pierce County, WA
- **Facility/Site No.** 1403183
- **Cleanup Site ID No.** 4692

Dear Eric Johnson:

The Department of Ecology (Ecology) received and reviewed the Port of Tacoma's (Port) July 31, 2020, letter¹ in response to Ecology's request for signature of Agreed Order No. DE 14260 (AO).² Ecology disagrees with the Port's conclusions and is disappointed with the inaccuracies transmitted in the letter, the reasons for which are explained below.

In the July 31, 2020, letter, the Port declined to sign the AO. As of October 6, 2020, Ecology received the AO signed by Occidental Chemical Corporation, Burlington Environmental, LLC, and General Metals of Tacoma. Ecology intends to hold a public comment period starting October 26, 2020. On that date, Ecology will sign the AO and issue to the Port an Enforcement Order (EO) making both AO and EO effective on October 26, 2020, concurrent with the public comment period. Notice was previously given to the Port on July 20, 2020, about the potential issuance of an EO.³

¹ *Taylor Way & Alexander Ave Fill Area (TWAFA) Site, Ecology Proposed Agreed Order.* Letter from Kimberly Seely, Coastline Law Group to Gabrielle Gurian, Assistant Attorney General, dated July 31, 2020.

² *Taylor Way & Alexander Ave Fill Area (TWAFA) Site, Ecology Proposed Agreed Order.* Email request for AO signature or indication of intent to sign, from Gabrielle Gurian, Assistant Attorney General, to Robb Bakemeier et al, dated May 11, 2020.

³ *TWAFA Site EO Draft.* Email from Gabrielle Gurian, Assistant Attorney General, to Mark Myers, Williams Kastner, and Kim Seely, Coastline Law Group, dated July 30, 2020.

1. The Port alleges that the CleanCare property is the source of impacts within the TWAAFA Site.

Ecology Response:

As stated in the 2007 Potentially Liable Person (PLP) status letter to the Port of Tacoma,⁴ the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) defines a “facility” or “site” to be where contamination has come to be located (RCW 70.105D.020 (4), WAC 173-340-200). Thus, it is often the case that a MTCA site does not follow property boundaries.

Based on this MTCA definition, the boundaries of the Taylor Way and Alexander Avenue Fill Area (TWAAFA) Site include properties that were a part of, and/or have been impacted by the industrial activities in the area of 1500 Taylor Way East, which include use as an illegal landfill and waste treatment and storage facility.⁵ Figure 1 shows the ownership of the parcels that are included within the TWAAFA Site. The Site includes properties that were all part of or were impacted by an unpermitted landfill historically operated by Don Oline.⁶

This fill area has been referred to previously by other names including the “Don Oline Landfill” and “CleanCare Site”. However, confused responses from PLPs indicated that such terms created a misconception about the history, nature, and extent of contamination at the Site. Therefore, Ecology selected a more accurate designation for the Site – “Taylor Way and Alexander Avenue Fill Area.”⁷

Fill materials at the TWAAFA Site included auto fluff from General Metals of Tacoma, lime solvent sludge from Occidental Chemical Corporation, gypsum-based lime waste generated from the Domtar facility, wood waste and other debris. The approximate extent of these wastes are shown on attached Figures 8, 9, and 10.⁸ There have also been releases from the various current and former waste treatment and storage facilities that operated within the parcels that make up the Site. A summary table describing past ownership, activities, and releases is provided in Exhibit C of the EO.

At the Site, soil and/or groundwater is contaminated with total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and metals at concentrations that exceed the MTCA cleanup standards. The fill materials and releases from operations on the various parcels have resulted in a commingled plume of groundwater contamination beneath the TWAAFA Site.

⁴ *Notice of Potential Liability under the Model Toxics Control Act for the Release of Hazardous Substances at the following Hazardous Waste Site: Taylor Way and Alexander Avenue Fill Area, 1500 Block Taylor Way East, Tacoma, Washington, Facility/Site No. 1403183.* Letter from Steve Teel, Ecology, to Scott Hooton, Port of Tacoma, Ecology, dated August 8, 2007.

⁵ The TWAAFA Site is generally located at the 1500 block of Taylor Way in Tacoma, WA. Please refer to the draft Agreed Order DE 14260 for a chronological history of filling and other operations at the Site.

⁶ The Port notes and admits this in its letter stating prior to being used as a TSD Facility, the CleanCare property was used like a landfill in a similar way as the other properties nearby. Please also refer to the Final Data Gaps Work Plan which the Port contributed to drafting which states “One of the defining features of the TWAAFA site, as to be described in the proposed draft Agreed Order, is the past use of the TWAAFA site properties as the Donald Oline owned and operated unpermitted landfill at the Site.”

⁷ See Determination of Potentially Liable Person Status letter, Potter Property LLC, dated November 19, 2007.

⁸ Figures from the *Final Data Gaps Work Plan, Taylor Way and Alexander Avenue Fill Area Site, Tacoma, Washington*. Prepared by Dalton, Olmsted, & Fuglevand for General Metals, Glenn Springs Holdings (Occidental Chemical Corporation), Port of Tacoma, and Clean Earth, dated July 2020.

Draft Agreed Order DE 14260, which the Port declines to recommend for signature by the Port Commission, also contains a detailed description of the fill history of the Site.

Despite all of this documented evidence, including a report prepared by the Port's own consultant,⁹ the Port is falsely arguing that the CleanCare property and/or facility is the source of impacts within the TWAFA Site.

2. The Port alleges it is not liable under MTCA to remediate the CleanCare Facility, Port's joint and several liability in this case ends at the Port's property boundaries, and the Port has no relationship with the CleanCare property to support an obligation for the Port to be responsible for clean-up of that property.

Ecology Response:

As stated above, focus on the CleanCare property is misleading. The TWAFA Site consists of commingled soil and groundwater contamination from various sources over time and across multiple parcels due to multiple fill events and/or releases from operations on each of the identified parcels. The "facility" or "site" is defined by where contamination has come to be located (RCW 70.105D.020 (8)).

Setting the boundaries of the TWAFA Site – where the contamination from the releases has come to be located – has not yet been completed, as additional data is required. From the information available, Ecology has determined that portions of the Port's properties are included within the TWAFA Site and that soil and groundwater contamination at the TWAFA Site has commingled and the various releases must be addressed in concert.

The Port seems to be implying that contamination on its property is distinct and separate from contamination throughout the TWAFA Site, and in particular distinct and separate from contamination associated with releases from the CleanCare operation. Ecology has not seen any evidence to support the Port's statement from either a scientific/data-driven level or from a legal level (given MTCA's determination that liable persons are jointly and severally liable for addressing contamination at a Site).

In particular, information currently known to Ecology indicates that contamination from releases at the former CleanCare operation do not exist within a separate, definable area, but those releases are commingled with other historic releases of contamination. Likewise, contamination on Port-owned property is not limited to property boundaries. For example, the extent of auto fluff, lime waste and/or lime solvent sludge, and wood waste and debris includes portions of the Port-owned parcels (ProLogis parcels, Potter Property, and Hylebos Marsh), CleanCare parcels, and Burlington Environmental LLC/CleanEarth Environmental Solutions (BE/CES) parcels (Figures 8, 9, and 10).

⁹ GeoEngineers. 2008. *Data Summary and Conceptual Site Model, Taylor Way and Alexander Avenue Fill Site*, prepared for the Port of Tacoma, July 1.

While Ecology does not make a liability determination (that is be done by a court), the agency is required to identify *potentially liable persons* when there is credible evidence that party is liable under RCW 70.105D.040. See RCW 70.105D.020 (26).

Ecology has determined that liability applies to the Port because they own and knowingly acquired parcels that contained contamination – and are therefore part of what Ecology refers to as the TWAFA Site.¹⁰ See RCW 70.105D.040 (1)(a).

Ecology understands that the Port may be frustrated with the concept that it must address contamination located at properties that it does not own. MTCA addresses this concern by allowing a private right of action where a party can seek to recover remedial action costs (RCW 70.105D.080). PLPs at a site will often enter into allocation agreements which determine the amount of remedial action costs which will be covered by each party. Ecology does not get involved in PLP allocation distribution discussions.

3. The Port assures Ecology that it continues to support Ecology efforts to clean up the TWAFA Site.

The Port's support of the cleanup of the TWAFA Site has been self-serving in that the Port has so far only advanced work on parcels that it owns and is interested in developing for commercial sale. The kick-off meeting that began active negotiations with the Port and the other involved PLPs (General Metals, Occidental Chemical Corporation, and BE/CES) to establish an agreed order for the completion of the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study and Cleanup Action Plan for the TWAFA Site was held on January 18, 2017.

At that meeting, Ecology clearly described the extent of the Site and the conceptual model for how the contamination came to be present at the Site. Now, over three and a half years later, the Port shares its reservations about the definition of the Site and its responsibility for the cleanup of the Site. The Port didn't voice their concern when they asked Ecology to participate in an agreed order for an Interim Action for the ProLogis parcels portion of the TWAFA Site. Agreed Order DE 13921 for the ProLogis parcels was issued on July 31, 2017.

Ecology appreciates the Port conducting an Interim Action on the ProLogis parcels portion of the Site, beginning investigation of the Hylebos Marsh parcels, and contributing to the completion of the Data Gaps Work Plan for the Site, one of the Exhibits to Agreed Order DE 14260. Ecology has also been patient with the Port's requests for time extensions.

¹⁰ The Port's purchase of the Potter Property is one example of this. The PLP Determination letter for the Potter Property was sent to Potter Property, LLC on November 19, 2007, for the TWAFA Site (the same date that the Port received their PLP Determination letter because of their ownership of the ProLogis parcels). Port then acquired the Potter Property, even though it was also within the TWAFA Site, on January 23, 2008. Even before the Port acquired the ProLogis parcels in January 2007, Ecology had sent the owner (ProLogis Development Services Incorporated) an October 18, 2006, PLP Status letter for the CleanCare Corporation Site. If the Port did not want to be part of the cleanup for the CleanCare Corporation Site (later renamed the TWAFA Site), then they should not have acquired the ProLogis and Potter Property parcels.

On June 5, 2020, Ecology granted the Port's request for an additional 45 days "to align Port management and Commission decision making with respect to the draft TWAFFA AO and the Port's role at this Site."¹¹ Then, on the new deadline date of July 20, 2020, Ecology also granted the Port an additional two week extension.

Ecology was encouraged by the Port's stated intention to "work with Ecology during this time to resolve the Port's outstanding concerns."¹² However, no attempt was made to have such a discussion with Ecology. Instead, via its July 31, 2020, letter, the Port declines to sign the AO for the TWAFFA site.

Ecology is disappointed in the Port's misstatement of facts regarding the source and commingled nature of contamination, and recalcitrance to further participation with the other PLPs in Agreed Order No. DE 14260.

Because the Port declines to sign the Agreed Order No. DE 14260, Ecology will issue the attached Enforcement Order requiring the Port to work jointly with the PLPs subject to the Agreed Order to complete the remedial actions required at the TWAFFA Site on October 26, 2020.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (360) 489-4569 (marian.abbett@ecy.wa.gov) or Steve Teel at (360) 890-0059 (steve.teel@ecy.wa.gov).

Sincerely,



Marian L. Abbett, P.E.
Acting Section Manager
Toxics Cleanup Program
Southwest Regional Office

MLA/sl/sst

Attachments (5): Figure 1 – TWAFFA Site Parcels and Ownership
 Figure 8 – Historical Fill Areas – Lime Waste
 Figure 9 – Historical Fill Areas – Auto Fluff
 Figure 10 – Historical Fill Areas – Wood Waste and Debris
 Draft Enforcement Order DE 19410

cc by email: Jason Jordan, Port of Tacoma, jjordan@portoftacoma.com
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 Kim Seely, Coastline Law Group PLLC, kseely@coastlinelaw.com
 Clint Babcock, Glenn Springs Holdings, Clint_Babcock@oxy.com

¹¹ Re: TWAFFA Site—PLP Group's Proposed Revisions to Draft Agreed Order. Email from Kim Seely, Coastline Law Group PLLC to Gabrielle Gurian, Assistant Attorney General, June 5, 2020.

¹² Re: TWAFFA AO Deadline Extension. Email from Kim Seely, Coastline Law Group PLLC to Steve Teel, Ecology, July 20, 2020.

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Ecology Site File

Attachments

Figure 1 – TWAAFA Site Parcels & Ownership

Figure 8 – Historical Fill Areas Lime Waste

Figure 9 – Historical Fill Areas – Auto Fluff

Figure 10 – Historical Fill Areas – Wood Waste and Debris

Draft Enforcement Order DE 19410

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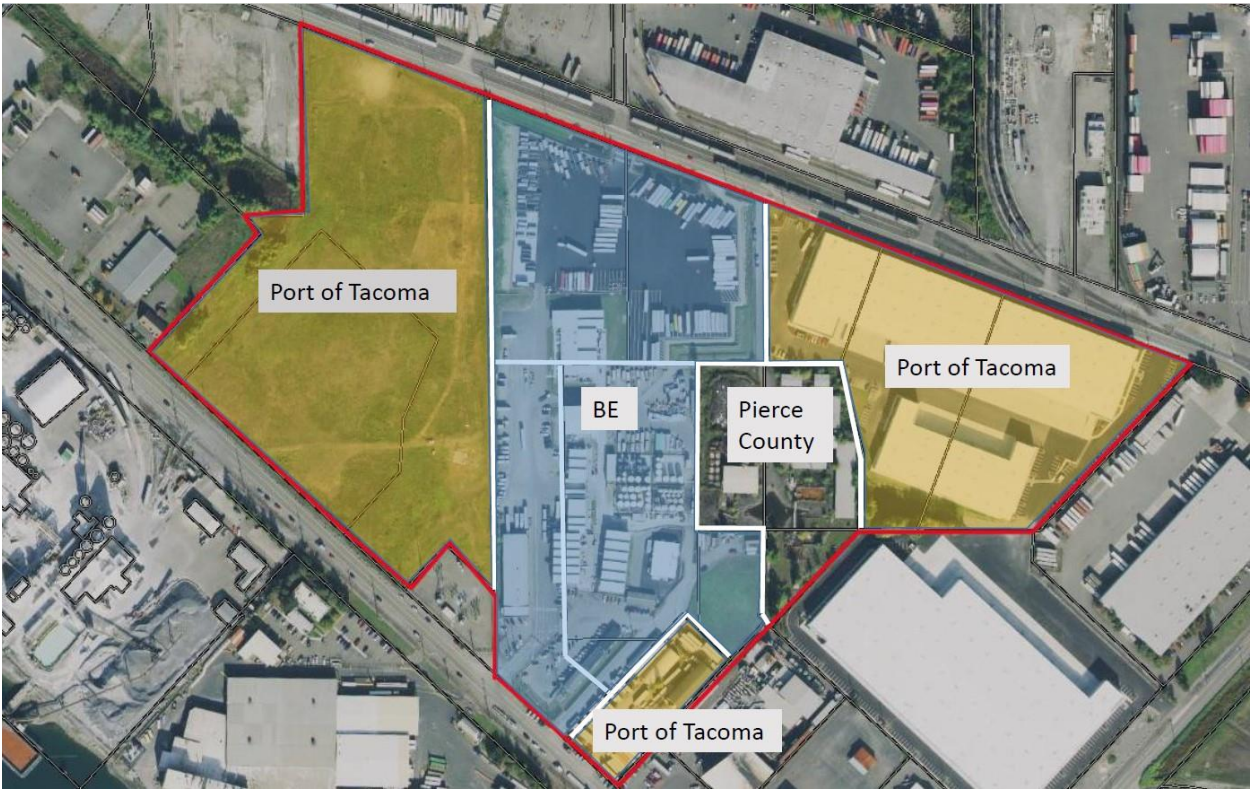
Figure 1

TWAAFA Site Parcels & Ownership

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Figure 1:

Taylor Way and Alexander Avenue Fill Area (TWAAFA) Site Parcels and Ownership



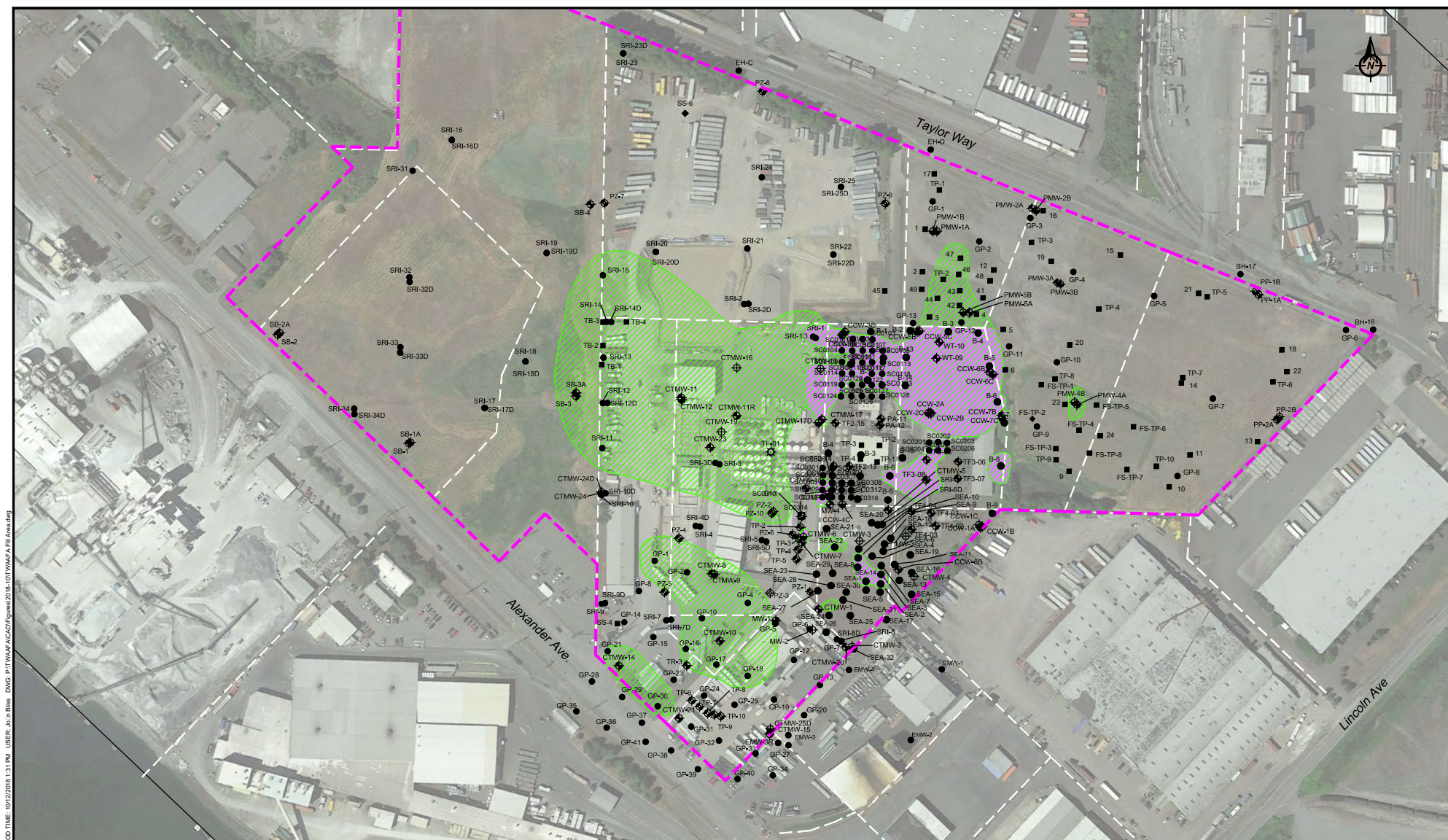
Note: BE = Burlington Environmental, LLC.

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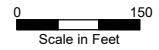
Figure 8

Historical Fill Areas Lime Waste

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- Legend**
- Approximate Area With Evidence Of Lime Waste Impacted With PCE or TCE
 - Approximate Area With Evidence For Lime Waste All Types
 - TWAFA Site

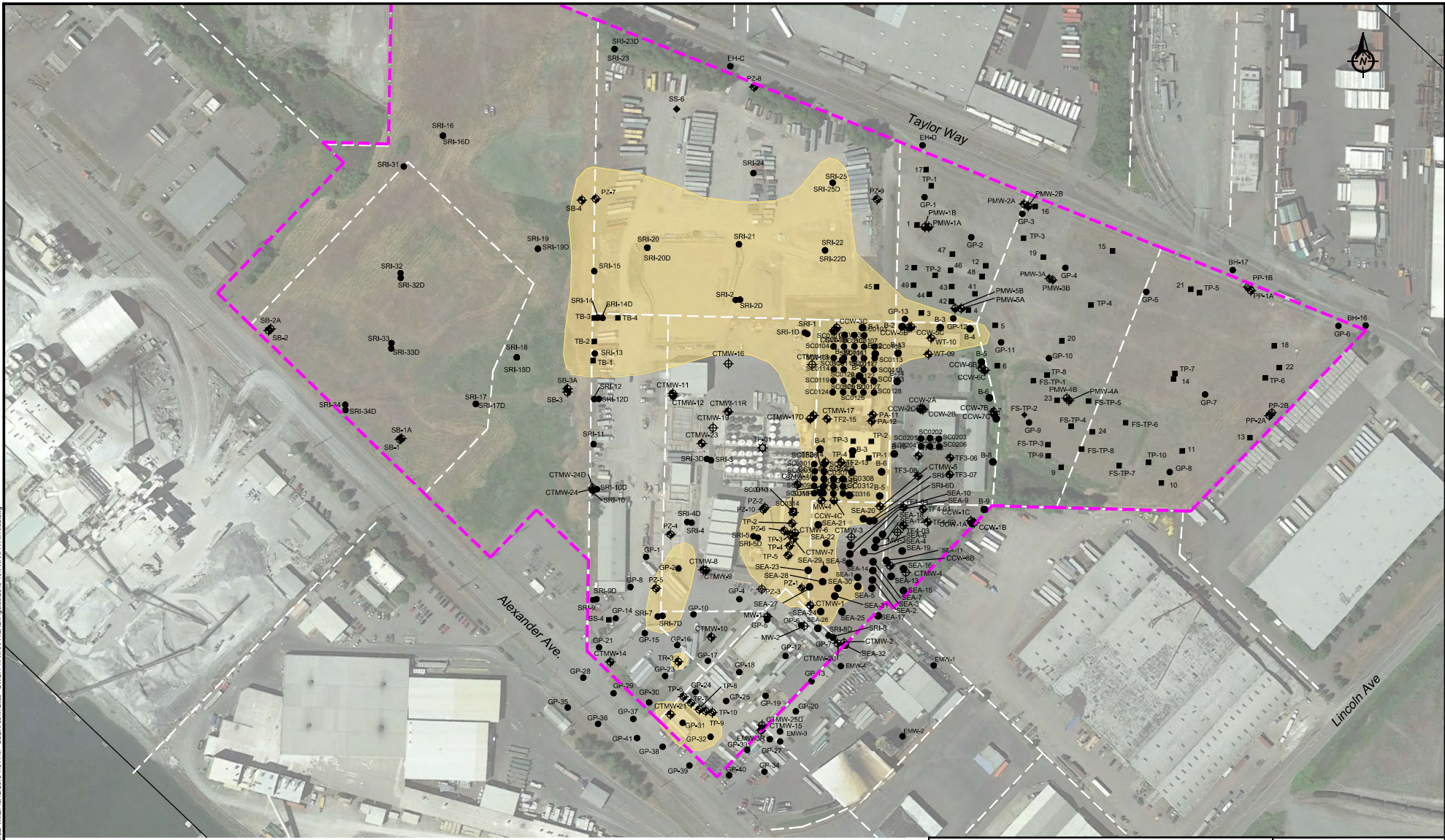
TWAFA Site Tacoma, Washington Data Gaps Work Plan	
Historical Fill Areas Lime Waste	
FIGURE 8	
October 11, 2018	

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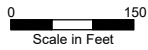
Figure 9

Historical Fill Areas – Auto Fluff

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- Legend**
- Approximate Area With Evidence for Auto Fluff Fill
 - TWAIFA Site

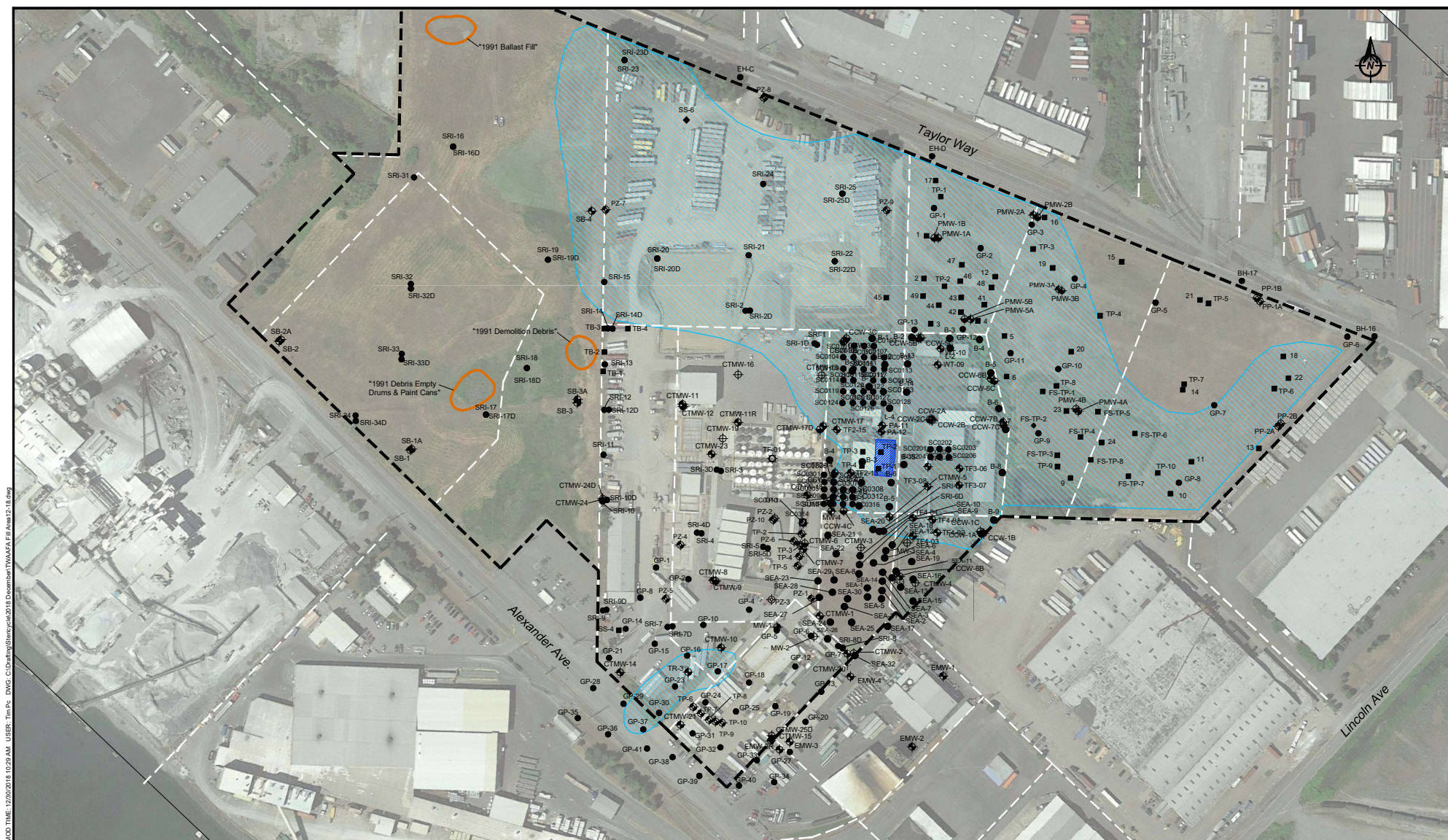
TWAIFA Site Tacoma, Washington Data Gaps Work Plan	
Historical Fill Areas Auto Fluff	
FIGURE 9 October 12, 2018	

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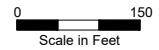
Figure 10

Historical Fill Areas – Wood Waste and Debris

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Legend	
	Wood Waste / Debris
	Slaggy Sand
	TWAafa Site
	Debris or Waste Material Notes on Figure 2 - 4, Woodward-Clyde, 1991

**TWAafa Site
Tacoma, Washington
Data Gaps Work Plan**

**Historic Fill Areas
Wood Waste and Debris**



**FIGURE
10**
December 30, 2018

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Draft Enforcement Order DE 19410

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**STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY**

In the Matter of Remedial Action by:

ENFORCEMENT ORDER

The Port of Tacoma,
at the Taylor Way and Alexander Avenue Fill
Area (TWAAFA) Site

No. DE 19410

TO:

Eric Johnson
Executive Director
Port of Tacoma
P.O. Box 1837
Tacoma, WA 98401-1837

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EXHIBIT A	Location Diagram
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EXHIBIT C	Parcel Ownership, Activities, and Releases Table
EXHIBIT D	Schedule of Work and Deliverables

I. INTRODUCTION

The objective of the State of Washington, Department of Ecology (Ecology) under this Enforcement Order (Order) is to require remedial action at a facility where there has been a release or threatened release of hazardous substances.

Ecology is entering into a separate Agreed Order No. DE 14260 with General Metals of Tacoma, Occidental Chemical Corporation, and Burlington Environmental, LLC (hereinafter “AO PLPs”). The Agreed Order No. DE 14260 requires the AO PLPs to implement the Data Gap Work Plan and Groundwater Monitoring Plan (Exhibit B), prepare and submit the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) report, and draft Cleanup Action Plan (dCAP).

Ecology is issuing this Enforcement Order (Order) to the Port of Tacoma who did not sign the Agreed Order No. DE 14260. This Order requires the Port of Tacoma to work with AO PLPs to implement the Data Gap Work Plan and Groundwater Monitoring Plan, prepare and submit the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) report, and draft Cleanup Action Plan (dCAP). Ecology expects the Port of Tacoma to work jointly with AO PLPs in completing the work required. Ecology believes the actions required by this Order are in the public interest.

II. JURISDICTION

This Enforcement Order is issued pursuant to the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA), RCW 70A.305.050(1).

III. PLP BOUND

This Enforcement Order shall apply to and be binding upon the Port of Tacoma (Port), their successor and assigns. To the extent allowed by law, changes in ownership or corporate status shall not alter the Port’s responsibility under this Order. The Port shall provide a copy of this Order to all agents, contractors, and subcontractors retained to perform work required by this Order, and shall ensure that all work undertaken by such agents, contractors, and subcontractors complies with this Order.

IV. DEFINITIONS

Unless otherwise specified herein, the definitions set forth in RCW 70A.305 and WAC 173-340 shall control the meanings of the terms in this Order.

A. Site: The Site is referred to as the Taylor Way and Alexander Avenue Fill Area (TWAAFA). The Site constitutes a “facility” under RCW 70A.305.020(8). The Site is defined by where a hazardous substance, other than a consumer product in consumer use, has been deposited, stored, disposed of, or placed, or otherwise come to be located. Based upon factors currently known to Ecology, the Site is generally located in the vicinity of 1500 Block of Taylor Way East in Tacoma, Washington, as shown in the in the Location Diagram (Exhibit A).

As of the effective date of this Order, the Site has not been fully characterized but is known to include, but is not limited, to the following properties:

1. Pierce County Assessor’s Parcel Numbers (APNs) 0321352066, 0321352054, and 0321352050 (CleanCare Parcels);
2. Portions of the APNs 0321352043, 0321352044, 0321352053, 0321352062, 0321263003, and 0321263024 (BE Tacoma Parcels); and
3. Portions of APNs 0321356008, 0321267005, and 0321355007 (Former ProLogis Property), APN 0321352063 (Potter Property), and APNs 0321263045 and 0321352064 (Hylebos Marsh).

B. Potentially Liable Person (PLP): Refers to any person(s) whom the State of Washington, Department of Ecology (Ecology) finds, based on credible evidence, to be liable under RCW 70A.305.040. As of the effective date of this Order, Ecology has identified and designated by notice letters the following parties as PLPs for the Site: David E.G. Bromley; Donald Oline; the Port of Tacoma; General Metals of Tacoma; Occidental Chemical Corporation; Burlington Environmental LLC (BE) (formerly known as Chemical Processors, Inc. (Chempro), Philip Services Corporation (PSC) and Stericycle Environmental Solution, Inc.(Stericycle)) now an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Clean Earth Environmental Solutions, Inc. (Clean Earth),

and Potter Property, LLC (Potter). Ecology may continue to identify and designate additional parties as PLPs for the Site based upon credible evidence.

C. The Port: Refers to the PLP subject to this Enforcement Order: the Port of Tacoma.

D. Enforcement Order or Order: Refers to this Order and each of the exhibits to the Order. All exhibits are an integral and enforceable part of this Order.

E. Agreed Order: Refers to Agreed Order No. DE 14260 entered into by General Metals of Tacoma (General Metals); Occidental Chemical Corporation (Occidental); and Burlington Environmental LLC (BE).

F. AO PLPs: Refers collectively to the PLPs that are Parties to Agreed Order No. DE 14260: General Metals; Occidental; and BE

G. Agency Review Draft: Designation for a document that is submitted to Ecology for review for the first time.

H. Public Review Draft: Designation for a document that has been reviewed by Ecology and approved as ready for public comment.

I. Final: Designation for a document after public comment and Ecology approval.

V. FINDINGS OF FACT

Ecology makes the following findings of fact. The history and description of parcel ownership, activities, and releases are further summarized in the table shown in Exhibit C.

All Site Parcels

A. The Site is generally located in the vicinity of 1500 Block of Taylor Way East in Tacoma, Washington, as shown in the in the Location Diagram (Exhibit A).

B. Prior to the 1930s, the area consisted of tidal marsh/tide flats of the Puyallup River Delta. Dredging of the Blair and Hylebos Waterways and filling the intervening land (including the Site) with dredge spoils likely occurred at least once during each decade from the 1930s through the 1970s. By the late 1960s, the Site and surrounding area had been partially filled with dredge spoils from nearby waterways, resulting in a freshwater marsh 5 to 6 feet above the former saltwater marsh.

C. During the late 1960s to early 1980s, Donald Oline owned and operated an unpermitted landfill at the Site (Landfill). Materials discarded and used as fill at the Landfill included lime solvent sludge, byproducts of auto scrapping (auto fluff), wood waste, and other lime wastes.

D. Lime solvent sludge was transported to the Landfill from the Hooker Chemical Company¹ operations. Those lime solvent sludges were contaminated with trichloroethylene (TCE), tetrachloroethylene (PCE), and vinyl chloride.

E. Other lime wastes disposed at the Site were generated by the Domtar operations generated at a building located on Alexander Avenue in Tacoma.

F. Auto fluff was transported to the Landfill from the General Metals operations. Elevated concentrations of arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, zinc, petroleum hydrocarbons, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) have been detected in auto fluff samples from the Site.

CleanCare Parcels

G. In June 1974, Poligen Inc., a division of Lilyblad Petroleum (Poligen/Lilyblad), leased the northwestern parcel (APN 0321352066) from Donald and Alba Oline. In 1975, Poligen/Lilyblad constructed a small tank farm on this parcel consisting of two tanks.

H. In 1981 and 1982, the Solidus Corporation, which owned Poligen/Lilyblad and later became Northwest Processing, purchased the northwestern parcel (APN 0321352066) and the adjacent parcels to the east and southeast (APNs 0321352054 and 0321352050) from Donald and Alba Oline.

I. On May 4, 1982, pursuant to Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Northwest Processing notified the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) that it was an owner/operator of a hazardous waste treatment and storage facility.

J. In May 1987, Northwest Processing notified Ecology that it was initiating operation as a used oil marketer.

¹ The Hooker Chemical Company later became Occidental.

K. In February 1992, the EPA granted interim status to Northwest Processing to operate as a Treatment, Storage, and Disposal (TSD) facility under RCRA (EPA ID No. WAD 980738512). At the same time, the EPA entered into a federal consent order with Northwest Processing for the investigation and cleanup of the property as a corrective action under Section 3008(h) of RCRA.

L. In March 1992, Northwest Processing merged with CleanCare Corporation (CleanCare). CleanCare's operations included storage and transfer of hazardous and dangerous wastes including paint wastes; solvent and antifreeze recycling; household hazardous waste management; and used oil blending and storage. Numerous spills and tank leaks of petroleum, solvents, and other volatile and semivolatile organic compounds occurred during CleanCare's operations.

M. In October 1998, CleanCare was acquired by Bromley-Marr ECOS Inc., a Canadian Corporation (Bromley-Marr).

N. In July 1999, Ecology issued an Order and Penalty to David Bromley and the CleanCare Corporation for numerous violations of state hazardous waste regulations related to the CleanCare operations. These violations included three instances of failure to notify Ecology of dangerous waste spills and discharges and two instances of failure to mitigate and control spills or non-permitted discharges into the environment. At the same time, Ecology issued Enforcement Orders to David Bromley and the CleanCare Corporation for violations of water quality and oil spill statutes and regulations.

O. In November 1999, Bromley-Marr abandoned the CleanCare property. Ecology asked the EPA to remove the hazardous waste inventory and control exposure to surface contamination. Costs for this Emergency Response action conducted by the EPA under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) exceeded \$4.5 million dollars.

P. In December 2002, Ecology terminated RCRA interim status for the CleanCare TSD facility.

BE Tacoma Parcels

Q. In 1961, Donald Oline purchased a property commonly referred to as “Parcel A” (APN 0321352053). From 1970 to 1981, Oline leased “Parcel A” to a series of companies that operated a waste oil storage and recycling business on the property: Aero Oil Company of Tacoma and Acology Oil Company (1970–1973); Puget Sound Industrial Petroleum (PSIP) (1973–1974); Chemical Processors, Inc. (Chempro) (1974–1981).

R. Various fill materials are known to have been placed on “Parcel A” between 1969 and 1975, including dredge spoils, lime wastes, spent lime catalyst from tetrachloroethylene and trichloroethylene production, auto fluff, and gravel. In addition, an oil holding pond was constructed in 1970 and reportedly filled with auto fluff around 1975.

S. By 1976, Chempro had acquired the PSIP oil reclaiming operations and the lease for Parcel A. In 1980, Chempro notified the EPA that it was conducting dangerous waste management activities on “Parcel A.” The EPA granted interim status to Chempro to operate as a TSD facility under RCRA (EPA ID No. WAD 020257945).

T. In 1981, Donald Oline sold “Parcel A” (APN 0321352053) to the Solidus Corporation, which later became Northwest Processing. Chempro continued to lease “Parcel A” from Northwest Processing through 1986.

U. In 1982, Chempro purchased and expanded its operations onto the remainder of the “BE Tacoma Parcels” (APNs 0321352043, 0321352044, 0321352062, 0321263003, and 0321263024). In 1992, Chempro purchased “Parcel A” (APN 0321352053) from Northwest Processing.

V. Beginning in late 1986, Chempro was involved in a series of corporate mergers and acquisitions and ultimately became Burlington Environmental, LLC (BE).

W. On April 23, 1999, Ecology and the EPA issued a final dangerous waste management permit for the BE Tacoma facility, effective May 23, 1999.

X. On March 13, 2012, Ecology issued a renewed dangerous waste permit for the BE Tacoma facility, effective March 22, 2012.

Y. In April 2014, BE and the BE Parcels were acquired by Stericycle Environmental Solutions, Inc.; at that time, BE began doing business as “Stericycle.” In April 2020, BE and Stericycle Environmental Solutions, Inc. were acquired by Clean Earth, Inc. and, Stericycle Environmental Solutions, Inc. became Clean Earth Environmental Solutions, Inc.

Z. On April 21, 2016, BE conducted a soil vapor investigation within the footprint of a proposed Lab Pack Building on parcels APN 0321263003 and APN 0321352044. The investigation concluded that benzene (and possibly other VOCs) in soil vapor could potentially exceed the MTCA air cleanup levels and that the observed maximum methane concentration of 75 percent could result in a fire or explosion hazard in the new building if soil vapor mitigation measures were not considered in the design of the new building.

Port Parcels

AA. Former ProLogis Property (APNs 0321267005, 0321356008, and 0321355007):

1. A portion of this property was first developed by Mutual Fir Column Company and/or Buffelen Lumber and Manufacturing in the 1920s for lumber milling and planning. This use continued until 1975, when the property was leased to Lindal Cedar Homes for manufactured home construction. However, most of APN 0321267005 and the southern portion of APNs 0321356008 and 0321355007 remained as wetlands/marsh until they were filled during the 1970s.
2. The southern portion of the property remained a tidal marsh, and as filling progressed, an enclosed pond formed that extended onto the CleanCare and former Philip Services Corporation (now BE) properties. The eventual filling of the large marsh pond is believed to have been associated with the Don Oline Landfill. As described above, the Landfill material likely included hazardous substances associated with auto fluff and lime wastes. This filling likely took place after 1969 when historical photographs indicate the pond was still unfilled.
3. AOL Express, a trucking company, operated at the property from August 1983 until 1992. Other warehouse operators included Gateway Consolidators (1984) and APR

Freight Forwarders and Carr-Gottstein Foods, also known as JB Gottstein (1987–2000).

4. In 1990, total petroleum hydrocarbons – gasoline range (TPH-G) soil and groundwater contamination from a leaking underground storage tank (UST) was discovered. This contamination was cleaned up on behalf of AOL Express, and in June 2000, Ecology issued a No Further Action determination for the UST TPH-G release.
5. In 1989, ProLogis purchased the property. By 2000, ProLogis had subdivided the property into the current parcel divisions and demolished the former lumber operation and warehouse buildings. Sometime after 2000, ProLogis constructed a stormwater detention pond on APNs 0321356008 and 0321355007.
6. In January 2005, ProLogis entered into Ecology Agreed Order DE 04TCPSR-1160 to perform a remedial investigation (RI) and feasibility study (FS).
 - a. As part of the RI, ProLogis investigated potential releases of hazardous substances that may have been caused by industrial and/or fill activities historically conducted on the ProLogis Property or on adjoining properties. Sampling results showed that the following contaminants of concern are present within the area in concentrations that exceed MTCA cleanup standards: TPH, SVOCs, and metals.
 - b. The ProLogis FS recommended capping the contaminated soils with pavement or buildings in conjunction with Site redevelopment as the preferred remedy. This preferred remedy was designed to address the primary pathway of concern (groundwater to marine surface water) by eliminating or reducing the leaching of fill soils and subsequently reducing recharge of the fill aquifer in order to maintain and/or improve groundwater quality.

- c. In December 2005, Ecology received the final RI/FS report and confirmed that the scope of work associated with Agreed Order DE 04TCPSR-1160 was completed.
7. The Port purchased the Former ProLogis Property in 2007. The property was vacant until 2015, when the Port used it for temporary storage of new automobiles.
8. In November 2016, the Port entered into a lease agreement with real estate developer Avenue 55, LLC (Avenue 55) for the purpose of redeveloping the Former ProLogis Property.
9. In July 2017, the Port entered into Agreed Order DE 13921 to conduct an interim action in conjunction with Avenue 55's redevelopment of the Former ProLogis Property. .

BB. Former Potter Property (APN 0321352063, located at 1801 Alexander Avenue):

1. This parcel was predominantly wetlands/marsh land until 1958, when the first two buildings were constructed in the northern portion of the parcel. An additional building was constructed in 1972. The exact dates of filling and grading at the property are unknown, but boring logs confirm that auto fluff and lime wastes were present.
2. In the 1960s, Educators Furniture and Supply and/or Educators Manufacturing Company operated at the parcel. Since the 1970s, various light manufacturing and truck trailer and container repair uses have occurred on the parcel.
3. Unlined waste oil storage and treatment ponds from the now BE Tacoma property extended onto the Potter property. In November 2000, BE constructed a 104-foot long trench on the parcel to recover light non-aqueous phase liquid (LNAPL) petroleum hydrocarbon contamination on the groundwater surface. This contamination originated from the historic waste oil pond on the adjacent BE Tacoma property.

4. At this time the Potter property is known to be contaminated with metals, petroleum mixtures, VOCs, and SVOCs in soil and/or groundwater.
5. In 2008, the Port purchased the parcel from Potter.

CC. Hylebos Marsh (APNs 0321263045 and 0321352064):

These parcels comprise a wetlands/marsh and other undeveloped land that the Port purchased from the City of Tacoma in 2008. Historical observations indicate the parcels were used for periodic dumping and filling from approximately 1946 until at least 1991. Lime waste was observed in 1991 in surficial materials in the eastern portion of this area, and auto fluff is suspected to be locally present based on observations of rubber material in a 1991 boring log. A 1967 aerial photo shows a heavily used road running NE-SW across the parcels from Alexander Avenue, which was likely used for transporting lime waste and other fill materials to the Don Oline Landfill areas.

As a result of this industrial history at the TWAAFA Site, the Site's soil and/or groundwater are contaminated with total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and heavy metals. One of the results of these releases on the various parcels is an intermingled plume of groundwater contamination. Contamination from releases crosses over various parcels. For example, at the time of the issuance of this Order, it is known that auto fluff, lime waste and/or lime solvent sludge, and wood waste and debris is located on portions of the Port-owned parcels (ProLogis parcels, Potter Property, and Hylebos Marsh), CleanCare parcels, and BE parcels.

Site Investigations and Reports

DD. Remedial investigation activities have been performed for portions of the Site by BE (formerly known as Philip Services Corporation or PSC), ProLogis, and Tacoma Pierce County Health Department (TPCHD). These investigations are documented in the following reports:

1. Philip Services Corporation, *Final Comprehensive RI Report, Philip Services Corporation Tacoma Facility*, January 21, 2005.

2. Floyd Snider, *ProLogis Taylor Way Property, Remedial Investigation*, October 3, 2006.
3. Tacoma Pierce County Health Department, *Site Hazard Assessment Report*, February 2002.
4. CRETE Consulting Inc., *Hylebos Marsh Property—Soil and Groundwater Data Report*, March 27, 2020 (*Ecology is currently reviewing this report as of April 30, 2020*).

EE. Additional relevant information is contained within the following documents:

1. Ecology and EPA, *Don Oline Landfill, CleanCare PLP Search Documentation, Volumes I and II*, October 12, 2001.
2. Science Applications International Corporation, *RCRA Facility Assessment PR/VSI Report, Chemical Processors, Inc., Northwest Processing, Inc., Sol-Pro, Inc., and Chemical Processors, Parcel A*, February 1990.
3. PTI Environmental Services, *Chempro Tacoma Facility, Potentially Liable Party Search*, December 1989.
4. GeoEngineers, Inc., *Data Summary and Conceptual Site Model, Taylor Way and Alexander Avenue Fill Site*, July 1, 2008.
5. Amec Foster Wheeler, *Revised Soil Vapor Sampling, Stericycle Tacoma Facility, Tacoma, Washington*, July 26, 2016.
6. Woodward-Clyde, *Tacoma Cogeneration Project Phase 2 Site Assessment*, May 1991.

FF. The above information establishes that the Site's soil and/or groundwater are contaminated with total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), pesticides, and metals at concentrations that exceed MTCA cleanup standards. In addition, the Site's indoor air may contain concentrations of one or more VOCs that exceed cleanup levels, and methane

concentrations represent a potential fire and/or explosion hazard for buildings and subsurface structures at the Site.

VI. ECOLOGY DETERMINATIONS

A. Based upon all factors known to Ecology, a “release” or “threatened release” of “hazardous substance(s)” as defined in RCW 70A.305.020(32) and (13), respectively, has occurred at the Site.

B. Based upon credible evidence, Ecology issued a PLP status letter to David Bromley/CleanCare Corporation, the current and/or former President and Chief Executive Officer of Bromley-Marr, dated June 11, 2004, pursuant to RCW 70A.305.040, .020(26), and WAC 173-340-500. By letter dated July 27, 2004, Mr. Bromley voluntarily waived his rights to notice and comment and accepted Ecology’s determination that he is a PLP under RCW 70A.305.040.

C. Based upon credible evidence, Ecology issued a PLP status letter to Occidental Chemical Corporation dated September 23, 2005, pursuant to RCW 70A.305.040, .020(26), and WAC 173-340-500. By letter dated November 17, 2005, Occidental voluntarily waived its rights to notice and comment and accepted Ecology’s determination that Occidental is a PLP under RCW 70A.305.040.

D. Based upon credible evidence, Ecology issued a PLP status letter to General Metals of Tacoma dated September 23, 2005, pursuant to RCW 70A.305.040, .020(26), and WAC 173-340-500. After providing for notice and opportunity for comment, reviewing any comments submitted, and concluding that credible evidence supported a finding of potential liability, Ecology issued a determination that General Metals is a PLP under RCW 70A.305.040 and notified General Metals of this determination by letter dated November 19, 2007.

E. Based upon credible evidence, Ecology issued a PLP status letter to Donald Oline dated September 23, 2005, pursuant to RCW 70A.305.040, .020(26), and WAC 173-340-500. After providing for notice and opportunity for comment, reviewing any comments submitted, and concluding that credible evidence supported a finding of potential liability, Ecology issued a determination that Mr. Oline is a PLP under RCW 70A.305.040 and notified Mr. Oline of this

determination by letter dated November 19, 2007. Mr. Oline passed away on February 22, 2012. Ecology issued a PLP status letter to the Oline Estate dated October 20, 2016. After providing for notice and opportunity for comment, and reviewing any comments submitted, by letter dated January 17, 2017, Ecology decided to defer making a final determination that the Oline Estate is a PLP for a release of hazardous substances at the Site.

F. Based upon credible evidence, Ecology issued a PLP status letter to the parent company of BE, Philip Services Corporation, dated October 5, 2006, pursuant to RCW 70A.305.040, .020(26), and WAC 173-340-500. After providing for notice and opportunity for comment, reviewing any comments submitted, and concluding that credible evidence supported a finding of potential liability, Ecology issued a determination that PSC is a PLP under RCW 70A.305.040 and notified PSC of this determination by letter dated November 19, 2007.

G. Based upon credible evidence, Ecology issued a PLP status letter to Potter Property LLC dated October 6, 2006, pursuant to RCW 70A.305.040, .020(26), and WAC 173-340-500. After providing for notice and opportunity for comment, reviewing any comments submitted, and concluding that credible evidence supported a finding of potential liability, Ecology issued a determination that Potter is a PLP under RCW 70A.305.040 and notified Potter of this determination by letter dated November 19, 2007.

H. Based upon credible evidence, Ecology issued a PLP status letter to the Port of Tacoma dated August 8, 2007, pursuant to RCW 70A.305.040, .020(26), and WAC 173-340-500. After providing for notice and opportunity for comment, reviewing any comments submitted, and concluding that credible evidence supported a finding of potential liability, Ecology issued a determination that the Port is a PLP under RCW 70A.305.040 and notified the Port of this determination by letter dated November 19, 2007.

I. Based upon credible evidence, Ecology issued a PLP status letter to Stericycle Environmental Solutions, Inc. dated October 6, 2016, pursuant to RCW 70A.305.040, .020(26), and WAC 173-340-500. After providing for notice and opportunity for comment, reviewing any comments submitted, and concluding that credible evidence supported a finding of potential

liability due to its acquisition of BE, Ecology issued a determination that Stericycle is a PLP under RCW 70A.305.040 and notified Stericycle of this determination by letter dated November 22, 2016.

J. Although Pierce County owns the CleanCare Parcels, the county is not a PLP pursuant to RCW 70A.305.020(22)(b)(i) because it is a unit of local government and acquired ownership of the parcels involuntarily as a result of tax delinquency.

K. Pursuant to RCW 70A.305.030(1) and .050(1), Ecology may require PLPs to investigate or conduct other remedial actions with respect to any release or threatened release of hazardous substances, whenever it believes such action to be in the public interest. Based on the foregoing facts, Ecology believes the remedial actions required by this Order are in the public interest.

L. Under WAC 173-340-430, an interim action is a remedial action that is technically necessary to reduce a threat to human health or the environment by eliminating or substantially reducing one or more pathways for exposure to a hazardous substance, that corrects a problem that may become substantially worse or cost substantially more to address if the remedial action is delayed, or that is needed to provide for completion of a site hazard assessment, remedial investigation/feasibility study, or design of a cleanup action plan. Any Party may propose an interim action under this Order. If the Parties are in agreement concerning the interim action, the Parties will follow the process in Section VII.H. If the Parties are not in agreement, Ecology reserves its authority to require interim action(s) under a separate order or other enforcement action under RCW 70A.305, or to undertake the interim action itself.

VII. WORK TO BE PERFORMED

Based on the Findings of Fact and Ecology Determinations, it is hereby ordered that the Port take the following remedial actions at the Site. Ecology expects the Port of Tacoma to work jointly with AO PLPs in completing the work required. These remedial actions must be conducted in accordance with WAC 173-340:

A. Historical Review and Data Gap Work Plan

The Port and the AO PLPs have reviewed and compiled all relevant information about the Site contained in the prior remedial investigations and reports identified in Sections V.DD–V.FF, as well as any documentation about the associated facilities provided by Ecology to the both the Port and the AO PLPs. Based on that review and compilation, the Port and the AO PLPs prepared a plan to investigate and address all gaps in the available data.

The Data Gap Work Plan (Exhibit B) shall be implemented according to the schedule set forth in Exhibit D. The objective of the Data Gap Work Plan is to complete a Remedial Investigation (RI) for the Site that meets the requirements contained in WAC 173-340-350 and 173-340-360.

All sampling shall be done in accordance with the sampling and analysis plan (SAP) and the site-specific health and safety plan (HASP) included in the Data Gap Work Plan, and with Section VIII.F (Sampling, Data Submittal, and Availability) of this Order.

B. Groundwater Monitoring, Well Installation/Repair, and Surveying

The Groundwater Monitoring Plan (contained as an appendix within Exhibit B) shall be implemented according to the schedule set forth in Exhibits B and D.

In 2013, Ecology adopted NAVD88 as the agency’s official vertical datum. Since then, Ecology’s Environmental Information Management System (EIM) database has been modified to accept only NAVD88 referenced elevations, which in turn are used to calculate groundwater level elevations and depths below land surface from user input groundwater levels. Therefore, all new and existing groundwater monitoring wells shall be surveyed to the NAVD88 vertical datum and all new groundwater monitoring and remedial investigation reports shall present only NAVD88 referenced elevations.

Groundwater monitoring reports shall be submitted according to the schedule set forth in Exhibit D.

C. Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) Report

According to the schedule set forth in Exhibit D, and in accordance with WAC 173-340-350(8), the Port will work jointly with the AO PLPs to will prepare and submit to Ecology for

review and written approval an Agency Review Draft RI/FS Report (Report) that provides information fully documenting the nature and extent of contamination at the Site and otherwise meets the requirements of WAC 173-340-350.

The Report shall present the results of the Data Gap Work Plan and summarize remedial investigation work previously performed at the Site by others (for example PSC, Floyd/Snyder, and TPCHD). The Report shall describe the vertical and lateral distribution of contaminants in soil, soil vapor, and groundwater. The Report shall also use ASTM E2993-16, *Standard Guide for Evaluating Potential Hazard as a Result of Methane in the Vadose Zone*, to evaluate the potential hazard to new and existing buildings and structures at the site as a result of methane. Additionally, the Report shall include an analysis of potential remedial alternatives and recommendations regarding a preferred remedial action to be implemented.

Within ninety (90) calendar days of receipt of Ecology's written comments on the Report, the Port shall work jointly with the AO PLPs to submit a Public Review Draft Report to Ecology for review and written approval. The Public Review Draft Report will become the Final Report following public comment and upon Ecology's written approval as follows:

1. Following public comment on the Public Review Draft Report, Ecology will notify the Port of any changes (minor, non-substantive or substantive) that are required as a result of public comment.
2. If only minor, non-substantive changes need to be made following public comment, the Port shall work jointly with the AO PLPs to submit the Report to Ecology for review and written approval within thirty (30) days of receiving Ecology's written comments on the Public Review Draft Report. After Ecology's written approval, the document will be considered the Final Report.
3. In the event substantive changes to the Report are necessary following public comment, the Port shall work jointly with the AO PLPs to submit the Revised Public Review Report to Ecology for review and written approval within sixty (60) days of receiving Ecology's written comments on the Public Review Draft Report.

Ecology will hold another public comment on the Revised Public Review Draft Report. If only minor, non-substantive changes need to be made following public comment, the Port shall work jointly with the AO PLPs to submit the Report to Ecology for review and written approval within thirty (30) days of receiving Ecology's written comments on the Revised Public Review Draft Report. After Ecology's written approval, the document will be considered the Final Report.

D. Draft Cleanup Action Plan

According to the schedule set forth in Exhibit D, the Port shall work jointly with the AO PLPs to prepare a preliminary draft Cleanup Action Plan (dCAP) in accordance with WAC 173-340-380, which shall detail the proposed cleanup action for addressing the contamination present on the Site, and shall address the requirements for developing a cleanup action in WAC 173-340-350 through -390, including Ecology's expectations for cleanup alternatives in WAC 173-340-370.

The dCAP shall include a general description of the proposed cleanup action, preliminary cleanup standards from the RI/FS Report and a rationale regarding their selection, a proposed schedule for implementation, description of any institutional controls proposed, and a summary of federal, state, and local laws that are applicable to the proposed cleanup action.

E. If the Port learn of a significant change in conditions at the Site, including but not limited to a statistically significant increase in contaminant and/or chemical concentrations in soil or groundwater, the Port, within seven (7) days of learning of the change in condition, shall notify Ecology in writing of said change and provide Ecology with any reports or records (including laboratory analyses and sampling results) relating to the change in conditions.

F. Pursuant to WAC 173-340-840(5) and Ecology's Toxics Cleanup Program Policy 840 (Data Submittal Requirements), all data previously collected from investigations at the Site after August 1, 2005, shall be submitted to Ecology in electronic format. For additional information regarding electronic format requirements, see the website <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/eim>. Data

submittal requirements also apply to data collected during the RI/FS investigation and subsequent monitoring conducted under this Order (see Section VIII.F).

G. Exhibit B (Data Gap Work Plan) and Exhibit D (Schedule of Work and Deliverables) are integral and enforceable parts of this Order. All other plans or other deliverables submitted by the Port for Ecology's review and written approval under Exhibit D (Schedule of Work and Deliverables) shall, upon Ecology's written approval, become integral and enforceable parts of this Order.

H. If the Port agrees on an interim action under Section VI.L, the Port (or the Party proposing to conduct the interim action) shall prepare and submit to Ecology an Interim Action Work Plan, including a scope of work and schedule, by the date agreed to in writing by Ecology and the Port. Ecology will provide public notice and opportunity to comment on the Interim Action Work Plan in accordance with WAC 173-340-600(16). No PLP shall conduct the interim action until Ecology approves the Interim Action Work Plan in writing. Upon written approval by Ecology, the Interim Action Work Plan becomes an integral and enforceable part of this Order, and the Port is required to conduct the interim action in accordance with the approved Interim Action Work Plan.

I. If Ecology determines that the Port has failed to make sufficient progress or failed to implement the remedial action, in whole or in part, Ecology may, after thirty (30) days written advance notice to the Port, perform any or all portions of the remedial action or at Ecology's discretion allow the Port the opportunity to correct. In an emergency, Ecology is not required to provide notice to the Port, or an opportunity for dispute resolution. The Port shall reimburse Ecology for the costs of doing such work in accordance with Section VIII.B (Remedial Action Costs). Ecology reserves the right to enforce requirements of this Order under Section X (Enforcement).

J. Except where necessary to abate an emergency situation or where required by law, the Port shall not perform any remedial actions at the Site outside those remedial actions required by this Order to address the contamination that is the subject of this Order, unless Ecology concurs,

in writing, with such additional remedial actions pursuant to Section VIII. J. In the event of an emergency, or where actions are taken as required by law, the Port must notify Ecology in writing of the event and the remedial action(s) planned or taken as soon as practical but no later than within twenty-four (24) hours of the discovery of the event.

VIII. TERMS AND CONDITIONS

A. Public Notice

RCW 70A.305.030(2)(a) requires that, at a minimum, this Order be subject to concurrent public notice. Ecology shall be responsible for providing this public notice and reserves the right to modify or withdraw any provisions of this Order should public comment disclose facts or considerations which indicate to Ecology that this Order is inadequate or improper in any respect.

B. Remedial Action Costs

The Port shall pay to Ecology remedial action costs incurred by Ecology consistent with WAC 173-340-550(2). These costs shall include work performed by Ecology or its contractors for, or on, the Site under RCW 70A.305, including remedial actions, Order preparation, negotiation, oversight, and administration. These costs shall include work performed to issue an Agreed Order in draft form on October 31, 2016, as well as to finalize and implement this Order. These costs shall include Ecology's costs of direct activities and support costs of direct activities as defined in WAC 173-340-550(2). This will include Ecology's accumulated cost (as of December 31, 2019) of \$84,952.05 in remedial costs associated with the Site's Taylor Way and Alexander Avenue Fill area.

As detailed in WAC 173-340-550(2), Ecology may send its request for payment to all PLPs who are under an order for the remedial action costs at the Site. For Ecology costs incurred for this Site as of December 31, 2019, the Port (and the AO PLPs as required by Agreed Order DE 14260) shall pay the amount of \$84,952.05 within thirty (30) days of receiving from Ecology an itemized statement of costs that includes a summary of costs incurred, an identification of involved staff, and the amount of time spent by involved staff members on the project. A general statement of work performed will be provided upon request. Itemized statements shall be prepared quarterly.

Pursuant to WAC 173-340-550(4), failure to pay Ecology's costs within ninety (90) days of receipt of the itemized statement of costs will result in interest charges at the rate of twelve percent (12%) per annum, compounded monthly.

In addition, Ecology has accumulated approximately \$352,302.05 in past remedial costs associated with this Site. Ecology is not seeking cost recovery at this time, and will defer making a decision regarding payment of the remaining amount of \$352,302.05 until the negotiation of the next formal agreement for the Site.

In addition to other available relief, pursuant to RCW 19.16.500, Ecology may utilize a collection agency and/or, pursuant to RCW 70A.305.060, file a lien against real property subject to the remedial actions to recover unreimbursed remedial action costs.

C. Designated Project Coordinators

The project coordinator for Ecology is:

Steve Teel
Toxics Cleanup Program
Southwest Regional Office
P.O. Box 47775
Olympia, WA 98504-7775
(360) 407-6247

The Port shall designate a project coordinator. The information on the project coordinator will be provided to Ecology within thirty (30) calendar days of the effective date of this Order. Each project coordinator shall be responsible for overseeing the implementation of this Order. Ecology's project coordinator will be Ecology's designated representative for the Site. To the maximum extent possible, communications between Ecology and the Port, and all documents, including reports, approvals, and other correspondence concerning the activities performed pursuant to the terms and conditions of this Order shall be directed through the project coordinators. The project coordinators may designate, in writing, working level staff contacts for all or portions of the implementation of the work to be performed required by this Order.

Any party may change its respective project coordinator. Written notification shall be given to the other party at least ten (10) calendar days prior to the change.

D. Performance

All geologic and hydrogeologic work performed pursuant to this Order shall be under the supervision and direction of a geologist or hydrogeologist licensed by the State of Washington or under the direct supervision of an engineer registered by the State of Washington, except as otherwise provided for by RCW 18.43 and 18.220.

All engineering work performed pursuant to this Order shall be under the direct supervision of a professional engineer registered by the State of Washington, except as otherwise provided for by RCW 18.43.130.

All construction work performed pursuant to this Order shall be under the direct supervision of a professional engineer or a qualified technician under the direct supervision of a professional engineer. The professional engineer must be registered by the State of Washington, except as otherwise provided for by RCW 18.43.130.

Any documents submitted containing geologic, hydrologic, or engineering work shall be under the seal of an appropriately licensed professional as required by RCW 18.43 and 18.220.

The Port shall notify Ecology in writing of the identity of any engineer(s) and geologist(s), contractor(s) and subcontractor(s), and others to be used in carrying out the terms of this Order, in advance of their involvement at the Site.

E. Access

RCW 70A.305.030(1)(a) authorizes Ecology or any Ecology authorized representative to enter all property at the Site that the Subject PLP either owns, controls, or has access rights to, after reasonable notice unless an emergency prevents such notice. The Port shall make all reasonable efforts to secure access rights for those properties within the Site not owned or controlled by the Port where remedial activities or investigations will be performed pursuant to this Order.

F. Sampling, Data Submittal, and Availability

With respect to the implementation of this Order, Port shall make the results of all sampling, laboratory reports, and/or test results generated by it or on its behalf available to

Ecology. Pursuant to WAC 173-340-840(5), all sampling data shall be submitted to Ecology in both printed and electronic formats in accordance with Section VII (Work to be Performed), Ecology's Toxics Cleanup Program Policy 840 (Data Submittal Requirements), and/or any subsequent procedures specified by Ecology for data submittal.

If requested by Ecology, Port shall allow Ecology and/or its authorized representative to take split or duplicate samples of any samples collected by the Port pursuant to the implementation of this Order. The Port shall notify Ecology seven (7) days in advance of any sample collection or work activity at the Site. Ecology shall, upon request, allow the Port and/or its authorized representative to take split or duplicate samples of any samples collected by Ecology pursuant to the implementation of this Order, provided that doing so does not interfere with Ecology's sampling. Without limitation on Ecology's rights under Section VIII.E (Access), Ecology shall notify the Port prior to any sample collection activity unless an emergency prevents such notice.

In accordance with WAC 173-340-830(2)(a), all hazardous substance analyses shall be conducted by a laboratory accredited under WAC 173-50 for the specific analyses to be conducted, unless otherwise approved by Ecology.

G. Retention of Records

During the pendency of this Order, and for ten (10) years from the date of completion of the work performed pursuant to this Order, the Port shall preserve all records, reports, documents, and underlying data in its possession relevant to the implementation of this Order and shall insert a similar record retention requirement into all contracts with project contractors and subcontractors. Upon request of Ecology, Port shall make all such records available to Ecology and allow access for review within a reasonable time.

Nothing in this Order is intended to waive any right Port may have under applicable law to limit disclosure of documents protected by the attorney work-product privilege and/or the attorney-client privilege. If a Subject PLP withholds any requested records based on an assertion of privilege, the Subject PLP shall provide Ecology with a privilege log specifying the records

withheld and the applicable privilege. No Site-related data collected pursuant to this Order shall be considered privileged.

H. Resolution of Disputes

1. In the event that the Port elects to invoke dispute resolution, the Port must utilize the procedure set forth below.

a. Upon the triggering event (receipt of Ecology's project coordinator's written decision or an itemized billing statement), the Port has fourteen (14) calendar days within which to notify Ecology's project coordinator in writing of its dispute (Informal Dispute Notice).

b. The Parties' project coordinators shall then confer in an effort to resolve the dispute informally. The parties shall informally confer for up to fourteen (14) calendar days from receipt of the Informal Dispute Notice. If the project coordinators cannot resolve the dispute within those 14 calendar days, then within seven (7) calendar days Ecology's project coordinator shall issue a written decision (Informal Dispute Decision) stating: the nature of the dispute; the Port's position with regards to the dispute; Ecology's position with regards to the dispute; and the extent of resolution reached by informal discussion.

c. The Port may then request regional management review of the dispute. This request (Formal Dispute Notice) must be submitted in writing to the Southwest Region Toxics Cleanup Section Manager within seven (7) calendar days of receipt of Ecology's Informal Dispute Decision. The Formal Dispute Notice shall include a written statement of dispute setting forth: the nature of the dispute; the disputing Party's position with respect to the dispute; and the information relied upon to support its position.

d. The Section Manager shall conduct a review of the dispute and shall issue a written decision regarding the dispute (Decision on Dispute) within thirty (30) calendar days of receipt of the Formal Dispute Notice. The Decision on Dispute shall be Ecology's final decision on the disputed matter.

2. The Parties shall only utilize the dispute resolution process in good faith and shall expedite, to the extent possible, the dispute resolution process whenever it is used.

3. Implementation of these dispute resolution procedures shall not provide a basis for delay of any activities required in this Order, unless Ecology agrees in writing to a schedule extension.

4. In case of a dispute, failure to either proceed with the work required by this Order or timely invoke dispute resolution may result in Ecology's determination that insufficient progress is being made in preparation of a deliverable, and may result in Ecology undertaking the work under Section VII (Work to be Performed) or initiating enforcement under Section X (Enforcement).

I. Extension of Schedule

1. The Port request for an extension of schedule shall be granted only when a request for an extension is submitted in a timely fashion, generally at least thirty (30) days prior to expiration of the deadline for which the extension is requested, and when good cause exists for granting the extension. All extensions shall be requested in writing. The request shall specify:

- a. The deadline that is sought to be extended.
- b. The length of the extension sought.
- c. The reason(s) for the extension.
- d. Any related deadline or schedule that would be affected if the extension were granted.

2. The burden shall be on the Port to demonstrate to the satisfaction of Ecology that the request for such extension has been submitted in a timely fashion and that good cause exists for granting the extension. The existence of good cause shall be determined by Ecology in its sole discretion. Good cause may include, but may not be limited to:

- a. Circumstances beyond the reasonable control and despite the due diligence of the Port including delays caused by unrelated third parties or Ecology, such as (but not

limited to) delays by Ecology in reviewing, approving, or modifying documents submitted by the Port;

b. Acts of God, including fire, flood, blizzard, extreme temperatures, storm, or other unavoidable casualty; or

c. Endangerment as described in Section VIII.J (Endangerment).

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

3. Ecology shall act upon any Port's written request for extension in a timely fashion. Ecology shall give the Port written notification of any extensions granted pursuant to this Order. A requested extension shall not be effective until approved in writing by Ecology.

4. At a Port's request, an extension shall only be granted for such period of time as Ecology determines is reasonable under the circumstances. Ecology may grant schedule extensions exceeding ninety (90) days only as a result of one of the following:

a. Delays in the issuance of a necessary permit which was applied for in a timely manner.

b. Other circumstances deemed exceptional or extraordinary by Ecology.

c. Endangerment as described in Section VIII.J (Endangerment).

J. Endangerment

In the event Ecology determines that any activity being performed at the Site under this Order is creating or has the potential to create a danger to human health or the environment on or surrounding the Site, Ecology may direct the Port to cease such activities for such period of time as it deems necessary to abate the danger. The Port shall immediately comply with such direction.

In the event the Port determine that any activity being performed at the Site under this Order is creating or has the potential to create a danger to human health or the environment, the Port may cease such activities. The Port shall notify Ecology's project coordinator as soon as possible, but no later than twenty-four (24) hours after making such determination or ceasing such

activities. Upon Ecology's direction, the Port shall provide Ecology with documentation of the basis for the determination or cessation of such activities. If Ecology disagrees with the Port's cessation of activities, it may direct the Port to resume such activities.

If Ecology concurs with or orders a work stoppage pursuant to this section, the Port's obligations with respect to the ceased activities shall be suspended until Ecology determines the danger is abated, and the time for performance of such activities, as well as the time for any other work dependent upon such activities, shall be extended in accordance with Section VIII.I (Extension of Schedule) for such period of time as Ecology determines is reasonable under the circumstances.

Nothing in this Order shall limit the authority of Ecology, its employees, agents, or contractors to take or require appropriate action in the event of an emergency.

K. Reservation of Rights

Ecology reserves its rights under RCW 70A.305, including the right to require additional or different remedial actions at the Site should it deem such actions necessary to protect human health or the environment, and to issue orders requiring such remedial actions. Ecology also reserves all rights regarding the injury to, destruction of, or loss of natural resources resulting from the release or threatened release of hazardous substances at the Site.

L. Transfer of Interest in Property

Before any voluntary conveyance or relinquishment of title, easement, leasehold, or other interest in any portion of the Site shall be consummated by a Port, the Port shall provide for continued implementation of all requirements of this Order and implementation of any remedial actions found to be necessary as a result of this Order.

Further, prior to a Port's transfer of any interest in all or any portion of the Site, the Port shall provide a copy of this Order to any prospective purchaser, lessee, transferee, assignee, or other successor in said interest; and at least thirty (30) days prior to any transfer, the Port shall notify Ecology of said transfer. Upon transfer of any interest, the Port shall notify all transferees

of the restrictions on the activities and uses of the property under this Order and incorporate any such use restrictions into the transfer documents.

M. Compliance with Applicable Laws

1. *Applicable Law.* All actions carried out by the Port pursuant to this Order shall be done in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local requirements, including requirements to obtain necessary permits, except as provided in RCW 70A.305.090. The permits or specific federal, state, or local requirements that the agency has determined are applicable and that are known at the time of the execution of this Order have been identified in Exhibit D. The Port has a continuing obligation to identify additional applicable federal, state, and local requirements which apply to actions carried out pursuant to this Order, and to comply with those requirements. As additional federal, state, and local requirements are identified by Ecology or the Port, Ecology will document in writing if they are applicable to actions carried out pursuant to this Order, and the Port must implement those requirements.

2. *Relevant and Appropriate Requirements.* All actions carried out by the Port pursuant to this Order shall be done in accordance with relevant and appropriate requirements identified by Ecology. The relevant and appropriate requirements that Ecology has determined apply have been identified in Exhibit D. If additional relevant and appropriate requirements are identified by Ecology or the Port, Ecology will document in writing if they are applicable to actions carried out pursuant to this Order and the Port must implement those requirements.

3. Pursuant to RCW 70A.305.090(1), the Port may be exempt from the procedural requirements of RCW 70A.15, 70A.205, 70A.300, 77.55, 90.48, and 90.58 and of any laws requiring or authorizing local government permits or approvals. However, the Port shall comply with the substantive requirements of such permits or approvals. For permits and approvals covered under RCW 70A.305.090(1) that have been issued by local government, the Parties agree that Ecology has the non-exclusive ability under this Order to enforce those local government permits and/or approvals.

4. The Port have a continuing obligation to determine whether additional permits or approvals addressed in RCW 70A.305.090(1) would otherwise be required for the remedial action under this Order. In the event either Ecology or the Port determine that additional permits or approvals addressed in RCW 70A.305.090(1) would otherwise be required for the remedial action under this Order, it shall promptly notify the other party of its determination. Ecology shall determine whether Ecology or the Port shall be responsible to contact the appropriate state and/or local agencies. If Ecology so requires, the Port shall promptly consult with the appropriate state and/or local agencies and provide Ecology with written documentation from those agencies of the substantive requirements those agencies believe are applicable to the remedial action. Ecology shall make the final determination on the additional substantive requirements that must be met by the Port and on how the Port must meet those requirements. Ecology shall inform the Port in writing of these requirements. Once established by Ecology, the additional requirements shall be enforceable requirements of this Order. The Port shall not begin or continue the remedial action potentially subject to the additional requirements until Ecology makes its final determination.

5. Pursuant to RCW 70A.305.090(2), in the event Ecology determines that the exemption from complying with the procedural requirements of the laws referenced in RCW 70A.305.090(1) would result in the loss of approval from a federal agency that is necessary for the state to administer any federal law, the exemption shall not apply and the Port shall comply with both the procedural and substantive requirements of the laws referenced in RCW 70A.305.090(1), including any requirements to obtain permits.

IX. SATISFACTION OF ORDER

The provisions of this Order shall be deemed satisfied upon the Port receipt of written notification from Ecology that Port have completed the remedial activity required by this Order, and that the Port have complied with all other provisions of this Enforcement Order.

X. ENFORCEMENT

Pursuant to RCW 70A.305.050, this Order may be enforced as follows:

A. The Attorney General may bring an action to enforce this Order in a state or federal court.

B. The Attorney General may seek, by filing an action, if necessary, to recover amounts spent by Ecology for investigative and remedial actions and orders related to the Site.

C. A liable party, who refuses without sufficient cause, to comply with any term of this Order will be liable for:

1. Up to three (3) times the amount of any costs incurred by the State of Washington as a result of its refusal to comply.

2. Civil penalties of up to twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) per day for each day it refuses to comply.

D. This Order is not appealable to the Washington Pollution Control Hearings Board.

This Order may be reviewed only as provided under RCW 70A.305.070.

Effective date of this Order: _____

STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

Rebecca S. Lawson, P.E., LHG
Section Manager
Toxics Cleanup Program
Southwest Regional Office
(360) 407-6241

EXHIBIT A LOCATION DIAGRAM

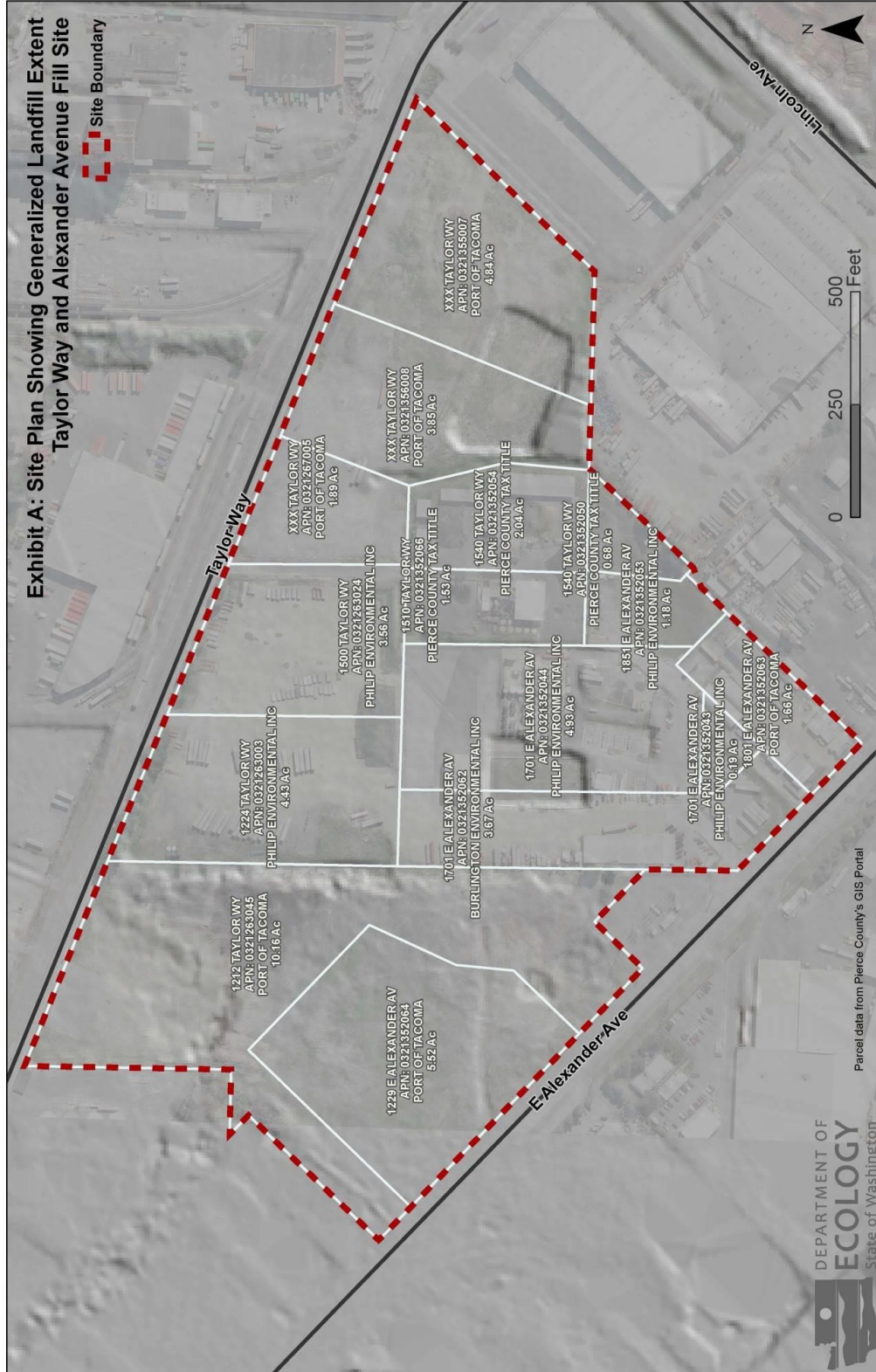


EXHIBIT B
DATA GAP WORK PLAN

Available at: <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/gsp/CleanupSiteDocuments.aspx?csid=4692>

EXHIBIT C

SUMMARY TABLE:

**TAYLOR WAY AND ALEXANDER AVENUE FILL AREA SITE
PARCEL OWNERSHIP, ACTIVITIES, AND RELEASES**

EXHIBIT C. TAYLOR WAY AND ALEXANDER AVENUE FILL AREA PARCEL OWNERSHIP, ACTIVITIES, AND RELEASES.

Owner/Operator	Parcels (APNs)	Dates of Ownership or Operation	Activities	Releases	References
CleanCare Parcels					
Solidus/Clean Tech/CleanCare	0321352050	~1982-1999	Chemical and petroleum recycling	Lime-solvent sludge and dredge fill are present beneath this parcel. Improper handling and storage during CleanCare's operation resulted in a number of spills and leaks, with subsequent contamination of soils, stormwater, and groundwater. Ecology inspection reports for the facility noted lack of proper containment, leaking drums and tanks, and spills. Spills also occurred due to vandalism from metal thieves after CleanCare ceased operations in 1999. Petroleum contamination is present in soil and groundwater.	Dames & Moore (1982), EPA (1979), GeoEngineers (2008), Hart Crowser (1986), Landau (2006), Pierce County title records, PSC (2005), PTI (1989), SAIC (1990), TPCHD (2002, 2003), U.S. District Court documents.
Pierce County (tax title foreclosure)		2009-present	Abandoned industrial facility. No active use.		
Don Oline (owner)	0321352066 (Formerly 0321352052, 0321352802)	1969-1981	Filling of wetlands with waste materials. Oline operated an unpermitted landfill on this parcel during his ownership.	From 1961 to 1981, lime wastes, auto fluff, and Occidental lime-solvent sludges were disposed of on this parcel. Improper handling and storage during CleanCare's operation resulted in a number of spills and leaks, with subsequent contamination of soils, stormwater, and groundwater. Ecology inspection reports for the facility noted lack of proper containment, leaking drums and tanks, and spills. Spills also occurred due to vandalism from metal thieves after CleanCare ceased operations in 1999. Metals, petroleum hydrocarbons, chlorinated VOCs contamination is present in soil and groundwater. PCBs contamination is present in soil.	
Solidus Poligen Lilyblad Northwest Processing CleanCare		1981-1999	Tank farm constructed in 1975. Chemical and petroleum recycling beginning in the late 1970s to 1999.		
Pierce County (tax title foreclosure)		2009-present	Abandoned industrial facility. No active use.		
Mutual Fir Column Company	0321352054	1923 to ~1970-71	Lumber milling and planing.	In the 1950s, Mutual Fir Column Company discharged methylmercuric phosphate waste from their sump into a shallow bog near their plant. This bog is thought to have been located on what is now the PSC/Burlington facility. Wood waste and lime-solvent sludge are mapped as extending beneath this parcel. In April 2000, CleanCare Corporation pleaded guilty to two felony counts of violating the Clean Water Act. Improper handling and storage during CleanCare's operation resulted in a number of spills and leaks, with subsequent contamination of soils, stormwater, and groundwater. Ecology inspection reports for the facility noted lack of proper containment, leaking drums and tanks, and spills. Spills also occurred due to vandalism from metal thieves after CleanCare ceased operations in 1999. Metals, petroleum hydrocarbons, chlorinated VOCs contamination is present in soil and groundwater. PCBs contamination is present in soil.	
Lindal Cedar Homes		~1970-71 to 1982	Manufacturing of precut homes, cabins, and other buildings.		
Solidus Corporation		1982-1994	Storing, processing and recycling waste oil, waste antifreeze, used solvents, and other petroleum and hazardous substances.		
CleanTech, Inc.		1994-1995			
CleanCare Corporation		1995-1999			
Pierce County (tax title foreclosure)		2009-present	Abandoned industrial facility. No active use.		

EXHIBIT C. TAYLOR WAY AND ALEXANDER AVENUE FILL AREA PARCEL OWNERSHIP, ACTIVITIES, AND RELEASES.

Owner/Operator	Parcels (APNs)	Dates of Ownership or Operation	Activities	Releases	References
PSC Parcels					
Pierce County	0321352043	1926-1942	Unknown	Lime wastes and petroleum contamination are present in soils beneath this parcel. Light non-aqueous phase Liquid (LNAPL) petroleum hydrocarbons are also present in groundwater	PTI (1989), PSC (2005)
Port of Tacoma		1942-1962	Unknown		
Educators Manufacturing Company		1962-1969	Unknown		
Don and Alba Oline (owner)		1969-1980	Filling of wetlands with waste materials. Oline operated an unpermitted landfill on this parcel during his ownership.		
D. Gordon and Virginia Potter, Wallace and Edna Clark, and Emmerson and Lillian Potter (lessees)		1976-1980			
D. Gordon and Virginia Potter, Wallace and Edna Clark, and Emmerson and Lillian Potter (owners)		1980-1982	Unknown		
ChemPro/Burlington Environmental		1982-present	Waste oil handling and storage; chemical waste recycling		
Don and Alba Oline (owner)	0321352044	1965-1980	Filling of wetlands with waste materials. Oline operated an unpermitted landfill on this parcel during his ownership.	Wood wastes, General Metals auto fluff, Domtar Industries lime wastes, and Occidental lime-solvent sludge were disposed on this parcel while the Olines owned it. Soil constituents above screening levels include metals, petroleum hydrocarbons, chlorinated volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Groundwater constituents above screening levels include petroleum hydrocarbons, metals, and chlorinated VOCs.	PTI (1989), EPA 1979, PSC (2005), GeoEngineers (2008), SAIC (1990)
D. Gordon and Virginia Potter, Wallace and Edna Clark, and Emmerson and Lillian Potter (lessees)		1976-1980			
D. Gordon and Virginia Potter, Wallace and Edna Clark, and Emmerson and Lillian Potter (owners)		1980-1982	Unknown		
ChemPro/Burlington Environmental		1982-present	Waste oil handling and storage; chemical waste recycling		
Don Oline (owner)	0321352053 (Note: this parcel is shown as Area 1 on Hart Crowser (1986) Figure 1 and is also referred to as 'Parcel A' in historical documents).	1969-1981	Filling of wetlands with waste materials. Oline operated an unpermitted landfill on this parcel during his ownership.	Oline sequentially filled in wetland areas on the parcel and then leased filled-in areas to others. Between 1969 and 1975, dredge spoils, lime wastes, solvent lime waste, auto fluff, and gravel were deposited on the parcel. An oil holding pond was constructed in 1970 and was filled-in with General Metals auto fluff around 1975. "Considerable" amounts of oil dumped to the ground surface. Spills and leaks from the ChemPro chemical processing unit (predominantly chromic or nitric acid) occurred between 1978-81. Other materials that may also be spilled/leaked at the facility include cyanide sludges, solvent still bottoms, electroplating waste acids, phenols, chelating agents, and paint sludges. Ecology inspection reports from 1983 note other spills and releases. Soil constituents above screening levels include metals, petroleum hydrocarbons, and chlorinated VOCs. Groundwater constituents above screening levels include petroleum hydrocarbons, metals, and chlorinated VOCs.	PTI (1989), Hart Crowser (1986), SAIC (1990), PSC (2005), GeoEngineers (2008)
Solidus Corporation (owner)		1981-1992	Waste oil handling and storage; chemical waste recycling		
ChemPro/Philip Environmental Inc. (owner)		1992-present			
Lessees:					
Aero Oil (Acology Oil)		1970-1973	Oil storage/refining and waste oil recycling		
Puget Sound Industrial Petroleum		1973-1974			
ChemPro of Oregon		1974-1975	Waste oil handling and storage; chemical waste recycling		
ChemPro		1975-1986			
Poligen/Northwest Processing (easement only)	1977				

EXHIBIT C. TAYLOR WAY AND ALEXANDER AVENUE FILL AREA PARCEL OWNERSHIP, ACTIVITIES, AND RELEASES.

Owner/Operator	Parcels (APNs)	Dates of Ownership or Operation	Activities	Releases	References
Don and Alba Oline (owner)	0321352062 (Formerly 0321352002, 0321352041, and 0321356004)	1965-1980	Filling of wetlands with waste materials. Oline operated an unpermitted landfill on this parcel during his ownership.	Lime waste and/or lime-solvent sludge, auto fluff, and wood waste fill are present beneath this parcel. Soil constituents above screening levels include metals, petroleum hydrocarbons, and PCBs.	PTI (1989), PSC (2005), Floyd/Snider (2007a), GeoEngineers (2008).
D. Gordon and Virginia Potter, Wallace and Edna Clark, and Emmerson and Lillian Potter (lessees)		1980-1982	Unknown		
ChemPro/Burlington Environmental Inc.		1982-present	Waste oil handling and storage; chemical waste recycling, various light manufacturing uses and truck trailer and container repair.		
Various wood manufacturing (including Simpson, Mutual Fir Column Company, Shaffer Box Company, and Kanaskat Lumber and Shingle Company)	0321263003, 0321263024	1920s to mid-1940s	Storage of various materials.	Lime waste fill is present beneath the southern portion of these parcels. Auto fluff fill is present beneath much of these parcels. Wood waste fill is present throughout almost the entire portion of the these parcels. Soil constituents above screening levels include metals, petroleum hydrocarbons, and PCBs.	PSC (2005), Floyd/Snider (2007a).
Tacoma Powdered Metals		late 1940s	1940s to 1980s: aerial photos and historical topographic maps show various grading, filling, and excavation activities. Some of the filling activities occurred during the Oline's ownership. The property was also used for storage of various materials. For example, the 1950 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows a large hog fuel pile in the NW corner of the property.		
Buffelen Manufacturing Company		1950s			
Educators Manufacturing Company		1960s			
Don and Alba Oline		1969-1975			
D. Gordon and Virginia Potter, Wallace and Edna Clark, and Emmerson and Lillian Potter (owners)		1975-1982?	Storage and repair of truck trailers and/or containers.		
Freeway Containers (current operator)		mid-1980s to present	See above.		
ChemPro/Philip Environmental Inc. (owner)	1982-present				

EXHIBIT C. TAYLOR WAY AND ALEXANDER AVENUE FILL AREA PARCEL OWNERSHIP, ACTIVITIES, AND RELEASES.

Owner/Operator	Parcels (APNs)	Dates of Ownership or Operation	Activities	Releases	References
Port of Tacoma Parcels					
Mutual Fir Column Company and/or Buffelen Lumber & Manufacturing	0321356008, 0321267005, 0321355007	Mid-late 1920s to 1974	Lumber milling and planing. Lindal Cedar Homes leased portions of the property for manufactured homes construction from 1975-1983. Brazier Lumber also leased a portion of the parcels from 1984-85.	Originally, the area comprising the parcels consisted of undisturbed tideflats. Filling of the Tacoma Tideflats began in the 1920s. By 1936, the northeastern portion of these parcels was developed with several manufacturing buildings, one of which was physically connected to the larger Buffelen facility (located across Taylor Way), via an elevated conveyor structure. The southern portion of the parcels remained undeveloped tidal marsh until the late 1960s when the last remnant of the original tidal marsh was replaced by a large ponded area as a consequence of filling adjacent properties and isolation of the marsh waters. By 1974, the pond had been filled as it was no longer visible in historical aerial photos from this period. Materials encountered in test pits during the ProLogis Remedial Investigation included wood debris, lumber fragments, plastic, bricks, rubber hoses, scrap metal, glass, construction debris, and auto parts. Lime waste was also confirmed in two areas. Results from soil samples confirm that petroleum hydrocarbons, metals, semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), and metals exceed screening levels at selected locations. In groundwater, SVOCs and metals exceeded screening levels.	PSC (2005), Floyd Snider (2006, 2007b)
AOL Express		1982-1989	Warehousing.		
ProLogis Development Services		1989-2007			
Port of Tacoma		2007-present	Demolished former lumber facility. Subdivided parcels. Planning for future development. Temporary storage of new cars (2015-16).		
Educators Furniture and Supply Educators Manufacturing Company	0321352063	1963-71	The parcel was predominantly marsh lands up until the late 1950s. Initial development occurred in 1958 when the first two buildings were constructed in the northern portion of the parcel. Based on the presence of lime waste and auto fluff and aerial photo review, this parcel was included in the Don Oline unpermitted landfill.	Auto fluff and/or lime waste were observed in borings GP-31 and GP-17. Metals and petroleum hydrocarbons exceed MTCA soil screening levels in selected sampling locations. LNAPL petroleum hydrocarbons are also present in groundwater.	PSC (2005), Floyd Snider (2007c)
Protective Packaging		1973-75	1973 to present: various light manufacturing uses and truck trailer and container repair.		
Burns International Security		1976-79			
Unico Industrial Services		1977-86			
North Coast Custom Boat Makers		1987-89			
Vacant		1990-95			
Handan Container Services		1996-present			
Potter Property LLC (owner)		?-2008			
Port of Tacoma (owner)	2008-present				
City of Tacoma	0321263045, 0321352064	?-2008	Wetlands/marsh area that was historically used for periodic dumping and landfilling from 1946 until at least 1991.	The eastern portion of this area is included on maps showing the extent of Don Oline landfill lime waste, auto fluff, and wood waste. A 1967 aerial photo shows a heavily used road running NE-SW across the parcels from Alexander Avenue that was apparently used for dumping lime waste.	PSC (2005), Woodward-Clyde (1991)
Port of Tacoma		2008-present	Vacant industrial land.		

References:

- Dames & Moore. 1982. *Historic Land Use Survey of the Tacoma Tideflats*, dated January 1982, published by the Washington State Department of Ecology, WDOE 82-4, January.
- Ecology and EPA, *Don Oline Landfill, CleanCare PLP Search Documentation, Volumes I and II*, October 12, 2001.
- Floyd|Snider. 2006. *Remedial Investigation ProLogis Taylor Way Property*, October 3.
- Floyd|Snider. 2007a. *Freeway Containers Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA)*, November 1.
- Floyd|Snider. 2007b. *Rangor Building Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA)*, November 1.
- Floyd|Snider. 2007c. *Handan Containers Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA)*, October 5.
- GeoEngineers. 2008. *Data Summary and Conceptual Site Model, Taylor Way and Alexander Avenue Fill Site*, prepared for the Port of Tacoma, July 1.
- Hart Crowser & Associates. 1986. *Preliminary Assessment, Past Practices in the Vicinity of the Poligen Facility, Port of Tacoma, Washington*, May 1; in: PTI (1989).
- Landau Associates. 2006. *Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, CleanCare Property, Tacoma, Washington*, May 18.
- Philip Services Corporation. 2005. *Final Comprehensive RI Report, Philip Services Corporation Tacoma Facility*, January 21.
- PTI Environmental Services. 1989. *Chempro Tacoma Facility Potentially Liable Party Search*, December.
- SAIC, Inc. 1990. *RCRA Facility Assessment PR/VSI Report, Chemical Processors, Inc., Northwest Processing, Inc., Sol-Pro, Inc., and Chemical Processors, Parcel A*, February.
- Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department (TPCHD). 2002. *Source Protection Programs/Site Hazard Assessment - CleanCare Corporation*, February 26.
- TPCHD. 2003. *Memorandum Re: CleanCare*, June 30.

EXHIBIT C. TAYLOR WAY AND ALEXANDER AVENUE FILL AREA PARCEL OWNERSHIP, ACTIVITIES, AND RELEASES.

Owner/Operator	Parcels (APNs)	Dates of Ownership or Operation	Activities	Releases	References
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U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region X. 1979. *Inspection Report from the Hooker Chemical Inspection, July 19, in: Don Oline Landfill, CleanCare PLP Search Documentation, Volume I.*

Woodward-Clyde. 1991. *Tacoma Cogeneration Project Phase 2 Site Assessment.* May.

EXHIBIT D

SCHEDULE OF WORK AND DELIVERABLES

<p align="center">Deliverable/Task (jointly with the AO PLPs)</p>	<p align="center">Schedule</p>
<p><u>Data Gap Work Plan Implementation</u></p>	<p>Begins within 30 days of the effective date of this Order.</p>
<p><u>Groundwater Monitoring Plan Implementation</u></p>	<p>Begins within 30 days of the effective date of this Order.</p>
<p><u>Initial Reporting Tasks Field Inspection</u></p>	<p>Completed within 30 days of the effective date of this Order.</p>
<p><u>Initial Reporting Tasks:</u> 1. Aboveground Site Conditions memorandum 2. Existing Groundwater Monitoring Network Evaluation and Recommendations memorandum 3. Soil Vapor Intrusion Status and Recommendations memorandum</p>	<p>Tasks 1 and 2 shall be submitted to Ecology within 30 days of the initial reporting tasks field inspection. Task 3 shall be submitted within 60 days of the initial field tasks field inspection. Ecology's comments shall be incorporated and a revised plan/memo shall be submitted to Ecology within 30 days of the date of Ecology's comment letter.</p>
<p><u>Soil and Groundwater Data Report</u></p>	<p>Submitted to Ecology within 60 days of receipt of validated data.</p>
<p><u>Submittal of data from previous investigations (August 1, 2005 to the effective date of this Order) to Ecology's Environmental Information Management System (EIM)</u></p>	<p>Submitted to Ecology within 1 year of the effective date of this Order.</p>
<p><u>Data Gap Work Plan, Stage 2 Field Tasks</u></p>	<p>See schedule provided in the Existing Groundwater Monitoring Network Evaluation memorandum and/or the Soil and Groundwater Data Report</p>
<p><u>Data Gap Work Plan, Stage 2 Reporting Tasks:</u> 1. <u>Groundwater Monitoring Network Revision Summary memorandum</u> 2. <u>Revised Groundwater Monitoring Plan</u></p>	<p>Task 1 shall be submitted to Ecology within 30 days after Stage 2 field tasks are completed. Task 2 shall be submitted to Ecology within 60 days after Stage 2 field tasks are completed.</p>

<p><u>Indoor Air Assessment Protocol</u></p>	<p>Submitted to Ecology within 60 days following the submittal of the <u>Groundwater Monitoring Network Revision Summary memorandum to Ecology.</u></p>
<p><u>Submittal of data collected under this Order in electronic format to EIM</u></p>	<p>Submitted to Ecology within 30 days of receipt of validated sample results and no later than 120 days from the date of sampling.</p>
<p><u>Agency Review Draft RI/FS Report</u></p>	<p>Submitted to Ecology within 120 days of completion of field activities or within 90 days of receipt of laboratory data</p>
<p><u>Public Review Draft RI/FS Report</u></p>	<p>Submitted to Ecology as provided in Section VII(C) of this Order.</p>
<p><u>Preliminary Draft Cleanup Action Plan</u></p>	<p>Submitted for Ecology review within 90 days of Ecology's acceptance of the Public Review Draft RI/FS Report. Ecology's comments shall be incorporated and revised plan shall be submitted to Ecology within 30 days of the date of Ecology's comment letter on the plan.</p>
<p><u>Installation of Additional Groundwater Monitoring Wells and Well Decommissioning</u></p>	<p>Begins within 45 days of Port and AO PLP's receipt of a written request by Ecology.</p>
<p><u>Groundwater Monitoring Reports</u></p>	<p>Submitted to Ecology following each groundwater monitoring event, within 30 days of receipt of validated groundwater sample results and no later than 90 days from the date of sampling.</p>