

Model Toxics Control Act

1995 Annual Report

Ecology Publication 95-611

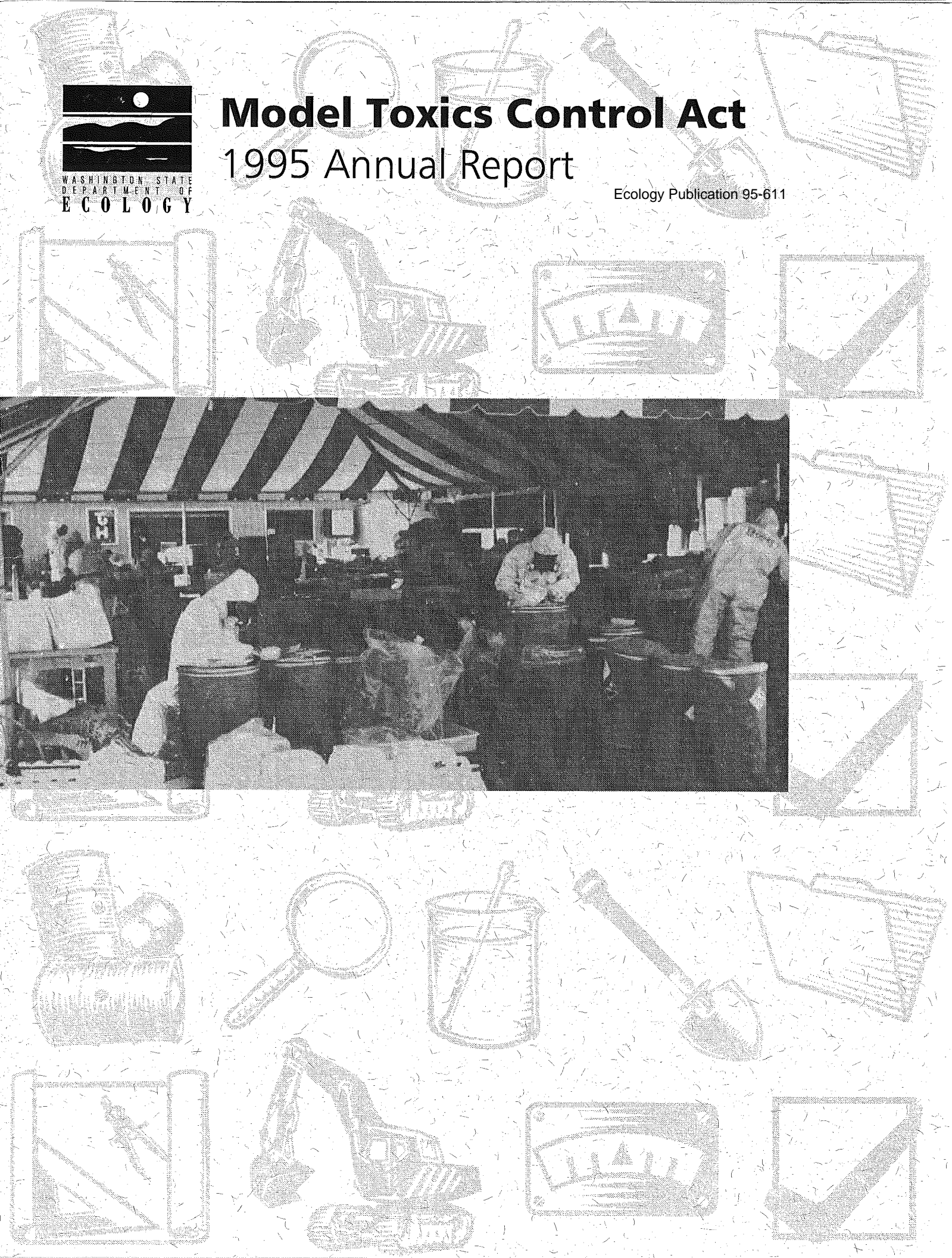
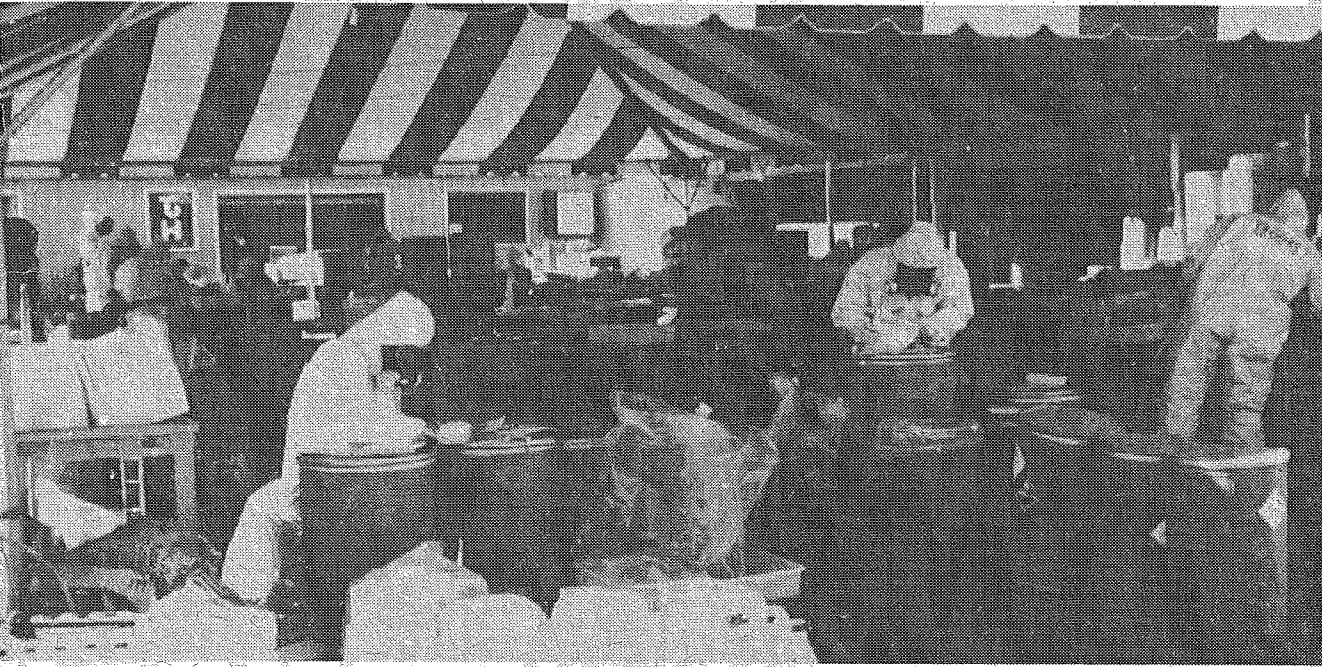


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Director's Message

Members of the Toxics Cleanup Program took a new look at the Model Toxics Control Act in 1995, set some bold environmental objectives, and worked around budget shortages and legislative changes to set the course for faster, cheaper and more innovative cleanups. Among the priority objectives were:

- ✱ Get cleanup underway at all known contaminated sites;
- ✱ Complete cleanups on the most highly contaminated of these sites by the year 2001; and
- ✱ Prevent new sites from being created.

The program walked its talk by expanding on new ways of doing business, creating new tools to speed cleanup, offering new incentives to prevent future contamination, and trying new ways to measure success. For example:



New Ways of Doing Business

Contaminated industrial sites known as "brownfields" are being redeveloped as the program expands the use of agreed orders, redefines industrial properties, and offers prospective purchaser agreements to get properties cleaned up and restored to productive use more quickly. A new bill clarifying an exemption from liability for lenders should also help to speed property redevelopment, improvement and title transfer of contaminated properties.

New Tools to Speed Cleanup

A "quality" team evaluated the speed of cleanups and found that negotiations often slowed the process. As a result the team developed a new model for negotiations. The model, being used this year, is designed to lead to more timely and effective site cleanups.

New Incentives to Prevent Future Contamination

Our Central Regional Office piloted a program that is now slated to go statewide. The program allows underground storage tank owners a one-time technical assistance inspection that helps to identify any areas of operation or maintenance that need improving. The purpose is to prevent releases and future contaminated sites. Owners or operators who participate in the program can submit their inspection report to their insurance carrier and, depending on the risk posed, may receive a premium reduction of up to 10 percent.

New Ways to Measure Success

This year the Toxics Cleanup Program took on a new initiative to measure our success. The program collected information on three environmental indicators: area of land and water that is returned to productive use after a cleanup has taken place; amount of contaminants that have been treated, removed, recycled, or isolated from the environment; and volume of land or water that was cleaned up or managed. Data collected in just the southwest portion of the state and data from Department of Defense sites throughout the state, showed amazing results: enough metal contaminants to fill 20 box cars have been removed from the environment; and enough drinking water for 90 million people a day has been cleaned up.

Its nearing the end of 1995 and we're still moving at a quick pace to improve upon our successes. Legislation this year charged Ecology and a newly formed Policy Advisory Committee to examine the Model Toxics Control Act implementation, and to recommend any new ways to improve the states cleanup process. Two key issues the committee is currently addressing are risk assessment and independent cleanups. As we gear up for 1996, we plan to work hard on these issues and others as they arise. We hope to build on our existing partnerships among government, industry, and citizens to forge new ground in meeting our environmental objectives — getting sites cleaned up and preventing new sites from being created.

Revenue and Expenses

Hazardous Substance Tax

Funding for the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) activities is provided through two accounts: The State Toxics Control Account for state programs, and the Local Toxics Control Account for state grants to local governments. The primary source of revenue to these accounts is the Hazardous Substances Tax. Currently over 8,000 different hazardous substances are subject to the tax. Additional revenue is generated through cost recovery actions, penalties, and other legislative appropriations.

The Department of Revenue oversees collection of the tax, which is imposed on the first in-state possessor of hazardous substances at a rate of 0.7 percent or \$7 per \$1,000 of wholesale value. More than 85 percent of receipts from the tax come from petroleum products.

Current Revenue Trends are:

In Fiscal Year 1995 Hazardous Substances Tax revenue amounted to \$38.8 million, an 11 percent increase from FY 1994.

Current projections are for the fund to maintain a moderate growth rate. To better prioritize spending, the Toxics Cleanup Program undertook a budget and priority setting exercise in 1995, maintained a hiring freeze for new positions, cut some of the program's existing positions, and used fewer contract dollars for cleanup and other programs funded through the state account.

Cost Recovery

As of July 1995, Ecology was pursuing active cost recovery actions on 110 sites. Recovered funds are placed back into the Toxics Control Account and are available for future cleanup activities. The amount billed from potentially liable persons during Fiscal Year 1995 was slightly over \$3.0 million, down from \$3.7 million billed during the previous fiscal year.

Cost recovery dollars have declined due to the conversion of 19 defense sites from cost recovery to direct federal funding. Federal grants via the Defense-State Memorandum of Agreement (DSMOA) are covering these costs. Cost recovery amounts should remain constant during the next year. Emphasis during the coming years will be on improving the payment rate which currently stands at about 80%.

How Money is Spent

Legislative appropriations are made for both the State Toxics Control Account and the Local Toxics Control Account based on the expected balances in the accounts as well as revenue estimates. Through the legislative process, a determination is made regarding which agencies and programs receive funds.

Currently, funds from the state account are allocated to the departments of Ecology, Agriculture, Health, Revenue, and the Office of Marine Safety (see Figure 1). Money is spent on activities authorized by the Model Toxics Control Act including site cleanup, health assessments, waste pesticide identification and disposal, and oil spill prevention. Many of the Toxics Cleanup Program's costs are recoverable from potentially liable persons. Recoverable amounts include "program support costs" defined in the cleanup regulation. The recoverable support costs are included in Table 1 under *TCP State Toxics Control Account (STCA) Expenditures Ecology Conducted Cleanups, and Oversight of Potentially Liable Person Conducted Cleanups*.

Funds from the local account are given to local governments through state grants (see Figure 2). Ecology administers the grants program. Local governments may use grants for cleanup of contaminated sites and for plans and programs designed to reduce solid and hazardous waste. Funds from this account can also be used to provide drinking water supplies to local jurisdictions with wells affected by contamination from contaminated sites.

Figure 1:
State Toxics Control Account
Expenses

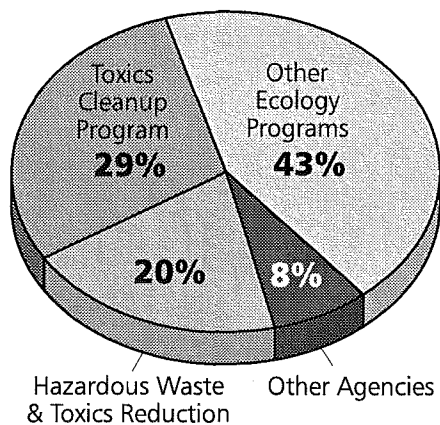


Figure 2:
Local Toxics Control Account
Expenses

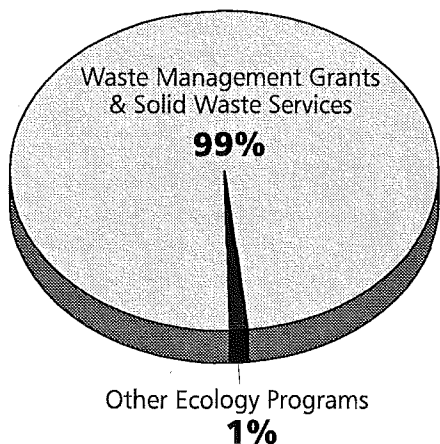


Table 1:
MTCA 1995 Annual Report Financial Analysis

| Revenue | Local Toxics | State Toxics |
|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Taxes | \$20,714,288 | \$18,097,485 |
| Hanford Decree | | \$3,877,244 |
| Penalties | | \$45,299 |
| Cost Recovery | | \$3,003,063 |
| Miscellaneous | | \$626,178 |
| Total Revenue | \$20,714,288 | \$25,649,269 |

Ecology Expenditures:

| | | |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| Air Program | | \$8,738 |
| Agency Administration | \$319,175 | \$4,152,618 |
| Central Programs | | \$1,584,550 |
| Environmental Investigations and Lab Services | | \$884,913 |
| Water Quality | | \$260,011 |
| Water Quality Financial Assistance Program | \$39,200 | \$106,006 |
| Nuclear Waste | | \$3,061,900 |
| Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction | | \$4,829,046 |
| Toxics Cleanup Program (TCP) | | \$7,228,485 |
| Solid Waste Services | \$1,023,718 | \$553,491 |
| Waste Management Grants | \$26,173,135 | |
| Ecology Expenditure Total | \$27,555,228 | \$22,669,758 |

Other Agency Expenditures:

| | | |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| Agriculture | | \$217,682 |
| Health | | \$1,447,946 |
| Marine Safety | | \$141,426 |
| Revenue | | \$35,523 |
| All Agency Expenditure Total | \$27,555,228 | \$24,512,335 |

TCP State Toxics Control Account (STCA) Expenditures Ecology Conducted Cleanups

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Interim Actions | \$295,297 |
| Pre-Remedial | \$529,037 |
| Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Studies | \$178,514 |
| Cleanup Actions | \$1,329,120 |
| Operations and Maintenance | \$829 |
| Permits | \$46,876 |
| Total Ecology Conducted Cleanups | \$2,279,673 |

Oversight of Potentially Liable Person Conducted Cleanups:

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Interim Actions | \$62,714 |
| Pre-Remedial Actions | \$523,051 |
| Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Studies | \$1,665,409 |
| Remedial Design | \$1,692 |
| Technical Assistance | \$368,738 |
| Cleanup Actions | \$320,118 |
| Operations and Maintenance | \$30,071 |
| Permits | \$25,803 |
| Natural Resource Damage Assessment | \$111,863 |
| Hazard Assessment | \$93,400 |
| Total Potentially Liable Person Cleanups | \$3,202,859 |

General Operations and Management:

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Public Information | \$138,688 |
| Program Development | \$383,675 |
| Program Support | \$781,787 |
| Training | \$64,597 |
| Total Operations and Management | \$1,368,747 |

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Subtotal TCP State Toxics Control Account Expenditures | \$6,951,279 |
| Ecology Federal Grant Match | \$78,107 |
| Leaking Underground Storage Tank Activity | \$199,099 |
| Total TCP STCA Expenditures | \$7,228,485 |

Site Cleanup: The Process... *The Results*

Toxics Cleanup Program Progress Through Fiscal Year 1995

The Model Toxics Control Act allows a contaminated site to be cleaned up through a formal process directly overseen by the state at the expense of potentially liable persons or independent of Ecology oversight. Figure 3 shows the universe of known and suspected sites that are undergoing cleanup through an independent process or through formal oversight from July 1988 to September 1995. The following information describes the cleanup process for sites undergoing formal Ecology oversight and shows the results to date for each step in the process.

An important element of the Model Toxics Control Act is including the public throughout the decision-making process for all interim and final cleanup actions. Public comment is considered during the process as indicated below.

Site Discovery 6351 Known or Suspected



Sites where contamination has resulted from a history of improper hazardous materials handling or disposal practices must be reported to Ecology's Toxics Cleanup Program. Potentially liable persons may choose to conduct independent cleanups without assistance from the department, but cleanup results must be reported to Ecology. Special reporting requirements apply to leaking underground storage tanks.

Initial Investigation 3258 Completed



The Initial Investigation is Ecology's first look at a contaminated site. Within 90 days of receiving a report of a possible site, Ecology will visit the site and investigate available historical information. Sites are added to Ecology's site information system, given a "No Further Action" determination, or referred to the appropriate local, state, or federal authority for action.

Site Hazard Assessment 24 In Progress; 817 Completed



A Site Hazard Assessment is an early study to provide preliminary data regarding the relative potential hazard of a site. Ecology gathers information to 1) confirm or rule out contamination, 2) identify hazardous substances, 3) identify the site's environmental characteristics, 4) evaluate potential threats to human health and the environment.

Ecology determines either that no further action is needed or ranks the site relative to others that have undergone the same scrutiny. Sites needing cleanup are placed on the Hazardous Sites List and prioritized for further action. Currently, 645 sites are on the Hazardous Sites List. Some of the sites are undergoing cleanup independent of Ecology oversight.

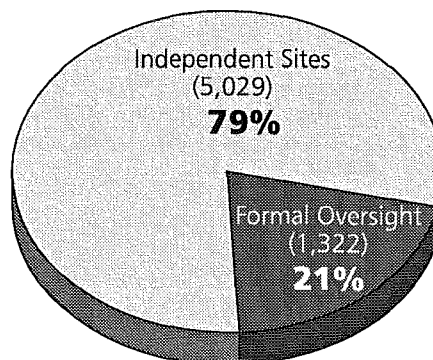
Interim/Emergency Cleanups 40 In Process; 105 Completed



The goal of all hazardous waste cleanups is to reduce risk to humans and the environment. Interim and emergency cleanups are used to *speed risk reduction* on portions of a site that pose the greatest threat without waiting for an in-depth study to be finished. Interim or emergency cleanups usually occur early in the cleanup process — at the same time other long-term cleanup strategies are being developed.

Public notice and comment required.

Figure 3:
Total All Known & Suspected Contaminated Sites (7/1/88 - 9/30/95): 6,351



Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study
78 In Process;
143 Completed



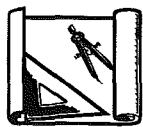
Eliminating human health and environ-

mental impacts at a contaminated site is a sizable engineering project. Careful study and planning are needed to make sure the chosen cleanup methods make sense environmentally and economically.

The remedial investigation provides specific and detailed information about the extent of contamination at a site. During the feasibility study, Ecology and the potentially liable persons use that information to develop and evaluate options for the cleanup.

Public notice and comment required.

Cleanup Action Plan
23 In Process;
91 Completed



Ecology chooses a preferred cleanup option from alternatives in the feasibility study and presents its decision for public comment as a "cleanup action plan." The plan identifies a preferred method of cleanup and specifies cleanup standards ("how clean") and other requirements at the site.

Public notice and comment required.

Cleanup Construction
24 In Progress;
66 Completed



Actual cleanup begins once the cleanup

action plan is finalized and a consent decree or enforcement order is issued. Cleanup includes plan design, construction, and the operation and monitoring of cleanup actions.

Ecology requires the use of permanent cleanup methods whenever practical. Techniques for handling hazardous substances on a site are listed in preferred order:

1. Reuse or recycle
2. Destruction or detoxification
3. Removal and treatment/destruction of contaminants
4. Immobilization
5. Disposal in a properly designed landfill
6. Isolation or containment in place
7. Deed/access controls and monitoring

Figure 4 shows the percent of times various methods or combination of methods have been used. It demonstrates the flexibility of the Model Toxics Control Act to select the appropriate cleanup methods.

Public notice and comment required.

Operation & Maintenance/ Monitoring
46 In Process;
12 Completed



Before removal from the

Hazardous Sites List, many sites go through a period of performance monitoring to make sure the cleanup was effective. Many sites also require operation and maintenance of the chosen cleanup method. For example, cleanup of contaminated ground water may require the operation of a "pump and treat" system for many years.

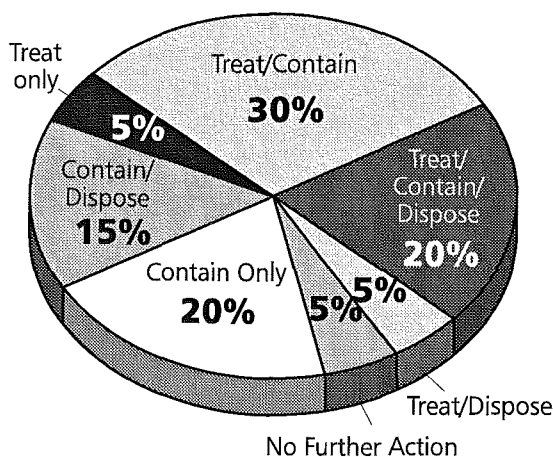
Removal from the Hazardous Sites List
18



A site may be removed from the list once cleanup standards have been met or containment and control of contaminants have proven effective.

Public notice and comment required.

Figure 4:
Cleanup Methods at Ecology-Supervised Sites



Site Cleanups Independent of Ecology Oversight

Independent Cleanup Sites 5029

Independent cleanups are encouraged for sites such as leaking underground storage tank sites where established methods and technology can be applied predictably. This allows hundreds of smaller or less complex sites to be cleaned up quickly without having to go through the formal process. Figure 5 shows the majority of independent cleanups are tank sites, but that other sites are also sometimes cleaned up independently. A potentially liable person may take independent action without oversight or approval from Ecology when the site is not under an order or decree, and when the site is not subject to cleanup negotiations.

Release Reports Received on Underground Storage Tanks 4507

The law requires that a release from an underground storage tank be reported to Ecology upon discovery of the release. The property owner or potentially liable person can choose to do an independent cleanup of the release.

Final Cleanup Reports Received 1659

Property owners of a leaking underground storage tank site who decide to do an independent cleanup must report the results of the cleanup actions within 90 days of completion. Ecology may require additional remedial actions if an independent cleanup is found to be inadequate.

Independent Remedial Action Program Reports Received 254

The Independent Remedial Action Program (IRAP), initiated two years ago, offers a timely review of independent cleanup reports for a fee which varies depending on the cost of the cleanup. Sixty-five percent of the IRAP reports concern leaking underground storage tanks. Once the IRAP review is complete, staff provide a written determination indicating whether the cleanup meets Model Toxics Control Act standards. If the cleanup is considered satisfactory, the property owner is provided with a written determination of No Further Action. This can benefit property owners by expediting the sale, transfer, or development plans for their property. Eighty-four percent of the IRAP reports reviewed resulted in a determination of No Further Action.

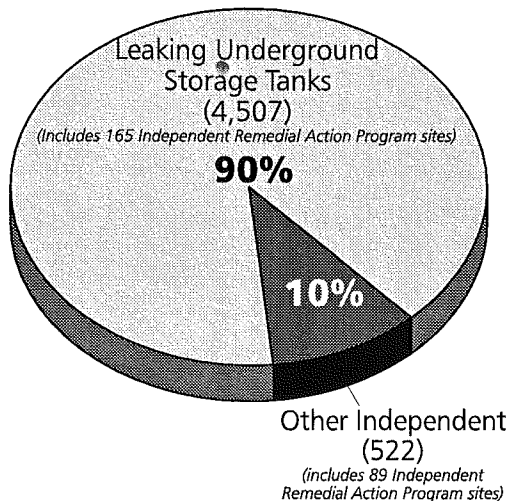
Of the 144 IRAP Reports Reviewed:

- * IRAP Sites for No Further Action (121)
- * IRAP Sites Awaiting Monitoring Data (8)
- * IRAP Sites that Need Further Action (15)

Other Independent Cleanup Sites 433

Although most independent cleanup sites are the result of a release from an underground storage tank, some are the result of other discharges to the environment. Usually these sites begin with the formal process of Ecology investigating a complaint received, and conducting a site hazard assessment. Ecology can place the site on the ranked Hazardous Sites List if it requires further action. The potentially liable person can decide to conduct an independent cleanup at any stage during this process.

Figure 5:
Total Independent Sites (7/1/88 - 9/30/95): 5,029



What's New in MTCA Implementation?

Speeding the Cleanup Process

Cleanup at contaminated sites in our state is on a faster track this year as a result of a new negotiations model developed by the agency's Quality Environmental Leadership team. The team was charged with identifying any potential delays in the cleanup process and finding ways to overcome those barriers. Data was collected from interviews with Toxics Cleanup Program staff, the Ecology Division of the Office of the Attorney General, and those involved in the process — communities, businesses, consultants, and attorneys.

What the team discovered was that, on average, it takes 322 days to complete negotiations for a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS). An RI/FS identifies the extent of the contamination and the feasible alternatives for cleanup. To speed the negotiations process, the team designed two new tools for site managers to prepare for and to conduct negotiations: the Model Toxics Control Act Negotiations Model, and the Negotiations Confirmation Letter.

The Negotiations Model helps speed the process by describing elements which add to successful negotiations and lead to timely and effective site cleanups. The model uses a conceptual framework for the site and for remediation. The conceptual site element of the model takes the knowledge of site history and use, and aids the site manager in developing a hydrogeologic and contami-

nant geochemistry model that can be applied to the site. The remediation element looks at data quality objectives, the potential cleanup alternatives, whether there is a bias for early interim actions, and how negotiations with potentially liable persons may progress to action on the site.

Policy Advisory Committee

This year, the Legislature asked Ecology to establish a Policy Advisory Committee to study and re-evaluate how the state Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) is working. The goal of the committee is to review how MTCA is carried out, and provide advice to the Legislature and Ecology on any administrative or legislative actions that could make the process more effective.

The committee is formed of 22 members representing a wide range of interests from both the public and private sectors as specified by the legislation. Membership of the committee and the interest each represents are:

- * The Honorable Karen Fraser
Senate, Legislature
- * The Honorable Dan Swecker
Senate, Legislature
- * The Honorable Gary Chandler
House of Representatives, Legislature
- * The Honorable Nancy Rust
House of Representatives, Legislature
- * Len Barson *Friends of the Earth,*
Citizen/Environmental

- * Rod Brown *WA Environmental Council Citizen/Environmental*
- * Jeff Parsons *People for Puget Sound,*
Citizen/Environmental
- * Laurie Valeriano *Toxics Coalition,*
Citizen/Environmental
- * Kevin Godbout *Weyerhaeuser*
Company, Large Business
- * Taryn McCain *Boeing Company,*
Large Business
- * Rick Griffith *Stoel Rives,*
Small Business
- * Mike Sciacca *WA Oil Marketers*
Association, Small Business
- * Terry Austin *Yakima County,*
Counties
- * Sharon Metcalf *City of Seattle,*
Cities
- * Eric Johnson *WA Public Ports*
Association, Ports
- * Julie Wilson *GeoEngineers,*
Science Advisory Board
- * Gerald Smedes *Smedes &*
Associates, Environmental
Consulting
- * Dan Ballbach *Perkins Coie,*
Chairperson
- * Jody Pucel *SAFECO,*
Additional Member, Finance
- * Scott McKinnie *Farwest Fertilizer,*
Agriculture
- * Mary E. Burg *Department*
of Ecology, State Agency
- * Jim W. White *Department of Health,*
State Agency

By mid-December of this year, the committee will submit a preliminary report to the Legislature that identifies the questions and issues the committee will address. At a minimum, the committee will make recommendations on the following subjects:

- * Cleanup standards and cleanup levels, including the use of site-specific risk assessment;
- * Policies, rules, and procedures, including cost, current and future land use, and selection of cleanup remedies;
- * Program implementation including staff training and accountability for cleanup decisions;
- * Incentives to potentially liable persons;
- * Ecologically-based cleanup standards and levels; and
- * Effectiveness of independent cleanups.

The committee is also charged with evaluating alternative methods of carrying out the requirements of the MTCA to accomplish faster, less-expensive, and equally protective cleanups at complex sites. To do this, the committee has selected two pilot sites to study: the L-Bar Products site in Chewelah and the Yakima Valley Spray site in Yakima.

The L-Bar Products site has magnesium flux bar waste piles and magnesium flux bar processing residues from the previous operations of a mineral processing plant. Key policy issues to be addressed as the committee studies the site include: the role of ecological considerations

in determining cleanup standards; how shallow ground water contamination should be handled; and how to establish cleanup standards for non-carcinogens.

Yakima Valley Spray site investigations show the presence of pesticides, herbicides, metals, solvents, and petroleum products. Key policy issues addressed with this site are: the role of treatment versus removal or containment in site remediation; how land use should affect soil cleanup levels; how ground water contamination in an area served largely by a public water system should be addressed; and how to establish soil cleanup levels that are protective of ground water.

Information the committee acquires from studying the pilot sites and from other sources will be included in a final report to both Ecology and the Legislature by December 1996.

Lender Liability

Property redevelopment, improvement, and title transfer of contaminated properties should occur more smoothly as a result of new legislation entitled the "Lender Liability Bill," House Bill 1856.

Ecology and an external workgroup presented the consensus bill to clarify the existing Model Toxics Control Act statutory exemption for lenders. The new language describes the limitations of a lender's actions in order to maintain the exemption from liability. Lenders are exempt during the time they have ownership in the property, primarily to protect their security interest both prior to and after foreclosure.

Limitations to the exemption are outlined in the new statutory language. Lenders are encouraged to contact Ecology for more information about how the exemption from liability applies to their institution.

Enhanced Initial Investigations

Toxics Cleanup Program staff at the Eastern Regional Office reduced the need for formal Ecology follow-up at independent cleanup sites by 69 percent this year by providing added technical assistance for nine months. Staff conducted a pilot project to determine the benefits, drawbacks, and final site decisions that enhanced technical assistance would provide during the initial investigation phase of an independent cleanup. Independent cleanups represent the majority of cleanups in Washington.

Ecology found that the assistance significantly reduced the number of sites requiring formal Ecology follow-up, helped speed real estate transactions and construction projects, and facilitated more timely and credible site investigations and cleanups. Clients responded with enthusiasm to the project, finding that it reduced their costs, provided timely access to Ecology, and provided guidance that helped them reach cleanup faster.

Ecology is now looking at how to balance the demands of additional staff time with the benefits of the added technical assistance to offer enhanced technical assistance statewide.

Underground Storage Tank Program

The Underground Storage Tank (UST) Program is a part of the Toxics Cleanup Program. The majority of the UST budget comes from permit fees — \$75 per tank per year. Federal funds from the Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Underground Storage Tanks makes up the rest of the state UST program budget.

Although not funded by the Model Toxics Control Account, the activities of the UST program link with the goals and objectives of the entire cleanup program — especially the goal of preventing new sites from being created.

This year, new strides were made by the UST program to prevent new releases from underground storage tanks - and to ensure that if releases did occur, the tank owner or operator — not the taxpayer — was financially responsible for cleanup. At the urging of tank interest groups, tank owners, and operators, Ecology decided to require proof of "financial responsibility" before tank renewals or new permits were issued. Financial responsibility ensures that tank owners and operators can cover sudden and accidental releases to the environment. An important consideration in making this decision was the availability of tank insurance through the state's Pollution Liability Insurance Agency, which was formed to make affordable premiums available to tank owners.

Underground Storage Tank requirements are aimed at preventing releases. By 1998 all tanks must be upgraded to meet pollution prevention requirements in order to stay permitted. Ecology's chief strategy for helping tank owners and operators get to, and stay in, compli-

ance is technical assistance, education, and incentives. For example:

Ecology's Central Regional Office piloted a program to offer technical assistance inspections upon request. The program was designed to help tank owners identify areas of tank maintenance or operation that may need improvement. Tank owners who participated were guaranteed an inspection without the fear of penalty. In return, they received written documentation of the inspection which they could submit to their insurance company for a premium reduction. Depending on the amount of risk posed, some insurance companies offered a premium reduction of up to 10 percent. The program was so well received that Ecology is now offering it statewide.

Two other major changes to the UST program took place this year in an effort to shave costs and improve service to clients. The changes are:

- ✱ The state Department of Licensing has assumed the responsibility of collecting tank fees and issuing tank permits. An endorsement on the tank owner or operators master business has replaced a separate tank permit. Tank renewals are now timed to coincide with the business incorporation dates and other state permit and license renewals — an added convenience to business owners. This change allows Ecology to focus on providing technical assistance and outreach rather than administrative activities.

- ✱ Tank rules have been amended to rely on the International Fire Code Institute, a non-profit organization, to certify persons who install or decommission tanks, or provide other tank services. This privatization of certification was made to reduce administrative costs.



Ecology workers shake hands with a gas station owner after completing an underground storage tank inspection.

Restoring Contaminated Properties

Tacoma Re-Develops Property Along the Thea Foss Waterway

Since April 1995, cleanup has been underway for the Morris Property in Tacoma, the planned site for an international glass museum. The property is situated along the Thea Foss Waterway and is included in one of Ecology's most innovative consent decree agreements under the state Model Toxics Control Act.

The city of Tacoma bought the Morris Property as part of a 26-acre waterfront property purchase in 1991. Most of the 26 acres are contaminated with a variety of hazardous materials dating to past industrial activities. Most of the industrial activity along the waterway has ceased, but the legacy of contamination it left behind casts a shadow of doubt about the reuse of the waterfront properties.

The visionary step the city of Tacoma made in purchasing the property and the cooperative agreement between the city and the Department of Ecology provide a framework that allows cleanup to take place concur-

rent with redevelopment. As a result, cleanup crews have been removing polluted soil and reclaiming the first parcel — the Morris Property — to make way for private waterfront development. The city will clean up each parcel along the waterway to allow for redevelopment.

The consent decree which drives the cleanup is innovative in that it establishes the cleanup levels common to all the properties to eliminate the need to negotiate on each parcel. This offers potential developers a level of certainty regarding cleanup expectations that they can consider when making investment decisions. The decree also provides a matrix of remedy selections for parcels based on what the expected re-use of the property will be — keeping cleanup costs down and again providing a higher level of certainty. The Morris Property cleanup is also benefitting from a state cleanup grant for more than \$500,000.

This common-sense approach to the overall cleanup of the waterway makes cleanup easier and faster. The result is a cleaner environment and a more viable urban waterfront.

Bridging the Past & Future in Seattle's International District

Cleanup is more than halfway done at a vacant bus fueling and maintenance facility in Seattle's Chinatown International District. As part of another innovative consent decree which outlines cleanup expectations and provides for 40 percent of the cleanup costs from a state grant, contamination will be cleaned up and construction will be underway by early next year.

King County Department of Metropolitan Services (Metro) bought the property at South Dearborn and 8th Avenue South to operate a bus fueling and maintenance facility. The property had been used for similar business operations by a variety of owners since the 1940s. Metro closed their Dearborn operations in the late 1980s and discovered petroleum contamination when removing an underground storage tank. Soil and ground water are contaminated by leaks of diesel, oil, and leaded and unleaded gasoline.

Metro and Ecology entered into this consent decree to remove the soil for treatment, and used new technology to remove petroleum contaminants from the ground water. The agreement outlines the expectations for cleanup and provides financial assistance to Metro through the state's Waste Management Grants Program for local governments.

Construction of the International District Village Square is slated for next spring. The Village Square will be developed, managed, and owned by the Seattle Chinatown International District Preservation and Development Authority and will provide needed housing



Officials from Ecology, the city of Tacoma, and others participate in a groundbreaking ceremony at the Morris Property.

and expanded services to the community including:

- ✱ Seventy-five apartments for elderly who need assistance with services that meet their language and cultural needs;
- ✱ New storefront retail space to foster the economic vitality of the International District and serve the needs of the Village Square residents and surrounding community; and
- ✱ Health care, child care, mental health, and senior and employment services for a multi-ethnic population throughout greater Seattle and the surrounding area.

The Village Square is slated to have 225 staff speaking 45 languages and serving 27,000 clients each year, mostly immigrant and low-income residents.

The agreement between Metro and Ecology allows protection of the environment and a fast-track cleanup, allowing the site to become an economic anchor for the International District, and a revitalization for the entire community. The project has been called the biggest capital improvement project in the International District in years.

Yakima Gears Up for New Police Station and Legal Center

The City of Yakima's long-awaited new police station and legal center are close to being a reality, thanks to cooperation among Goodwill Industries, the city of Yakima, and the Washington State Department of Ecology. The city of Yakima negotiated with Goodwill Industries to buy the property at 222 South Third Street, where Goodwill had a retail store. Soil and ground water contamination from at least 15 different chemicals were found at the site during a site assessment for the real estate transactions. One of these included perchloroethylene (PCE), the solvent that has polluted the ground water in this area, known as the Yakima Railroad Area. The Yakima Railroad Area is the name given to a several-square-mile area that is potentially affected by the presence of PCE in ground water. Over 1200 homes in the area have ceased using ground water for drinking purposes and are being hooked up to city water under an Ecology grant. Under the Model Toxics Control Act, the city could have become poten-

tially liable for the cleanup of the property once they bought it.

Because building a new Law and Justice Center is clearly in the public interest, Ecology negotiated a prospective purchaser agreement with the city of Yakima. The agreement, in the form of a consent decree, kept the construction within schedule while protecting human health and the environment. After a public comment period and public hearing, the consent decree was finalized and entered before the court on September 15th, 1994. Under the decree, the City agreed to clean up the contaminated soil during excavation and construction work for the new center, and then to monitor the ground water for two years.

During cleanup, the city employed a consultant that used an on-site laboratory to assist in segregating soils into hazardous and non-hazardous components. This on-site capability for laboratory work concurrent with soil excavation proved to be an efficient, cost-effective cleanup strategy.

The police station and legal center will house

- (1) the Yakima Police Department and all of its support services,
- (2) the legal department,
- (3) the 911 emergency communications service, and
- (4) a holding facility for criminal defendants. Construction of the Law and Justice Center is nearly complete.



Bulldozer excavating petroleum contaminated soils at the Metro South Dearborn former bus fueling and maintenance facility in the Seattle Chinatown International District.

Measuring Our Success

Environmental Indicators

Did you know that in just a portion of our state, over 10 million pounds of metal contaminants have been removed from the earth — enough to fill 20 box cars? Or that nearly 9 billion gallons of contaminated ground water have been cleaned up — enough water for 90 million people a day or 250,000 people a year?

That's what Ecology staff found when they began compiling information in response to requests about contamination in Washington.

As part of the Toxics Cleanup Program's ongoing efforts to document program efficiency and effectiveness, these environmental indicators were selected:

- ✱ Area of land and water that is returned to productive use after a cleanup has taken place;
- ✱ Amount of contaminants that have been treated, removed, recycled, or isolated from the environment; and
- ✱ Volume of land or water that was cleaned up or managed.

The first round of data based on these indicators reflects information collected from the time Ecology first began managing a site to January 1, 1995. All of the sites have been undergoing site investigation and cleanup. Sites that were cleaned up or transferred to the Environmental Protection Agency for oversight were excluded, as were the areas in and around the Hanford Reservation.

Gas stations temporarily close to remove and replace aging underground storage tanks.

What part of the State has compiled information to date?

Ecology's Southwest Regional Office (SWRO), which conducts cleanups in the southwest portion of the state, and the Site Cleanup Section, which works primarily with Department of Defense sites throughout the state, compiled their data first. Plans are underway to study data collected in the Northwest, Central and Eastern parts of the state and will be highlighted in next year's report.

Would you recognize one of our sites?

Probably everyone has driven past or seen a contaminated site undergoing cleanup — but has not recognized it as a cleanup site. The follow-

ing descriptions help shed light on what a typical cleanup site "looks" like in Washington state — and what the impacts are of the environmental indicators data collected.

Gas Stations

It is not uncommon to find a gas station that is temporarily closed for tank removal. As the tanks age, they can start to leak. Depending on the location of the station, the leaking fuel can contaminate drinking water sources of the community. Today, station owners test their tanks for "tightness," and tanks have become more sophisticated in their construction. Requirements to monitor tanks and prevent corrosion and leaks are now in place to prevent future cleanup sites.



Landfills

It wasn't that long ago that the impacts of landfills were unknown. Now we know that the mixture of trash that ends up in a landfill decomposes over time and can create problems such as methane gas and contaminated ground water. Methane gas can become explosive if it accumulates, and contaminated ground water can rob a community of its drinking water supply.

Landfill problems are not entirely solved yet, but precautions are in place to reduce the negative effects and prevent further problems. For example, contaminated ground water is being pumped out of the ground and treated — and methane gas is being removed via pipes installed throughout the landfill.

To prevent contaminants from reaching the ground water, landfills are now lined. When a landfill is closed, it is capped and covered with earth. Some are being slowly returned to productive uses, such as parks or open spaces.



Military sites often contain contamination from past practices and are undergoing cleanup.

Wood Treatment Sites

Have you ever wondered why telephone poles last so long without decaying? Historically, wood treating facilities pressure treated the poles with pesticides and preservatives. However, years of drippage from treated logs, overfilling of chemical tanks, and waste water discharges have contaminated the soils, sediments, and ground water at many of these facilities. Facilities where soil, sediments, and ground water contain these contaminants are being cleaned up so that they are no longer a threat to the environment or public health.

Military Sites

Mention military or Department of Defense sites to many people and images of exotic chemicals often come to mind. In reality, the contaminants most often seen at defense sites are petroleum products, metals, paints, and solvents. These contaminants have impacted soils, surface water, ground water, and sediments. Most of these sites are past the site investigation phase and are undergoing cleanup.

While it is true that defense sites often contain contamination from past practices, it is also true that some of the largest, undisturbed areas of forested corridors in Washington are located on military-owned property.

How this information will help

The data collected in this first round established a baseline that will be used to gauge the success of cleanup efforts in the following years. In addition, the data will aid Toxics Cleanup Program efforts to make cleanup quicker and more efficient.

Wood treatment facilities, where soil, sediments, and/or ground water is contaminated are being cleaned up.



What we found

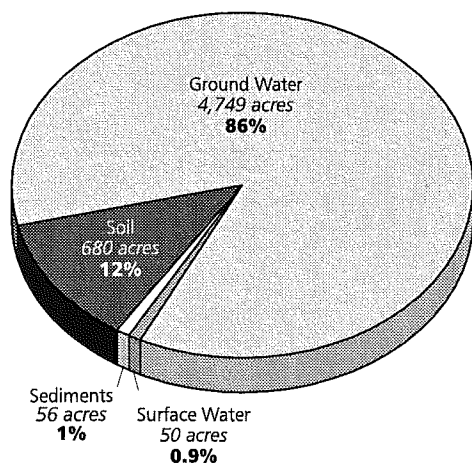
Three main environmental indicators have been used to portray the information collected to date. They include:

Area in acres of land or water returned to productive use:

When describing land and water in acres, the concept is fairly simple. We look at the flat surface area of the land and water and measure the expanse in acres. When measuring ground water and sediments, the concept of depth is included. Since ground water is underneath the earth's surface and sediments are below surface water, we look at the area that has been restored and "project" that area up to the surface. We then measure the flat surface area on the ground or surface water.

When calculating the measurements of land or water returned to productive use, we looked at soil, surface water, ground water, and sediments (see Figure 6).

Figure 6:
Land or Water Returned to Productive Use (in acres)



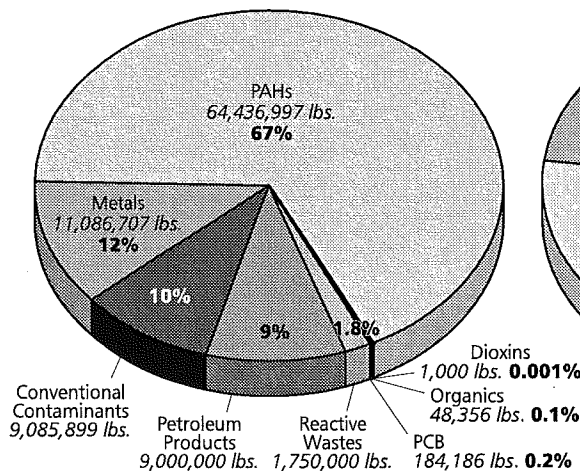
Amounts and types of contaminants:

The contaminants addressed in this report (and some of their more well-known uses) are:

- * Organics (dry cleaning fluid, solvents)
- * Metals (lead, arsenic, chromium)
- * PCBs (transformer oil)
- * Pesticides (bug and weed spray)
- * Petroleum (gasoline, diesel)
- * Phenolic compounds (plastic resins)
- * Dioxins (associated with PCBs)
- * PAHs (creosote)
- * Inorganics (fertilizer)
- * Asbestos (insulation)

The results were converted into pounds for both solids and liquids for ease of comparison. Figure 7 shows the amount of pounds calculated for the above contaminants. Quantity isn't always a measurement of toxicity. Some compounds are much more toxic than others and much more difficult to extract from the environment. Totals in pounds represent only a portion of what is expected to be found statewide.

Figure 7:
Amount and Types of Contaminants (in pounds)



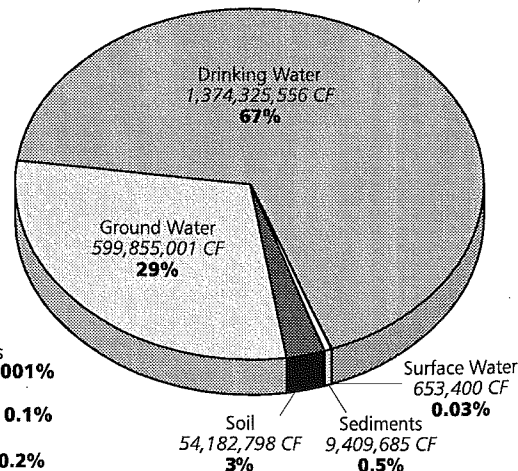
Volume of land or water that was cleaned up or managed:

Throughout the life of a cleanup, the scope of accomplishments depends on the make-up and complexity of the site. A site that is completely cleaned up by meeting our state cleanup levels is considered to be remediated. Sites are considered to be contained or managed under the following conditions:

- * Limitations (such as present technology or site conditions) prevent any cleanup action, and legal restrictions on land use are applied;
- * A cleanup action has limited the contamination and kept it from further impacting an area;
- * The site is not yet fully cleaned up, but an interim action has kept contamination from spreading.

Figure 8 shows, in cubic feet, the combined volume of land or water that has been remediated, contained, and managed. Measurements shown were derived from soil, surface water, ground water, drinking water, and sediments.

Figure 8:
Land or Water Cleaned up or Managed (in cubic feet)



Other Ecology Programs

Solid Waste Services Program

Ecology's Solid Waste Services Program supports and supplements local government efforts to handle "moderate-risk waste" (hazardous waste from households or businesses that generate only small quantities of hazardous waste). Statewide, local jurisdictions are operating under approved plans for managing solid and hazardous wastes. The plans allow government to manage moderate risk waste.

In 1995, Ecology helped local governments:

- ✱ establish three new facilities,
- ✱ operate 35 permanent or mobile moderate-risk waste collection systems,
- ✱ provide assistance in establishing/operating 410 oil collection sites, and
- ✱ host 129 household hazardous waste collection events.

In addition, information on household hazardous waste collection was provided to more than 6,100 households and businesses who called in to Ecology's 1-800-RECYCLE lines. Businesses received information and referral opportunities regarding toxic waste reduction or recycling in coordination with local government moderate-risk waste activities. Most of the businesses served generate small quantities of waste.

Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction Program

The Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction (HWTR) Program promotes pollution prevention and fosters safe waste management. In Fiscal Year 1995 the Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction Program spent \$4.83 million from the State Model Toxics Control Account.

Funds helped hazardous waste generators learn about technical and regulatory issues and assistance opportunities through workshops, publications, and the "Shoptalk" newsletter. Staff responded to over 7,500 requests for information. Five hundred pollution prevention technical assistance visits were made. Fifty-four technical assistance visits were made to businesses which had newly notified Ecology of their status as generators of hazardous waste.

An additional 322 federally mandated or state priority inspections were conducted. Most enforcement actions were informal warning letters. Four compliance/enforcement orders were signed, and two penalties were assessed totaling \$38,000.

Program staff assisted 629 businesses in preparing pollution prevention plans or annual progress reports identifying waste reduction opportunities. Assistance was provided using on-site visits, workshops, presentations, and one-on-one meetings.

Staff in the Yakima area made technical assistance visits to all dangerous waste generators to help them with compliance issues and

to improve communication and relationships with generators. The visits were prearranged and were not enforcement related. Generators who evaluated the visit said the purpose of the visits was clear, they had a chance to discuss concerns and issues with staff, and received useful information. Generators became more comfortable with Ecology, were better able to understand the dangerous waste regulations, and said they were more likely to look into waste reduction techniques.

Lower Columbia River Bi-State Water Quality Program

The Lower Columbia River Bi-State Water Quality Program is a joint effort between the states of Washington and Oregon acting cooperatively to assess overall water quality of the lower Columbia River. The bi-state program is administered by Ecology and Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). In Washington the program is funded exclusively through the Model Toxics Control Account. A 20-member steering committee also assists with implementing the program. Bi-state representation on the committee includes environmental groups, industry, private citizens, public ports, local governments, commercial and recreational fishing interests, Native American Tribes, the Northwest Regional Power Planning Council, and several federal agencies.

The bi-state program has four goals:

- ✱ To identify water quality problems
- ✱ To determine if beneficial/characteristic uses are impaired
- ✱ To develop solutions to problems in the lower river
- ✱ To make recommendations on a long-term bi-state framework

To accomplish these goals, the bi-state program has retained technical consultants to conduct a variety of basic and advanced water quality studies on the Columbia River, from Bonneville Dam to the Pacific Ocean. Projects completed to date include a compilation of information from historical and more recent research studies, and a general reconnaissance survey for contaminants in water, sediments, and fish tissue from both the main channel and backwater areas.

Advanced studies are now underway and nearing completion. They include an assessment of risk to human health, the identification of risks to fish and wildlife, and an ambient monitoring project. Draft results from most of these projects are currently available. All technical studies will be completed by January 1996. A final technical report, integrating the results from the several individual studies, will be completed by August 1996.

The bi-state program is scheduled to sunset in June 1996. However, work on the lower Columbia River will continue, as Washington and Oregon have recently joined with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to implement a water quality management effort through the National Estuary Program.

Central Programs

Central Programs makes significant contributions to cleanup and pollution prevention with Model Toxics Control Account funds. Aquatic sediment cleanup is administered by the Sediments Section, while the Industrial Section focuses on the cleanup of industrial sites listed on the state's Hazardous Sites List. The Emergency Spill Response Section receives a majority of the funds provided to Central Programs.

Emergency Spill Response

Ecology is the lead state agency responsible for environmental emergencies statewide. The responsibilities include policy and plan development; plan review, approval, and inspections; drills and enforcement; emergency response and cleanup; education; and resource damage assessments. During Fiscal Year



Emergency Spill Response - Hazardous Materials Teams from Ecology and EPA undergo decontamination after collecting samples from abandoned drums.

1995 the State Toxics Control Account provided \$1,115,725 to help pay for 16 FTEs and for cleanup contractor costs.

1995 Program Accomplishments:

- ✱ Responded to 816 spills of oil or hazardous substances and conducted successful cleanups and resource damage assessments as needed.
- ✱ Implemented procedures for identifying hazardous substances in the field which reduced the need for expensive contractor costs, resulting in an estimated savings of \$115,660.
- ✱ Performed a lead role in representing the state during federal oil and hazardous substances contingency planning.
- ✱ Participated in 58 emergency response drill exercises with other agencies and industry.
- ✱ Completed a formal policy and procedure for using in-situ burning as a response tool for combating oil spills.

Waste Management Grants Program

Cleaning up contaminated sites and preventing future pollution poses an expensive problem for cities, towns, and counties, and their taxpayers. Grants from the Local Toxics Control Account ease this burden, and, for some of the smaller local governments, provide the foundation of their entire waste management program. These grants support the ongoing partnership between Ecology and local governments in Washington state to deal responsibly with waste.

The Local Toxics Control Accounts funded \$6,442,036 in new grants in Fiscal Year 1995 (see Table 2). This grant funding resulted in \$13,627,058 worth of cleanup and pollution prevention projects.

The cleanup projects helped local governments:

- * design or carry out cleanups at eight sites,
- * provide clean drinking water to four communities where hazardous waste sites had contaminated the drinking water supply, and
- * investigate possible hazardous waste sites in eight counties.

The pollution prevention projects helped local governments:

- * provide safe ways for people to dispose of hazardous waste from their homes and businesses,
- * close three old landfills to meet current standards,
- * plan for their waste management needs, and
- * educate and help people generate less waste at home and work, while reducing its toxicity.

Citizen groups and not-for-profit organizations also used grant funding to educate and involve the public in waste issues through the Public Participation Grants Program. The Model Toxics Control Act established this program and designated one percent of the revenues to the State and Local Toxics Control Accounts to fund it. In Fiscal Year 1995, this amounted to \$466,208 for new, one-year projects.

Besides new grants to local governments and citizen groups, the accounts also provided \$1,160,640 in amendments to existing grants. While these new grant projects were getting underway, work continued throughout the state on hundreds of existing projects. All together, the Local Toxics Control Account paid out \$26,173,135 and the State Toxics Control Account paid out \$146,108 for grant activity during Fiscal Year 1995.

**Table 2:
Grants Status Report**

| Recipient | Grant Number | Date Signed | Total Proj. Cost | STCA Fund Dollars | LTCFA fund Dollars |
|---|--------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Public Participation Grants | | | | | |
| Assoc Industries of the Inland NW | G9500205 | 2/27/95 | \$35,000 | \$17,500 | \$17,500 |
| Brackett's Landing Foundation | G9500229 | 3/21/95 | \$25,000 | \$12,500 | \$12,500 |
| Cascadia Revolving Fund | G9500246 | 5/4/95 | \$19,000 | \$9,500 | \$9,500 |
| Citizens for a Healthy Bay | G9500222 | 3/10/95 | \$25,000 | \$12,500 | \$12,500 |
| Clark Co Haz Wst Citizen Task Force | G9500271 | 6/12/95 | \$25,000 | \$12,500 | \$12,500 |
| Columbia River United | G9500217 | 3/2/95 | \$20,000 | \$10,000 | \$10,000 |
| Community Services Work Group | G9500227 | 3/23/95 | \$2,250 | \$1,125 | \$1,125 |
| Environmental Coal of South Seattle | G9500223 | 3/30/95 | \$11,154 | \$5,577 | \$5,577 |
| Environmental Works | G9500233 | 3/23/95 | \$40,000 | \$20,000 | \$20,000 |
| Hanford Education Action League | G9500216 | 3/10/95 | \$15,000 | \$7,500 | \$7,500 |
| Heart of America Northwest | G9500224 | 3/29/95 | \$15,000 | \$7,500 | \$7,500 |
| Mountaineers The | G9500237 | 3/30/95 | \$9,780 | \$4,890 | \$4,890 |
| Painting Industry Partnership | G9500211 | 3/10/95 | \$35,000 | \$17,500 | \$17,500 |
| Pnw Aerial Application Ed Found | G9500213 | 2/14/95 | \$2,984 | \$1,492 | \$1,492 |
| Puget Soundkeeper Alliance | G9500225 | 3/30/95 | \$35,000 | \$17,500 | \$17,500 |
| Skookum Inc | G9500204 | 2/22/95 | \$40,000 | \$20,000 | \$20,000 |
| South Puget Intertribal Plan Agency | G9400317 | 7/14/94 | \$50,000 | \$25,000 | \$25,000 |
| Three Rivers Children's Museum | G9500218 | 3/23/95 | \$3,520 | \$1,760 | \$1,760 |
| Wa Dental Service Association | G9500212 | 6/21/95 | \$40,000 | \$20,000 | \$20,000 |
| Wa State Pest Control Association | G9500214 | 3/7/95 | \$17,520 | \$8,760 | \$8,760 |
| <i>Total</i> | | | <u>\$466,208</u> | <u>\$233,104</u> | <u>\$233,104</u> |
| Remedial Action Grants | | | | | |
| Bainbridge Island City of | G9500107 | 10/19/94 | \$911,042 | | \$455,521 |
| Everett City of | G9500209 | 5/1/95 | \$1,237,422 | | \$529,526 |
| Grant County Health Dept | G9400318 | 7/5/94 | \$100,000 | | \$100,000 |
| King Co Metro | G9500206 | 4/3/95 | \$1,407,630 | | \$563,052 |
| Kitsap County | G9500085 | 10/17/94 | \$623,230 | | \$311,615 |
| Kittitas County | G9500189 | 2/9/95 | \$100,000 | | \$100,000 |
| Okanogan Co Health Dist | G9500182 | 2/21/95 | \$60,000 | | \$60,000 |
| Pierce Transit | G9500208 | 2/21/95 | \$2,111,000 | | \$844,400 |
| Port Angeles Port of | G9500195 | 2/16/95 | \$156,634 | | \$117,475 |
| Skamania County Public Works Dept | G9500242 | 6/15/95 | \$120,000 | | \$90,000 |
| Snohomish Co Health District | G9500188 | 2/8/95 | \$80,000 | | \$80,000 |
| Spokane Co Water Dist #3 | G9500240 | 4/10/95 | \$705,000 | | \$352,500 |
| Sunnyside City of | G9500231 | 4/10/95 | \$795,712 | | \$366,028 |
| Sw Washington Health Dist | G9500226 | 3/30/95 | \$80,000 | | \$80,000 |
| Tacoma City of | G9500147 | 2/6/95 | \$1,121,620 | | \$448,648 |
| Tacoma Port of | G9500207 | 2/16/95 | \$613,337 | | \$245,335 |
| Thurston County Public Health | G9500128 | 12/1/94 | \$100,000 | | \$100,000 |
| Tumwater City of | G9400313 | 8/23/94 | \$811,400 | | \$405,700 |
| Yakima County Health District | G9500307 | 6/27/95 | \$80,000 | | \$80,000 |
| <i>Total</i> | | | <u>\$11,214,027</u> | | <u>\$5,329,800</u> |
| Coordinated Prevention Grants (CPG) | | | | | |
| Garfield County | G9400314 | 7/14/94 | \$234,500 | | \$152,425 |
| Ferry County | G9500084 | 9/1/94 | \$666,667 | | \$500,000 |
| Jefferson County | G9500075 | 9/1/94 | \$473,656 | | \$103,611 |
| King County | G9500086 | 10/14/94 | \$300,000 | | \$180,000 |
| Lincoln County Highway Dept | G9500245 | 6/12/95 | \$260,000 | | \$169,000 |
| Woodinville City of | G9400218 | 7/14/94 | \$12,000 | | \$7,200 |
| <i>Total</i> | | | <u>\$1,946,823</u> | | <u>\$1,112,236</u> |
| <i>Grand Total of above Grant Categories</i> | | | <u>\$13,627,058</u> | <u>\$233,104</u> | <u>\$6,675,140</u> |
| Breakdown of CPG Grants By Task: | | | | | |
| Groundwater Monitoring Wells | | | | | \$180,000 |
| Household Hazardous Waste Collection & Disposal | | | | | \$87,134 |
| Household Hazardous Waste Plan Implementation | | | | | \$3,738 |
| Landfill Closure | | | | | \$821,425 |
| Small Quantity Generator Implementation | | | | | \$2,989 |
| Solid Waste Planning | | | | | \$9,750 |
| Waste Reduction & Recycling Activities | | | | | \$7,200 |
| <i>Total</i> | | | | | <u>\$1,112,236</u> |

Other Agencies

Department of Agriculture

Waste Pesticide Identification and Disposal Program

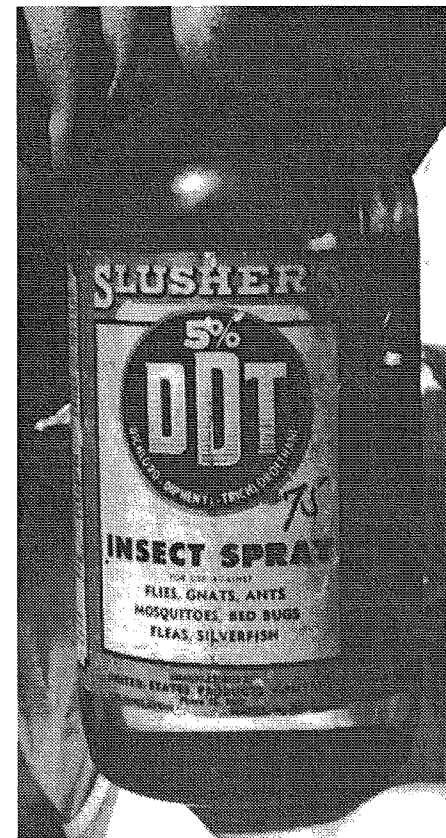
The Department of Agriculture's Waste Pesticide Identification and Disposal Program has two goals. One is to significantly reduce and eventually eliminate the backlog of prohibited and otherwise unusable pesticides stored by users, especially those stored on farms and other rural locations. The other is to pre-

vent future accumulations of unusable pesticides through education focused in the areas of product storage and handling as well as improved planning prior to purchase.

In the program's seven years, 459,597 pounds (230 tons) of unusable pesticides have been collected and properly disposed of from 1,540 participants. One regional and eight special collections were held during FY 1995, with 13,434 pounds collected from 52 participants at a total contractor cost of \$71,237.

Table 3:
Top 12 Banned Pesticides Collected as of June 1995

| Active Ingredient | Pounds Collected | Date Cancelled | Primary Reason(s) for Cancellation |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|--|
| <i>Dinoseb</i> | 41,412 | 6/10/88 | Reproductive Effects |
| <i>DDT</i> | 37,483 | 7/7/72 | Hazard to Wildlife / Bioaccumulation |
| <i>Endrin</i> | 19,552 | 10/24/84 | Secondary & Non-Target Poisoning |
| <i>Zineb</i> | 16,152 | 12/4/89 | Reproductive & Development Effects |
| <i>Parathion</i> | 14,844 | 1994-most crops | Worker Exposure - Acute Toxicity |
| <i>Lead Arsenate</i> | 7,880 | 8/1/88 | Reproductive & Development Effects |
| <i>Aldrin</i> | 7,131 | 5/15/87 | Hazard to Wildlife / Bioaccumulation |
| <i>Toxaphene</i> | 6,620 | 11/29/82 | Chronic Effects to Wildlife |
| <i>Dieldrin</i> | 5,140 | 5/15/87 | Hazard to Wildlife / Bioaccumulation |
| <i>Carbon Tetrachloride</i> | 5,016 | 11/12/86 | Liver and Kidney Damage |
| <i>Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)</i> | 4,854 | 3/27/85 | Reproductive Effects - Groundwater Contamination |
| <i>Chlordane</i> | 4,810 | 4/15/88 | Possible Tumor Formation |



DichloroDiphenylTrichloroethane (DDT), a colorless contact insecticide, was banned in 1972 because of its hazard to people and wildlife.

Pesticide storage and handling worksheets and factsheets were distributed and presented to over 1,200 pesticide license holders at recertification training in January and February 1995. This information helps applicators assess their operations and find ways to improve storage and handling to prevent future accumulations of waste pesticides or spills that could contaminate water supplies.

The use of many pesticides is now banned or restricted. Table 3 shows the top 12 banned pesticides collected by the program as of June 1995.

Department of Health

The Department of Health evaluates actual and suspected environmental exposures through a process called health assessment. This includes collection, analysis, and dissemination of information on health status, personal health problems, population groups at greatest risk, availability and quality of services, resource availability, and concerns of individuals. Assessment leads to policy development, a complex process of considering alternatives for action and deciding which to pursue. After policies are formulated the next step is assurance, seeing that those policies are carried out.

During Fiscal Year 1995, the department received \$1,447,946 in State Toxics Control Account funds to perform program activities. In addition to routine technical assistance and consultation to numerous individuals and agencies at the federal, state, and local level, some of the more significant program accomplishments were :

Health Assessment

- ✱ Developed and distributed an *Environmental Health Resource Directory* for health care providers near hazardous waste sites.
- ✱ Collected and studied information about specific health outcomes from exposure to nitrate in drinking water.
- ✱ Provided technical assistance to local health jurisdictions on two lead-based paint studies.
- ✱ Completed a study to determine the prevalence of health symptoms in two communities near compost facilities.

- ✱ Investigated and assessed reported and/or potential health impacts associated with ambient air emissions in three communities.

- ✱ Coordinated biological monitoring and analysis of environmental data at a former smelter site.

- ✱ Conducted indoor air quality studies at three school districts.

- ✱ Assessed the toxic effects of aquatic herbicide applications in lakes.

- ✱ Determined the adequacy of tissue contaminant data to assess potential human health impacts from eating chemically contaminated fish.

- ✱ Designed, reviewed, and collected data for six fish consumption studies.

- ✱ Provided technical assistance for the *School Indoor Air Quality Best Management Practices Manual*.

- ✱ Monitored 12 sites considered at significant risk for contaminated water.

- ✱ Conducted 17 health investigations at contaminated sites.

- ✱ Provided technical assistance to local health jurisdictions for their drug lab cleanup programs.

Policy Development

- ✱ Participated in the formation of a *Center for Research and Assessment* for patients with chemically related illness.

- ✱ Worked with Ecology to develop human health based sediment quality criteria.

- ✱ Participated in Ecology's study of environmental equity.

Assurance

- ✱ Conducted training on practices outlined in the air quality manual.

- ✱ Revised agency guidelines for the cleanup of clandestine drug labs.

Exposure to environmental hazards can be a major contributing cause of disease, injury, and death. A major thrust for the Department of Health over the next several years will be the development, integration, and coordination of data between programs and agencies, and the development of adequate environmental monitoring systems.

Office of Marine Safety

Washington's Office of Marine Safety (OMS) was established as an independent agency by the 1991 Legislature in the wake of the Exxon Valdez spill in Prince William Sound. In FY 1995, OMS received \$141,426 from the State Toxics Control Account to be used strictly for vessel oil spill contingency planning.

Funds were used to:

- ✱ Evaluate 15 vessel oil spill contingency plans for completeness and review 39 completed contingency plans.

- ✱ Inform industry of the necessary requirements and negotiate safety provisions as appropriate.

- ✱ Approve five primary spill response contractors.

- ✱ Finalize and publish response planning benchmarks.

- ✱ Evaluate required spill exercises.

- ✱ Coordinate monthly contingency plan review meetings with Department of Ecology and the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality.

- ✱ Participate in northwest geographic oil spill response planning efforts.

Hazardous Sites List

One of the first steps in the process for cleaning up a hazardous waste site is a Site Hazard Assessment. During a site hazard assessment, Ecology collects environmental data about a site to determine the type and extent of contamination. If further action is needed, Ecology ranks the site using the Washington Ranking Method and places it on the state's Hazardous Sites List. Property owners, operators, and potentially liable persons are noti-

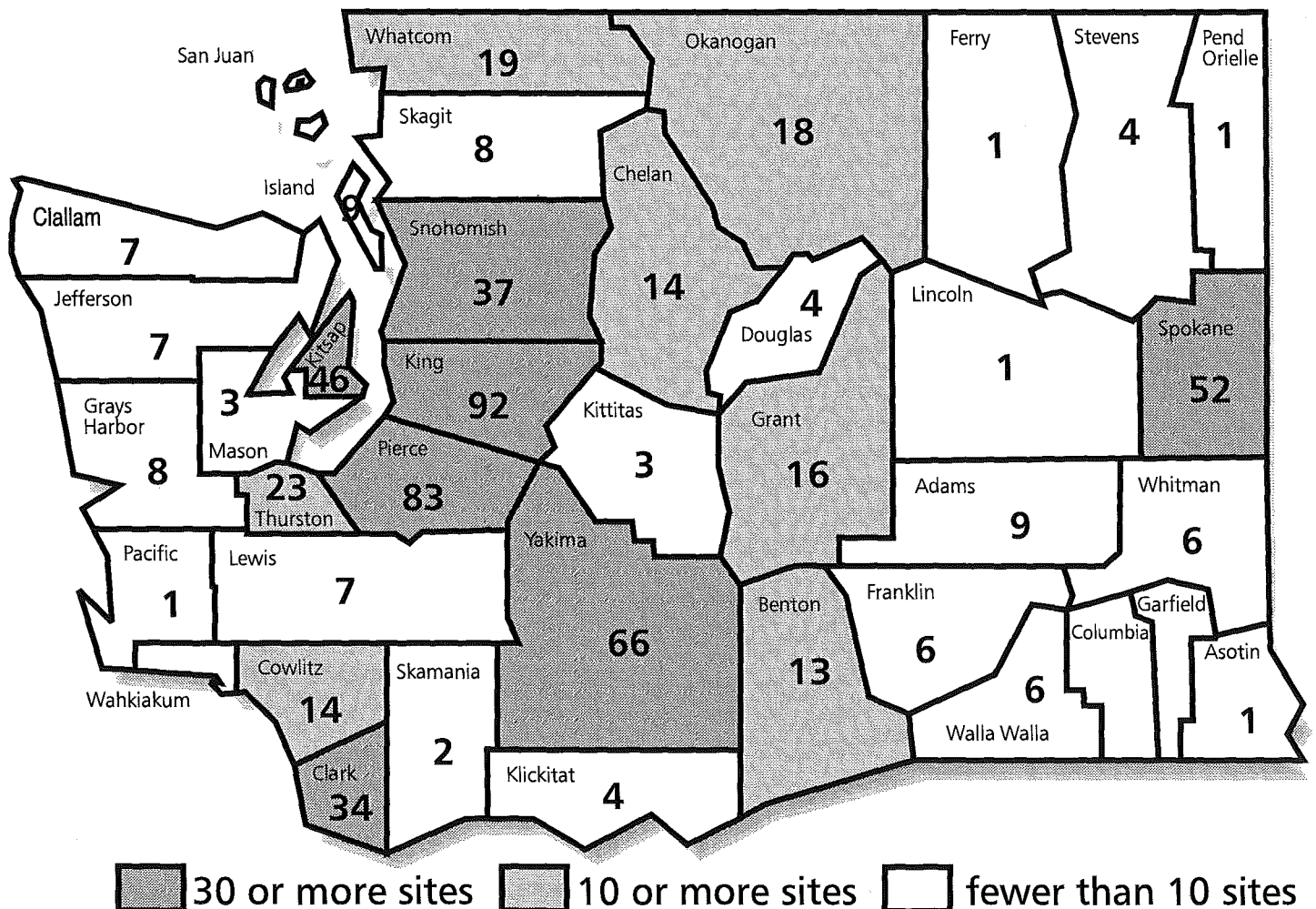
fied when their site is ranked and placed on the list.

Sites are ranked relative to each other on a scale of one to five. A ranking of one represents the highest level of concern to human health and the environment, relative to all other sites; and five the lowest. Hazard ranking helps Ecology make priority decisions on where to target cleanup funds. Actual health and environmental impacts, public concern, a need for immediate re-

sponse, and available cleanup staff and funding also affect which sites get first priority for cleanup.

The Hazardous Sites List is updated twice a year (February and August) and includes all sites statewide which have been assessed and ranked. A total of 625 sites are now on the list. In 1995, 88 were ranked and added to the list, 46 were determined to require no further action, and five were removed from the list.

Figure 9:
Distribution of Hazardous Sites List Sites



Hazardous Sites List

| County | Site Name | Nearest City | Rank | Status |
|--|--|------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Adams | Adams Co. Maint. Shop (Othello) | Othello | 3 | Independent RA |
| | Burlington Northern (Othello) | Othello | 1 | RA in Progress |
| | CMC Real Estate (Othello) | Othello | 5 | Independent RA |
| | Harold's Deli | Othello | 5 | RA in Progress |
| | Puregro (Othello) | Othello | 5 | Awaiting RA |
| | Puregro (Ritzville) | Ritzville | 5 | Awaiting RA |
| | Soil and Crop | Othello | 2 | RA in Progress |
| | T-16 Ranch | Lind | 5 | Independent RA |
| | WWT Batum Facility | Batum | 5 | Awaiting RA |
| | Asotin | Asotin County Landfill | Clarkston | 5 |
| Ben Franklin Transit Co. | | Richland | 3 | Independent RA |
| Benton | CENEX, Kennewick | Kennewick | 2 | Independent RA |
| | HANFORD - 100-AREA (DOE) (includes 24 operable units) | Richland | 0* | RA in Progress |
| | HANFORD - 1100-AREA (DOE) (includes 4 operable units) | Richland | 0* | RA in Progress |
| | HANFORD - 200-AREA (DOE) (includes 43 operable units) | Richland | 0* | RA in Progress |
| | HANFORD - 300-AREA (DOE) (includes 5 operable units) | Richland | 0* | RA in Progress |
| | J.R. Simplot Company | Prosser | 4 | Independent RA |
| | New City Cleaners | Richland | 1 | Awaiting RA |
| | Oggies Mini Mart | Prosser | 3 | Independent RA |
| | ♦ Pacific Recycling | Kennewick | 2 | Awaiting RA |
| | ♦ Pump, Pak & Eatery | Kennewick | 3 | Awaiting RA |
| | ♦ Sagetree Electric, Inc. | Kennewick | 3 | Awaiting RA |
| | Wellsian Way Well Field | Richland | 2 | Awaiting RA |
| | Chelan | Cascade Helicopter | Cashmere | 2 |
| Cashmere Landfill | | Cashmere | 1 | Awaiting RA |
| Dryden Landfill | | Dryden | 4 | Awaiting RA |
| Glacier Park (Boyd-Cascade) | | Leavenworth | 1 | RA in Progress |
| Glacier Park (Budget Fuel) | | Leavenworth | 1 | RA in Progress |
| Holden Mine Tailing/Wenatch | | Holden | 1 | Independent RA |
| Manson Landfill | | Manson | 2 | Awaiting RA |
| Unocal Bulk Plant #0082 | | Chelan | 1 | Awaiting RA |
| Unocal Bulk Plant #0853 | | Wenatchee | 1 | Awaiting RA |
| Unocal Service Station #4942 | | Wenatchee | 2 | Awaiting RA |
| ♦ WSU - Smith Tract | | Wenatchee | 1 | Awaiting RA |
| WSU Tree Fruit Research Unit | | Wenatchee | 3 | Independent RA |
| ♦ Wenatchee Elem. - Proposed | | Wenatchee | 5 | Awaiting RA |
| ♦ Wenatchee Middle School - Prop. | | Wentachee | 5 | Awaiting RA |
| Clallam | | Chevron Bulk Plant #61001372 | Port Angeles | 1 |
| | Daishowa America Company Ltd. | Port Angeles | 5 | Independent RA |
| | ITT Rayonier PA Finish Rm Site | Port Angeles | 2 | RA in Progress |
| | PenPly (ITT Rayonier) | Port Angeles | 5 | RA in Progress |
| | Pt of Port Angeles Marine Terminal (formerly Log Yard) | Port Angeles | 1 | Awaiting RA |
| | Truck Town | Port Angeles | 3 | Awaiting RA |
| | Unocal Bulk Plant #0601 | Port Angeles | 1 | Independent RA |
| | Clark | ♦ 2001 NE Roosevelt Av Prop. | Vancouver | 2 |
| ALCOA-Vancouver (includes 4 operable units at various stages of cleanup) | | Vancouver | 0▼ | Construction Complete |
| BN Maintenance Yard | | Vancouver | 1 | Awaiting RA |
| Boomsnub/BOC Gases | | Vancouver | 0▼ | RA in Progress |
| Carborundum Company | | Vancouver | 1 | Awaiting RA |
| ♦ Chevron Bulk Plant | | Camas | 2 | Awaiting RA |
| Chevron Bulk Plant #61001854 | | Vancouver | 1 | Awaiting RA |
| Circle C Landfill | | Ridgefield | 1 | Construction Complete |
| Colf Landscaping | | Vancouver | 4 | Awaiting RA |
| Columbia Marine Lines | | Vancouver | 4 | Construction Complete |
| Custom Care Cleaners | | Vancouver | 5 | Awaiting RA |
| Fargher Lake Grocery | | Yacolt | 3 | Construction Complete |
| Frontier Hardchrome | | Vancouver | 0▲ | RA in Progress |
| GATX Terminals Corporation | | Vancouver | 1 | Awaiting RA |
| Gen. Chemical Corp-Vancouver | | Vancouver | 5 | Awaiting RA |
| Jim's BP | | Battle Ground | 2 | RA in Progress |
| ♦ Koch Tractor | | Ridgefield | 4 | Awaiting RA |
| Larch Mountain (DNR) | | Yacolt | 2 | Independent RA |
| Leichner Brothers Landfill | | Vancouver | 3 | RA in Progress |
| Orbit Industries | | Washougal | 4 | Awaiting RA |
| Robertson's Paint Shop | Vancouver | 5 | Awaiting RA | |
| Tidewater Barge Lines | Vancouver | 2 | Independent RA | |
| Time Oil/Handy Andy #8 | Vancouver | 1 | RA in Progress | |
| US BPA Ross (includes 2 operable units) | Vancouver | 0▲ | RA in Progress | |

OU = operable unit

♦ = New site added to the ranked list, August 1995

□ = Superfund site: The EPA and State co-lead on site

▼ = Superfund Site: State has lead on site

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* = The site is under a Federal Facilities Agreement

| County | Site Name | Nearest City | Rank | Status | |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------|------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Clark (cont.) | Vancouver Water Station #1 | Vancouver | 0s | RA in Progress | |
| | Vancouver Water Sta #4 | Vancouver | 0▲ | RA in Progress | |
| | Vancouver Wellfield #3 | Vancouver | 2 | Construction Complete | |
| Cowlitz | Walnut Grove Ind. Park | Vancouver | 1 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Chevron USA, Longview | Longview | 1 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Cliff Koppe Metals | Kelso | 2 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Gardner Forest Products | Longview | 4 | Independent RA | |
| | ◆ Groat Brothers Trucking | Woodland | 1 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Longview Fibre | Longview | 5 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Olympic Pipeline Company | Castle Rock | 1 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Ostrander Rock Disposal | Longview | 4 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Reed Landfill | Kelso | 1 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Reynolds Metals - Longview | Richmond | 5 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Unocal Bulk Plant #0321 | Kelso | 1 | Awaiting RA | |
| Douglas | ◆ Unocal Bulk Plant #0885 | Woodland | 3 | Awaiting RA | |
| | West Coast/Mobil Oil Co. | Longview | 1 | RA in Progress | |
| | Weyerhaeuser (Wycoc) Co (includes 1 operable unit) | Longview | 1 | RA in Progress | |
| | Beebe Orchard Dump | Chelan Falls | 5 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Inland Air Service | E. Wenatchee | 4 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Silicon Metaltech(Lab Site) | Rock Island | 5 | Independent RA | |
| | Silicon Metaltech(Lagoon) | Rock Island | 4 | Independent RA | |
| | Ferry | Hecla Knob Hill Mine | Republic | 5 | Awaiting RA |
| | Franklin | ◆ BNRR Pasco Railyard | Pasco | 5 | Awaiting RA |
| | | Glen's Metals | Pasco | 5 | Awaiting RA |
| | | Pasco Landfill | Pasco | 0▼ | RA in Progress |
| Port of Pasco | | Pasco | 1 | RA in Progress | |
| Puregro (Pasco) | | Pasco | 1 | Awaiting RA | |
| Smith Canyon Haz Waste Site | | Pasco | 5 | Independent RA | |
| Grant | | ◆ Cenex Bulk Plant | Moses Lake | 2 | Awaiting RA |
| | City of Moses Lake Maint. Facil. | Moses Lake | 2 | Independent RA | |
| | Duncan Crane Service, Inc. | Moses Lake | 3 | Independent RA | |
| | Full Circle | Quincy | 5 | Independent RA | |
| | Grant Co Ephrata Landfill 1 | Ephrata | 5 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Grant Dangerous Waste Site | Royal City | 5 | Awaiting RA | |
| | International Titanium | Moses Lake | 4 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Larson Substation - Grant Co PUD | Moses Lake | 4 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Moses Lake WF (includes 1 operable unit) | Moses Lake | 0▲ | RA in Progress | |
| | Northwest Pipeline - Moses Lake | Moses Lake | 3 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Port of Moses Lake Pumphouse 1 | Moses Lake | 2 | Independent RA | |
| | Puregro (Moses Lake) | Moses Lake | 5 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Puregro (Quincy) | Quincy | 5 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Puregro (Warden) | Warden | 5 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Vista Corner Texaco | Moses Lake | 3 | Independent RA | |
| Grays Harbor | ◆ Berg's Marine Const. & Repair | Hoquiam | 2 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Hungry Whale Grocery | Westport | 2 | RA in Progress | |
| | ITT Rayonier (Sawmill) | Hoquiam | 2 | Independent RA | |
| | Most Western Laundry | Hoquiam | 1 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Roderick Timber Co. | Junction City | 1 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Saginaw Mill | Aberdeen | 1 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Snook Residence | Oakville | 1 | Awaiting RA | |
| | ◆ Virgil Foster | Montesano | 1 | Awaiting RA | |
| Island | Cornet Bay Marina | Oak Harbor | 5 | RA in Progress | |
| | USN Whidbey (includes 6 OUs with 1 OU with a WARM Score of 1) | Oak Harbor | 0▲ | RA in Progress | |
| | Unocal/Coupeville Bulk Plant | Coupeville | 1 | Independent RA | |
| Jefferson | Chevron Bulk Plant | Port Townsend | 1 | Independent RA | |
| | Olympic Testing Lab | Quilcene | 2 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Port Townsend Texaco | Port Townsend | 2 | Awaiting RA | |
| | USN Port Hadlock (includes 3 operable units) | Port Hadlock | 0* | RA in Progress | |
| King | ARCO - Tank Farm | Seattle | 2 | RA in Progress | |
| | Ace Galvanizing, Inc. | Seattle | 4 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Advance Electroplating | Seattle | 5 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Alaska Pacific Fisheries | Seattle | 1 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Asko Processing, Inc. | Seattle | 5 | Independent RA | |
| | Auburn Abandoned Fire Station | Auburn | 3 | Independent RA | |
| | BNR Maint. & Fueling Facility | Skykomish | 1 | RA in Progress | |
| | BP Station #11352 | Bothell | 3 | RA in Progress | |
| | Balmer Yard/BNR | Seattle | 5 | Independent RA | |
| | Boeing Co. - North Field | Seattle | 5 | Independent RA | |
| | Boeing Co. - Plant 2 | Seattle | 1 | Independent RA | |
| | Borden Chemical Company | Kent | 1 | Independent RA | |
| | C and F Auto Wrecking | Duvall | 1 | Awaiting RA | |

OU = operable unit

◆ = New site added to the ranked list, August 1995

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▼ = Superfund Site: State has lead on site

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* = The site is under a Federal Facilities Agreement

| County | Site Name | Nearest City | Rank | Status |
|----------------------------------|---|---------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| King (cont.) | Cedar Hills Landfill | Maple Valley | 5 | Independent RA |
| | ❖ Cenex Valley Supply Coop. | Auburn | 3 | RA in Progress |
| | Central Painting | Seattle | 2 | Awaiting RA |
| | Champion Intnatl-Ballard Mill (includes 1 OU at the RA in Progress stage) | Seattle | 1 | Construction Complete |
| | Chemcentral Solvents Co. | Kent | 1 | Independent RA |
| | ❖ Chevron Bulk Plant #61002620 | Grotto | 3 | Awaiting RA |
| | Christensen Petroleum | Enumclaw | 1 | Independent RA |
| | Circle K Station #1461 | Seattle | 3 | RA in Progress |
| | Earle M. Jorgensen Co. | Seattle | 5 | Independent RA |
| | Eastern Supply Co. | Seattle | 2 | RA in Progress |
| | GACO Western, Inc. | Tukwila | 3 | RA in Progress |
| | Gas Works Park (WA Nat'l Gas) | Seattle | 1 | RA in Progress |
| | General Elec. Apparatus Srv Ct | Kent | 3 | Independent RA |
| | Great Western Chemical | Seattle | 1 | RA in Progress |
| | Harbor Island | Seattle | 0▲ | RA in Progress |
| | Hydraulic Repair & Design, Inc. | Kent | 3 | Independent RA |
| | Interbay BNR | Seattle | 1 | Independent RA |
| | JH Baxter & Company, Inc. | Renton | 1 | RA in Progress |
| | James Oil Company | Enumclaw | 1 | Awaiting RA |
| | Kenmore Industrial Park | Kenmore | 1 | Awaiting RA |
| | Kent Highlands Landfill | Kent | 0▼ | RA in Progress |
| | LIDCO | Kent | 1 | RA in Progress |
| | Laidlaw | Seattle | 4 | Awaiting RA |
| | Lake Union Dry Dock Co. | Seattle | 1 | Awaiting RA |
| | Lake Union Steam Plant | Seattle | 5 | Independent RA |
| | Lake Washington School District | Kirkland | 5 | Construction Complete |
| | Landsburg Mine-Rogers Seam | Ravensdale | 1 | RA in Progress |
| | Lindal Property | Kent | 4 | Awaiting RA |
| | Lockheed Shipbldg Co. Yard 2 | Seattle | 1 | RA in Progress |
| | Longview Fibre Company | Seattle | 5 | Independent RA |
| | Malarkey Asphalt Company | Seattle | 1 | Independent RA |
| | Maralco | Kent | 2 | RA in Progress |
| | Marine Vacuum Service, Inc. | Seattle | 3 | Awaiting RA |
| | Markey Property, Parcel 4 | Seattle | 3 | Independent RA |
| | Metro Lake Union Facility | Seattle | 1 | RA in Progress |
| | Metro South Base | Seattle | 1 | Independent RA |
| | Midway Landfill | Kent | 0▼ | RA in Progress |
| | Mobil/BP Bulk Facility | Renton | 5 | Independent RA |
| | Monterey Apartments Site | Seattle | 3 | Construction Complete |
| | Newcastle/Coal Creek Landfill | Issaquah | 5 | Awaiting RA |
| | Northwest Cooperage Co., Inc. | Seattle | 4 | Awaiting RA |
| | ❖ Northwest Market Street Site | Seattle | 5 | Independent RA |
| | Northwest Powder Coats | Kent | 3 | Awaiting RA |
| | Old Lawson Road | Black Diamond | 2 | Awaiting RA |
| | PACCAR | Renton | 0▼ | RA in Progress |
| | ❖ Palmer Coking Coal Company | Black Diamond | 3 | Awaiting RA |
| | Pioneer Enamel Manufacture | Seattle | 5 | Awaiting RA |
| | Precision Engineering | Seattle | 1 | Independent RA |
| | Queen City Farms A (includes 3 operable units) | Issaquah | 0▲ | RA in Progress |
| | Queen City Farms B | Issaquah | 0▲ | RA in Progress |
| | Quendell Terminals | Renton | 1 | RA in Progress |
| | Reichold Chemical/Lone Star | Seattle | 1 | Awaiting RA |
| | S. 252nd St./Pacific Hwy S. | Kent | 4 | Awaiting RA |
| | ❖ S & S Enterprises | Maple Valley | 4 | Awaiting RA |
| | Shell-Old Terminal 18/Port of Sea | Seattle | 5 | RA in Progress |
| | Shell - Tank Farm | Seattle | 4 | RA in Progress |
| | Slag Disposal/Beckwith Property | Kent | 3 | RA in Progress |
| | Sternoff Metals | Seattle | 5 | Independent RA |
| | Sunset Park/Tub Lake Dump | SeaTac | 3 | Independent RA |
| | Texaco Marketing & Refining - HI | Seattle | 2 | RA in Progress |
| | Tiki Car Wash | Bellevue | 3 | RA in Progress |
| | UNIMAR/Northlake Shipyard | Seattle | 4 | Independent RA |
| | Union Station Site | Seattle | 3 | Awaiting RA |
| | ❖ Universal Manufacturing Corp. | Woodinville | 3 | Awaiting RA |
| | Unocal-Seattle Marketing Term (includes 5 operable units) | Seattle | 4 | RA in Progress |
| VIOX | Seattle | 5 | Independent RA | |
| Western Batteries, Inc. | Seattle | 3 | Independent RA | |
| Western Processing | Kent | 0▲ | RA in Progress | |
| Wyckoff Co.(Pac.Sound Resources) | Seattle | 0▲ | Awaiting RA | |
| Zandt Brass Foundry | Seattle | 4 | Awaiting RA | |
| Kitsap | Bainbridge Island Landfill | Bainbridge | 1 | RA in Progress |
| | Bethel - Former Texaco | Port Orchard | 3 | RA in Progress |

OU = operable unit

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▼ = Superfund Site: State has lead on site

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* = The site is under a Federal Facilities Agreement

| County | Site Name | Nearest City | Rank | Status | |
|----------------|---|-------------------------|------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Kitsap (cont.) | ❖ Bremerton National Airport | Port Orchard | 5 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Chevron Tank Farm/Port WA Nar. | Bremerton | 2 | Independent RA | |
| | Country Junction Store | Port Orchard | 4 | RA in Progress | |
| | Day Road Industrial Park | Bainbridge Island | 5 | Independent RA | |
| | Eagle Harbor (includes 4 operable units) | Winslow | 0▲ | RA in Progress | |
| | ❖ Evergreen Park | Bremerton | 5 | Independent RA | |
| | Hansville General Store | Hansville | 3 | RA in Progress | |
| | Hansville Landfill | Hansville | 1 | RA in Progress | |
| | ❖ Lambert's Radiator Shop | Bremerton | 1 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Lofthus Bulk Plant | Bremerton | 1 | Awaiting RA | |
| | ❖ Navy City Metals, Inc. | Bremerton/Gorst | 3 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Norseland Site | Port Orchard | 2 | RA in Progress | |
| | ❖ Old Bremerton Gasworks | Bremerton | 1 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Olympic View Sanitary Landfill | Port Orchard | 2 | Independent RA | |
| | ❖ Sesko Property | Bremerton | 1 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Stone Property | Bainbridge Island | 4 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Strandley/Manning Site | Port Orchard | 3 | RA in Progress | |
| | USACE Manchester Annex | Port Orchard | 0* | RA in Progress | |
| | USN Jackson Park (includes 2 operable units) | Bremerton | 0* | RA in Progress | |
| | USN Keyport (includes 2 operable units) | Keyport | 0* | RA in Progress | |
| | USN PSNS (includes 6 operable units) | Bremerton | 0* | RA in Progress | |
| | USN Subase (includes 6 operable units at various stages of cleanup) | Silverdale | 0* | RA in Progress | |
| | USN Supply Center | Bremerton | 0* | RA in Progress | |
| | ❖ Wolf Property | Port Orchard | 5 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Kittitas | Big B Mini-Mart | Ellensburg | 4 | Awaiting RA |
| | | Bingo Fuel Stop | Thorp | 2 | RA in Progress |
| | | Mid-State Aviation | Ellensburg | 3 | RA in Progress |
| Klickitat | Columbia Aluminum Corporation | Goldendale | 3 | Awaiting RA | |
| | NW Pipeline St. - Hood River | Bingen | 5 | Awaiting RA | |
| | NW Pipeline St. - White Salmon | Bingen | 5 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Town Pump Station | White Salmon | 1 | RA in Progress | |
| Lewis | American Crossarm & Conduit | Chehalis | 0▲ | RA in Progress | |
| | Centralia Landfill | Centralia | 0▼ | RA in Progress | |
| | Cowlitz BP | Toledo | 2 | RA in Progress | |
| | Grange Supply, Chehalis/CENEX | Chehalis | 1 | RA in Progress | |
| | Packwood Lumber Company | Packwood | 4 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Trailer Village | Centralia | 2 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Utility Transformer Service | Pe Ell | 4 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Puregro (Wilbur) | Wilbur | 5 | Awaiting RA | |
| Lincoln | ❖ Olympic Wood Products | Shelton | 5 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Pt of Shelton (All Star Aero) | Shelton | 4 | RA in Progress | |
| Mason | ❖ Spike's Hydraulic | Shelton | 3 | Awaiting RA | |
| | | | | | |
| Okanogan | Alder Mill | Twisp | 2 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Arden's Country Store | Malott | 3 | Construction Complete | |
| | Brett Pit | Grand Coulee | 2 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Coca Cola Dist. Co. | Omak | 2 | Independent RA | |
| | Eisen's Chevron | Oroville | 2 | Construction Complete | |
| | Gebber's Farm | Brewster | 1 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Jackpot Food Mart 01-081 | Oroville | 3 | Independent RA | |
| | Lloyd's Logging - Exc. Soil | Twisp | 5 | Independent RA | |
| | Lloyd's Logging - Equip Yd | Twisp | 5 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Loomis Chevron | Loomis | 5 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Minnie Mine | Carlton | 2 | RA in Progress | |
| | Molson Dump | Molson | 5 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Oroville Dump | Oroville | 5 | Independent RA | |
| | Pariseau Farm | Brewster | 2 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Silver Mountain Mine | Loomis | 0▲ | RA in Progress | |
| | Tonasket Post & Rail | Tonasket | 5 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Unocal #0855 | Omak | 2 | Independent RA | |
| | USDOI-BLM Kaaba Texas Mine | Nighthawk | 1 | RA in Progress | |
| | Pacific | Weyerhaeuser Truck Shop | Raymond | 1 | Construction Complete |
| | | | | | |
| Pend Oreille | Cusick School District | Cusick | 3 | RA in Progress | |
| | | | | | |
| Pierce | ASARCO (includes 3 operable units) | Tacoma | 0▲ | RA in Progress | |
| | ❖ Aladdin Plating Co., Inc. | Tacoma | 2 | Awaiting RA | |
| | ❖ Alpine Plating Co. | Tacoma | 2 | Awaiting RA | |
| | B & L Woodwaste Landfill | Tacoma | 1 | Construction Complete | |
| | Buffalo Don Murphy-Waller Road | Tacoma | 1 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Calhoun's Service Station | Tacoma | 2 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Cascade Pole - Tacoma | Tacoma | 1 | RA in Progress | |
| | Cascade Pole - McFarland/Sitcum | Tacoma | 4 | RA in Progress | |
| | Cascade Timber #1 | Tacoma | 1 | Construction Complete | |
| | | | | | |

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▼ = Superfund Site: State has lead on site

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| County | Site Name | Nearest City | Rank | Status | |
|----------------|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Pierce (cont.) | Chevron Bulk Plant..... | Tacoma..... | 3 | RA in Progress | |
| | Comm. Bay-Nearshore/Tideflats..... | Tacoma..... | 0▲ | RA in Progress | |
| | <i>Cascade Timber #3 - POT</i> | | 0▼ | Construction Complete | |
| | <i>Cascade Timber #3 - US Oil</i> | | 0▼ | RA in Progress | |
| | <i>PRI Northwest</i> | | 0▼ | RA in Progress | |
| | <i>Sound Battery</i> | | 0▼ | RA in Progress | |
| | <i>Superior Oil</i> | | 0▼ | RA in Progress | |
| | <i>Tacoma Coal Gasification</i> | | 0▼ | RA in Progress | |
| | <i>Tacoma Redevelopment Property</i> | | 0▼ | RA in Progress | |
| | <i>Taylor Way Properties, Inc.</i> | | 0▼ | RA in Progress | |
| | <i>Thorne Road Slag Site</i> | | 0▼ | Independent RA | |
| | <i>USG Plant Site</i> | | 0▼ | RA in Progress | |
| | Coski Industrial Dump..... | Tacoma..... | 5 | Awaiting RA | |
| | D Street Petroleum..... | Tacoma..... | 4 | Construction Complete | |
| | Dorman Tire Yard (fire)..... | Roy..... | 2 | Awaiting RA | |
| | ERS Trucking..... | Tacoma..... | 2 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Elf Atochem - 2901 Taylor Way..... | Tacoma..... | 1 | Construction Complete | |
| | Frederickson Industrial Park..... | Tacoma..... | 1 | RA in Progress | |
| | General Metals..... | Tacoma..... | 1 | RA in Progress | |
| | Hidden Valley Landfill (Thun Field)..... | Puyallup..... | 0▼ | RA in Progress | |
| | Kaiser Aluminum Tacoma Works..... | Tacoma..... | 4 | Construction Complete | |
| | Lakewood/Ponders Corner..... | Lakewood..... | 0▲ | Construction Complete | |
| | Landscaping by Pat Boring..... | Tacoma..... | 4 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Lewis Auto Wrecking..... | Puyallup..... | 4 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Lincoln Avenue Ditch..... | Tacoma..... | 3 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Louisiana-Pacific..... | Tacoma..... | 1 | Construction Complete | |
| | Manke Lumber Co. Sumner Plant..... | Sumner..... | 5 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Murray Pacific #1..... | Tacoma..... | 1 | RA in Progress | |
| | Music Machine, The..... | Tacoma..... | 2 | RA in Progress | |
| | Nalley's Fine Foods..... | Tacoma..... | 2 | Independent RA | |
| | National Oil Dump..... | Tacoma..... | 4 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Occidental Chemical, Marine View..... | Tacoma..... | 3 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Parkland Cleaners..... | Parkland..... | 3 | Independent RA | |
| | Petroleum Reclaiming Service..... | Tacoma..... | 2 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Puget Power-Electron Power..... | Orting..... | 2 | Independent RA | |
| | ◆ Puget Power Maintenance..... | Puyallup..... | 2 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Rhone Poulenc/Basic Chemical..... | Tacoma..... | 3 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Robert Rosch Property..... | Roy..... | 1 | Independent RA | |
| | Ruston/North Tacoma..... | Tacoma..... | 0▲ | RA in Progress | |
| | ◆ Seaport Chemical Company..... | Puyallup..... | 2 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Seattle Transfer..... | Tacoma..... | 5 | Awaiting RA | |
| | South Tacoma Field..... | Tacoma..... | 0▲ | RA in Progress | |
| | Suburban Realty, Inc..... | Tacoma..... | 1 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Summit Exxon..... | Tacoma..... | 1 | Independent RA | |
| | Sumner National Auto Parts..... | Sumner..... | 1 | Awaiting RA | |
| | TAM Engineering Corporation..... | Tacoma..... | 1 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Tacoma Landfill..... | Tacoma..... | 0□ | Construction Complete | |
| | Tacoma Metals, Inc..... | Tacoma..... | 2 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Tacoma Storm Drains..... | Tacoma..... | 1 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Tacoma Tar Pits..... | Tacoma..... | 0▲ | RA in Progress | |
| | USA Ft. Lewis LF5..... | Tacoma..... | 0▲ | Construction Complete | |
| | USA Ft. Lewis LF 4/SCRPP..... | Tacoma..... | 0▲ | RA in Progress | |
| | USA Ft. Lewis Log Center..... | Tacoma..... | 0▲ | RA in Progress | |
| | USAF MAFB Am Lk Gdn..... | Tacoma..... | 0* | Construction Complete | |
| | ◆ USAF MAFB MTCA LF-01..... | Tacoma..... | 3 | Construction Complete | |
| | ◆ USAF MAFB MTCA LF-02..... | Tacoma..... | 3 | Construction Complete | |
| | ◆ USAF MAFB MTCA SS-34..... | Tacoma..... | 3 | RA in Progress | |
| | ◆ USAF MAFB MTCA WP-44..... | Tacoma..... | 3 | Construction Complete | |
| | ◆ USAF MAFB MTCA WP-61..... | Tacoma..... | 5 | Construction Complete | |
| | ◆ USAF MAFB MTCA WP-64..... | Tacoma..... | 5 | Construction Complete | |
| | USAF MAFB Washrack..... | Tacoma..... | 0□ | Construction Complete | |
| | Union Pacific RR Tunnel..... | Tacoma..... | 3 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Unocal Service Station (Conan)..... | Gig Harbor..... | 1 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Valley Refinishing..... | Sumner..... | 1 | Awaiting RA | |
| | WA St. Nat'l Guard/Camp Murray..... | Tacoma..... | 1 | Independent RA | |
| | WSU Buckley Dairy..... | Buckley..... | 1 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Wasser Winters..... | Tacoma..... | 1 | Construction Complete | |
| | Well 12A..... | Tacoma..... | 0▲ | Construction Complete | |
| | Weyerhaeuser Dupont #1..... | Dupont..... | 2 | RA in Progress | |
| | Xytec Plastics (includes 1 operable unit in the independent cleanup process)..... | Tacoma..... | 2 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Skagit | ◆ Chevron/Mt. Vernon Bulk Plant..... | Mt. Vernon..... | 5 | Independent RA |
| | | EDB 2 Skagit County..... | Mt. Vernon..... | 1 | Construction Complete |

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|----------------|---|---------------|------|-----------------------|
| Skagit (cont.) | ❖ Nasty Jack's Antiques | La Conner | 2 | Awaiting RA |
| | Skagit Manufacturing | Sedro Woolley | 3 | Independent RA |
| | Texaco February Oil Spill | Anacortes | 2 | Construction Complete |
| | Truck City Truck Stop | Mt. Vernon | 3 | RA in Progress |
| | Unocal/Mt. Vernon Bulk Plant | Mt. Vernon | 1 | Independent RA |
| Skamania | ❖ Whitmarsh Siding | Anacortes | 2 | Awaiting RA |
| | ❖ Skamania Rd Dist. 1 | Prindle | 5 | RA in Progress |
| Snohomish | Unocal Bulk Plant #0761 | Stevenson | 1 | Awaiting RA |
| | Bill Pearson Timber | Sultan | 3 | Awaiting RA |
| | Chevron/Hill Tank Farm | Woodway | 4 | Awaiting RA |
| | Christianson Company | Arlington | 5 | Awaiting RA |
| | East Waterway | Everett | 2 | Awaiting RA |
| | Everett Landfill/Tire Fire | Everett | 1 | RA in Progress |
| | Everett Smelter/Slag Site | Everett | 1 | RA in Progress |
| | Fishermen's Boat Shop, Inc. | Everett | 3 | Independent RA |
| | JH Baxter & Company | Arlington | 4 | Awaiting RA |
| | Ken's Radiator Service | Lynnwood | 2 | Independent RA |
| | Lynnwood Plating | Lynnwood | 4 | Awaiting RA |
| | McCullum Park | Everett | 1 | RA in Progress |
| | Monroe Auto Salvage | Monroe | 1 | Awaiting RA |
| | ❖ Nic - L - Silver | Edmonds | 5 | Awaiting RA |
| | Nord Door Company | Everett | 5 | Independent RA |
| | ❖ Northwest Pipeline/N. Seattle | Snohomish | 5 | Awaiting RA |
| | ❖ Northwest Pipeline/Snohomish | Monroe | 5 | Awaiting RA |
| | ❖ Pallister Paint | Everett | 5 | Awaiting RA |
| | Parson's Diesel | Snohomish | 5 | Awaiting RA |
| | Pop's Automotive/Roloff Prop. | Everett | 3 | Construction Complete |
| | Pump Crete | Lynnwood | 5 | Awaiting RA |
| | Rubatino's Truck Care | Everett | 5 | Independent RA |
| | Snohomish Co. PUD | Lynnwood | 2 | Independent RA |
| | Stan's Radiator | Everett | 4 | Awaiting RA |
| | Tulalip Landfill | Marysville | 0▲ | Awaiting RA |
| | US - Defense Fuel Supply Point | Mukilteo | 1 | RA in Progress |
| | Unocal Bulk Plant | Arlington | 2 | Independent RA |
| | Unocal Edmonds Bulk Fuel Term. | Edmonds | 1 | RA in Progress |
| | Urban Accessories | Sultan | 5 | Awaiting RA |
| | Verax Chemical Company | Snohomish | 3 | Awaiting RA |
| | Wallace River Park Well | Startup | 4 | Construction Complete |
| | Washington Natural Gas | Everett | 5 | Independent RA |
| | Wellington Hills Association | Woodinville | 2 | Independent RA |
| | Weyerhaeuser-Everett (includes 3 operable units in various stages of cleanup) | Everett | 1 | Independent RA |
| | Yttri/Wozow Property | Snohomish | 5 | Awaiting RA |
| Spokane | A-1 Auto Wrecking | Spokane | 3 | Independent RA |
| | Alaska Steel and Supply | Spokane | 4 | Awaiting RA |
| | Aluminum Recycling Corp. | Spokane | 2 | Awaiting RA |
| | American Tar Company | Spokane | 3 | Awaiting RA |
| | Argonne Road | Spokane | 3 | RA in Progress |
| | BJ Carney & Company | Spokane | 3 | Awaiting RA |
| | Burlington Northern - Hillyd. | Spokane | 4 | Independent RA |
| | Chemcentral | Spokane | 2 | Independent RA |
| | ❖ Chevron Spokane Bulk Plant | Spokane | 5 | Independent RA |
| | Colbert Landfill | Spokane | 0 | RA in Progress |
| | Cummins Northwest | Spokane | 5 | Independent RA |
| | Four Lakes Tire Fire | Four Lakes | 5 | Awaiting RA |
| | Geiger -SIA- Fuel Farm | Spokane | 3 | Independent RA |
| | Geiger Electric - Old Site | Spokane | 0▼ | RA in Progress |
| | Greenacres Landfill | Spokane | 0▼ | RA in Progress |
| | Inland Empire Plating | Spokane | 1 | Independent RA |
| | Inland Pit | Spokane | 0▼ | RA in Progress |
| | Jeld-Wen, Inc. | Spokane | 3 | Independent RA |
| | Kaiser Aluminum Mead Works | Spokane | 0▼ | RA in Progress |
| | Koch Materials - Thor St | Spokane | 3 | Independent RA |
| | Koch Materials - Trent Ave. | Spokane | 3 | Independent RA |
| | Marshall Landfill | Marshall | 4 | Awaiting RA |
| | Mica Landfill | Mica | 0▼ | RA in Progress |
| | ❖ NW Pipeline - Mead | Mead | 3 | Independent RA |
| | ❖ NW Pipeline - Medical Lake | Medical Lake | 3 | Independent RA |
| | North Market Street | Spokane | 0▼ | RA in Progress |
| | Northside Landfill | Spokane | 0▲ | Construction Complete |
| | ❖ Sheraton-Spokane Hotel Property | Spokane | 5 | Independent RA |
| | Sicilia Trucking | Spokane | 3 | Independent RA |
| | Sparks & Buttercup Subdivision | Spokane | 2 | Independent RA |

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|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Spokane (cont.) | Spokane Fire Dept. - Training Fac | Spokane | 3 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Spokane Junk Yard | Spokane | 0▲ | Awaiting RA | |
| | Spokane Transit Authority Bus Barn | Spokane | 5 | Independent RA | |
| | URM Stores, Inc. | Spokane | 5 | Independent RA | |
| | US FAA Mica Peak | Spokane | 4* | RA in Progress | |
| | USAAC Geiger Field(GF001) | Spokane | 2 | Awaiting RA | |
| | USAAC Geiger Field(GF003) | Spokane | 5 | Awaiting RA | |
| | USAAC Geiger Field(GF004) | Spokane | 3* | Awaiting RA | |
| | USAAC Geiger Field(GF005) | Spokane | 4 | Independent RA | |
| | USAAC Geiger Field(GF006) | Spokane | 3 | Awaiting RA | |
| | USAF (FAFB) Fairchild AFB (includes 8 operable units) | Spokane | 0* | RA in Progress | |
| | USDOE-BPA Bell Substations | Spokane | 3 | Independent RA | |
| | United Parcel Service | Spokane | 3 | Independent RA | |
| | Washington Air Nat'l Guard | Spokane | 3 | Independent RA | |
| | Stevens | Colville Post and Pole | Colville | 3 | Independent RA |
| | | L-Bar Products | Chewelah | 4 | RA in Progress |
| | | ◆ Le Roi Smelter | Northport | 1 | Awaiting RA |
| Thurston | Whitten Oil Exxon | Colville | 3 | RA in Progress | |
| | Black Lake Grocery | Olympia | 2 | RA in Progress | |
| | Cascade Pole, Inc. - McFarland | Olympia | 1 | RA in Progress | |
| | Cedar Creek Corrections (DNR) | Little Rock | 2 | Independent RA | |
| | EDB 1 Thurston County | Olympia | 2 | Construction Complete | |
| | Fourth Street Mobil | Olympia | 3 | RA in Progress | |
| | Hytec, Little Rock | Little Rock | 4 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Hytec, Tumwater | Tumwater | 3 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Lacey Compound (DNR) | Lacey | 4 | Independent RA | |
| | Lacey Laundromat | Lacey | 1 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Lacey Valve Grinding | Lacey | 3 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Minitrie Tire Fire | Rochester | 1 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Monarch Bullet | Rochester | 1 | Independent RA | |
| | Old Olympia Municipal Dump | Olympia | 4 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Pattison Lake EDB | Lacey | 2 | Construction Complete | |
| | Puget Sound Power & Light | Olympia | 5 | Independent RA | |
| | Restover Truck Stop | Tumwater | 3 | RA in Progress | |
| | Rhodes Chemical Company | Rochester | 3 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Rhodes Chemical Company-Barn | Rochester | 3 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Texaco Bulk Plant | Tumwater | 3 | Independent RA | |
| | Unocal (Hulco) | Olympia | 4 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Weyerhaeuser Co. - Box Plant | Olympia | 4 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Wolph's Second Hand Store | Olympia | 2 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Wood Fabricators | Yelm | 4 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Walla Walla | Corps of Engineers Motor Pool | Walla Walla | 2 | Independent RA |
| | | ◆ Martin Field | College Place | 1 | Awaiting RA |
| | | Pantorium Cleaners | Walla Walla | 3 | Independent RA |
| Walla Walla Farmers Coop | | Walla Walla | 1 | Construction Complete | |
| ◆ Washington State Penitentiary | | Walla Walla | 3 | Awaiting RA | |
| ◆ Whitman College | | Walla Walla | 5 | Awaiting RA | |
| Whatcom | Boulevard Park | Bellingham | 1 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Cornwall Avenue Landfill | Bellingham | 2 | Awaiting RA | |
| | EDB 3 Whatcom County | Lynden | 3 | Construction Complete | |
| | Georgia Pacific Airport Landfill | Bellingham | 4 | Independent RA | |
| | Georgia Pac-Bio Trmt Lgn | Bellingham | 2 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Georgia Pacific Corporation | Bellingham | 5 | RA in Progress | |
| | ◆ Holly Street Landfill | Bellingham | 2 | Awaiting RA | |
| | ◆ Maritime Contractors, Inc. | Bellingham | 2 | Awaiting RA | |
| | ◆ Maritime Heritage Center Park | Bellingham | 3 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Murray Chris-Craft Cruisers | Bellingham | 2 | Independent RA | |
| | NW Transformer-Harkness | Everson | 0▲ | RA in Progress | |
| | NW Transformer-Mission Pole | Everson | 0▲ | Construction Complete | |
| | Oeser Cedar/Little Squalicum CRK | Bellingham | 1 | Awaiting RA | |
| | R.G. Haley Intl Corp | Bellingham | 3 | Awaiting RA | |
| | ◆ Roeder Avenue Landfill | Bellingham | 5 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Sunshine Cleaners (former) | Bellingham | 2 | Independent RA | |
| | Trans Mountain Oil Pipe Line | Bellingham | 1 | RA in Progress | |
| | ◆ Whatcom Co. Public Works Cl Yd. | Bellingham | 3 | Independent RA | |
| | Whatcom Waterway | Bellingham | 1 | Awaiting RA | |
| Whitman | Wilder Landfill | Ferndale | 1 | Awaiting RA | |
| | Endicott School District | Endicott | 4 | Independent RA | |
| | Garfield School District | Garfield | 3 | Construction Complete | |
| | Palouse Producers | Palouse | 1 | Construction Complete | |
| | WA State Univ Landfill | Pullman | 4 | Awaiting RA | |

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| Whitman (cont.) | ❖ WSU Power Plant Oil Bulking..... | Pullman | 2 | Awaiting RA |
| | ❖ WSU Scrap Metal Yard | Pullman | 2 | Awaiting RA |
| Yakima | Alder's Chevron | Yakima | 2 | Independent RA |
| | Bay Chemical | Yakima | 2 | RA in Progress |
| | Bee-Jay Scales | Sunnyside | 1 | Awaiting RA |
| | Briar Development Company | Yakima | 2 | Construction Complete |
| | Buena LUST | Buena | 2 | Awaiting RA |
| | CMX Corporation | Yakima | 3 | Awaiting RA |
| | Carlos Motors | Yakima | 1 | Independent RA |
| | Cascade Natural Gas | Sunnyside | 1 | RA in Progress |
| | Circle L..... | Sunnyside | 1 | Awaiting RA |
| | Cliff's Battery Service | Sunnyside | 4 | Awaiting RA |
| | Comet Trailer | Selah | 1 | Awaiting RA |
| | Consolidated Freightways | Yakima | 4 | Independent RA |
| | Evergreen Products | Parker | 3 | Awaiting RA |
| | FMC Yakima | Yakima | 0▲ | Construction Complete |
| | Irwin Research & Development..... | Yakima | 2 | Awaiting RA |
| | J.C. Penney Auto Service | Yakima | 3 | Awaiting RA |
| | Jackpot Station | Union Gap | 2 | Awaiting RA |
| | Johnny's Texaco..... | Sunnyside | 4 | RA in Progress |
| | Kellogg's Korner | Sunnyside | 1 | Construction Complete |
| | Kelly Oil..... | Yakima | 3 | Awaiting RA |
| | Kershaw Orchard..... | Gleed/Yakima | 5 | Awaiting RA |
| | La Rosita | Sunnyside | 2 | Awaiting RA |
| | Maid O'Clover | Yakima | 2 | Independent RA |
| | Maid O'Clover - Sunnyside..... | Sunnyside | 3 | Awaiting RA |
| | Manhole 34..... | Sunnyside | 1 | RA in Progress |
| | NW Pipeline St.-Grandview | Grandview | 3 | Awaiting RA |
| | NW Pipeline St. - Sunnyside | Sunnyside | 3 | Awaiting RA |
| | NW Pipeline St. - Yakima | Yakima | 3 | Awaiting RA |
| | Northwest Truck Repair | Union Gap | 3 | Awaiting RA |
| | Old Selah Dump | Selah | 5 | Awaiting RA |
| | Outlook School | Outlook | 3 | Independent RA |
| | Pederson Farm..... | Moxee..... | 3 | Independent RA |
| | Pit Stop - Naches | Naches | 4 | Awaiting RA |
| | ❖ Railroad Roundhouse | Yakima | 3 | Awaiting RA |
| | Rainier Plastics Company | Yakima | 3 | Awaiting RA |
| | Richardson Airways, Inc. | Yakima | 2 | RA in Progress |
| | Roza Irrigation Ditch | Sunnyside | 3 | Awaiting RA |
| | Section 18 Dump | Wapato | 3 | Awaiting RA |
| | Shields Bag & Printing Co. | Yakima | 5 | Awaiting RA |
| | Snipes Mountain Landfill | Sunnyside | 4 | Awaiting RA |
| | Southgate Laundry | Yakima | 3 | Awaiting RA |
| | Sunnyside Municipal Well | Sunnyside | 3 | Awaiting RA |
| | Superior Asphalt | Yakima | 1 | RA in Progress |
| | Terrace Hts Landfill(pesticide)..... | Yakima | 5 | Awaiting RA |
| | Texaco Bulk Plant/R.E. Powell..... | Grandview | 2 | Awaiting RA |
| | Tiger Oil (16th St. & Nob Hill) | Yakima | 2 | Awaiting RA |
| | Tiger Oil (North First Street) | Yakima | 3 | Awaiting RA |
| | Tiger Oil (24th & Nob Hill)..... | Yakima | 1 | RA in Progress |
| | Toppenish School District | Toppenish..... | 2 | Awaiting RA |
| | ❖ USA Yakima Training Center | Yakima | 2 | Awaiting RA |
| | Unocal Bulk Plant #0766 | Sunnyside | 1 | Independent RA |
| | Valley Dry Cleaners..... | Sunnyside | 2 | Awaiting RA |
| | VanCleave Body Shop..... | Yakima | 1 | Awaiting RA |
| | WA DOT - Rimrock | Naches | 3 | Independent RA |
| | WA DOT - Union Gap..... | Union Gap | 3 | Independent RA |
| | Yakima Railroad: (the following ten sites make up the Yakima Railroad site) | | | |
| | Agri-Tech/Yakima Steel Fab..... | Yakima | 2 | RA in Progress |
| | Cameron - Yakima Inc. | Yakima | 1 | RA in Progress |
| | Crest Linen (former) | Yakima | 1 | Construction Complete |
| | Frank Wear Cleaners | Yakima | 1 | RA in Progress |
| | Halm Motor Company | Yakima | 5 | RA in Progress |
| | Nu-Way Cleaners | Yakima | 1 | RA in Progress |
| | Paxton Sales Corporation | Yakima | 1 | RA in Progress |
| | Westco Martinizing..... | Yakima | 3 | RA in Progress |
| | Woods Industries (Crop King) | Yakima | 1 | RA in Progress |
| | Yakima Valley Spray Co..... | Yakima | 1 | RA in Progress |
| | Zwight Logging..... | Yakima | 3 | Awaiting RA |

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The mission of the Department of Ecology is to protect, preserve and enhance Washingtons Environment and promote the wise management of our air, land and water for the benefit of current and future generations.

Credits

Editor:

Denise Clifford

Researcher:

Michael Soper

Design:

Tom Leonard

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Photo contributions:

cover photo: Joe Hoffman (Department of Agriculture)

page 9: Dick Bassett

page 10: Marv Coleman


page 11: Maura O'Brien

page 12: Mark Henderson

page 13, upper right: Barry Rogowski; *lower left:* Charles Pitz

page 16: Tony Valero

page 18: Joe Hoffman (Department of Agriculture)

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**Washington State
Department of Ecology**

PO Box 47600

Olympia WA 98504-7600

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