Public Participation Plan: Boeing Auburn

Boeing Auburn
700 15th St. SW
Auburn, Washington 98001

Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction Program
Washington State Department of Ecology
Northwest Region Office
Shoreline, Washington

Publication 22-04-034
September 2022

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
State of Washington

Publication Information

This plan is available on the Department of Ecology's website at the following addresses:

- Boeing Auburn webpage[1]
- Document Repository for Boeing Auburn[2]
- apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/2204034.html

Cover photo

Photo courtesy of Boeing.

Related Information

- Facility site ID: 2018
- Cleanup site ID: 5049

Contact Information

Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction Program

Washington State Department of Ecology
Northwest Region Office
P.O. Box 330316
Shoreline, WA 98133-9716

Janelle Anderson
Community Outreach Specialist
Tel.: 425-301-6454
Email: janelle.anderson@ecy.wa.gov

Li Ma
Site Manager
Tel.: 425-466-9872
Email: li.ma@ecy.wa.gov

Website: Washington State Department of Ecology[3]

[1] ecology.wa.gov/BoeingAuburn
[2] ecology.wa.gov/boeing-auburn-docs
[3] ecology.wa.gov/contact

Español

El Departamento de Ecología está anunciando el período de comentarios públicos relacionado a la limpieza ambiental del sitio Boeing Auburn. Para obtener este documento, o más información sobre este sitio en español, favor de comunicarse con Gretchen Newman al 360-407-6097 o preguntas@ecy.wa.gov. Información en español es también disponible en el sitio web de Ecología de Boeing Auburn: ecology.wa.gov/BoeingAuburn.

ADA Accessibility

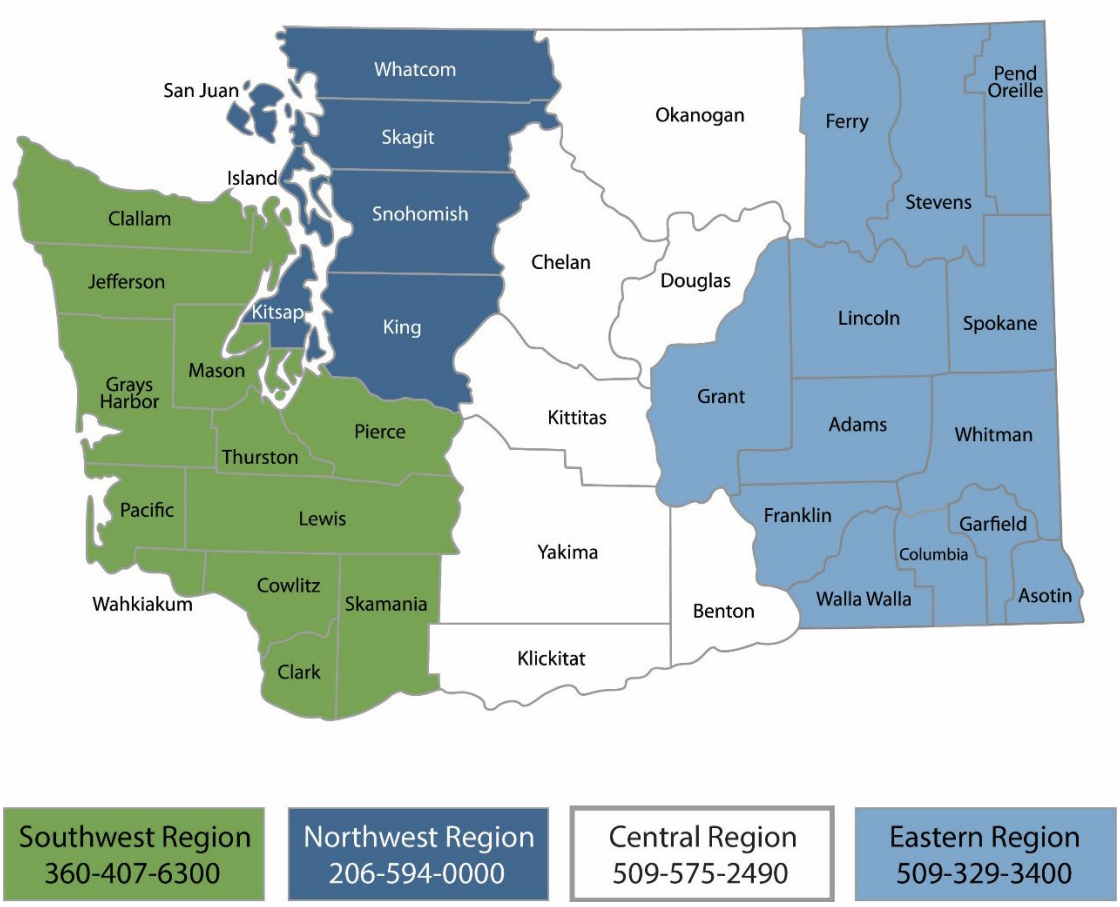
The Department of Ecology is committed to providing people with disabilities access to information and services by meeting or exceeding the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), Section 504 and 508 of the Rehabilitation Act, and Washington State Policy #188.

To request an ADA accommodation, contact Ecology by phone at 360-407-6700 or email at hwtrpubs@ecy.wa.gov. For Washington Relay Service or TTY call 711 or 877-833-6341. Visit Ecology's website[4] for more information.

[4] www.ecology.wa.gov/accessibility

Department of Ecology's Regional Offices

Map of Counties Served



Region	Counties served	Mailing address	Phone
Southwest	Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Mason, Lewis, Pacific, Pierce, Skamania, Thurston, Wahkiakum	PO Box 47775 Olympia, WA 98504	360-407-6300
Northwest	Island, King, Kitsap, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, Whatcom	PO Box 330316 Shoreline, WA 98133	206-594-0000
Central	Benton, Chelan, Douglas, Kittitas, Klickitat, Okanogan, Yakima	1250 W Alder St Union Gap, WA 98903	509-575-2490
Eastern	Adams, Asotin, Columbia, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman	4601 N Monroe Spokane, WA 99205	509-329-3400
Headquarters	Across Washington	PO Box 46700 Olympia, WA 98504	360-407-6000

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State of Washington

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Public Involvement in Contamination Cleanup

Ecology (we) developed this Public Participation Plan (PPP) in cooperation with Boeing. This plan is for their facility located at 700 15th St. SW, Auburn, Washington, 98001.

The PPP describes how we involve the public in investigating contamination and selecting cleanup activities during the corrective action process.

We encourage the public to:

- Learn about and get involved in decision-making opportunities.
- Provide input during the investigation and cleanup of contamination.

This plan is for corrective action (cleanup). Public participation activities are coordinated between Boeing and Ecology. We must make sure the cleanup and the outreach comply with Washington State's Dangerous Waste Regulations and Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) requirements. We will hold public comment periods and other public outreach during the cleanup process.

Site contacts

To be included in the site record, comments about the cleanup process must be submitted during comment periods. Questions and informal comments or information about the site's history are welcome anytime.

Ecology

Northwest Regional Office
P.O. Box 330316
Shoreline, WA 98133

Li Ma
Site Manager
li.ma@ecy.wa.gov
425-466-9872

Janelle Anderson
Community Outreach Specialist
janelle.anderson@ecy.wa.gov
425-301-6454

Boeing Auburn

The Boeing Company
P.O. Box 3707, MC 46-202
Seattle, WA 98127-2207

Deborah Taege
Project Manager
Cell: 818-720-5575
deborah.a.taege@boeing.com

Public participation grants

Grants may be available to neighborhood committees, non-profits, and other groups. For contaminated sites, these funds can be used to:

- Hire an expert to help interpret technical information.[5]
- Conduct activities to increase understanding and participation in the cleanup process.

For more information about public participation grants, please contact Lynn Gooding at 360-407-6062 or lynn.gooding@ecy.wa.gov. You may also visit the Public Participation Grant webpage.[6]

State and Federal Cleanup Laws

In Washington State, we use MTCA and other regulations for cleanup activities on properties that treated, stored, or disposed of hazardous chemicals. These cleanups, called **corrective actions**, are required under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) maintains and enforces environmental standards across the United States. EPA allows Ecology to use MTCA under RCRA for cleanup activities in Washington State.

This PPP is required under MTCA. MTCA sets standards to ensure contaminated site cleanups in our state protect human health and the environment.

Model Toxics Control Act

MTCA began as a grassroots citizen's initiative in 1988. We started using it in our state to clean up contaminated sites in 1989. Under MTCA, a current or past property owner or operator may need to pay to clean up contamination on or coming from their property, until levels are safe for human health and the environment.

Under MTCA, we oversee cleanups and issue regulations and guidance[7] for them. We investigate property contamination reports. If the contamination is a threat to human health or the environment, the property goes on the Hazardous Sites List and the cleanup process begins.

Public participation is an important part of the MTCA process. Participation needs are determined for each cleanup site by the level of public interest and the risk posed by the contamination. People who live near the site, community groups, businesses, government entities, and other interested parties can comment on the cleanup process.

[5] Ecology currently does not have a citizen technical advisor for providing technical assistance to citizens on issues related to the investigation and cleanup of the site.
[6] www.ecology.wa.gov/ppgrants
[7] https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/9406.html

Under MTCA, the cleanup process happens in phases. Many of the phases have time for the public to review and comment on cleanup documents. See Figure 1, Washington's Formal Cleanup Process, for more information.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

There are federal and state rules about hazardous wastes. Congress passed RCRA in 1976 to ensure safe management and disposal of hazardous waste. RCRA was updated several times to expand the scope and requirements.

RCRA's goals are to:

- Protect human health and the environment.
- Reduce waste.
- Conserve energy and natural resources.
- Reduce or stop hazardous waste generation.

Treatment, storage, and disposal (TSD) facilities must have a permit to design, operate, maintain, or close their site. RCRA also requires facilities to clean up contamination from past and present practices. These cleanup activities are called **corrective actions**.

Federal RCRA and state dangerous waste regulations require opportunities for public participation during the stages of facility permitting and cleanup.

State Environmental Policy Act

The State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) is followed during review and development of cleanup plans. Ecology uses SEPA during site cleanups to find and evaluate potential negative environmental impacts that could result from a proposed action.

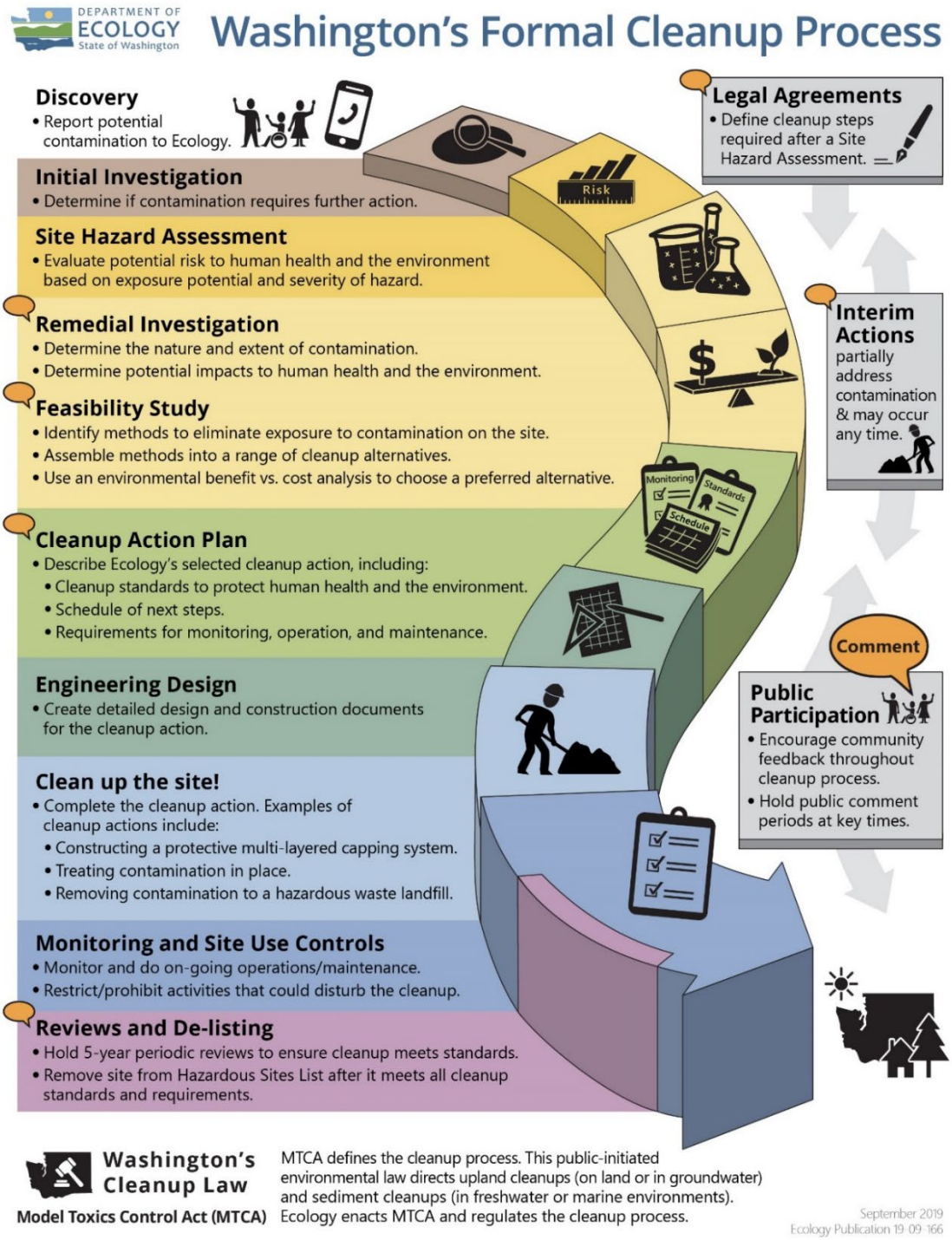

Figure 1: [Washington's Formal Cleanup Process Infographic](). [8]

[Read a plain text version of Figure 1](). [9]

[8] https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/1909166.html
[9] https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/parts/1909166part2.pdf

Site Information

Land use

The Boeing Auburn facility is located at 700 15th Street SW in Auburn, Washington. The facility produces parts, tools, and assemblies for commercial aircraft. During the production process, Boeing generates and manages dangerous waste at their facility. Trichloroethylene (TCE), the primary groundwater contaminant, was used at the facility in the past. This chemical is no longer used at this facility.

Since 1966, Boeing has owned and operated the Auburn facility. In the past, Boeing treated and stored dangerous waste at the facility. The federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) requires Boeing to have a permit for these activities. In 1980, Boeing applied for their original RCRA part A permit for the storage of dangerous wastes as required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). In 1987, Ecology and EPA jointly issued a dangerous waste permit (RCRA permit) to Boeing that allowed them to continue to treat and store waste at the Auburn facility.

How the site became contaminated

In the late 1980s, Boeing reported a release of TCE from the facility. In the 1990s, Boeing began sampling the soil and groundwater at the Auburn facility. Boeing also did soil cleanup work in some areas. In 2002, Boeing signed an agreed order to fully investigate the groundwater contamination in compliance with state law (MTCA). The agreed order required Boeing to conduct a facility-wide remedial investigation and feasibility study.

Boeing found high levels of TCE contamination on their property. Ecology required an interim cleanup action to bring TCE amounts in one area below state cleanup levels. That interim action is not the final cleanup.

Boeing successfully cleaned up the original TCE release area under the former 17-05 Building. Boeing also closed their permitted treatment and storage units, and they no longer do "permitted" activities at their Auburn site. Ecology tested the treatment and storage areas before they closed to make sure they met the state cleanup standards. Boeing no longer has permitted dangerous waste management units, but they must keep their permit until site cleanup is complete. The cleanup protects human health and the environment from the contamination.[10]

In 2009, we had Boeing investigate whether groundwater was contaminated beyond the Auburn facility's boundary. Over the next few years, Boeing installed groundwater monitoring wells to the north, northwest, and northeast of the Auburn facility to measure the extent of the contamination.

[10] See corrective action regulations in WAC 173-303-646: https://app.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=173-303-646.

In 2011, monitoring wells showed that groundwater contamination was beyond Boeing property, so Ecology notified water districts and the cities of Algona, Auburn, and Pacific. A year later, the Department of Health published a report confirming that the public drinking water systems were safe.

In 2013, we held our first public meetings in Algona to discuss the investigation and air quality testing. This began a robust process to inform you, the public, of the contamination. By 2017, Boeing completed the remedial investigation report that identified the boundaries of the groundwater contamination and potential impacts. This report was shared with the public for comment. Download an executive summary of the investigation report[11] in the Boeing Auburn Document Repository.

In 2018, we issued a new RCRA permit. RCRA permits are set to expire after ten years. As part of this process, we held a 45-day comment period.

In 2021, we released the feasibility study and supplemental feasibility study for public comment. The feasibility study identifies and compares cleanup methods. The most effective cleanup methods will be featured in the Cleanup Action Plan.

In 2022, Ecology will put out the Cleanup Action Plan for public comment and Boeing will do the cleanup. We will continue to monitor Boeing's cleanup to make sure human health and the environment are protected.

Contamination

During the remedial investigation, we had Boeing test where people could contact the contaminated groundwater as it enters surface waters (e.g., ditches, ponds, and creeks) or the air (e.g., air in soil pockets or indoor air). We found that chemical levels are low enough that they do not present human health risks.

The study found traces of the following chemicals:

- Trichloroethylene (TCE): a liquid chemical once commonly used to remove grease from metal parts.
- cis-1,2-dichloroethene: a chemical that results from TCE breakdown.
- trans-1,2-dichloroethene: a chemical that results from TCE breakdown.
- Vinyl chloride (VC): the last toxic chemical created when TCE breaks down.

Of these, the most toxic chemical is VC. However, VC naturally degrades to non-toxic end products.

The groundwater flowing away from the Boeing Auburn facility is contaminated with TCE and its breakdown products. The contaminated groundwater flows north and northwest from the Boeing property, under portions of Algona and Auburn.

[11] Download the PDF: https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/gsp/DocViewer.ashx?did=68298

Boeing has a network of monitoring wells to measure the concentrations of contaminants in groundwater over time. The wells are sampled at three depths of groundwater. We refer to these depths as the:

- Deep zone (75 – 100 feet deep)
- Intermediate zone (35 – 75 feet deep)
- Shallow zone (1 – 35 feet deep)

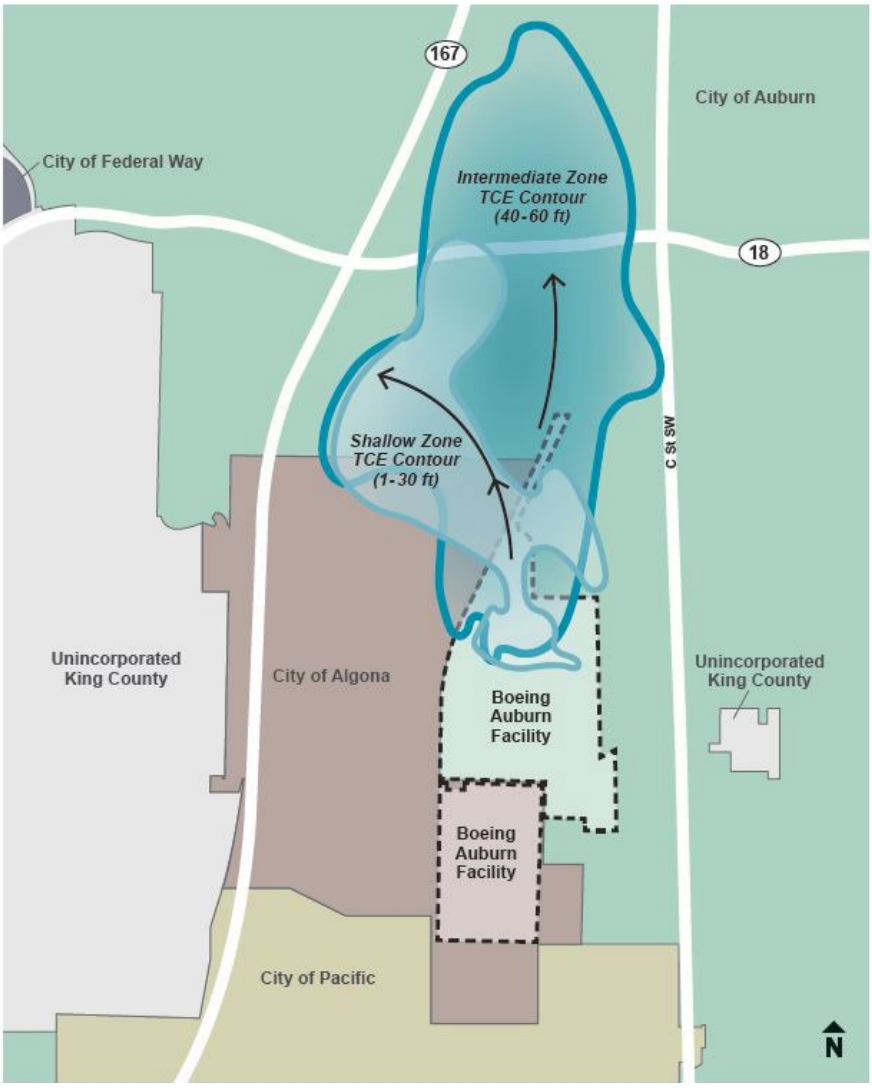

Figure 2: Map of intermediate and shallow TCE zones at Boeing Auburn.

Drinking water

The water in homes and businesses come from public water systems that are regularly monitored by the Washington State Department of Health. The contamination hasn't affected drinking water supply wells, and the contaminated groundwater flows away from the drinking water wells.

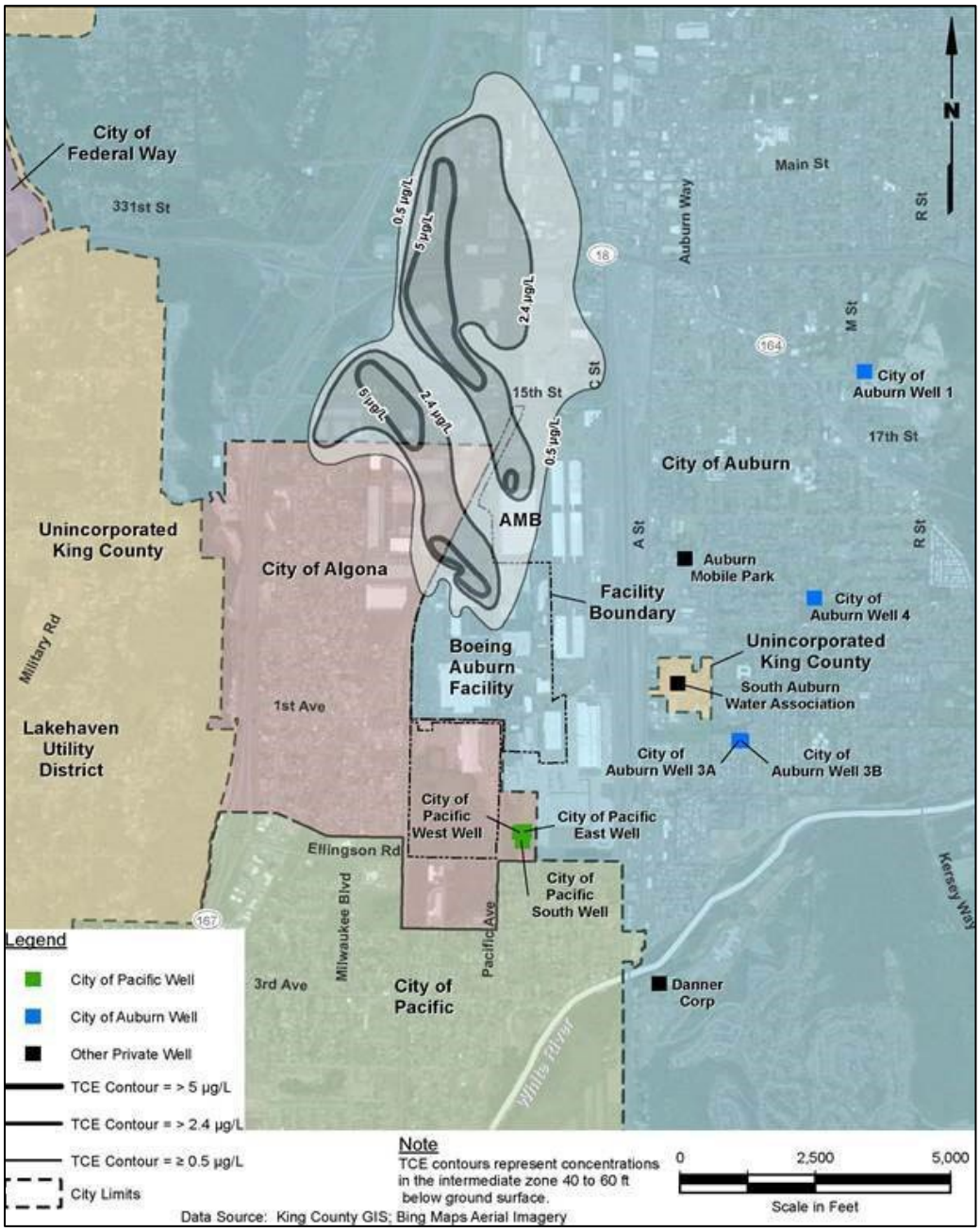

Figure 3: Location of City of Auburn drinking water wells relative to the contaminated groundwater.

Cleanup process

Boeing must clean up the contamination at its Auburn facility. There are six phases in the cleanup process: remedial investigation, feasibility study, cleanup plan, cleanup design, cleanup implementation, and monitoring and site use controls.

Interim actions or partial cleanups can occur at any time. There will be opportunities for public comment at each stage, except for cleanup implementation.

We apply both the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) regulations to clean up hazardous waste sites. The cleanup protects human health and the environment from dangerous wastes and chemicals.

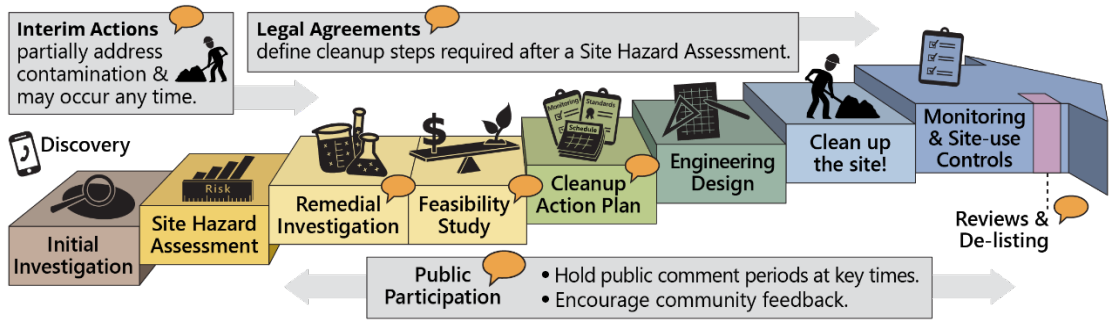

Figure 4: Formal Cleanup Process Infographic (English).

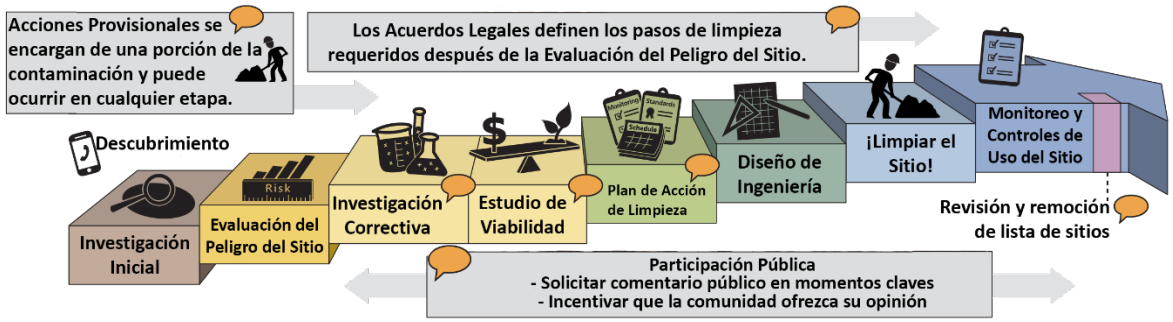

Figure 5: Formal Cleanup Process Infographic (Spanish).

Monitored Natural Attenuation (MNA)

Bacteria that live in soil and groundwater can break down chemicals into non-toxic end products. We track this natural process until the chemicals in contaminated soil and groundwater are below risk levels set by state law.

Throughout the MNA process, we require Boeing to collect and analyze samples to make sure the concentration of chemicals in the groundwater are declining. Learn more about this in our

Focus on: Boeing Auburn Site Monitored Natural Attenuation[12] publication. This publication is also available in Spanish: Enfocar en: Atenuación Natural Monitoreada en el Sitio de Boeing Auburn.[13]

Enhanced Bioremediation

Bioremediation is a natural process where bacteria in the soil "eat" the chemical contaminants. To "enhance" bioremediation involves adding non-toxic food for the bacteria (sugars and carbon) so they grow faster and eat more chemicals.

Ecology asked Boeing to install wells and inject bacteria food into the groundwater to promote faster breakdown of pollutants. Learn more about this in our Focus on: Boeing Auburn Site Enhanced Bioremediation[14] publication. This publication is also available in Spanish: Enfoque en: Biorremediación Mejorada en el Sitio Boeing Auburn.[15]

Area community

Algona

Algona is a city in King County, Washington, surrounded by Auburn to the north and east, Pacific to the south, and unincorporated King County to the west. The population was 3,070 in 2012, according to the Office of Financial Management. Because Algona and Pacific are so close, the two communities are sometimes called Algona-Pacific or Algona/Pacific.

During the 1930s, the valley from Seattle to Tacoma, including Algona, was farmed to grow crops. These farms, run mostly by Japanese and Filipino immigrants, produced large quantities of fruits and vegetables for local sale. The agricultural era ended with the Japanese internment during World War II. In 1955, Algona became a city of 1.29 square miles. In 1966, Boeing purchased several hundred acres of land from the Army and private developers for their Auburn Fabrication Plant (Boeing Auburn).

Some Algona residents live near the Boeing Auburn site and their homes are above the contaminated groundwater northwest of the Boeing Auburn facility. As a result, Algona residents were very interested in this cleanup. Some houses above the contaminated groundwater in Algona were tested to make sure chemical gasses weren't polluting the air in their homes (called vapor intrusion).

No homes had unhealthy levels of contaminated air. Many residents first learned of the contamination around 2012 by seeing monitoring well covers or by watching TV news and became concerned. At that time, Boeing was sampling to find how far the contamination had spread.

[12] bit.ly/BoeingAuburnMNA
[13] bit.ly/BoeingAuburnMNAES
[14] bit.ly/BoeingAuburnBio
[15] bit.ly/BoeingAuburnBioES

Additionally, the quarterly technical reports we sent to Auburn and Algona city governments didn't describe investigation activities in easily understandable terms. We also should have informed nearby residents and businesses as soon as the investigation moved off the Boeing Auburn property. Since then, Ecology has worked with community residents and city governments to provide timely information about investigation activities.

In addition to specific public events about the cleanup for Algona residents and the city government, we also attend community events like Algona Days, the Algona Family Social, and the Algona City Hall Grand Opening to share information and answer questions about the cleanup.

Auburn

Auburn is a city in both King and Pierce counties, Washington, with most of its land area in King County. The population was 70,180 during the 2010 census. Auburn is currently the fourteenth largest city in the state of Washington.

Located 20 miles south of Seattle, Auburn became home to some of the first European settlers in King County. Nestled in a fertile river valley, Auburn has been both a farm community and a center of business and industry for more than 150 years. Auburn is near the original confluence of the Green and White rivers. Both of these rivers contain runoff water from the Cascade Mountains.

The Boeing Auburn Fabrication Plant opened in 1966 and is the largest airplane parts plant in the world. With approximately 11,000 employees, Boeing is the third-largest employer in Auburn.

In addition to hosting events for Auburn residents and the city government about the cleanup, we attend community events such as Auburn Kids Day and City Council meetings to share information and answer questions about the cleanup.

Pacific

Pacific is a city in King and Pierce counties in the state of Washington. Located mostly in King County, the population was 6,606 during the 2010 census. Pacific was incorporated in 1909 and has a total area of 2.43 square miles.

Sampling during the remedial investigation showed that groundwater in Pacific is not affected. City officials in Pacific are kept informed, but outreach is focused on Algona and Auburn.

Environmental justice and Title VI

Environmental justice (EJ) promotes fair treatment of all people under environmental laws and policies regardless of their race, color, national origin, or income.

In Washington (and across the United States), more people of color and low income live and work near industrial facilities, contaminated sites, and in neighborhoods without easy access to fresh food, green spaces, or clean air and water. These conditions negatively and unfairly affect their health and safety.

EJ strategies and compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act are key to addressing these inequities—especially through public involvement. We make every effort to communicate with and involve all people by using demographic information to design our messaging to fit the community.

Demographics

Ecology uses EJSCREEN (EPA's environmental justice screening and mapping tool) to help us identify communities with potential environmental justice concerns.

Table 1 displays the demographic indicators for the area around Boeing Auburn, including the minority, low income, and linguistically isolated populations.

Table 1: Demographic Indicators.

Demographic Indicators	Value	State Average	Percentile in State
Demographic Index	46%	29%	84
People of Color Population	52%	31%	83
Low-Income Population	39%	27%	76
Linguistically Isolated Population	10%	4%	87
Population with Less Than High School Education	18%	9%	86
Population Under 5 Years of Age	8%	6%	72
Population Over 64 Years of Age	8%	15%	19

People of color and minority populations

The EJSCREEN for the Boeing Auburn facility had demographic indicators above the state's eightieth percentile for the following groups:

- Demographic index (DI). DI is the percent of minority population plus the percent of low-income population) divided by two.
- People of color population.
- Linguistically isolated population.
- Population with less than a high school education.

Ecology evaluated these populations for environmental justice concerns.

U.S. Census data from the 2014–2018 American Community Survey indicate that the largest racial population near the contamination at Boeing Auburn speaks Spanish (1,887 people), making up 26 percent of the total population.

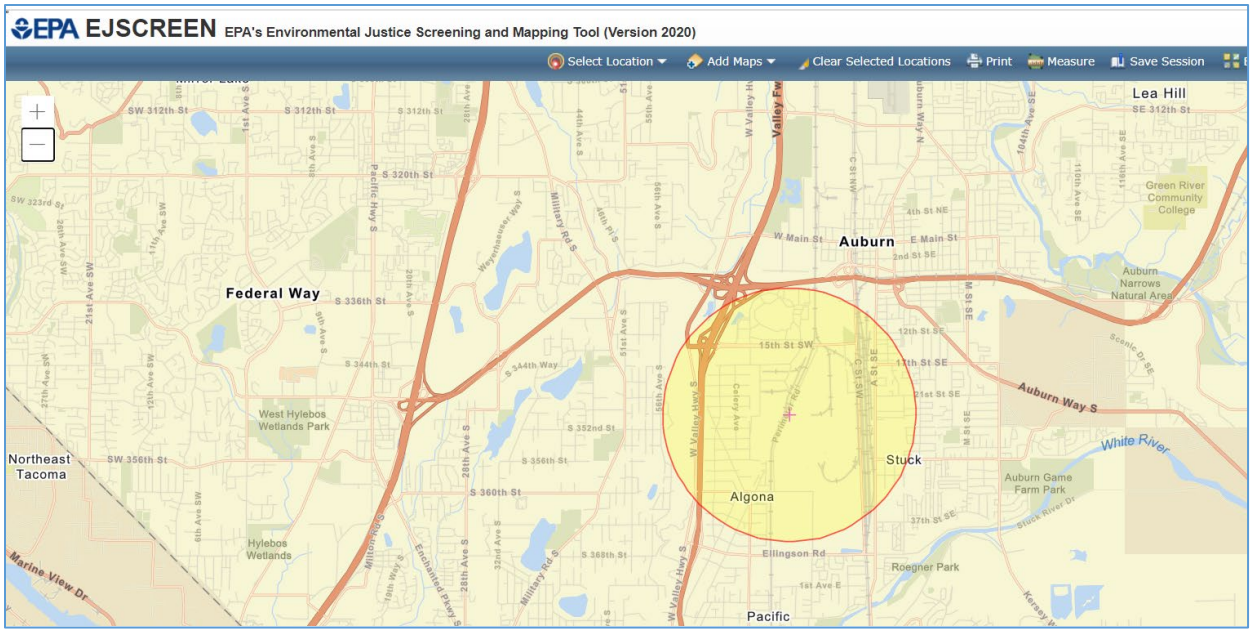

Figure 6: Map showing the Boeing Auburn Plant's environmental justice (EJ) demographic screening boundaries.[16]

English language proficiency

According to U.S. Census data for this ZIP code (98001), the Spanish or Spanish Creole populations that speak English "less than very well" are 2.9 percent of the area population.

According to U.S. Census data from 2014–2018, the population near the Boeing Auburn contamination includes non-English language speakers who speak English less than "very well." Out of the total 239 linguistically isolated households in this area, 131 (55%) speak Spanish, 82 (34%) speak Asian-Pacific Island languages, 15 (6%) speak other Indo-European languages, and 12 (5%) speak other languages.

Outreach activities and language access

Based on this analysis, we will conduct the following outreach activities for this site:

- Contact cultural organizations and leaders in these communities.
- Provide information about requesting language services in all public materials.
- Provide basic information for this site in Spanish in all outreach materials.
- Translate all documents that are vital or critical to well-being for language groups that are either 5% of the population or more than 1,000 people.

[16] https://ejscreen.epa.gov/mapper/

To request translation services, please contact:

Janelle Anderson, Community Outreach & Environmental Education Specialist
Washington State Department of Ecology
Northwest Regional Office
P.O. Box 330316
Shoreline, WA 98133
Phone: 425-301-6454
Email: janelle.anderson@ecy.wa.gov

Ecology will contact cultural community organizations as part of our outreach and provide information in other languages following federal guidance.[17] The non-English language most widely spoken in this area is Spanish. When appropriate, we will provide outreach materials in this language. We strive to make our public participation efforts as inclusive as possible and welcome your input about how to reach the nearby community.

Tribal involvement

Ecology will invite the federally recognized Muckleshoot Tribe, Nisqually Tribe, Puyallup Tribe, and Suquamish Tribe that reside in King County to engage in decision-making during the process on a government-to-government basis.

Public Participation Activities

Members of the public may ask questions, submit informal comments, or share site information at any time. Interested parties don't need to wait for a formal public comment period to contact Ecology.

However, to be included in the formal site record, comments about the site investigation, cleanup alternatives, or cleanups must be submitted during formal comment periods. In addition, the public is invited to review site documents before they become final. This is the most direct way to learn more about the site and be involved in the cleanup's decision-making.

How we share information with the community

During specific stages of the cleanup, Ecology will mail notices about public comment periods to addresses around the site. The mailing list area varies depending on the type of contamination and its location, but the list will at least include addresses within a quarter-mile radius of the site and other interested organizations and individuals. These notices will provide general information about the site, contact information for submitting comments, and times and locations of public meetings or hearings—or how to request one if not yet scheduled.

[17] Guidance to Environmental Protection Agency Financial Assistance Recipients Regarding Title VI Prohibition Against National Origin Discrimination Affecting Limited English Proficient Persons, 69 Fed. Reg. § 35602 (June 15, 2004).

Ecology may also develop documents outside of comment periods to keep the community updated on the site's status. These informational documents will be available online and at document repositories. Print copies may be mailed to the nearby community if we feel the message warrants the extra costs.

Comment period notices and other site announcements may also be posted in the community (for example, in local businesses, schools, and libraries).

Postal mailing list

Ecology maintains a mailing list that includes addresses near the site. This mailing list also includes local, state, and federal government contacts.

Everyone will receive public comment notices when draft documents are available.

We'll add additional individuals, organizations, and other interested parties to the mailing list as requested. If you would like to be added to the mailing list for this site, please contact Janelle Anderson at 425-301-6454 or janelle.anderson@ecy.wa.gov.

Site Register

Public comment periods, events, and other cleanup notices are published in Ecology's Site Register.[18] To receive the Site Register by email, please subscribe online,[19] or contact Sarah Kellington at sarah.kellington@ecy.wa.gov or 360-407-7466.

Newspaper display ads or legal notices

We will announce public comment periods and events for this site in ads or notices published in the Auburn Reporter,[20] El Siete Dias,[21] Facebook,[22] and on iHeartRadio.[23]

Ecology's website and social media platforms

We have a website for the Boeing Auburn site[24] with information. To review cleanup documents please visit our Document Repository.[25] Information may also be shared about cleanup sites through news releases[26] and Ecology's blog.[27]

[18] ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Site-Register-lists-and-data
[19] public.govdelivery.com/accounts/WAECY/subscriber/new?topic_id=WAECY_118
[20] www.auburn-reporter.com/
[21] elsietedias.com
[22] https://www.facebook.com/EcologyWA
[23] www.iheart.com
[24] ecology.wa.gov/BoeingAuburn
[25] ecology.wa.gov/boeing-auburn-docs
[26] ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Get-to-know-us/News
[27] ecology.wa.gov/blog

Document repositories

You may review documents in-person at this location by appointment:

Washington State Department of Ecology
Northwest Region Office
15700 Dayton Ave N.
Shoreline, WA 98133

Reception (24-hour) 206-594-0000

To schedule an appointment, please contact:

Michael Hart
michael.hart@ecy.wa.gov
Northwest Region Office Public Disclosure Coordinator

Signs around the cleanup site

We may also put up signs with information about project status, traffic impacts, and health risks around the cleanup site.

How to share information with us

At minimum, MTCA requires 30-day public comment periods for draft cleanup documents and 14-day comment periods for SEPA documents. SEPA documents are often made available for public review with other cleanup documents. In that case, we combine the comment periods and they last at least 30 days. We may hold comment periods longer than 30 days.

We may also identify public concerns and cleanup goals by meeting with and soliciting information from interested community members and organizations. To collaborate with us about this site, please contact Janelle Anderson at 425-301-6454 or janelle.anderson@ecy.wa.gov.

Public comment periods

Formal 30-day comment periods allow members of the public to comment on draft documents, legal agreements, and proposed cleanup actions. If there is enough interest, Ecology may extend the public comment period. When Ecology oversees SEPA determinations, we hold comment periods for at least two weeks and comment periods may last 30 days or more when other cleanup documents are available for review at the same time.

Following a comment period, we publish all the input we received and respond to comments and questions. If the comments result in significant changes to the cleanup documents, then the documents will be revised and re-issued for public review. If the comments don't result in significant changes, they become final.

Public events

We hold public meetings, workshops, open houses, and public hearings based on community interest. If we haven't scheduled a meeting, we will hold one if 10 people request it—we may extend the public comment period so the meeting occurs during it.

Events are held at locations close to the site that meet Americans with Disabilities Act standards. Public meetings, workshops, open houses, and hearings are always announced in advance using a variety of methods.

Americans with Disabilities Act

To request ADA accommodation for disabilities, or printed materials in a format for the visually impaired, contact Ecology at 360-407-6700 or hwtrpubs@ecy.wa.gov, or visit https://ecology.wa.gov/accessibility. People with impaired hearing may call Washington Relay Service at 711. People with speech disability may call TTY at 877-833-6341.

PPP Amendments

Ecology developed this PPP following MTCA regulations (WAC 173-340-600). We review it as the cleanup progresses and amend it as necessary. You may suggest amendments to Janelle Anderson by phone at 425-301-6454 or email janelle.anderson@ecy.wa.gov.

This PPP includes information for the public regarding opportunities for public involvement and comment. The planned outreach activities will keep the public informed and provide ways for people to communicate their concerns and questions.

If you feel the planned outreach activities are insufficient or need changes, we welcome your feedback. Different outreach activities or outreach tools can be used right away, with or without updating this plan.

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

Table 2: List of abbreviations and acronyms.

Abbreviation or Acronym	Definition
ACS	American Community Survey
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
DI	Demographic Index
Ecology	Washington State Department of Ecology
EJ	Environmental Justice
EJSCREEN	Environmental Justice Screen
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FS	Feasibility study
MNA	Monitored natural attenuation
MTCA	Model Toxics Control Act
Plan	Public participation plan
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SEPA	State Environmental Policy Act
Site	Area where hazardous substances at the facility are currently located
TCE	Trichloroethylene, a chemical compound
TSD	Treatment, storage, and disposal facility
VC	Vinyl chloride, a chemical that causes cancer
WAC	Washington Administrative Code