



Public Participation Plan: Terminal 91

**2001 W. Garfield Street
Seattle, Washington 98119**

Hazardous Waste & Toxics Reduction Program

Washington State Department of Ecology
Northwest Region Office
Shoreline, Washington

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- Facility site ID: 24768

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¹ apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/2674

² www.portseattle.org/page/terminal-91-information

³ ecology.wa.gov/ADA

Language Services

The Department of Ecology offers translation and interpretation services at no cost. For information in your preferred language, email janelle.anderson@ecy.wa.gov or call 425-301-6454. If you call, please ask for an interpreter and wait to be connected with one.

中文 (Chinese). 生态管理署提供免费翻译服务。如需获取您首选语言翻译的信息，请发送电子邮件至 janelle.anderson@ecy.wa.gov 或致电425-301-6454。如果您拨打电话，请要求翻译并等待接通。

دری (Dari). ما خدمات ترجمه کتبی و شفاهی را به صورت رایگان عرضه می‌کنیم. برای درخواست این سند به دری یا برای معلومات بیشتر به زبان خودتان، لطفاً ایمیل بزنید janelle.anderson@ecy.wa.gov یا با 425-301-6454 تماس بگیرید. اگر تماس گرفتید، لطفاً درخواست یک ترجمان شفاهی کنید و منتظر بمانید تا با یک نفر وصل شوید.

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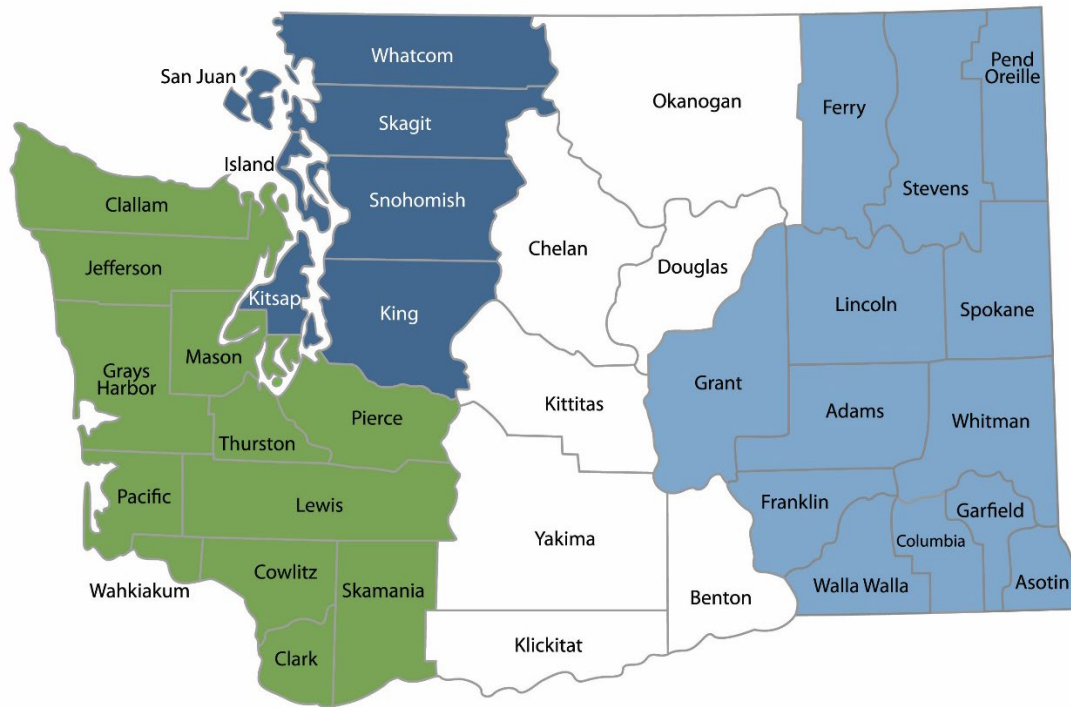
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Українською (Ukrainian). Департамент Ecology пропонує послуги безкоштовного письмового та усного перекладу. Для отримання інформації на вашій мові відправте ел. лист janelle.anderson@ecy.wa.gov або зателефонуйте 425-301-6454. Якщо ви зателефонуєте, попросіть перекладача і дочекайтеся, доки вас з'єднають із ним.

Tiếng Việt (Vietnamese). Bộ Môi Sinh cung cấp dịch vụ biên dịch và thông dịch miễn phí. Để yêu cầu các dịch vụ này, quý vị vui lòng gửi email đến janelle.anderson@ecy.wa.gov hoặc gọi 425-301-6454. Nếu gọi điện, quý vị hãy yêu cầu kết nối với một thông dịch viên.

Department of Ecology's Region 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
Headquarters	Across Washington	PO Box 47600 Olympia, WA 98504	360-407-6000

Public Participation Plan

Terminal 91

**2001 W. Garfield Street
Seattle, Washington 98119**

Washington State Department of Ecology
Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction Program

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Shoreline, Washington

June 2026



DEPARTMENT OF
ECOLOGY
State of Washington

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Public Involvement in Contamination Cleanup

The Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology, we) is overseeing the cleanup of contamination at Terminal 91, located in Seattle, Washington.

We developed this Public Participation Plan in cooperation with the Port of Seattle. The goal of this plan is to ensure meaningful community involvement throughout the cleanup of Terminal 91 (the site).

This plan outlines how we will keep the public informed about contamination investigations and cleanup options at each stage of the process. Please review [Appendix A](#) for more information about the cleanup process. This plan also details when and how the community can participate in the cleanup process. We encourage you to provide input.

Site contacts

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

Ecology

Northwest Region Office
P.O. Box 330316
Shoreline, WA 98133
Telephone: 206-594-0000

Christa Colouzis, Site Manager

Phone: 425-324-1850
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Pronouns: she/her

Potentially Liable Party (PLP)

Joy Dunay, Port of Seattle

Port of Seattle, Pier 69
2711 Alaskan Way
Phone: 206-734-9564
Email: dunay.j@portseattle.org

If you are unable to reach these contacts, please visit the [cleanup site page](#)⁴ for up-to-date contact information.

⁴ apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/2674

Public Participation Activities

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

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

How we share information with the community

During specific stages of the cleanup, Ecology will send notices about public comment periods to addresses surrounding the site. The mailing list area will vary depending on the type of contamination and where it's located. However, the list will always include addresses within a 1/4-mile radius of the site and other interested organizations and individuals. These notices will provide general information about the site, contact information for submitting comments, and times and locations of public meetings or hearings, or how to request one if not yet scheduled.

Comment period notices will be available online and at document repositories (for example, at the library closest to the site). Notices may also be posted in various locations throughout the community (for example, local businesses, schools, or post offices).

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

Postal mailing list

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

People on the mailing list receive public comment notices when draft documents are available.

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

Contaminated Site Register

Public comment periods, events, and other cleanup notices are published in Ecology's [*Contaminated Site Register*](#).⁵ To receive the *Contaminated Site Register* by email, please

⁵ ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Site-Register-lists-and-data

[subscribe online](#),⁶ or contact Sarah Kellington at Sarah.Kellington@ecy.wa.gov or 360-280-3167.

Newspaper display ads or legal notices

We announce public comment periods and events for this site in ads or notices published in the [Seattle Times](#),⁷ [Northwest Asian Weekly](#),⁸ and [el SieteDias](#).⁹ We will also publish a notice on our [Public Input & Events Listing](#).¹⁰

Ecology's website and social media platforms

We maintain a website for the [Terminal 91 site](#).¹¹ The website provides site information, and you may download cleanup documents. We may also share information about cleanup sites through [news releases, our blog, and social media](#).¹²

Automatic site updates

You can subscribe to this site from Ecology's [Terminal 91 site](#).¹³ You'll receive an email if we change the site's status, add documents to the site's webpage, or open a comment period.

Places to see print documents

During public comment periods, you can find print documents at the following locations:

Magnolia Library – Seattle Public Library

2801 34th Ave. W.
Seattle, WA 98199
Telephone: 206-386-4225

Washington State Department of Ecology

Northwest Region Office
15700 Dayton Ave N.
Shoreline, WA 98133
Telephone: 206-594-0000

To schedule an appointment at Ecology's Shoreline office, please contact Michael Hart, Public Disclosure Coordinator, at 206-594-0000 or Michael.Hart@ecy.wa.gov.

If you would like to be mailed print documents, please contact Janelle Anderson at 425-301-6454 or Janelle.Anderson@ecy.wa.gov.

⁶ ecology.wa.gov/site-register

⁷ www.seattletimes.com

⁸ nwasianweekly.com

⁹ elsietedias.com

¹⁰ ecology.wa.gov/Events/Search/Listing

¹¹ apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/2674

¹² ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Get-to-know-us/News

¹³ apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/2674

Signs around the cleanup site

We may also install signs displaying information about project status, traffic impacts, and health risks around the cleanup site.

How you can share information with us

We hold public comment periods and sometimes public meetings to learn your thoughts, opinions, and concerns about cleanup at a site. We may also identify public concerns and cleanup goals by meeting with and soliciting information from interested community members and organizations. To collaborate with us about this site, please contact Janelle Anderson at 425-301-6454 or Janelle.Anderson@ecy.wa.gov.

Public comment periods

At a minimum, the Model Toxics Control Act requires 30-day comment periods to allow interested members of the public to comment on draft documents, legal agreements, and proposed cleanup actions. Tribes receive draft documents at least 45 days prior to the comment period start date. If there is significant interest, Ecology may extend the public comment period. Learn more in the [Model Toxics Control Act section](#).

When Ecology oversees [State Environmental Policy Act determinations](#), we hold comment periods for at least two weeks and may extend them to 30 days or more when other cleanup documents are also available for review.

Following a comment period, we publish all the input we received and respond to comments and questions. If the comments result in significant changes to the cleanup documents, then the documents will be revised and reissued for public review. If the comments do not result in significant changes, the documents will become final.

Public events

We hold public meetings, workshops, open houses, and hearings based on community interest. At meetings, workshops, and open houses, attendees can ask questions, learn more about the site, and submit written comments when a comment period is open. At a public hearing, verbal comments are transcribed for the record and Ecology responds to them after the comment period in our response to comments.

If we have not scheduled an event, we will hold one if 10 people request it. This may cause us to extend a public comment period, so that the event occurs during it.

Events are held at locations close to the site that meet Americans with Disabilities Act standards. Public events are always announced in advance using a variety of methods.

Public Participation Grants

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

- Hire an expert to help interpret technical information.
- Conduct activities that enhance the public's understanding of, and participation in, the cleanup process.

For more information about public participation grants, please contact Laura Busby at 360-280-5088 or Laura.Busby@ecy.wa.gov and Maria Marlin at 360-407-6086 or Maria.Marlin@ecy.wa.gov. You may also visit the [Public Participation Grant webpage](#).¹⁴

Site Information

Site background and land use

Terminal 91 is in an industrial area of Seattle's Interbay neighborhood. Interbay is in the valley between Queen Anne Hill and Magnolia. The Great Northern Railroad filled parts of Interbay in the early 1900s. Filling continued through the 1940s. The four-acre tank farm on the Terminal 91 property operated from the 1920s until the tanks were removed in 2005.

Terminal 91 owner and operator timeline:

- **Late 1800s–1941:** Various companies, the Port of Seattle (the Port), and individuals owned the property (see Figure 1).
- **1926–1942:** Oil companies operated on part of the property. The Port owned the property until 1942.
- **1942:** The U.S. Navy took possession, renamed it Terminal 91, and continued using the existing aboveground fuel tanks (tank farm) for fuel and lubricating oil.
- **1976:** The U.S. Navy transferred ownership back to the Port and leased the tank farm to Chemical Processors Inc., later known as Burlington Environmental Inc. (BEI).
- **1971–1995:** BEI recovered waste oil and treated wastewater under a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) treatment, storage, and disposal (TSD) permit.
- **1995:** BEI terminated their lease.

¹⁴ ecology.wa.gov/PPG

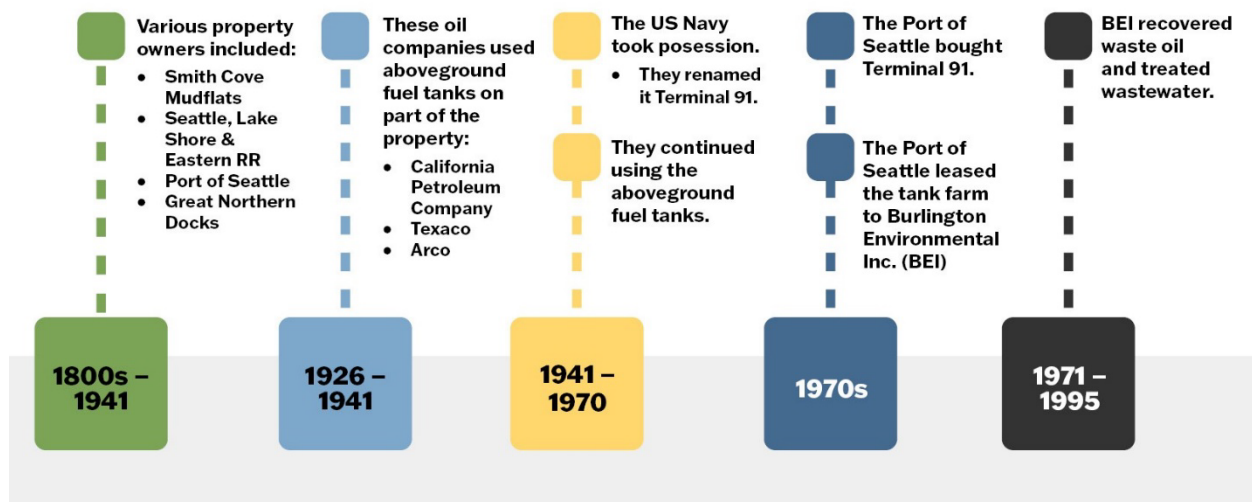


Figure 1: Timeline of Terminal 91 ownership and operations.

Cleanup

Past cleanups

Uplands

The Port began cleaning up the upland areas in 1999, except for the tank farm area. Soil in the uplands areas was contaminated mostly with petroleum products.

Tank farm

After the dangerous waste activities stopped, Ecology required BEI to remove waste from the tanks so they no longer threatened human health or the environment. This process, known as RCRA closure, is done when a facility no longer treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous waste. BEI did aboveground closures according to an Ecology-approved closure plan. After the closure, some of the tanks were used to store bunker and fuel oil until early 2003. The Port later removed those above ground tanks and structures in 2005. The Port conducted the final closure in 2013–2015 under Ecology oversight. The Terminal 91 uplands are subject to land use restrictions that prevent people from any contact with any remaining hazardous substances.

Submerged lands (sediments)

While the U.S. Navy owned the facility (1942–1976), it sometimes disposed of munitions overboard without documentation.

The Army Corps of Engineers conducted a Remedial Investigation and Time Critical Removal Action of discarded military munitions that started in December 2010. The removal action was completed in March 2011. The remedial investigation was finalized in 2013.

Cleanup process

The Port of Seattle is conducting cleanup studies under oversight by Ecology under a Model Toxics Control Act Agreed Order and has completed a draft Remedial Investigation that

describes the nature and extent of contaminated sediments in this area. Under the Agreed Order, the Port is conducting additional field investigations to inform the Feasibility Study. These two studies won't be final until they are issued for public comment.

Ecology applies both the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and the state Model Toxics Control Act regulations to clean up hazardous waste sites. The cleanup protects human health and the environment from dangerous wastes and chemicals.

Ecology's cleanup process follows the steps shown in the figure below. Interim actions or partial cleanups can occur at any time. Opportunities for public comment are included at each stage, except for cleanup implementation.



Figure 2: Formal cleanup process (English). [Read a plain text version](#).¹⁵



Figure 3: Formal cleanup process in Spanish ([proceso de limpieza de Washington](#)).¹⁶

¹⁵ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/1909166.html>

¹⁶ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/1909166ES.html>



Figure 4: Formal cleanup process infographic (Vietnamese).

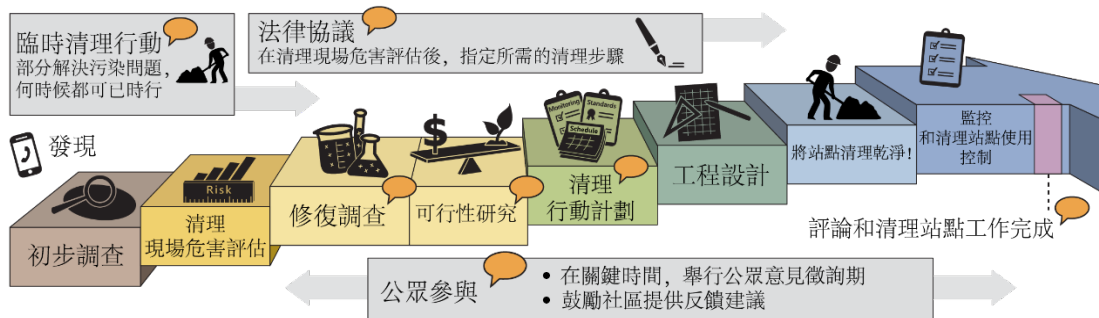


Figure 5: Formal cleanup process infographic (Chinese).

Contamination

Tank farm and uplands

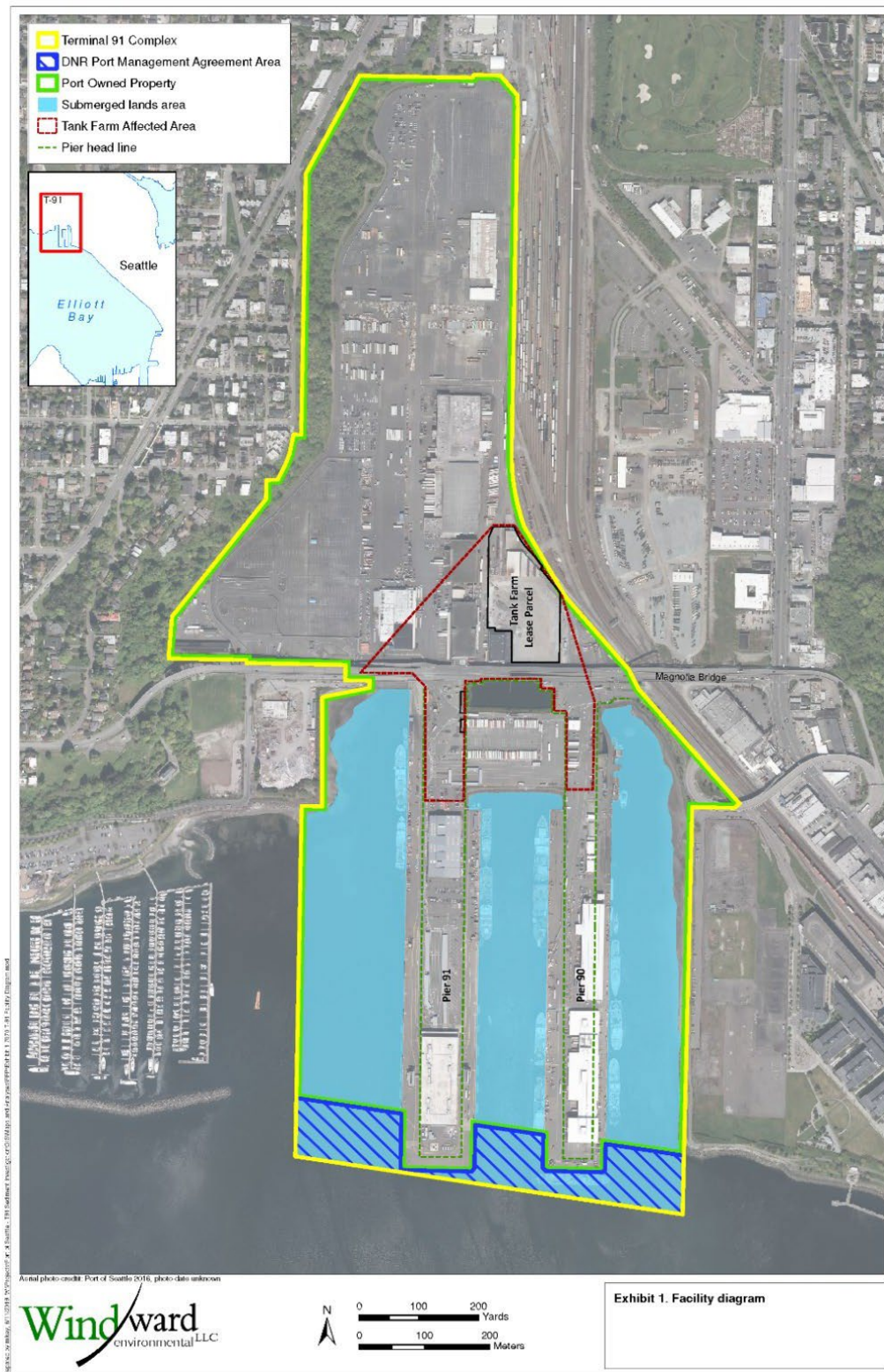


Figure 6: Terminal 91 site map.

In the uplands, contaminants that exceeded cleanup levels included:

- Metals: Arsenic, copper, lead, mercury, and zinc—these can be toxic.
- Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)—can cause cancer.
- Phthalates—these can disrupt hormone production and can cause birth defects.
- Semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs)—can cause cancer.
- Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)—some of these can cause cancer.
- Total petroleum hydrocarbons—some of these can cause cancer.

The tank farm and uplands cleanup of this site is complete. The remedy involved excavation, building and tank demolition, repaving, and installing an underground slurry wall to keep remaining groundwater contamination from entering Elliott Bay.

Submerged lands

Historic land use and industrial practices contaminated the sediment (mud) under Elliott Bay at this site. Our initial investigation found the following contaminants at levels of concern:

- Metals: Arsenic, copper, lead, mercury, and zinc—these can be toxic.
- Tributyltin—disrupts hormone production, can cause birth defects.
- PAHs—can cause cancer.
- Phthalates—these disrupt hormone production and can cause birth defects.
- SVOCs—can cause cancer.
- PCBs—some of these can cause cancer.
- Discarded military munitions (DMMs)—military munitions that have been abandoned without proper disposal or removed from storage for the purpose of disposal.

Area Community

The site is located on Elliott Bay, north of downtown Seattle and below the communities of Magnolia and Queen Anne. Queen Anne occupies the hill just east of the site. Magnolia is a neighborhood on a peninsula northwest of the site. Both neighborhoods are mostly residential.

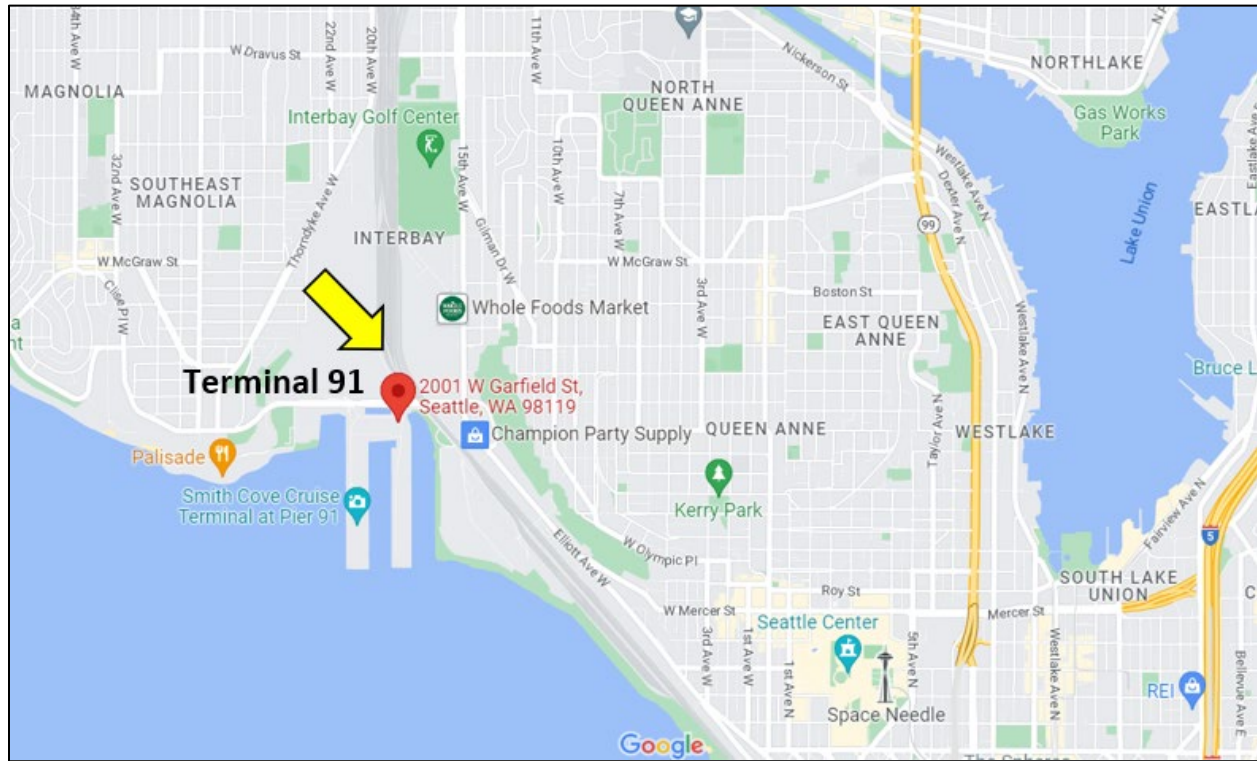


Figure 7: Google map showing location of Terminal 91.

Magnolia neighborhood

Magnolia is on a peninsula connected to the city by bridges. Much of the peninsula is occupied by Discovery Park, home to the Daybreak Star Indian Cultural Center. Daybreak Star is a conference center, location for powwows, home for United Indians of All Tribes' Sacred Circle Gallery, and headquarters for the United Indians of All Tribes Foundation.

Environmental Justice and Title VI

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

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

Environmental justice strategies and compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act are key to addressing these inequities—especially through public involvement. We make every effort to inform and involve all people. To do this, we use demographic information to design our messaging to fit the community.

English language proficiency

Ecology is committed to removing language barriers so individuals of all language backgrounds can fully participate in our programs and services.

We identify populations with limited English proficiency by using demographic data and variables from the 2023 American Community Survey—people with limited English proficiency or individuals over age 5 who do not speak English as their primary language and self-report speaking English less than “very well.”

Federal guidance recommends translating information for any language group that represents 5% or more of the population served or 1,000 individuals—whichever is less.

Seattle City (Northwest):

- Area population: **105,685**
- 5% of population: **5,284**

According to the 2023 American Community Survey, there were no language groups in the area near Terminal 91 that represented 5% or more of the population served or 1,000 individuals that are non-English speaking.

Ecology will reach out to cultural community organizations as part of our outreach and provide information in other languages according to [federal guidance](#).¹⁷ When appropriate, Ecology will provide outreach in Spanish. To request information in another language, call Janelle Anderson at 425-301-6454, and wait on the line while we connect you to an interpreter.

We strive to make our public participation efforts as inclusive as possible and welcome your input about how to best reach the nearby community.

Tribal engagement

The Daybreak Star Indian Cultural Center is in Discovery Park located at 5011 Bernie Whitebear Way, Seattle, WA 98199. The Daybreak Star Indian Cultural Center is the headquarters for the United Indians of all Tribes Foundation. Founded in 1970, the United Indians of All Tribes Foundation provides an extensive array of culturally responsive services and programming to Seattle and King County's urban Native community.

¹⁷ www.federalregister.gov/documents/2004/06/25/04-14464/guidance-to-environmental-protection-agency-financial-assistance-recipients-regarding-title-vi

Ecology will work with the federally recognized Suquamish Tribe, Muckleshoot Indian Tribe, Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians, Snoqualmie Tribe, Squaxin Island Tribe and Tulalip Tribes to engage in decision-making during the process on a government-to-government basis. The Suquamish Tribe and the Muckleshoot Tribe each have a representative on the cleanup team for this site.

We will reach out to all the Tribes in this area to offer opportunities to engage in the cleanup process. These opportunities are separate from the public involvement process. This engagement is described in a site-specific Tribal Engagement Plan, as required by [WAC 173-340-620](#).¹⁸ We invite Tribal members and other Indigenous peoples to engage in the public involvement process as well.

Washington's Cleanup Laws

Ecology uses the [Model Toxics Control Act \(MTCA\)](#)¹⁹ and accompanying regulations for cleanup activities. Passed in 1989, MTCA provides guidelines for contaminated site cleanup in Washington State. This law sets standards to ensure the cleanup protects people and the environment. MTCA requires the creation of this plan.

Model Toxics Control Act

MTCA began in 1988 as a citizen-led effort to clean up contaminated sites in Washington State. The law holds property owners or operators responsible for cleaning up contamination on, or coming from, their property.

Ecology carries out MTCA, making sure cleanups happen according to state rules and regulations. These rules are found in [Chapter 173-340 Washington Administrative Code \(WAC\)](#).²⁰ Ecology investigates reports of contamination, and the property is placed on the [Contaminated Sites List](#)²¹ if the pollution is determined to pose a serious risk to human health or the environment. This starts the cleanup process at the site.

The cleanup process under MTCA includes several steps (see [Appendix A](#)). Public involvement is a key part of MTCA's [cleanup process](#).²² Nearby residents, businesses, community groups, and other interested parties can review and comment on documents related to steps that make crucial decisions or plans about the cleanup.

¹⁸ app.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=173-340-620

¹⁹ www.ecology.wa.gov/mtca

²⁰ app.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=173-340

²¹ apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/reports/cleanup/contaminated

²² ecology.wa.gov/MTCA-process

State Environmental Policy Act

MTCA cleanups also require evaluation under the [State Environmental Policy Act \(SEPA\)](#).²³ Under SEPA, the potential for significant adverse environmental impacts from a project or action must be evaluated by state and local agencies when making decisions. This evaluation is subject to public review and comment in parallel with the cleanup documents.

Plan Amendments

Ecology developed this plan following MTCA regulations ([WAC 173-340-600](#)).²⁴ We review it as the cleanup progresses and amend it as necessary. You may suggest amendments to Janelle Anderson, Janelle.Anderson@ecy.wa.gov.

We intend for this plan to provide the public with information on opportunities for public involvement and comment. The outreach activities discussed reflect Ecology's current plans to keep the public informed. It also provides ways for those interested in the site to communicate their concerns and questions to us.

If you feel the planned outreach activities and mechanisms found in this plan are insufficient or would like to modify them in some way, please contact us. We will work to find solutions. We can implement new activities or outreach tools right away, with or without amending this plan.

²³ app.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=197-11

²⁴ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/waC/default.aspx?cite=173-340-600>

Appendix A. Steps in the MTCA Cleanup Process

The cleanup process is defined in the [Model Toxics Control Act](#),²⁵ Washington's cleanup law.

For a brief description, see the infographic on the next page.

Translations available

This cleanup process graphic is available online in fourteen languages, including:

- English: [Washington's Cleanup Process Infographic](#)²⁶
- Chinese: [华盛顿州的清理流程 \(信息图\)](#)²⁷
- Persian/Farsi: [Washington یروسه پاکسازی در ایالت](#)²⁸
- Korean: [와싱턴주의 환경정화 절차](#)²⁹
- Russian: [Процесс устранения загрязнения в штате Washington \(инфографике\)](#)³⁰
- Spanish: [Proceso de limpieza de Washington](#)³¹
- Tagalog: [Proseso ng Paglilinis sa Washington](#)³²
- Ukrainian: [Процес проведення очисних робіт у штаті Washington \(інфографіку\)](#)³³
- Vietnamese: [Quy trình Tẩy nhiễm của Washington](#)³⁴

For more information in your preferred language, please call Janelle Anderson at 425-301-6454 and request an interpreter, or email Janelle.Anderson@ecy.wa.gov.

²⁵ ecology.wa.gov/MTCA

²⁶ apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/1909166.html

²⁷ apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/1909166ZH.html

²⁸ apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/1909166FA.html

²⁹ apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/1909166KO.html

³⁰ apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/1909166RU.html

³¹ apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/1909166ES.html

³² apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/1909166TL.html

³³ apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/1909166UK.html

³⁴ apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/SummaryPages/1909166VI.html

Washington's Cleanup Process

Public participation plans and comment periods are only required for cleanups under a legal agreement with Ecology. Otherwise, all cleanups follow the same steps. The steps are defined by Washington's cleanup law, the Model Toxics Control Act.

