



Cleanup Settlement Account

Annual Report

Fiscal Year 2023

By

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For the

Toxics Cleanup Program

Washington State Department of Ecology

Olympia, Washington

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Department of Ecology's Regional Offices

Map of Counties Served



Southwest Region 360-407-6300	Northwest Region 206-594-0000	Central Region 509-575-2490	Eastern Region 509-329-3400
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Region	Counties served	Mailing Address	Phone
Southwest	Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Mason, Lewis, Pacific, Pierce, Skamania, Thurston, Wahkiakum	PO Box 47775 Olympia, WA 98504	360-407-6300
Northwest	Island, King, Kitsap, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, Whatcom	PO Box 330316 Shoreline, WA 98133	206-594-0000
Central	Benton, Chelan, Douglas, Kittitas, Klickitat, Okanogan, Yakima	1250 W Alder St Union Gap, WA 98903	509-575-2490
Eastern	Adams, Asotin, Columbia, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman	4601 N Monroe Spokane, WA 99205	509-329-3400
Headquarters	Across Washington	PO Box 47600 Olympia, WA 98504	360-407-6000

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Table of Contents

Table of Contents	i
Figures	iii
Tables	iii
Acknowledgements	iv
Executive Summary	v
Purpose of the report.....	v
Role of the Cleanup Settlement Account.....	v
Projects making progress	v
Additional funding will be needed to complete some cleanup projects	vi
Cleanup Settlement Account	1
Background	1
Settlement summary.....	1
Table 1: Original settlement summary.....	2
Table 2: Cleanup Settlement Account Fund Balance	3
Fund Balance	3
Asarco Settlement.....	4
Asarco’s legacy in Washington.....	4
The 2009 Asarco bankruptcy settlement	5
Asarco settlement breakdown.....	5
Everett Smelter	7
At a glance.....	7
Settlement spending plan	7
Cleanup focuses on those most at risk.....	8
Accomplishments through Fiscal Year 2023	8
Additional Funding Needs	9
Tacoma Smelter Plume	10
At a glance.....	10
Settlement spending plan	10
Additional funding for the future.....	10
Accomplishments through Fiscal Year 2023	11
Harper Estuary, McNeil Island, and Ross Point.....	16
At a glance.....	16
Restoration project highlights.....	17
Gathering public input	18
Next steps	18
B&L Woodwaste (Louisiana Pacific)	19
At a glance.....	19
Cleanup liability and funding	19
Cleanup accomplishments and remaining work	19
Golden King Mine.....	21

At a glance.....	21
Settlement cleanup activities.....	21
Monte Cristo Mine	22
At a glance.....	22
Settlement cleanup activities.....	22
Van Stone Mine.....	24
At a glance.....	24
Settlement cleanup activities.....	24
Accomplishments through Fiscal Year 2023	24
Future plans: We plan to complete an engineering design for cleanup of areas identified during the investigation and Dam Safety inspections.	24
Additional Funding Need	24
Time Oil Bulk Terminal	26
At a glance.....	26
Settlement spending plan	26
Cleanup activities completed under the PPCD.....	27
Pacific Wood Treating	28
At a glance.....	28
Activities prior to settlement	28
Activities to be funded by the settlement	29
Conclusion.....	30
Appendices.....	31
Appendix A. Statutory Authority – RCW 70A.305.130.....	31
Appendix B. Contaminated site information.....	33
Appendix C. Information about sites funded in past years.....	34

Figures

Figure 1: Map showing locations of Cleanup Settlement Projects	viii
Figure 2: Tacoma Smelter Plume smokestack	4
Figure 3: Asarco settlement breakdown of money for different sites.....	6
Figure 4: Everett Smelter site.....	7
Figure 5: Breakdown of Everett Smelter money for the CSA.....	8
Figure 6: Soil excavation in spring 2023	8
Figure 7: Tacoma Smelter Plume yard program service area	10
Figure 8: Steps towards soil replacement	12
Figure 9: 2023 sequence update map	13
Figure 10: Facebook ad for Get Covered Project.....	14
Figure 11: VCP Progress Map	16
Figure 12: Clearance of invasive species in Ross Point Bulkhead	18
Figure 14: Landfill at the B&L Woodwaste site	19
Figure 15: Golden King/Lovitt Mine	21
Figure 16: Twin Bridges.....	22
Figure 17: Van Stone Mine.....	24
Figure 18: Aerial view of post-remedial construction conditions	26
Figure 19: Soil replacement on a property.....	28

Tables

Table 1: Original settlement summary	2
Table 2: Cleanup Settlement Account Fund Balance.....	3

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Executive Summary

Purpose of the report

This document is a report to the Washington State Legislature that shows how the Department of Ecology (Ecology) uses the Cleanup Settlement Account (CSA) to distribute funds to specific cleanup projects. This is the eleventh annual report for this account. It describes the financial activity in the CSA from July 1, 2022, to June 30, 2023. This report is required by RCW 70A.305.130(7), which states:

“The department must provide the Office of Financial Management and the fiscal committees of the Legislature with a report by October 31st of each year regarding the activity within the cleanup settlement account during the previous fiscal year.”

The statute creating the CSA is codified in RCW 70A.305.130 (see Appendix A).

Role of the Cleanup Settlement Account

Under the state’s Cleanup Law, the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA), Ecology either supervises cleanup work performed by potentially liable persons or directly conducts the cleanups. When feasible, Ecology recovers cleanup costs, including staff time. However, this isn’t always possible if a company declares bankruptcy or does not have the financial means to pay the full cleanup cost.

To help resolve this situation, the Legislature created the CSA. This account creates a financial reserve by holding funds from legal settlements and court orders meant for environmental cleanup and restoration work. It is an interest-bearing account that allows the state to use the interest on deposited funds for cleanup activities both in the present and future. Due to this, Ecology and the Attorney General’s Office can enter into settlements in which a potentially liable person contributes money for future cleanup work or restoration of a natural resource.

The CSA funds projects throughout the state and makes sure that settlement funds are linked to specific contaminated sites.

Projects making progress

The Cleanup Settlement Account moves important cleanup projects onwards by cleaning up pollution, supporting sustainable communities, and improving natural resources for current and future generations. Significant work has been done on several cleanup sites using funds from the CSA.

At the Everett Smelter Plume, in FY 2023, we completed sampling of seven properties and have offered residential soil sampling to the non-responsive property owners. Ecology is finalizing cleanup plans for the 2022 Cleanup Group (group of residential properties scheduled for a cleanup) that is planned to begin construction in 2024.

Last year, we hosted and engaged homeowners in three public meetings that were attended by almost 60 households. We are working with the City of Everett to improve existing stormwater conveyance systems and limit access to contaminated areas in lowland area.

At the Tacoma Smelter Plume site, as of 2023, we have found 1,201 residential yards that qualify for soil replacement. To date, Ecology has replaced soil in 349 of those qualifying yards. In FY 2023, we started soil replacement work on 24 properties in one Cleanup Group, Group 14. Group 14 consists of 22 properties and two child care centers. Soil replacement work is ongoing for Group 14 and will be completed in the fall of 2023.

At the Tacoma Smelter Plume site, for FY 2024, we plan to contract three more construction groups (Groups 15, 16, and 17) for a total of 47 residential properties and one childcare play area.

Tacoma Pierce County Health District (TPCHD) and Public Health Seattle King County (PHSKC) health departments continued to educational efforts on how to protect children and pets from arsenic and lead contaminated soil.

Work also continues to move forward on habitat restoration activities. One significant example is that we are designing and permitting for estuarian habitat improvement projects at Floyd's Cove and Bodley Creek.

For Van Stone Mine site, the draft Cleanup Action Plan was completed and submitted for public comment in spring of 2023. Comments are expected to be done by July 2023.

The balances in the Cleanup Settlement Account for sites, like B&L Woodwaste and Monte Cristo Mine, will provide resources for future cleanup, ongoing operations and maintenance, and water quality monitoring.

Additional funding will be needed to complete some cleanup projects

At the end of Fiscal Year (FY) 2023, the remaining balance in the Cleanup Settlement Account was \$53,315,000.

While the CSA is an important repository of funds for many projects, it is often insufficient to fund complete cleanups. In the future, as settlement funds are spent, we will need to rely on alternative sources of funding to move several cleanup projects forward.

The following cleanup and restoration projects are **currently** funded through the Cleanup Settlement Account:

- B&L Woodwaste (Pierce County)
- Everett Smelter Site (Snohomish County)
- Golden King Mine (Chelan County)
- Harper Estuary (Kitsap County)
- McNeil Island (Pierce County)
- Monte Cristo Mine (Snohomish County)
- Ross Point (Kitsap County)
- Tacoma Smelter Plume (Pierce, King, and Thurston Counties)
- Van Stone Mine (Stevens County)
- Pacific Wood Treating (Clark County)

A FY 2021 settlement allowing for multiple payments resulted in additional deposits into the Cleanup Settlement Account during FY 2023:

- Time Oil (King County)

The following cleanup projects were funded in **past years** through the CSA:

- BNSF Skykomish Natural Resource Damages (King County)
- City Parcel Site (Spokane County)
- Cholette Mine (Stevens County)
- Lilyblad (Pierce County)
- Maury Island Open Space Acquisition (King County)

The projects and the work currently being supported by the CSA are discussed in more depth in this report. It also summarizes the project (Time Oil) to be supported in the future.

Figure 1 on the following page displays the location of the Cleanup Settlement Account projects. It shows:

- Sites not covered in this report;
- Sites funded in the past year by the above account; and
- Asarco sites where Cleanup Settlement Account funds are **not** from Asarco bankruptcy.



Figure 1: Map showing locations of Cleanup Settlement Projects

Sites not covered in the report; funded in past years by Cleanup Settlement Account.

** Asarco sites but Cleanup Settlement Account funds are not from Asarco bankruptcy settlement.



Asarco Related Sites: Tacoma Resource Damages (Harper Estuary, Maury Island Open Space Acquisition, McNeil Island, and Ross Point), B&L Woodwaste, Tacoma Smelter Plume, Golden King Mine, Monte Cristo Mine, Everett Smelter Site, Cholette Mine, Van Stone Mine.

Other Sites: BNSF Skykomish, City Parcel, Lilyblad, Pacific Wood Treating, Time Oil Bulk Terminal.

Cleanup Settlement Account

Background

The Cleanup Settlement Account was created during the 2008 legislative session and subsequently codified in RCW 70A.305.130 (see Appendix A). The CSA is an interest-bearing account designed to receive funds from settlements or court orders in cases of bankruptcy, limited ability to pay, or natural resource damages for specific sites. This ensures that settlement funds are linked to specific site cleanup activities or damages to natural resources.

Ecology requested this new account because we expected to receive several large settlements. Although large settlements and court orders are unusual, they can pose challenges for the state. By accepting the settlement funding, the state agrees to manage the funds and use them as intended in a settlement agreement or court order. However, funds recovered from a bankrupt party, or a party with a limited ability to pay, typically do not cover the complete cost of cleanup. The Cleanup Settlement Account allows the state to retain earned interest on the funds in this account. This provides the state with additional money over time to further the work.

Settlement summary

Table 1 provides a summary of settlements, by site, that the state originally deposited into the Cleanup Settlement Account before earning any interest or making any expenditures.

Table 2 shows activity in the CSA after the settlements were deposited.

Table 1: Original settlement summary

Settlement	Amount
Burlington Northern Sante Fe - Skykomish Site ^{^*}	\$5,050,000
City Parcel Site*	\$270,000
Louisiana Pacific - B & L Woodwaste Site	\$1,000,000
Lilyblad Petroleum Site*	\$800,000
Pacific Wood Treating Site	\$2,264,037
Time Oil Bulk Terminal Site	\$1,500,000
Asarco - Natural Resource Damages**	\$8,236,782
Asarco - Tacoma Smelter Plume	\$94,554,730
Asarco - Everett Smelter Site	\$33,888,476
Asarco - Monte Cristo Mine	\$6,471,758
Asarco - Van Stone Mine	\$3,530,050
Asarco - Cholette Mine*	\$353,005
Asarco - Golden King Mine	\$470,673
Asarco Subtotal	\$147,505,474
Total Settlement Funding	\$158,389,511

[^] Ecology used this settlement to fund a portion of the cleanup. If Ecology determines there are future site costs, we will make a future budget request.

* Sites not covered in the report; funded in past years by Cleanup Settlement Account.

** This includes \$4.1 million for Maury Island Open Space and \$4.1 million for Harper Estuary, McNeil Island, and Ross Point in Sinclair Inlet.

Table 2: Cleanup Settlement Account Fund Balance

Cleanup Settlement Site	
Louisiana Pacific - B&L Woodwaste site*	\$1,175,000
Pacific Wood Treating Site	\$2,323,000
Time Oil Bulk Terminal Site ⁺	\$685,000
Asarco - Natural Resource Damages	\$531,000
Asarco - Tacoma Smelter Plume*	\$40,672,000
Asarco - Everett Smelter Site	\$1,270,000
Asarco - Monte Cristo Mine*	\$3,833,000
Asarco - Van Stone Mine*	\$2,304,000
Asarco - Golden King Mine*	\$522,000
Remaining fund balance as of June 2023	\$53,315,000

* The Cleanup Settlement Account retains interest. Settlements that increased from the last report had scheduled payments or less in expenditures than earned interest.

+ The conditions of the settlement included \$300,000 upon the closure of the bankruptcy trustee sale of the property. The remaining \$1,200,000 will be paid within four years of that date.

Asarco Settlement

Asarco's legacy in Washington

Contamination from smelters and mines

The American Smelting and Refining Company (Asarco) was founded in 1899, with refineries and smelters located across the United States and Mexico. Asarco operated two smelters and four mines in Washington, leaving a legacy of contamination. Cleanup activities around these smelters and mines in Washington are funded through the Cleanup Settlement Account and other fund sources as needed.

The Everett Smelter operated from 1894 to 1912, and a neighborhood was later built over the site. In 1990, we discovered high levels of arsenic and other heavy metals in soil and groundwater.

The Tacoma Smelter operated far longer, from 1890 to 1986, and the Town of Ruston grew up around it. Air emissions from the smelter contaminated over 1,000 square miles of soil in the Puget Sound region, covering King, Pierce, and Thurston counties (see Figure 2).

The four former mines are in remote areas of Chelan, Stevens, and Snohomish counties. Remaining mine tailings pose a threat to local ecosystems, polluting waterways, and soil.

The B&L Woodwaste Landfill, on the border of Fife and Milton, is contaminated with arsenic. Residue or waste (slag) from the Asarco plant leached arsenic into groundwater, threatening a nearby wetland.



Figure 2: Tacoma Smelter Plume smokestack

The 2009 Asarco bankruptcy settlement

Washington – part of the nation’s largest bankruptcy settlement

In 2005, Asarco declared bankruptcy, largely due to environmental liabilities from its nearly 100 cleanup sites across the country. The State of Washington joined the federal government and other states in a lawsuit against Asarco that spanned four years.

In November 2009, Asarco paid out a \$1.79 billion settlement. The settlement covered past and future cleanup costs, as well as interest earned over the four years. Washington’s share, deposited into the Cleanup Settlement Account in December of 2009, was \$188.5 million — nearly 90 cents for every dollar claimed.

Years of planning and vision for successful cleanups

The key to Washington’s success is (1) creating and implementing management plans for both smelter sites and (2) a clear vision for how to manage the risk from “area-wide” arsenic and lead contamination.

To get input from a broad range of stakeholders, the Departments of Agriculture, Community Trade and Economic Development (now Commerce), Ecology, and Health asked the Area Wide Soil Contamination Task Force to provide recommendations on how the agencies might improve ways we respond to elevated levels of arsenic and lead. In response, the Area Wide Soil Contamination Task Force developed recommendations in 2003 that we used as the basis for our management strategies. These include cleaning up soil in the most highly contaminated areas, focusing on protecting children, and providing broad-based education and outreach, all of which are funded by the settlement.

Asarco settlement breakdown

Smelter cleanups— the largest cleanup costs in WA State

Of the \$188.5 million received by the state, \$22 million has gone to a trust to pay for the B&L Woodwaste Landfill cleanup. The rest went to two smelter sites and four mine sites (see Figure 3). An additional \$19 million in settlement funds reimbursed the Model Toxics Control Act accounts for past cleanup costs for the Everett Smelter and Tacoma Smelter Plumes. It also provided \$8.2 million for natural resource damages from the Tacoma Smelter. Most of the Asarco settlement will cover soil cleanup and outreach work for the two smelter sites.

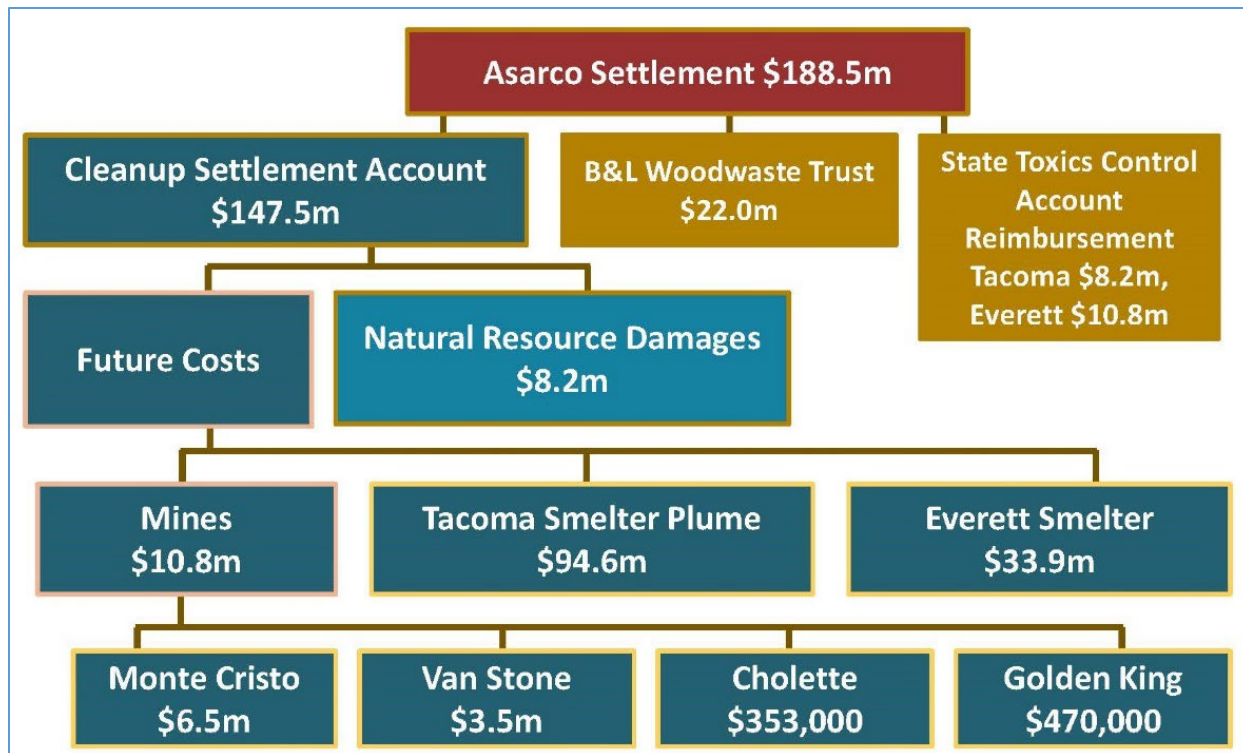


Figure 3: Asarco settlement breakdown of money for different sites

Everett Smelter

At a glance

Total settlement: \$33.9 million

County: Snohomish

Total size: 1.1 square miles

Cleanup focus: Soils and groundwater

Cleanup Site Identification: 4298

The smelter operated from 1894 to 1912 in northeast Everett. Smelter operations created widespread arsenic and lead contamination of soil and groundwater. Particles from smokestacks settled on surface soils over a 1.1 square mile area (see Figure 4).



Figure 4: Everett Smelter site

Settlement spending plan

In 2000, we developed a cleanup plan for the Everett Smelter Plume project using public input. After receiving the Asarco settlement, Ecology created a spending plan for settlement money (see Figure 5), based on the original cleanup plan and further input from the community. The plan addresses two areas impacted by the Everett Smelter operations: the mostly residential uplands area on the west side of the site and the mostly industrial lowlands area east of East Marine View Drive, bordering the Snohomish River. Our plan includes:

Residential soil sampling and cleanup program: This voluntary program provides free sampling and cleanup of accessible soils down to 2-3 feet.

Education and outreach: Our education and outreach efforts serve the general community and homeowners participating in the cleanup program. This program provides education on the Everett Smelter cleanup process, health risks associated with the contamination, and how to live safely in the contaminated area. The team accomplishes this through individual and public meetings, a community hotline, attending community events, and maintaining online and printed educational resources.

Lowlands investigation and cleanup: We are investigating groundwater and sediment contamination in the lowlands area. Current measures include measuring groundwater to contain contamination to prevent it from entering the Snohomish River.

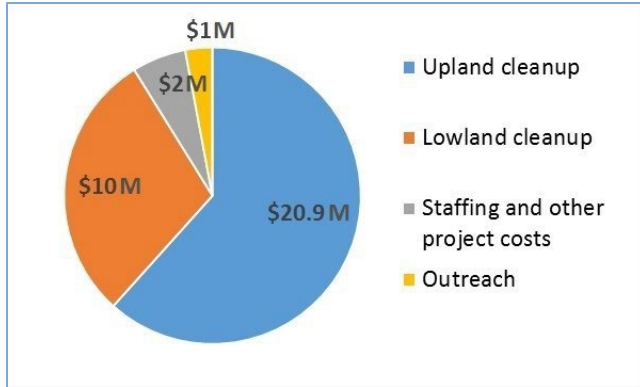


Figure 5: Breakdown of Everett Smelter money for the CSA

Cleanup focuses on those most at risk

People who live in the cleanup area are most likely to come into contact with contaminated soil while working or playing in their yards. We began sampling and cleanup in areas closest to the former smelter site and are moving outwards to properties further away. Our goal is to protect people who come into contact with contaminated soil.

Accomplishments through Fiscal Year 2023

Continuation of yard sampling, outreach, and cleanups

To date, we have cleaned up more than half of the properties in the cleanup area. During FY 2023, we completed sampling of seven residential properties. We are working to sample remaining properties and have offered residential soil sampling to the 37 non-responsive property owners.



Figure 6: Soil excavation in spring 2023

A Cleanup Group is a group of residential properties scheduled for cleanup in a particular year. Cleaning up contaminated soil in the Everett Smelter upland area takes place in distinct phases. Our team is currently working with three groups at different stages in the process. Ecology completed cleanup of 19 properties as part of the 2019 Cleanup Group in spring 2023 (see Figure 6). During 2023 we worked to hire a contractor to begin cleanup in the summer of 2023 for the 2020 Cleanup Group. This group consists of 40 residential properties. The team is finalizing the cleanup plans for the 2022 Cleanup Group that is scheduled to begin construction in 2024. Over the last year, we have hosted and engaged homeowners in three public meetings that were attended by almost 60 households.

Cleanup in the lowland area

To protect the Snohomish River and communities that rely on it, Ecology and the City of Everett are working on designs to repair leaking stormwater pipes to prevent impacted groundwater from entering the system and having direct access to the river. We are working with the city to improve the existing stormwater conveyance system and install fencing to limit access to contamination in the lowland area.

Additional Funding Needs

In 1999, we estimated the Everett Smelter site cleanup to cost around \$64 million. Of the 2009 settlement funds, \$33.9 million was allocated to the Everett Smelter project. The current estimate to cleanup the entire site is \$78 million. The estimated cost has gradually increased over the past 24 years due to inflation.

During the 2019 legislative session, the City of Everett worked with its legislative representatives to fund an accelerated plan to clean up Everett neighborhoods. Since then, the Legislature has made the Everett Smelter cleanup a priority by appropriating an additional \$8 million during the 2023-25 biennium through funds from the Model Toxics Control Capital (MTCA Capital) Account.

These funds will be used to:

- Clean up residential properties in the Northwest and Delta Neighborhoods;
- sample remaining residential properties in the Delta and Northwest Neighborhoods;
- support outreach and cleanup work of residential properties;
- conduct post-cleanup monitoring to ensure effectiveness of the remedy at the Marine Drive intersection;
- complete storm drain lining and a cleanup design study to reduce risk of contamination to the Snohomish River from contamination within the lowland cleanup area; and
- begin engineering design in lowland areas.

To complete this work, we estimate it will require an additional appropriation of \$20 million through the 2031-33 biennium. The funding estimate includes our Ecology staff dedicated to the Everett Smelter project.

Tacoma Smelter Plume

At a glance

Total settlement: \$94.6 million

Counties: Pierce, King, Thurston

Total size: Over 1,000 square miles

Cleanup focus: Surface soils

Cleanup Site Identification: 3657

The Tacoma smelter operated from 1890 to 1986, on the border of north Tacoma and the town of Ruston. Its smokestack emissions dispersed arsenic, lead, and other heavy metals across a 1,000 square mile area now called the Tacoma Smelter Plume.

Settlement spending plan

Using lessons from early cleanup work, Ecology developed a plan for the Tacoma Asarco settlement. The plan has four main strategies:

Yard cleanups: This voluntary program provides soil replacement for existing residential yards in areas of highest contamination. (see Figure 7).

Soil Safety Program: This program focuses on soil sampling and cleanup at school, childcare, park, and camp play areas.

Outreach and Education: The Dirt Alert outreach program, provided through health departments in King and Pierce counties, helps change behavior to limit exposure to contaminated soil.

Technical Assistance: Ecology staff provide technical assistance to independent cleanups for local governments and developers to encourage voluntary cleanup within the contaminated area.

Additional funding for the future

The state made a bankruptcy claim for future environmental remediation costs for \$112.7 million and received \$94.6 million.

The Cleanup Settlement Account funds available for or already invested in Tacoma Smelter Plume work, including interest earned on the settlement, totals \$104,406,000 as of June 2023. As of FY 2023, we have spent \$ 63,734,000. The actual fund balance is \$40,672,000, which is not enough to cover the entire cost of estimated future cleanup activities.

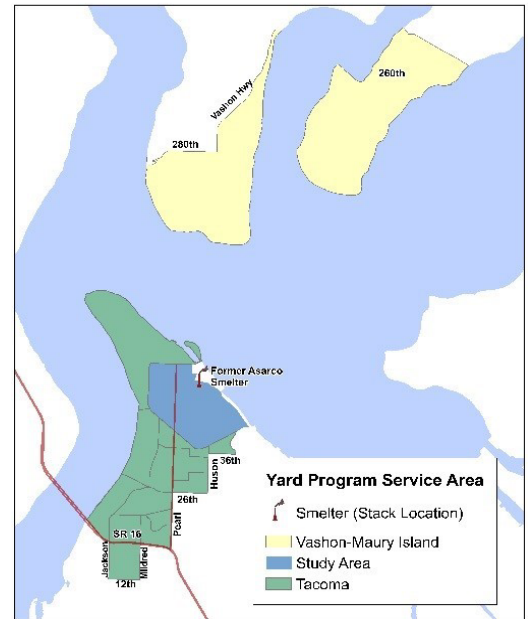


Figure 7: Tacoma Smelter Plume yard program service area

The remaining funds for the Tacoma Smelter Plume are estimated to be depleted by the 2029-31 biennium. By then, Ecology estimates that 250 of the nearly 1,200 yards qualifying for soil replacement will still need cleanup.

With at least an additional \$20 million in other funds, the team will be able to complete the remaining yard cleanups and continue outreach in the impacted communities. This estimate will go up due to inflation. As we expect future appropriations from another fund to be in smaller amounts, Ecology plans to reduce staffing and the number of yards completed each fiscal year. The work is expected to be spread out over the next five biennia (Fiscal Years 2031 through 2040).

We are working to address the highest levels of contamination that affect human health in yards, parks, schools, and child care centers, to protect the most vulnerable populations. However, the contamination caused by the smelter will always remain in the Tacoma Smelter Plume. It is spread over a vast area of 1,000 square miles and it can't be entirely cleaned up with the state's limited resources. Ongoing education and outreach will be necessary for the foreseeable future.

Accomplishments through Fiscal Year 2023

Planning and cleanup of residential yards and childcare play areas

In FY 2023, we started soil replacement work on 24 properties in one Cleanup Group, Group 14. Group 14 consists of 22 properties and two child care centers. Soil replacement work is ongoing for Group 14 and will be completed in the fall of 2023. The soil replacement process goes through several steps which are depicted in figure 8.

For FY 2024, we plan to contract three more construction groups (Groups 15, 16, and 17) for a total of 47 residential properties and one childcare play area. Group 15 will consist of 25 residential properties and one childcare. Group 16 will consist of 19 residential properties. Group 17 will consist of three properties that qualify for partial cleanup funding through the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

As of 2023, we have found 1,201 residential yards that qualify for soil replacement. The increase in number from the past year (1,198) is due to more qualifying properties being identified via ongoing sampling. The Yard Program guidelines recommend soil replacement for yards with arsenic levels above 100 parts per million (ppm) or lead levels above 500 ppm and providing education to properties with lower levels of contamination. To date, we have replaced soil in 349 of those qualifying yards.

The Soil Safety Program continues to sample new childcare play areas and replace soil or complete other actions in play areas with average arsenic or lead levels above the state cleanup level. The state cleanup level is 20 ppm for arsenic and 250 ppm for lead. The lower action levels for the Soil Safety Program enable Ecology to be more protective in areas where large numbers of children play.



Figure 8: Steps towards soil replacement

Addressing environmental health equity in cleanup

In FY 2023, we also completed our update of the soil replacement sequence for the Tacoma Yard Program service area (see Figure 10). The sequence determines the order that residential property groups in the service area will have their soil replaced. The [2023 sequence update](https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/2309106.html)² considers sampling data and environmental health disparity information to prioritize soil replacement for people living with the highest contamination and experiencing the highest environmental health disparities in the Tacoma service area. By including consideration of environmental health disparity information, the 2023 sequence update responds to the call of the Healthy Environment for All (HEAL) Act and requests from the Tacoma City Council and the Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department for the Yard Program to better address equity in our soil replacement work.

With our health department partners, we presented at the Washington Environmental Health Associations annual conference. The focus of the plenary presentation and panel discussion was environmental health disparities and the work we have done to address these disparities.

² <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/2309106.html>

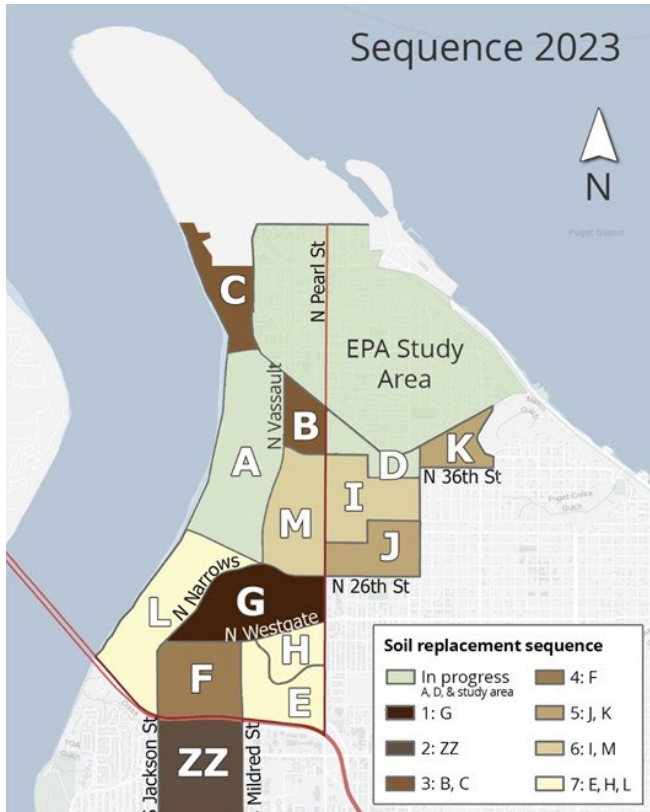


Figure 9: 2023 sequence update map

Community outreach and education

Dirt Alert—Encouraging Behavior Change:

Since 2000, we partnered with the Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department (TPCHD), and Public Health – Seattle & King County (PHSKC), to provide outreach and education to residents living in the Tacoma Smelter Plume through the Dirt Alert program. The health departments encourage everyone to change their behaviors by taking healthy actions to reduce exposure to lead and arsenic contaminated soil. Healthy actions are simple practices that include (but are not limited to), gardening with gloves, washing and peeling fruits and vegetables, removing shoes at the door, and covering bare patches of soil in the yard.

In FY 2023, the health departments were able to resume many of the outreach efforts that were curtailed during the COVID pandemic. The health departments connected with community

members through in-person events, providing homeowners sampling services, online advertisement to the broader community, and by expanding signage in neighborhoods.

Annual mailer: Ecology partners annually with each of the health departments (PHSKC and TPCHD) to send a mailer out to residents in the plume. In Spring of 2022, a mailer was sent to 12,000 residents in the Pierce County portion of the Yard Program service area (see Figure 7). In August of 2022, the mailer was sent to 600 residents on Vashon-Maury Island. The mailer introduced new residents and reminded current residents of the risks of exposure to soil contaminated with arsenic and lead. It discussed the Dirt Alert Program, Healthy Actions, community partnerships, and online resources for residents of the plume. It encouraged healthy actions and provided soil sampling guidance. The mailer was translated into Korean, Chinese, Spanish, and Vietnamese with the online translations linked in the print version that went out to residents.

Highlights of TPCHD outreach: TPCHD continued their work with the Get Covered Project, encouraging residents to cover bare patches of soil (see Figure 12). Covering bare patches protects children and pets from arsenic and lead contaminated soil. TPCHD has offered over 3,000 Pierce County residents Get Covered toolkits by direct mailing, online advertising, and through the Tacoma School District's Peach Jar App. The toolkits include brochures, a nail brush, dust cloth, and a redeemable coupon for two bags of cedar play chips for covering bare patches of soil in yards. Residents have requested nearly 150 Get Covered toolkits and redeemed over 40 coupons for free play chips to cover bare patches of soil where children play.



Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department

July 15, 2022 Published by Jamie Zorich · 🌐



Do kids play in your yard? Get covered with FREE mulch!

Kids play outside and get dirty. Cover bare patches of soil to protect them from arsenic and lead. Help them stay healthy. Sign-up to receive:

- ✔ A free toolkit with resources.
- ✔ How-to instructions.
- ✔ A coupon for two FREE bags of splinter-free cedar play chip mulch.

Learn how easy and inexpensive it is to get covered → dirtalert.info/get-covered



Figure 10: Facebook ad for Get Covered Project

Highlights of PHSKC outreach

PHSKC continued to share Dirt Alert and Healthy Action messaging at community, government, and coalition meetings. They responded to community email and phone inquiries from residents, childcare providers, and a few developers. They continued to stock over 20 community locations and organization with outreach materials. They continued work on developing a blog series and partnering with community organizations and leaders to communicate outreach materials in a culturally relevant way. They conducted research on potential locations for community garden signs. They are mapping out potential locations and working with the Ecology team on design, construction, and implementation of the community garden sign project.

Technical Assistance

Through our Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP), we provide free technical advice to property owners and developers who clean up arsenic and lead contamination on their properties. We collaborate with local permitting offices in King, Pierce, and Thurston counties to encourage developers to remediate contaminated soil during property development.

In FY 2023, 23 developers and property owners sampled their properties for arsenic and lead. Sixteen of those properties had arsenic and lead levels below the cleanup level and did not enroll into the VCP. Seven properties had arsenic and/or lead above the cleanup level and joined the VCP. Ecology reviewed cleanup plans and reports. Eight developers have completed cleanup on 49 acres of contaminated soil within the plume in the last fiscal year. Ecology determined no further action (NFA) was required on these eight properties. Twenty-seven remaining properties that joined the VCP since 2012 are in the process of cleanup. Figure 12 shows the progress of VCP cleanups throughout the plume.

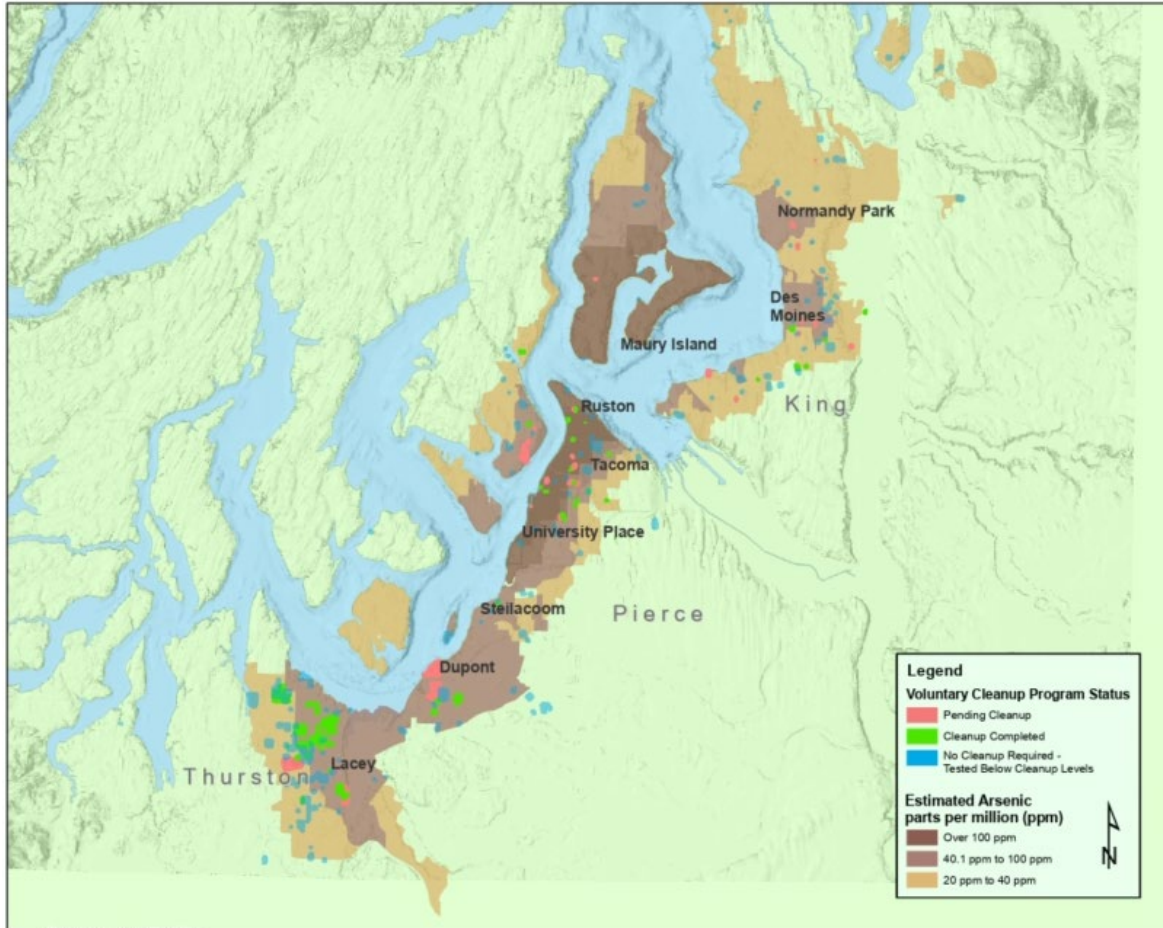


Figure 11: VCP Progress Map

Harper Estuary, McNeil Island, and Ross Point

At a glance

Funding source: Ecology received \$8.2M from Asarco for Natural Resource Damages. The settlement funds are meant to fund restoration of certain habitats and recreational opportunities. Funds include \$4.1 million for Maury Island Open Space and \$4.1 million for Harper Estuary, McNeil Island, and Ross Point in Sinclair Inlet.

Counties: Kitsap and Pierce

Projects: The settlement has been used to help fund the following three restoration projects by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), including one joint project with Kitsap County:

Harper Estuary: The Harper Brick and Tile Company operated at Harper Estuary until the 1930s, when it was demolished. WDFW and Kitsap County are leading habitat restoration efforts in the Estuary. Kitsap County is also improving public access and recreation infrastructure in Harper County Park.

McNeil Island Shoreline and Estuary: WDFW is restoring four locations on the Island, including intertidal habitat at the Barge Landing site, and estuarine habitat Milewa Creek, Floyd's Cove, and Bodley Creek (see Figure 13 and Figure 14 on following page).

Ross Point in Sinclair Inlet: WDFW is restoring shoreline at Ross Point in Sinclair Inlet. The restoration includes the removal of existing bulkheads and re-establishing native vegetation.

Restoration project highlights

Harper Estuary: During 2016-2017, we worked with WDFW and Kitsap County to complete the first phase of restoration. Since completion of the first phase, Ecology continues to work to advance restoration, monitoring, and stewardship activities at Harper Estuary. In June 2019, we issued a one-time grant to Kitsap County (about \$500,000) to:

- Complete public outreach to guide the Harper Park Improvement Plan;
- complete park improvements that would improve public access; and
- conduct post-construction monitoring of the restoration.

The resulting plan prioritizes some improvements to Harper Park. Many of the improvements were completed in 2020 and 2021. This included installation of a new pedestrian footbridge, upgrading a picnic shelter, and continued removal of invasive species and debris from former industrial operations. Kitsap County also monitored the estuary in partnership with Western Washington University and Washington Sea Grant. Monitoring funding has concluded. The researchers and Kitsap staff shared the monitoring results with the community during a public presentation in June 2021. Ecology closed the grant with Kitsap County after the successful completion of grant objectives, which includes construction of prioritized projects and activities identified in the park improvement plan (e.g., invasive species removal and trail footbridge construction).

McNeil Island shoreline and estuary: We closed out an Interagency Agreement with WDFW of \$400,000 after they restored intertidal habitat at the Barge Landing site, reconnected the formerly impounded Milewah Creek to marine waters, and completed an alternatives analysis of additional restoration projects on the Island. In June 2020, WDFW finished a post-construction report for the shoreline restoration project at the Barge Landing site. In December 2021, WDFW completed a post-construction report for the Milewah Creek road and culvert removal project.

Ross Point in Sinclair Inlet: WDFW successfully completed the removal of the bulkhead in August 2019. In January and February 2020, WDFW replanted areas impacted by construction with native vegetation. WDFW and the Washington Conservation Corps (WCC) performed post-construction invasive species control to ensure that native vegetation established and restoration remains successful (see Figure 12). In spring 2021, WDFW installed interpretive signage on site to educate the public about the restoration project goals and design.



Figure 12: Clearance of invasive species in Ross Point Bulkhead

(Photo credit: WDFW)

Gathering public input

Kitsap County completed community outreach efforts to obtain public input to guide improvements for Harper Estuary. They held community meetings in late 2019 through spring of 2020 to support this effort. Ecology and WDFW provided comments on a draft improvement plan in October 2019. The Harper Park Improvement Plan was finalized in February 2020. Kitsap County continues to update the public about upcoming and completed work on its website. For projects on McNeil Island and at Ross Point, we incorporated feedback from community members and the Suquamish, Squaxin Island, Nisqually, and Puyallup tribes to develop restoration plans and designs.

Next steps

In 2022, Ecology provided additional grant funding to Kitsap County for surveys and lease agreements needed to replace the road and undersized culvert bisecting Harper Estuary with a footbridge. The footbridge will restore full connectivity between marine waters and two miles of upstream fish habitat.

We currently have an interagency agreement with WDFW to design and permit two additional habitat restoration projects on the Island. In the first half of 2023, the County focused on collecting information to complete a lease agreement with DNR.

B&L Woodwaste (Louisiana Pacific)

At a glance

Total settlement: \$1.0 million

County: Pierce

Total size: 11 acres + wetlands

Cleanup focus: Groundwater

Cleanup Site Identification: 2297

In the 1970s and 1980s, the B&L Woodwaste landfill received woodwaste, soil, and slag from log sort yards in Commencement Bay. The slag—a byproduct of Asarco’s Tacoma smelter—leached arsenic into soils and groundwater. This contamination poses a threat to nearby Hylebos Creek (see Figure 15).



Figure 13: Landfill at the B&L Woodwaste site

Cleanup liability and funding

Asarco, Murray Pacific, and Louisiana Pacific Corp. were among the parties found liable for cleanup. When Asarco went into bankruptcy in 2005, the other two companies pursued settlements jointly with the state. Most of Murray Pacific’s \$22 million settlement is held in a trust that is funding the majority of current cleanup work. The CSA holds an additional \$1 million for future work.

Cleanup accomplishments and remaining work

The B&L Woodwaste cleanup has three phases.

Phase 1, completed in 1992: Asarco consolidated the original 18-acre site to an 11-acre landfill. It then installed a cap to minimize rainfall flushing metals and contaminated groundwater out of the landfill.

Phase 2, 2008 to early 2013: We installed a slurry wall around the edge of the landfill. This underground barrier minimizes the flow of contaminated groundwater. Then we built a facility to extract and treat groundwater from inside the slurry wall and from the nearby wetlands. Finally, we excavated contaminated sediments from the drainage ditches on three sides of the site.

Phase 3, 2015 to the present: In 2017, as a part of an adaptive management plan to contain and reduce the arsenic plume, we treated the groundwater with chemicals outside the landfill

on nearby Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) property. In September 2017, we shut the groundwater treatment system down. Currently, groundwater is being monitored quarterly. We stopped groundwater treatment for several reasons:

First, the system had already removed a large amount of contaminated groundwater outside of the landfill footprint.

Second, we determined that the system was no longer necessary to control groundwater from flowing from inside the landfill outward through a geologic window beneath a sheet pile wall that surrounds the landfill. The team has been monitoring groundwater for four years, and the contaminant plume continues to reduce. The plume continues to decrease in the northern part of the site. At the eastern, western, and southern parts of the site the plume is stable to decreasing.

Third, the annual operating cost of the system was very high, and the trust funds were running out. The operating budget for monitoring is considerably lower than when the system was in operation, and Ecology can keep the site in compliance while still maintaining a healthy balance in the Trust account. With the current costs and return on the Trust account investments equal, it is likely the funds from the Trust can operate this site well into the future.

Groundwater monitoring for arsenic contamination continued in 2021. Based on the groundwater monitoring data, Ecology will take necessary actions to control and contain the arsenic plume. In August 2020, we conducted additional soil sampling to investigate a possible ongoing source of elevated arsenic in groundwater on the WSDOT property. In 2021 and 2022, a dye study was performed to determine the origin of elevated concentrations of arsenic in groundwater located west of the landfill. The results of the dye study indicated that there is some leakage of arsenic contaminated groundwater through the geologic window beneath the wall. The next phase will be to design and construct a permeable reactive wall to treat the contamination as the groundwater emanates from the geologic window. Treating this contaminated groundwater will help reduce concentrations of arsenic in the groundwater west of the landfill.

Golden King Mine

At a glance

Total settlement: \$0.5 million

County: Chelan

Total size: 13 acres

Cleanup focus: Removing or capping mine tailing to improve water quality in the adjacent creek

Cleanup Site Identification: 2746

The Golden King/Lovitt Mine is located near Wenatchee on the west side of the Squillchuck Creek Drainage. There are an estimated 450,000 cubic yards of tailings deposited in a tailing's impoundment at the bottom of Squillchuck Creek.



Figure 14: Golden King/Lovitt Mine

Settlement cleanup activities

Ecology has been denied access by the current property owner since 2010. No investigation or cleanup can happen without property access. We have the location of the tailings pile, but no sampling information for the tailings or the well. Without an imminent health or environmental threat, **Ecology will not have legal means** to gain access to the property. We don't anticipate progress on this site in the near term unless property ownership changes. As of FY 2023, the access issues at Golden King Mine remain unchanged.

Monte Cristo Mine

At a glance

Total settlement: \$6.5 million

County: Snohomish

Total size: 54 mines and one mill

Cleanup focus: Soil, surface water, and sediment

Cleanup Site Identification: 4550

In the summer of 1889, settlers discovered the area and quickly established a mining town. In 1893, the railroad was completed to transport ore to the Everett smelter. Mineral production flourished for a few years until massive floods destroyed rail access in 1897. Mining became intermittent, operated by a few smaller companies until 1920. The site is located on a mix of private and federal property. The Monte Cristo Mining Area is currently a popular historic mining town site and hiking area.



Figure 15: Twin Bridges

Settlement cleanup activities

2011-2017: A Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study was completed. Soil, sediments, groundwater, and surface water are contaminated with metals from past mining practices.

2013-2017: Ecology conducted an environmental review which included public outreach, a study of bat habitat, and a topographic survey. Monte Cristo is located on United States Forest Service (USFS) land and is designated as a road-less area. Additional studies were necessary to allow for the construction of access roads.

2013-2015: Access roads were built so trucks with equipment could be brought to the site. The onsite repository, where most contaminated mining waste will be placed, was completed. This was the main component of the remedy.

2015-2016: We removed contaminated waste and waste rock and placed it into the repository. The team diverted and treated minor spill discharge and conducted water quality monitoring and revegetation.

2016-2023: We are performing ongoing operations and maintenance of the repository and water quality monitoring. Ecology plans to install public health signs for visitors. We are also going to focus on Twin Bridges for potential remediation work (see Figure 17). The bridges are no longer functional and possibly leach contaminants into the South Fork Sauk River.

Next Steps

The USFS will continue with the road closure to the Mining Area to reduce access to the site but allow as needed governmental access to the repository for assessment and maintenance. Remaining funds will be used for signs warning users of the risks to human health from the remaining contaminated soil, surface waters, and mine entrance; and other opportunities to address adverse impact to the environment resulting from mining activities. One possible option being explored is removal of two creosote pile bridges that was part of the original mining development.

Van Stone Mine

At a glance

Total settlement: \$3.5 million

County: Stevens

Total size: ~150 acres

Cleanup focus: Soil, sediment, surface water

Cleanup Site Identification: 461

The Van Stone Mine was once the State's largest open pit mine (see Figure 18). The mine is located about 28 miles northeast of Colville. The mine operated from 1951 to 1994 under several owners, including Asarco. Approximately, 270,000 tons of ore were extracted from 1.3 million tons of rock. The Upper Tailings Pile has broken twice, with the most recent event occurring in 2012.



Figure 16: Van Stone Mine

Settlement cleanup activities

2012-2017: Ecology conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study for soils, sediments, wastes, groundwater, and surface water. In addition, an Emergency Action was conducted to address a failure at the Upper Tailings Pile.

2017-2023: We conducted dam safety inspections of the Pit Lake Dam and issued notice of corrections. A draft Cleanup Action Plan was completed, and Ecology began engineering designs for the removal of the Pit Lake Dam for the next several years.

Accomplishments through Fiscal Year 2023

The draft Cleanup Action Plan was completed and submitted for public comment in spring of 2023. Response to comments and finalization of the draft Cleanup Action Plan was finalized in December 2023. Hiring of an engineering firm to develop plans to address the Pit Lake Dam directly followed.

Future plans: We plan to complete an engineering design for cleanup of areas identified during the investigation and Dam Safety inspections.

Additional Funding Need

Settlement funds in the CSA earmarked for the Van Stone Mine site will not cover the cost of cleanup. Over the next several years, the settlement funds will be used to create an engineering design for cleanup and to remove a small unpermitted dam at the site. Additional

funds outside of the CSA will be needed to continue planned cleanup activities. The preferred remedy identified in the Feasibility Study Report estimates the cleanup will cost approximately \$14 million.

Time Oil Bulk Terminal



Figure 17: Aerial view of post-remedial construction conditions

(Photo credit: Andrew Jacob Media. Photo provided by TOC Seattle Terminal 1 LLC)

At a glance

Total settlement: \$1.5 million

County: King

Total size: 10.4 acres

Cleanup focus: Soils, groundwater, and sediments

Cleanup Site Identification: 14604

The Time Oil Bulk Terminal began bulk fuel operations in the early 1940s, primarily to support World War II efforts. The former Time Oil Bulk Terminal supported large quantities of fuel being stored and distributed during and after the war. In later years, portions of it were leased to other parties for industrial purposes. The historical operations and uses resulted in releases of petroleum hydrocarbons, chlorinated solvents, wood preservative, and metals into the soil, groundwater, and sediments of Salmon Bay.

Settlement spending plan

In October 2020, Ecology signed a Prospective Purchaser Consent Decree (PPCD) to clean up four parcels that make up a large portion of the Time Oil Bulk Terminal site. We received an

initial payment of \$300,000, with an additional \$1.2 million due within four years of the date of closing the property sale. These settlement funds will be held in the CSA for future remedial actions in Salmon Bay or at other areas associated with the Time Oil Bulk Terminal site.

Cleanup activities completed under the PPCD

In 2021, several cleanup activities were completed on the four parcels by the new property owner in accordance with the PPCD. Those activities included:

- Excavation and off-site disposal of over 15,380 tons of contaminated soil containing petroleum hydrocarbons and heavy metals;
- on-site (in-situ) solidification and stabilization (encapsulation) of approximately 27,900 cubic yards of contaminated soil and groundwater containing chlorinated solvents and petroleum hydrocarbons;
- injection of treatment substances to stimulate in-situ groundwater remediation; and
- installation of an interceptor trench and permeable reactive barrier to capture and treat contaminated groundwater migrating onto the property from an adjacent parcel.

To complete the activities prescribed in the Cleanup Action Plan, a protective surface cap and institutional controls will be implemented in conjunction with planned redevelopment of the property over the next one to two years. A compliance monitoring program has also been developed to satisfy cleanup requirements for the Time Oil Bulk Terminal site. Groundwater performance monitoring began in early 2023 and is on-going. Redevelopment construction, which will include implementation of vapor intrusion engineering controls, which began in October 2023. Figure 18 shows an aerial view of post remedial construction activities.

Pacific Wood Treating

At a glance

Total settlement: Approximately \$2.3 million

County: Clark

Total size: Residential yard and street right of way

Cleanup focus: Soil removal and restoration

Cleanup Site Identification: 3020

Pacific Wood Treating (PWT) operated at the site from 1964 to 1993 as a lessee of property owned by the Port, the City of Ridgefield, and Union Pacific Railroad. They treated wood products using oil-based treatment solutions containing various hazardous substances such as creosote, pentachlorophenol, and CCA (a copper, chromium, and arsenic mixture). PWT ceased wood treating operations in 1993, when the company declared bankruptcy. The cleanup site includes an industrial area, off property yards and right of ways, as well as sediment contamination.



Figure 18: Soil replacement on a property

Activities prior to settlement

Cleanup activities have been ongoing since 1996. Overall, Ecology has granted or loaned approximately \$83 million to the Port of Ridgefield for site cleanup, one of the most expensive state-funded cleanups in Washington. The last grant/loan package from Ecology to the Port was \$15 million, which covered reimbursement requests from July 2014 to November 2020. The grant was used for cleanup activities.

Cleanup of much of the off-Port of Ridgefield property area has been completed. Some of the cleanup actions include the following:

- **Soil removal:** Cleanup involves soil removal, appropriate disposal, and replacement for dioxin-impacted soils in residential yards and street rights-of-way. To date, 29 properties have been cleaned up (see Figure 19). There are 15 residential yards waiting for cleanup.
- **Sediment cleanup:** The excavation and appropriate disposal of dioxin-impacted sediment in portions of Lake River and Carty Lake was completed. Additionally, an enhanced natural recovery layer (sand cap cover) was placed over the excavated areas.
- **Industrial area:** The cleanup included excavation and appropriate disposal of soil contaminated wood treating compounds. A soil cap was installed over these excavated areas and an Environmental Covenant was implemented.

- **Groundwater:** The wood-treating product pooled on the groundwater and impacted groundwater subsurface. The contamination was removed using steam injection, groundwater and product pumping, and soil vapor extraction. We separated the product from recovered water and disposed it off by incineration. Groundwater continues to be monitored.

Activities to be funded by the settlement

The settlement will allow Ecology and the Port to complete the final off-property portion of the cleanup. Yard soil removal is required on 15 residential properties and 36 rights-of-ways. Upon completion of grant applications, Ecology will direct the Port to begin hiring contractors to remove dioxin-impacted soil from these areas in Ridgefield. Settlement funds will be used to pay for soil excavation and transport and landfill disposal costs. It will also be used to purchase and transport replacement soil, contractor costs for yard soil, rights-of-way restoration layout, materials, and labor.

Conclusion

At the end of FY 2023, the remaining balance in the Cleanup Settlement Account (CSA) was \$53,315,000. While significant, these settlement funds will not be enough to complete all phases of the cleanup projects.

In the future, sites like the Everett Smelter and Tacoma Smelter Plume, will need to rely on other fund sources to pay for cleanup. We requested funding in past biennia and the Legislature funded cleanup projects from the Model Toxics Control Act accounts for cleanup activities. Ecology requested additional funds for the Everett Smelter Plume from MTCA Capital for the 2023-25 biennium. The Tacoma Smelter Plume is still spending currently available CSA Funds.

Every year, we identify more contaminated sites than can be cleaned up. As of June 30, 2023, more than 14,000 sites have been reported and more than 7,600 sites have been cleaned up. To continue moving many of these cleanups forward, additional funding will be needed from the Model Toxics Control Act accounts or other funding sources identified by the Legislature.

The Cleanup Settlement Account is important to our work. The settlement funds held in the CSA enable us to clean up contamination, support sustainable communities, and create a better environment for present and future generations. With effective management plans in place, and additional funding by the Legislature, Ecology will continue the cleanup work made possible by the Cleanup Settlement Account for many years into the future.

Appendices

Appendix A. Statutory Authority – RCW 70A.305.130

The statutory provision creating the Cleanup Settlement Account is currently codified in RCW 70A.305.130. The provision was amended by Engrossed Substitute Senate Bill 5993 in 2019. The provision, as amended, states:

- (1) The cleanup settlement account is created in the state treasury. The account is not intended to replace the model toxics control capital account established under RCW 70A.305.190. All receipts from the sources identified in subsection (2) of this section must be deposited into the account. Moneys in the account may be spent only after appropriation. Expenditures from the account may be used only as identified in subsection (4) of this section.
- (2) The following receipts must be deposited into the cleanup settlement account:
 - (a) Receipts from settlements or court orders that direct payment to the account and resolve a person's liability or potential liability under this chapter for either or both of the following:
 - (i) Conducting future remedial action at a specific facility, if it is not feasible to require the person to conduct the remedial action based on the person's financial insolvency, limited ability to pay, or insignificant contribution under RCW 70A.305.040(4)(a);
 - (ii) Assessing or addressing the injury to natural resources caused by the release of a hazardous substance from a specific facility; and
 - (b) Receipts from investment of the moneys in the account.
- (3) If a settlement or court order does not direct payment of receipts described in subsection (2)(a) of this section into the cleanup settlement account, then the receipts from any payment to the state must be deposited into the model toxics control capital account.
- (4) Expenditures from the cleanup settlement account may only be used to conduct remedial actions at the specific facility or to assess or address the injury to natural resources caused by the release of hazardous substances from that facility for which the moneys were deposited in the account. Conducting remedial actions or assessing or addressing injury to natural resources includes direct expenditures and indirect expenditures such as department oversight costs. During the 2009-2011 fiscal biennium, the legislature may transfer excess fund balances in the account into the state efficiency and restructuring account. Transfers of excess fund balances made under this section may be made only to the extent amounts transferred with required repayments do not impair the ten-year spending plan administered by the department of ecology for environmental remedial actions dedicated for any designated clean-up site associated with the Everett smelter and Tacoma smelter, including plumes, or former Asarco mine sites. The cleanup settlement account must be repaid with interest under provisions of the state efficiency and restructuring account.
- (5) The department must track moneys received, interest earned, and moneys expended separately for each facility.

(6) After the department determines that all remedial actions at a specific facility, and all actions assessing or addressing injury to natural resources caused by the release of hazardous substances from that facility, are completed, including payment of all related costs, any moneys remaining for the specific facility must be transferred to the model toxics control capital account established under RCW 70A.305.190

(7) The department must provide the office of financial management and the fiscal committees of the legislature with a report by October 31st of each year regarding the activity within the cleanup settlement account during the previous fiscal year.

Appendix B. Contaminated site information

You can find more information about the cleanup and restoration projects currently and formerly funded through the Cleanup Settlement Account by visiting the web pages for those projects, which are listed below.

B&L Woodwaste cleanup: <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/gsp/Sitepage.aspx?csid=2297>.

BNSF Skykomish natural resource damages:
<https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/gsp/Sitepage.aspx?csid=34>.

City Parcel cleanup: <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/gsp/Sitepage.aspx?csid=1023>.

Everett Smelter cleanup: <https://ecology.wa.gov/Spills-Cleanup/Contamination-cleanup/Cleanup-sites/Toxic-cleanup-sites/Everett-Smelter>.

Golden King Mine cleanup: <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/gsp/Sitepage.aspx?csid=2746>.

Harper Estuary restoration: [Harper Estuary Restoration Project - West Sound Partners for Ecosystem Recovery](#)

Lilyblad Petroleum cleanup: <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/gsp/Sitepage.aspx?csid=4329>.

McNeil Island restoration: <https://www.dnr.wa.gov/mcneil-island-shoreline-restoration>.

Maury Island Open Space cleanup: <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/gsp/Sitepage.aspx?csid=1532>.

Monte Cristo Mine cleanup: <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/gsp/Sitepage.aspx?csid=4550>.

Pacific Wood Treating: <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/gsp/Sitepage.aspx?csid=3020>

Ross Point restoration: There is no webpage available.

Tacoma Smelter Plume cleanup: <http://ecology.wa.gov/Tacoma-smelter>.

Time Oil: : <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/gsp/Sitepage.aspx?csid=14604>

Van Stone Mine cleanup: <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/gsp/Sitepage.aspx?csid=461>.

Time Oil: : <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/gsp/Sitepage.aspx?csid=14604>

Pacific Wood Treating: <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/gsp/Sitepage.aspx?csid=3020>

Appendix C. Information about sites funded in past years

Information about sites funded in past years through the CSA can be found through the links in Appendix B and in CSA reports of the past years referenced below.

[TCP Legislative reports - Washington State Department of Ecology](#)³

CSA Report 2022

[Cleanup Settlement Account Report Fiscal Year 2022 \(wa.gov\)](#)⁴

CSA Report 2021

[Cleanup Settlement Account Report Fiscal Year 2021 \(wa.gov\)](#)⁵

CSA Report 2020:

[Cleanup Settlement Account Report 2020 \(wa.gov\)](#)⁶

For more information about the [Toxics Cleanup Program website](#).⁷

³ <https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Who-we-are/Our-Programs/Toxics-Cleanup/TCP-Legislative-reports>

⁴ <https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Who-we-are/Our-Programs/Toxics-Cleanup/TCP-Legislative-reports>

⁵ <https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Who-we-are/Our-Programs/Toxics-Cleanup/TCP-Legislative-reports>

⁶ <https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Who-we-are/Our-Programs/Toxics-Cleanup/TCP-Legislative-reports>

⁷ <https://ecology.wa.gov/about-us/who-we-are/our-programs/toxics-cleanup>