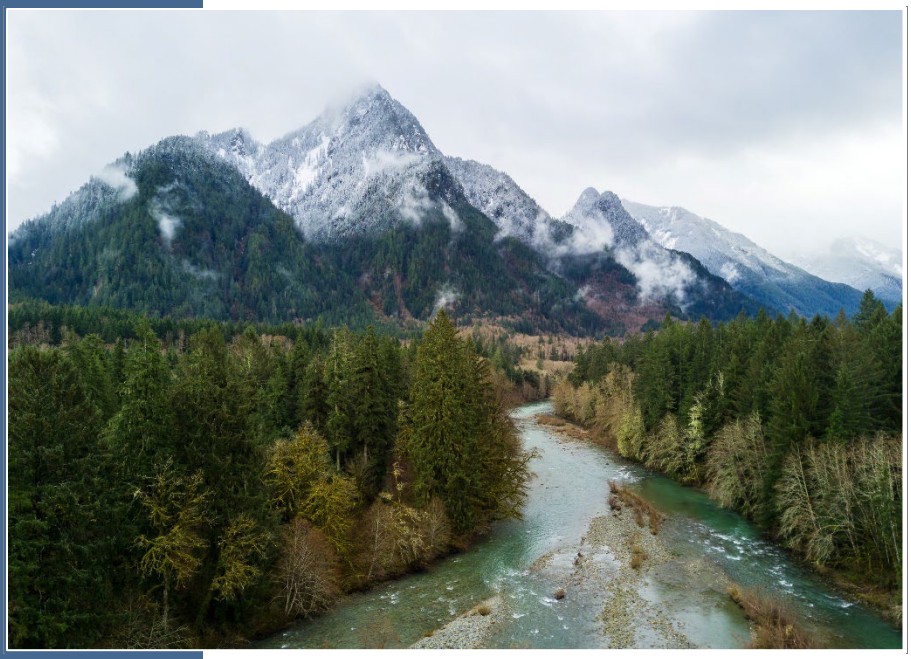


Cleanup Settlement Account Annual Report

Fiscal Year 2024

Toxics Cleanup Program
Washington State Department of Ecology
Olympia, Washington
November 2025
Publication 25-09-081

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
State of Washington

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- Snoqualmie River in North Bend with Cascades mountains (Department of Ecology)

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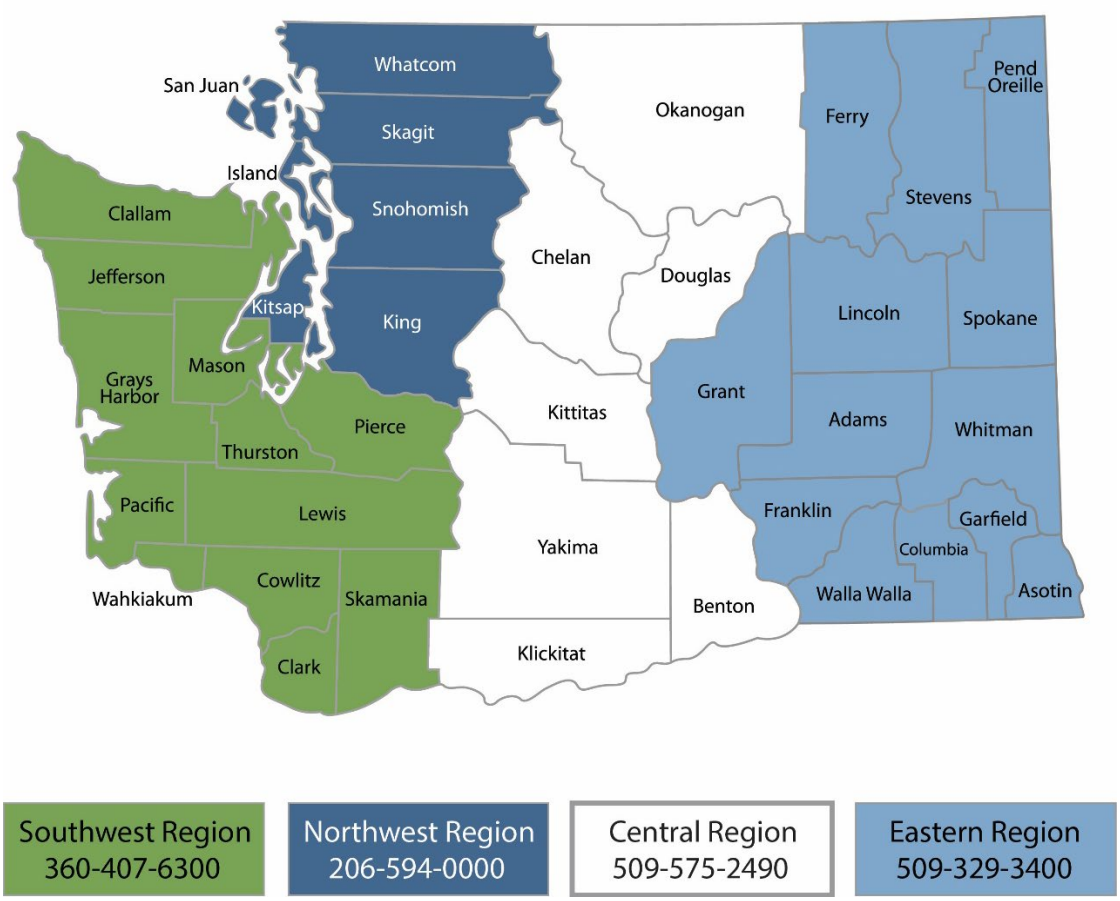
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[1] https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Contact-Us

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

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
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DEPARTMENT OF
ECOLOGY
State of Washington

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Acknowledgements

I am pleased to present the Department of Ecology's *Cleanup Settlement Account Annual Report, Fiscal Year 2024* to the Washington Legislature. This report provides an overview of cleanup settlements deposited into the Cleanup Settlement Account (CSA), current fund balances in the CSA, and transfers from and repayments to the CSA. The report also includes background on each cleanup project supported by the CSA and work completed.

My thanks go to the staff listed below for their contribution to the report.

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Executive Summary

Purpose of the report

This document is a report to the Washington State Legislature that shows how the Ecology uses the Cleanup Settlement Account (CSA) to distribute funds to specific cleanup projects. This is the 12th annual report for this account. It describes the financial activity in the CSA from July 1, 2023, to June 30, 2024. 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 environmental law, the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA), Ecology may supervise cleanup work performed by potentially liable persons or directly conduct the cleanups. When possible, Ecology recovers the costs of such cleanups, 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 Cleanup Settlement Account. 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 in the future. Because of 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 ensures settlement funds are linked to cleanup activities at specific contaminated sites.

Cleanup Settlement Account helps cleanup and restoration projects

The CSA plays a vital role in moving a variety of important cleanup and restoration projects forward across the state by getting pollution cleaned up, supporting sustainable communities, and improving natural resources for generations to come.

From July 1st, 2023 to June 30th, 2024 (Fiscal Year 2024), significant work has been done on cleanup sites using the funds from the CSA.

This report discusses the projects and work currently supported by the CSA.

Projects currently funded

The following 11 cleanup and restoration projects are currently funded through the CSA:

- 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)
- Time Oil Bulk Terminal (King County)

In FY 2024, the following progress was made at these sites:

At the Everett Smelter site, Ecology completed cleanup of 38 residential properties in summer 2024 and hired a contractor to begin cleanup of 30 residential properties. Work continues with the City of Everett to improve the existing stormwater conveyance system while installing fencing to limit access to the lowland contaminated area.

At the Tacoma Smelter Plume site, Ecology completed soil replacement work at 46 residential properties, cleanup actions at four properties during their development for residential, commercial, and schools, totaling 51.6 acres, and soil replacement at four licensed childcare facilities. In this same time frame, 22 properties remain enrolled in the Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP) and are currently in the process of cleanup.

The CSA currently funds habitat restoration at Harper Estuary, McNeil Island, and Ross Point. At Harper Estuary, Ecology has worked with Kitsap County and Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to create lease agreements involving wetland boundaries and beach access. Ecology recently secured funding for the McNeil Island project for fish habitat restoration while continuing to support restoration at Ross Point.

At the B&L Woodwaste site, after acquiring a portion of property from Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) within the western contaminant plume, Ecology has started to install cleanup mechanisms and will continue to monitor groundwater conditions. While at the Golden King Mine, we have completed a drone survey of deposits and collected samples of sediment and surface water after reaching access agreements with property owners. Monte Cristo Mine work has shifted towards monitoring and preparing to excavate collapsed bridges that are leaching contaminants.

At the Van Stone Mine site, we have selected an engineering firm to develop the designs to remove the Pit Lake Dam. While at the Time Oil Bulk Terminal, construction on a new building is ongoing and is expected to be completed in 2025. At the Pacific Wood Treating site, Ecology and the Port of Ridgefield entered into an Interagency Agreement to complete investigation activities for cleanup progress.

Previously funded projects

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)

Figure 1 (next page) displays the location of the CSA projects. It show sites previously funded by the CSA Account, sites funded in the past year by the above account, and Asarco sites where CSA funds are not from Asarco bankruptcy.

Account balance and funding need

At the end of Fiscal Year 2024, the remaining balance in the CSA was $49,283,000**.**

While the CSA is an important repository of funds for many projects, it will become 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.



Figure 1: Map showing locations of the Cleanup Settlement Account (CSA) Projects

Sites not covered in the report; funded in past years by the CSA.

** Asarco sites but the CSA 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.

The Cleanup Settlement Account

Background

During the 2008 legislative session, the Legislature passed Senate Bill 6722[2] that created the Cleanup Settlement Account (CSA). Ecology requested this legislation to create an interest-bearing account in the state treasury to manage money from settlements or court orders in cases of bankruptcy, limited ability to pay, or natural resource damages. This account ensures that settlement funds are linked to specific site cleanup activities or damages to natural resources. The statutory provision was codified in RCW 70A.305.130[3] (see Appendix A).

Ecology requested this account because we expected to receive several large settlements. Although large settlements and court orders are unusual, they can pose problems for the state. By accepting the settlement funding, the state agrees to manage the funds and use them as intended in the 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 CSA allows the state to retain earned interest on the funds in this account. This provides the state with additional money over time to complete the work.

Settlement summary

Table 1 provides a summary of settlements, by site, that the state originally deposited into the CSA before earning any interest or making any expenditures. Table 2 shows activity in the account after the settlements were deposited.

[2] https://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?BillNumber=6722&Year=2007&Initiative=false
[3] https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.305.130

Table 1: Original CSA 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 the CSA.

** 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: CSA Fund Balance

Cleanup Settlement Site	Fund Balance
Louisiana Pacific - B&L Woodwaste site*	$1,228,000
Pacific Wood Treating Site	$2,204,000
Time Oil Bulk Terminal Site+	$716,000
Asarco - Natural Resource Damages	$497,000
Asarco - Tacoma Smelter Plume*	$37,130,000
Asarco - Everett Smelter Site	$565,000
Asarco - Monte Cristo Mine*	$4,005,000
Asarco - Van Stone Mine*	$2,393,000
Asarco - Golden King Mine*	$545,000
Remaining fund balance as of June 2024	**$49,283,000**

* The CSA 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 the date of closing of the property sale.

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 CSA and other fund sources as needed.

The Everett Smelter operated from 1894 to 1912. After the company ended operations, a neighborhood was built over the area. 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. Due to the height of the smoke stack, 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 Asarco mines are in remote areas of Chelan, Stevens, and Snohomish counties. Remaining mine tailings (waste materials left over after minerals have been extracted from ore) 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.

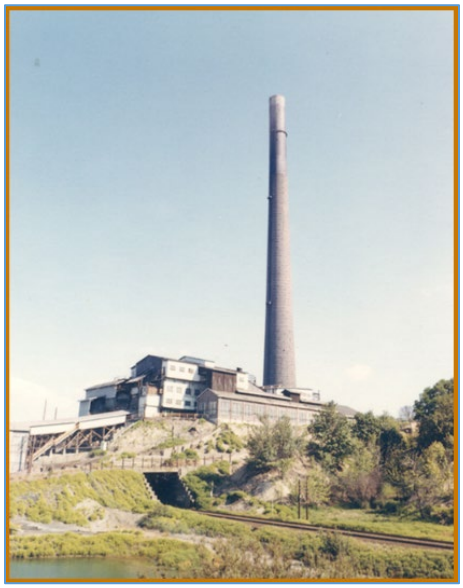


Figure 2: Tacoma Smelter Plume smokestack

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 (CSA) 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 creating and implementing management plans for both smelter sites, and a clear vision for how to manage the risk from arsenic and lead contamination in the area.

To get input from a broad range of stakeholders, the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Ecology, and Health asked the Area Wide Soil Contamination Task Force to provide recommendations on how the agencies might improve ways the state responds to elevated levels of arsenic and lead.

In 2003, the Area Wide Soil Contamination Task Force developed recommendations that are used as the basis for management strategies. These include cleaning up soil in the most highly contaminated areas which focus on protecting children, and provide 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 went to a trust to pay for the B&L Woodwaste Landfill cleanup. An additional $19 million in settlement funds reimbursed the former State Toxics Control Account[4] for past cleanup costs for the Everett Smelter and Tacoma Smelter Plume. It also provided $8.2 million for natural resource damage from the Tacoma Smelter. The rest went to two smelter sites and four mine sites (see Figure 3 on the next page). Most of the Asarco settlement will cover soil cleanup and outreach work for the two smelter sites.

[4] In 2019, the Model Toxics Control Act accounts were restructured. See chapter 422, Laws of 2019. Today, such funds would be deposited into the Model Toxics Control Capital Account.

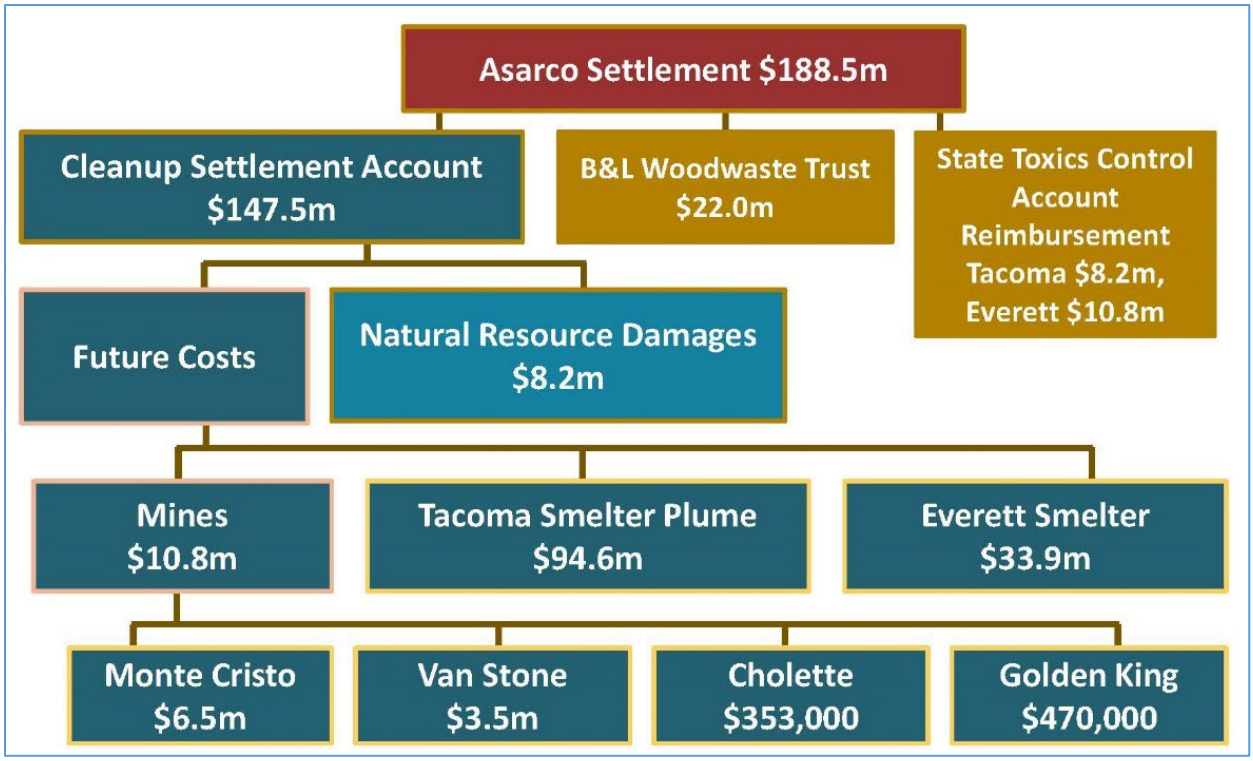


Figure 3: Asarco settlement breakdown of money for different sites

Current Cleanup Sites

This report will discuss the 11 sites that are currently funded by the Cleanup Settlement Account and the work done in Fiscal Year 2024 along with historical information. Those sites are:

- 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)
- Time Oil Bulk Terminal (King County)

Information about sites funded in past years through the CSA and historical information on current sites can be found through the links in Appendix B and in previous CSA reports.[5] For more information about the Toxics Cleanup Program, visit our website.[6]

[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

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 ID: 4298[7]

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 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 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.

[7] https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/4298

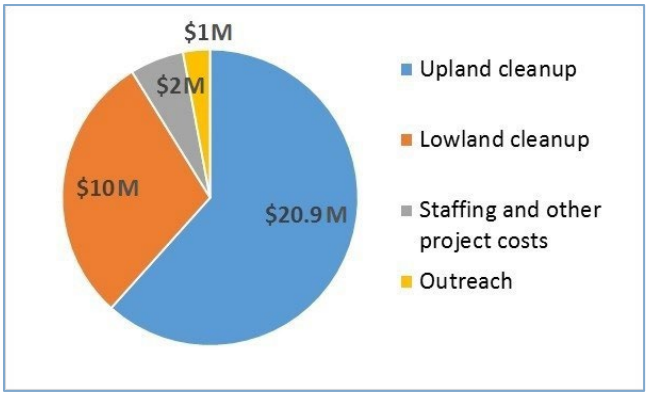


Figure 5: Breakdown of Everett Smelter money for the Cleanup Settlement Account

Cleanup focuses on those most at risk

People who live in the cleanup area are most likely to contact 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 - Fiscal Year 2024

Continuation of yard sampling, outreach, and cleanups

To date, we have cleaned up more than half of the properties in the cleanup area. During Fiscal Year (FY) 2024, we worked to sample remaining properties and offered residential soil sampling to the 20 nonresponsive 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 38 residential properties as part of a cleanup group in summer 2024 (see Figure 6). During 2024, we hired a contractor to begin cleanup in the winter of 2024 for the 30 residential properties that make up another cleanup group. The team began working on the cleanup plans for the next cleanup group that is scheduled to begin construction in 2025. Over the last year, we hosted three public meetings and engaged homeowners from more than 90 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 to improve the existing stormwater conveyance system and install fencing to limit access to contamination in the lowland area that will be completed in late 2024.

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 clean up the entire site is $78 million. The estimated cost has gradually increased over the past 25 years due to inflation.

During the 2019 legislative session, the City of Everett worked with its legislative delegation to fund an accelerated plan to clean up Everett neighborhoods. Since then, the Legislature has made the Everett Smelter cleanup a priority by continuing to provide Ecology funds from the Model Toxics Control Capital Account, including $8 million during the 2023-25 biennium. We use these funds 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.
- Begin engineering design for remedy in the lowland areas to reduce risk of contamination to the Snohomish River from contamination within the lowland cleanup area.

To complete this work, we estimate Ecology will need to request additional appropriations of approximately $20 million from the legislature through the 2031-33 biennium. The funding estimate includes the work of 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 ID: 3657[8]

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.

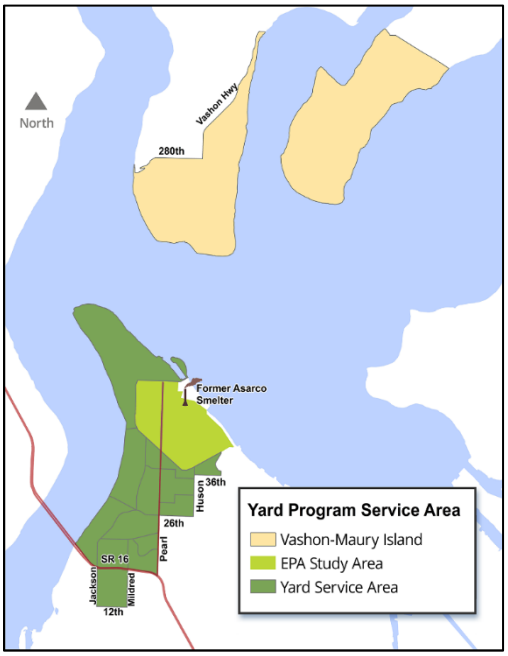


Figure 7: Tacoma Smelter Plume yard program service area.

Settlement spending plan

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

- **Yard cleanups:** Soil replacement for qualifying residential yards within the areas of highest contamination (see Figure 7).
- **Soil Safety Program:** Soil sampling and cleanup at schools, childcare facilities, parks, and camp play areas.
- **Outreach and Education:** Provide community outreach and education through health departments in King and Pierce counties.
- **Technical Assistance:** Work with local governments and developers to encourage voluntary cleanup during development or redevelopment.

Additional funding for the future

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

The Cleanup Settlement Account (CSA) funds available for or already invested in Tacoma Smelter Plume work, including interest earned on the settlement, totals $105,184,000 as of June 2024. As of that date, we have spent $68,054,000. The actual fund balance is $37,130,000, which is not enough to cover the entire cost of estimated future cleanup activities.

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

[8] https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/3657

We estimate a deficit of $20 million to 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, we plan to reduce staffing and the number of yards completed each fiscal year. The work is expected to 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 childcare facilities. This protects the most vulnerable populations for the foreseeable future. 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 2024 (FY 2024)

Planning and cleanup of residential yards and childcare play areas

In FY 2024, we completed soil replacement work at 46 residential properties through the Residential Yard Sampling and Cleanup Program (Yard Program). The soil replacement process goes through several steps, which are depicted in Figure 8.

In FY 2025, we are planning soil replacement for two construction groups for a total of 23 residential properties. The first group consists of 20 residential properties and construction is anticipated to begin Fall 2025. The other group consists of three properties that qualify for partial cleanup funding from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Construction for it begins spring 2025.

We recommend soil replacement for yards with arsenic levels above 100 parts per million (ppm) or lead levels above 500 ppm, and we provide outreach and education to those who reside at soil replacement yards and properties with lower levels of contamination. To date, we have found 1,201 residential yards that qualify for soil replacement and have done so in 394 of those yards.

In FY 2024, we completed soil safety actions for licensed child play areas at four childcare facilities through the Soil Safey Program. The Soil Safety Program continues to sample new childcare play areas and replace soil or complete other safety actions in play areas with average arsenic or lead levels above the state cleanup level - 20 ppm for arsenic and 250 ppm for lead. To date, we have found 111 play areas that required soil safety actions and we have completed actions at 95 play areas. The remaining 16 play areas were at childcare facilities that either opted out of cleanup or closed before Ecology could provide cleanup.



Figure 8: Steps towards soil replacement include planning, construction, and post soil replacement maintenance.

Community Outreach and Education

Dirt Alert—Encouraging behavior change

Since 2000, we have partnered with the Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department (TPCHD) and Public Health – Seattle & King County to provide outreach and education to residents living in the Tacoma Smelter Plume. We call this program Dirt Alert. Through Dirt Alert the health departments encourage residents to practice *healthy actions* that help reduce exposure to lead and arsenic contaminated soil. Healthy actions are simple practices that include (but are not limited to), washing hands after working or playing outside, gardening with gloves, removing shoes at the door, and covering bare patches of soil in the yard.

Highlights of Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department outreach

In FY 2024, our partners at Pierce County:

- Resumed classroom presentations after a prolonged Covid-19 pause in school visits. TPCHD's classroom presentations promoted handwashing and Healthy Actions to 457 elementary students.
- Six signs (See Figure 9) are installed at community gardens located within the Tacoma Smelter Plume. A total of 23 gardens now have signage in place. The signs include information about the plume contamination and provide a link for residents to learn more.

- Provided 137 educational sampling visits to residents who live in the plume but are located outside of the Yard Program's service boundary.
- Responded to 49 Get Covered! requests from eligible residents. The Get Covered! program provides free wood chips with mulching instructions, nail brushes, and dust cloths to encourage residents with moderate contamination to cover bare patches in their yards where kids play the most.



Figure 9: Community Garden Signage in Pierce County.

Highlights of Public Health – Seattle & King County outreach

In FY 2024, our partners at King County:

- Coordinated with the International Rescue Committee, the King Conservation District, and Ecology to provide members of the Bhutanese community at Namaste Community Garden information about garden soil sampling results and healthy gardening practices.
- Developed a podcast series, in partnership with United Indians of All Tribes, to communicate Dirt Alert information to tribal communities in a culturally relevant way.
- Shared Dirt Alert and healthy actions messaging at over 40 community events and coalition meetings.
- Provided Tacoma Smelter Plume and healthy actions information directly to over 280 residents and community members.

Technical Assistance

Through our Technical Assistance program, we provide free technical advice to property owners and developers who sample and clean up arsenic and lead contamination on their properties during development. Ecology collaborates with local permitting offices in King, Pierce, and Thurston counties to encourage developers to remediate contaminated soil through our Voluntary Cleanup Program during property development.

In FY 2024, we sampled 26 properties totaling approximately 108 acres for arsenic and lead contamination; results were below the cleanup level and they did not enroll in the the Volunteer Cleanup Program. Other sampling occurred in two properties for a total of 163 acres which had arsenic and/or lead above the cleanup level and joined the program. During this fiscal year, developers completed cleanup in four properties totaling 51.6 acres during development. Ecology grantedthose four properties a no further action determination. A total of 22 properties remain enrolled in the program, and are in the process of cleanup. Figure 10 shows the progress of Volunteer Cleanup Program cleanups throughout the plume as of June 20, 2024.

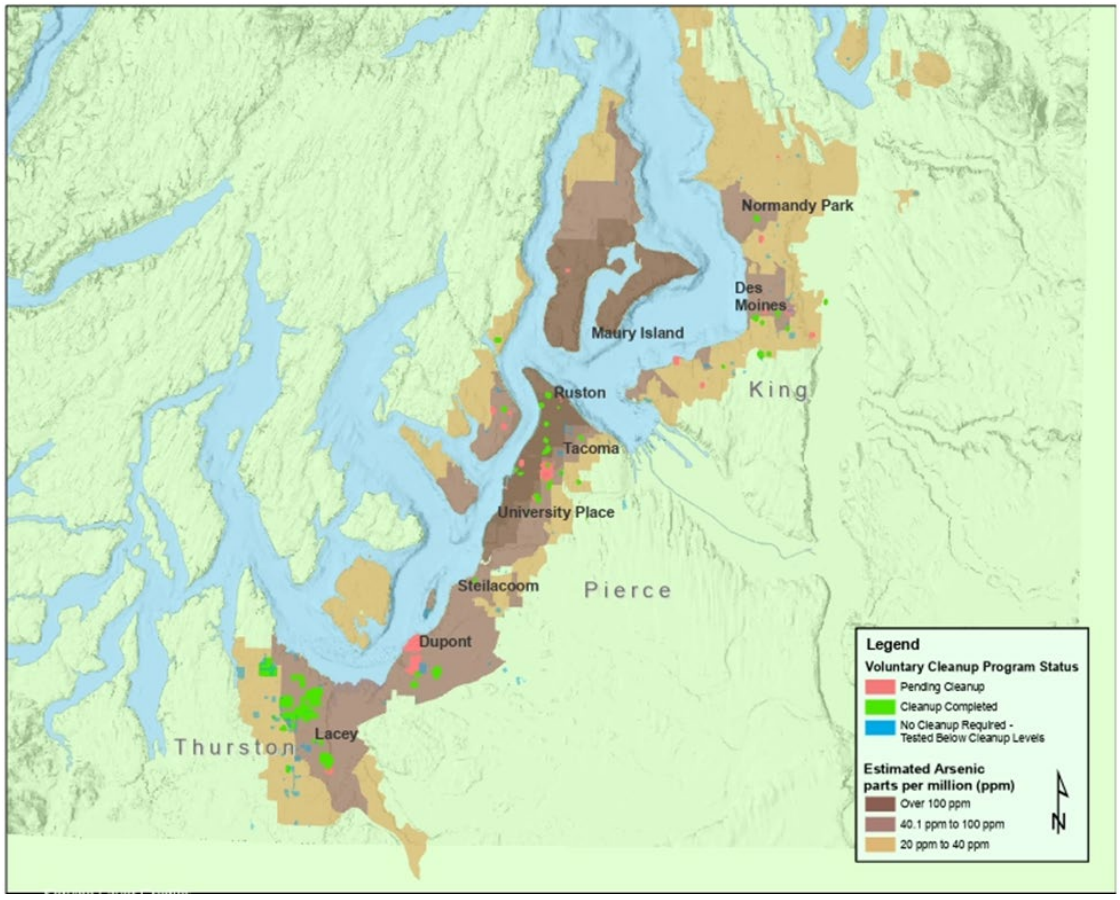


Figure 10: VCP Tacoma Smelter Plume Progress Map

Tacoma Smelter Plume: Natural Resource Damages

At a glance

Funding source: Ecology received $8.2 million 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: Ecology used the settlement to help fund the following three restoration projects by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), including one joint project with Kitsap County:



Figure 11: Undersized culvert and metal torpedo netting along the marine shoreline at Floyd's Cove on McNeil Island (Photo credit: WDFW).

- **Harper Estuary:** The Harper Brick and Tile Company operated at Harper Estuary until its demolition in the 1930s. 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 at Milewa Creek, Floyd's Cove, and Bodley Creek (See Figure 11).
- **Ross Point in Sinclair Inlet:** WDFW restored shoreline at Ross Point in Sinclair Inlet. The restoration included removing existing bulkheads and re-establishing native vegetation.

Restoration project highlights

Harper Estuary

In October 2022, Ecology provided a $133,000 grant to Kitsap County to help pay for property boundary surveys and lease agreements necessary for Phase 2 of Harper Estuary Restoration. In Phase 2 the County will remove a 36-inch diameter culvert and associated road fill where Olympiad Drive crosses Harper Estuary with a 120-foot bridge. The bridge will restore full tidal exchange and allow unimpeded fish passage to about two miles of upstream habitat. During the first half of 2024, the County submitted the Draft Record of Survey to the Deparment of Natural Resources (DNR) for aquatic land lease negotiations.

During this time period, the County also completed other project design and permitting tasks using funding from the Federal Highway Administration, administered by the Washington Dept. of Transportation's 'Promoting Resilient Operation for Transformative, Efficient, and Cost Saving Transportation' (PROTECT) Program.

Gathering public input

Kitsap County completed community outreach efforts to obtain public input to guide improvements for Harper Estuary. Ecology and WDFW provided comments on a draft improvement plan in October 2019. The Harper Park Improvement Plan was finalized in February 2020. In 2024, Kitsap County Department of Community Development continued to update the public on Harper Estuary restoration milestones through its 'Harper Estuary' webpage.[9]

Next steps

Upon closeout of the IAA with WDFW on June 30, 2023, WDFW secured funding from other sources to continue restoring fish habitat on McNeil Island.

Under the current IAA with Ecology, Kitsap County will continue to negotiate and enter a lease agreement with DNR and easement agreements with several private property owners. These agreements must be secured before WDFW can replace the road and undersized culvert that partially hold back Harper Estuary with the 120-foot bridge. Construction of the bridge will be funded by other sources.

[9] https://www.kitsap.gov/dcd/Pages/Harper-Estuary.aspx

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 ID: 2297[10]

In 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.



Figure 12: Permeable Barrier Wall (PRB) installation at the B&L Woodwaste site

Cleanup liability and funding

Asarco, Murray Pacific, and Louisiana Pacific Corporation 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 funds the majority of current cleanup work. The Cleanup Settlement Account (CSA) holds an additional $1.2 million for future work.

The Trustee, Murray Pacific, manages the site and the remaining assests in the B&L Custodial Trust while Ecology reviews all planned work. The Trust does not have access to funds in the CSA. Ecology is working to fund reoccuring work with CSA funds in the future.

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. A cap was installed to minimize rainfall flushing metals and contaminated groundwater out of the landfill.

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

Phase 3, 2015 to 2024: In 2017, as a part of an adaptive management plan to contain and reduce the arsenic plume, the Trust treated the groundwater with chemicals outside the landfill on nearby Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) property. In September

[10] https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/2297

2017, the Trust shut the groundwater treatment system down and currently monitors groundwater quarterly.

In 2020, the Trust conducted additional soil sampling to investigate a possible ongoing source of elevated arsenic in groundwater in the former WSDOT property.

In 2021 and 2022, a dye study was performed. The results of the study indicated that there is some leakage of arsenic contaminated groundwater.

In 2023, the Trust acquired a portion of the WSDOT property where the current western contaminant plume resides. At this time, the groundwater plume is located within Trust-controlled property, except for the Inteurban Trail owned by the City of Milton.

In 2024, the Trust completed installation of a permeable reactive barrier, a targeted excavation in the agricultural field triangle, and ditch filling. These activities were completed in order to address the elevated levels of arsenic in groundwater located directly off-site to the north and northwest and surface water observed in ditches.

The Trust will continue to monitor groundwater conditions and the effectivness of the remedial actions conducted at the Site.

Golden King Mine

At a glance

Total settlement: $0.5 million

County: Chelan

Total size: 13 acres

Cleanup focus: Groundwater and surface water.

Cleanup Site ID: 2746[11]



Figure 13: Golden King/Lovitt Mine

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 the impoundment in the bottom of Squillchuck Creek. The mine tailing needs to be removed or capped to improve water quality in the adjacent creek.

Settlement cleanup activities

In 2023, Ecology signed access agreements with the owners of the parcels that include the tailings deposit. We completed a drone survey of the area and collected investigative sediment and surface water samples from the adjacent Squilchuck Creek.

Accomplishments through Fiscal Year 2024

Ecology completeted additional sampling and plan to conduct further site investigation. We set aside funds to complete a characterization of the tailings as well as risk to groundwater and surface water.

[11] https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/2746

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 ID: 4550[12]

In 1889, settlers established a mining town. Then in 1893, a railroad was completed to transport ore from the town to the Everett smelter.

Mineral production flourished for a few years until massive floods destroyed rail access in 1897.



Figure 14: Collapsed bridge span at Twin Bridges

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 a popular historic mining town site and hiking area.

Settlement cleanup activities

2011-2017: Completed a remedial investigation and feasibility study.

2012-2013: Conducted an environmental review that included public outreach, a study of bat habitat, and a topographic survey.

2013-2015: Built access routes so we could bring trucks with equipment to the site. Ecology completed the onsite repository, where we will place most contaminated mining waste.

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

2016-2024: Performing ongoing operations and maintenance of the repository, and water quality monitoring. We are also focusing on Twin Bridges for potential remediation work (see Figure 14). The bridges are no longer functional and leach contaminants into the South Fork Sauk River.

Accomplishments through Fiscal Year 2024

Accomplishments include working with the United States Forest Service to discuss continuing maintenance of the repository and performing water quality monitoring. Discussions included the next steps with the Twin Bridges removal, community engagement plans for regional and district level rangers, and future replacement plans for the bridge.

[12] https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/4550

The Forest Service continues to maintain the access route to the Mining Area as needed for governmental access to the repository for assessment and maintenance. They inspected the bridges along the access route and worked to clear fallen trees from the route. We completed a site visit to document conditions of the Twin Bridges including their funtionality and the potential for contaminants released to the environment. The bridges were in a dilapitated state with evidence of creosote leaching from the bridge deck and pilings. We are preparing contract documents to solicit engineering services to develop design plans and specifications for the Twin Bridges removal action.

We will use the remaining funds 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 impacts to the environment resulting from mining activities.

Van Stone Mine

At a glance

Total settlement: $3.5 million

County: Stevens

Total size: ~150 acres

Cleanup focus: Soil, sediment, and surface water

Cleanup Site ID: 461[13]



Figure 15: Van Stone Mine

The Van Stone Mine was the state's largest open pit mine (see Figure 15). The mine is located about 28 miles northeast of Colville. Several owners, including Asarco, operated the mine from 1951 to 1994. The mine yielded approximately 270,000 tons of ore from 1.3 million tons of rock during this time. The Upper Tailings Pile broke twice, most recently in 2012.

Settlement cleanup activities

2012-2017: 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.

2017-2024: The Dam Safety Office conducted safety inspections of the Pit Lake Dam and issued notice of corrections to the property owners while Ecology oversees the corrective acction. Completed draft Cleanup Action Plan and began engineering designs for the removal of the Pit Lake Dam over the next several years.

Accomplishments through Fiscal Year 2024

Ecology selected an engineering firm to develop the Engineering Design to remove the Pit Lake Dam. Future plans include completing an Engineering Design for cleanup of areas identified during the investigation and Dam Safety inspections.

Additional funding is needed to continue the cleanup work

The Cleanup Settlement Account (CSA) funds 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.

[13] https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/461

Time Oil Bulk Terminal

At a glance

Total settlement: $1.5 million

County: King

Total size: 10.4 acres

Cleanup focus: Soils, groundwater, and sediments

Cleanup Site ID: 14604[14]



Figure 16: Aerial view of post-remedial construction conditions (Photo credit: Andrew Jacob Media. Provided by TOC Seattle Terminal 1 LLC).

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 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 in Salmon Bay.

Settlement spending plan

In October 2020, Ecology signed a Prospective Purchaser Consent Decree 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 of the property sale for future sediment cleanup. 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. The settlement also requires the purchaser to conduct cleanup activities at the site on the upland and waterfront properties.

Cleanup activities completed under the Decree

In 2021, several cleanup activities (see Figure 17) were completed on the four parcels by the new property owner in accordance with the Prospective Purchaser Consent Decree. Those activities included:

- Excavation and off-site disposal of over 15,380 tons of contaminated soil containing petroleum hydrocarbons and heavy metals.
- On-site 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 on-site groundwater remediation.

[14] https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/14604

- 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 are being implemented in conjunction with planned redevelopment of the south parcels. Redevelopment will include implementation of vapor intrusion engineering controls on all new buildings where volatile contaminants remain in the ground. Construction of a new building on the easternmost portion of the south parcels began in October 2023 and is expected to be completed in 2025. Grading and capping of the remaining portion of the south parcels will begin in April 2025.

We also developed a compliance monitoring program to satisfy cleanup requirements for the Time Oil Bulk Terminal site. Groundwater performance monitoring began in early 2023 and is on-going.

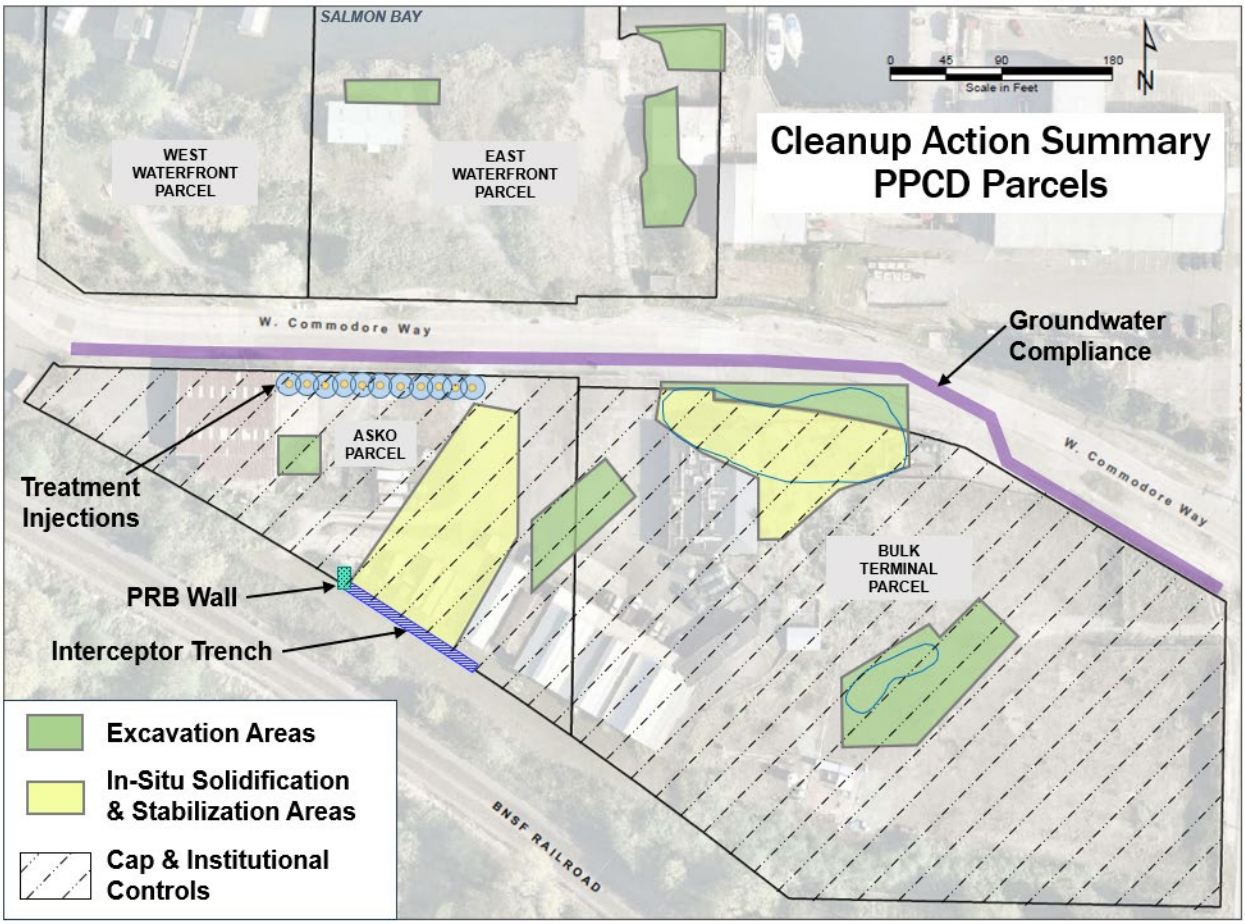


Figure 17: Illustration showing the four parcels and associated cleanup actions required by the Prospective Purchaser Consent Decree.

Pacific Wood Treating

At a glance

Total settlement: Approximately $2.3 million

County: Clark

Total size: 15 residential yards and street right of way

Cleanup focus: Soil removal and restoration

Cleanup Site ID: 3020[15]



Figure 18: Soil replacement on a property

The Pacific Wood Treating Site is located in Ridgefield, Washington. The site encompasses the Lake River Industrial area, Carty Lake to the north, the Port of Ridgefield (Port) Railroad Avenue properties and off-Port of Ridgefield property residential area to the east, the Railroad Overpass property to the south, and the adjoining portion of Lake River to the west.

Pacific Wood Treating operated 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 a copper, chromium, and arsenic mixture. Pacific Wood Treating ceased wood treating operations in 1993, when the company declared bankruptcy.

Activities prior to settlement

Cleanup activities began in 1996. Ecology 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 last funding package from Ecology to the Port was $15 million, which covered reimbursement requests from July 2014 to November 2020. The funding package was used for cleanup activities.

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

Cleanup of dioxin-impacted soils in residential yards and street rights-of-way at off-Port of Ridgeway property locations. Cleanup involves soil removal and replacement. 29 properties have been cleaned up (see Figure 19). Fifteen residences still require soil cleanup. Excavated soil is disposed at a landfill.

Excavation of dioxin-impacted sediment in portions of Lake River and Carty Lake and placement of an enhanced natural recovery layer (sand cap cover) over the excavated areas. Excavated sediment was disposed at a facility permitted or approved to handle the project's wastes and in accordance with applicable state and federal laws.

Cleanup of wood-treating compounds (including dioxins) in the industrial area, railroad properties, and overpass soil. Soil locations with high contaminant levels were evacuated and

[15] https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/3020

disposed at a landfill. A soil cap was installed over these excavated areas and institutional controls will be put into use. Institutional controls are required but have not been put into place yet.

Removal of wood-treating product and contaminated groundwater from the Lake River Industrial area subsurface using steam injection, pumping and soil vapor extraction. We separated the product from the recovered water and disposed of it by incineration.

Continued groundwater monitoring in the former Lake River Industrial area.



Figure 19: 2024 Cultural Resource Shovel Probe Survey at Residential Yard

Future activities funded by the settlement

The settlement provides critical funding to support 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-way. In late 2023, Ecology and the Port of Ridgefield entered into an Interagency Agreement in order to complete investigation activities required to facilitate soil removal at the remaining properties and rights-of-way. Once all deliverables are completed, Ecology and the Port of Ridgefield will enter into a One Time Grant agreement with the remaining settlement money. In addition to investigation activities, Ecology and the Port completed an Off-Property Cleanup Action Plan, Remedial Investigation and Feasiblity Study, and Off-Property Agreed Order and requested public comment on these documents. Ecology has requested an additional $2 million from the Model Toxics Control Capital Account in the 2025-27 biennial budget to augment the CSA funds and enable completion of the cleanup.

Conclusion

Cleanup Settlement Account helps cleanup projects progress

Significant work has continued on cleanup sites using funds from the Cleanup Settlement Account. In the past fiscal year, at the Everett Smelter site, Ecology has completed cleanup on more than half of the residential properties in the cleanup area. Additionally, we continued to sample the remaining properties and offered soil sampling to the 20 nonresponsive property owners. Ecology hired a contractor to begin cleanup in winter of 2024 for 30 residential properties with more cleanup plans in the future. We engaged homeowners with three public meetings throughout the fiscal year.

The Tacoma Smelter Plume worked on residential soil replacement at 46 properties with plans to continue that work in the next fiscal year. Soil safety actions for licensed child play areas were completed at four childcare facilities. Sampling at childcare play areas continues. Community outreach at the Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department and the Public Health – Seattle & King County has fully resumed with classroom presentations, educational sampling visits, and a creation of a podcast series.

Restoration work continues at Harper Estuary, McNeil Island, and Ross Point as well as securing funding for fish habitat restoration. At the B&L Woodwaste site, Ecology has begun installing cleanup mechanisms while we have completed drone surveys at the Golden King Mine. The Monte Cristo Mine has moved towards monitoring for future excavation. At the Van Stone Mine site, a firm was chosen to develop designs to remove the nearby dam while at the Time Oil Bulk Terminal, construction on a new building is ongoing. At the Pacific Wood Treating Site, Ecology entered an agreement to complete investigation activities for cleanup.

Additional funding needed to complete related cleanup projects

At the end of Fiscal Year 2024, the remaining balance in the CSA was $49,283,000. While significant, these settlement funds will not be enough to complete all phases of the cleanup and restoration projects.

To continue moving many of these projects forward, we will need additional funding from the Model Toxics Control Act accounts or other funding sources identified by the Legislature. The Everett Smelter site and the Tacoma Smelter Plume are two significant sites that will require additional funding beyond the CSA. The Everett Smelter Plume Site will deplete all CSA funds in Fiscal Year 2025 and move into activities funded by almost $20 million in MTCA Capital appropriated to date. We estimate that funds will be depleted for the Tacoma Smelter Plume by the 2029-2031 biennium with at least 20% of the qualifying yards still needing cleanup. Similarly, this site estimates requiring at least an additional $20 million in funds to complete cleanup projects at the Tacoma Smelter Plume across the next ten years.

The CSA is important toensure the environment and public health and safety are protected. These settlement funds 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 and restoration work made possible by the CSA 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: no webpage available.
- Tacoma Smelter Plume cleanup: http://ecology.wa.gov/Tacoma-smelter.
- Time Oil Bulk Terminal: https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/gsp/Sitepage.aspx?csid=14604
- Van Stone Mine cleanup: https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/gsp/Sitepage.aspx?csid=461.