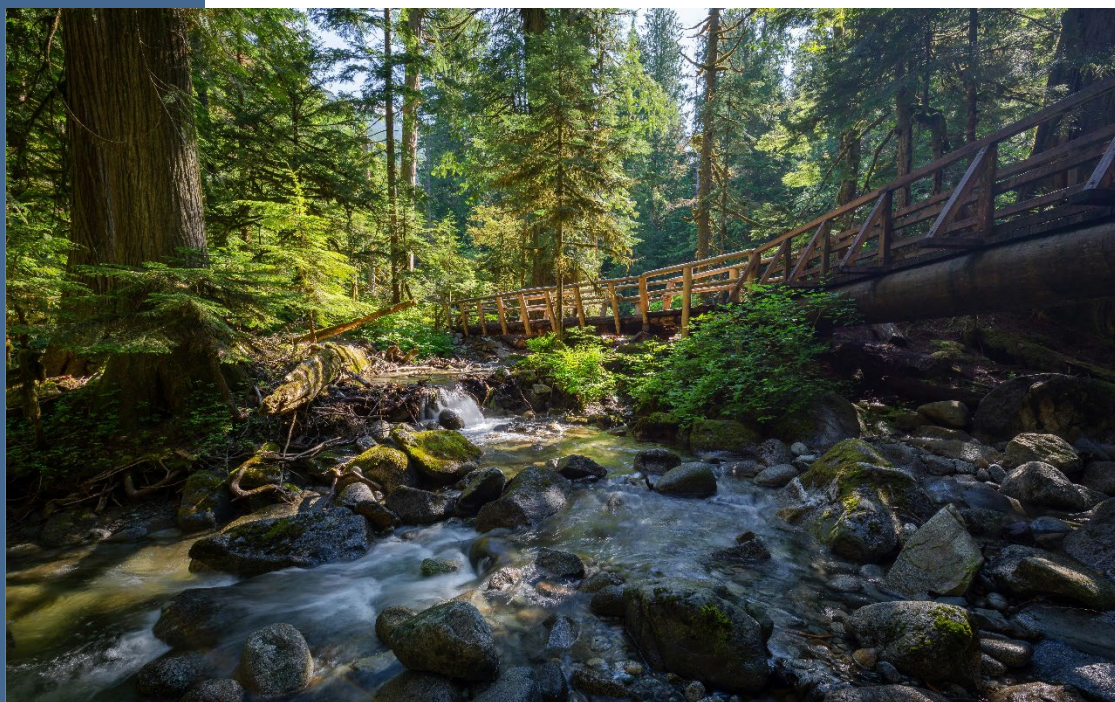




Cleanup Settlement Account Annual Report

Fiscal Year 2025

Toxics Cleanup Program

Washington State Department of Ecology

Olympia, Washington

June 2026

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Contact Information

Toxics Cleanup Program

P.O. Box 47600
Olympia, WA 98504-7600
Phone: 360-407-7170

Website:

[Washington State Department of Ecology](#)²

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¹ https://unsplash.com/photos/brown-wooden-bridge-over-river-surrounded-by-trees-MN4zxUEhyBA?utm_source=unsplash&utm_medium=referral&utm_content=creditCopyText

² <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
Headquarters	Across Washington	PO Box 47600 Olympia, WA 98504	360-407-6000

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Washington State Department of Ecology
Olympia, WA

May 2026 | Publication 26-09-081



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Acknowledgements

I am pleased to present the Department of Ecology's *Cleanup Settlement Account Annual Report, Fiscal Year 2025* 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.

Nhi Irwin, Program Manager, Toxics Cleanup Program

Lead author and editor

Jenny Word

Contributors

Marian Abbett
Nick Acklam
Mahta Ansari
Valerie Bound
Bredan Dowling
Lyndsay Gordon
Susanah Edwards
Michael Feldcamp
Cam Penner-Ash
Justin Rice
Tena Seeds
Erik Snyder
Sarah Wollwage
Kim Wooten
Justin Zakoren

Executive Summary

Purpose of the report

This report to the Washington State Legislature shows how Ecology uses the Cleanup Settlement Account (CSA) to distribute funds to specific cleanup projects. This is the 13th annual report for this account. It describes the financial activity in the CSA from July 1, 2024, to June 30, 2025. This report is required by [RCW 70A.305.130\(7\)](#)³, 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.”

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 ([RCW 70A.305.130](#))⁴. 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.

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

Projects currently funded and FY 2025 accomplishments

From July 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025 (Fiscal Year 2025), significant work has been done on cleanup sites using the funds from the CSA. Ecology used CSA funds to make measurable progress at 11 active cleanup and restoration sites, protect public health, prevent the spread of contamination, restore damaged ecosystems, and support community redevelopment.

³ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.305.130>

⁴ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.305.130>

CSA funding allowed Ecology to complete or advance residential soil cleanups, groundwater containment and treatment systems, habitat restoration projects, engineering designs for major remediation actions, and long-term monitoring activities. These efforts focused on sites where responsible parties are bankrupt, lack sufficient resources, or where settlement funds were designated to address natural resource damages. In many cases, CSA funds were leveraged with other state, federal, and local funding sources to maximize cleanup outcomes and accelerate progress.

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)
- Tacoma Smelter Plume (Pierce, King, and Thurston Counties)
- Van Stone Mine (Stevens County)
- Pacific Wood Treating (Clark County)
- Time Oil Bulk Terminal (King County)

During Fiscal Year 2025, Ecology continued to advance cleanup and restoration work at several of these sites, including:

- At the Everett Smelter site, residential yard sampling, cleanup, and outreach remained the core focus. More than 75 percent of upland properties have now been cleaned up. In parallel, Ecology initiated engineering design and permitting for lowland remedies intended to prevent arsenic from reaching the Snohomish River.
- Within the Tacoma Smelter Plume, Fiscal Year 2025 emphasized maintaining steady progress while adapting to staffing and funding limitations. Soil replacement was conducted at three residential properties, bringing the total to 397 yards cleaned. In addition, planning advanced for two larger construction groups in Fiscal Year 2026. Community outreach through the Dirt Alert program expanded, particularly through new digital advertising that increased public engagement, sampling requests, and participation in exposure-reduction programs. Technical assistance efforts supported voluntary cleanup during development, resulting in additional acres remediated and returned to productive use.
- Ecology completed additional surface water sampling, set aside funds for tailings characterization and risk assessment, and secured a grant to evaluate solar feasibility on the tailings area at the Golden King Mine. At the Monte Cristo Mining Area, Ecology advanced contracting for engineering design to remove the Twin Bridges, a key step toward reducing ongoing contamination to the South Fork Sauk River, while continuing repository maintenance and water quality monitoring. At the Van Stone Mine, major construction milestones were reached, including dewatering of the Pit Lake and initiation of dam modification work, significantly reducing site risk, though additional funding will be required to complete remaining cleanup actions.

Fiscal Year 2025 marked a transition toward final off-property cleanup, with planning documents completed, additional legislative funding secured, and pre-construction work underway at the Pacific Wood Treating site. The first of the remaining residential yard cleanups are anticipated to be completed in calendar year 2025, bringing the site closer to full remediation.

Account balance and funding need

At the end of Fiscal Year 2025, the remaining balance in the CSA was \$49,068,000. While the CSA is an important repository of funds for many projects, it is frequently insufficient to fund complete cleanups. In the future, as settlement funds are spent, we will need to continue to rely on alternative sources of funding like the MTCA Capital Account to finish several cleanup projects started with CSA funds. For example, both the Everett Smelter Plume and Pacific Wood Treating Sites have MTCA Capital Appropriations going into the 2025-27 biennium. The additional funding is critical to continuing and finishing these critical cleanups.



Figure 1: Map showing locations of the Cleanup Settlement Account (CSA) Projects⁵. It shows sites funded in Fiscal Year 2025 as well as sites previously funded from the account.

* Sites previously funded by the CSA and not covered in the report (all fund spent).

** The B&L Woodwaste site is an Asarco site, but the CSA funds are not from Asarco bankruptcy settlement.

Asarco-related sites
Other sites

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. The ASARCO sites were in the initial settlement that instigated the creation of the account.

Other Sites: BNSF Skykomish, City Parcel, Lilyblad, Pacific Wood Treating, Time Oil Bulk Terminal. These settlements came in after the creation of the CSA from other liable parties settling their liability.

⁵ Ecology used this settlement to fund a portion of the cleanup. If Ecology determines there are future site costs, we will make another budget request.

The Cleanup Settlement Account

Background

During the 2008 legislative session, the Legislature passed [Senate Bill 6722](https://app.leg.wa.gov/bills/summary/BillNumber=6722&Year=2007&Initiative=false)⁶ 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](https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.305.130)⁷

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.

⁶ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/bills/summary/BillNumber=6722&Year=2007&Initiative=false>

⁷ <https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.305.130>

Table 1: Original CSA 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 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*	\$1,273,000
Pacific Wood Treating Site	\$2,123,000
Time Oil Bulk Terminal Site*	\$1,966,000
Asarco - Natural Resource Damages	\$516,000
Asarco - Tacoma Smelter Plume*	\$36,216,000
Asarco - Everett Smelter Site	\$0
Asarco - Monte Cristo Mine*	\$4,152,000
Asarco - Van Stone Mine*	\$2,257,000
Asarco - Golden King Mine*	\$565,000
Remaining fund balance as of June 2025	\$49,068,000

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

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 funding 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 (see Figure 2), air emissions from the smelter contaminated over 1,000 square miles of soil in the Puget Sound region, covering King, Pierce, and Thurston counties.

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 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 the way 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 Account⁸ for past cleanup costs for the Everett and Tacoma Smelter Plumes. 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.

⁸ 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](#).

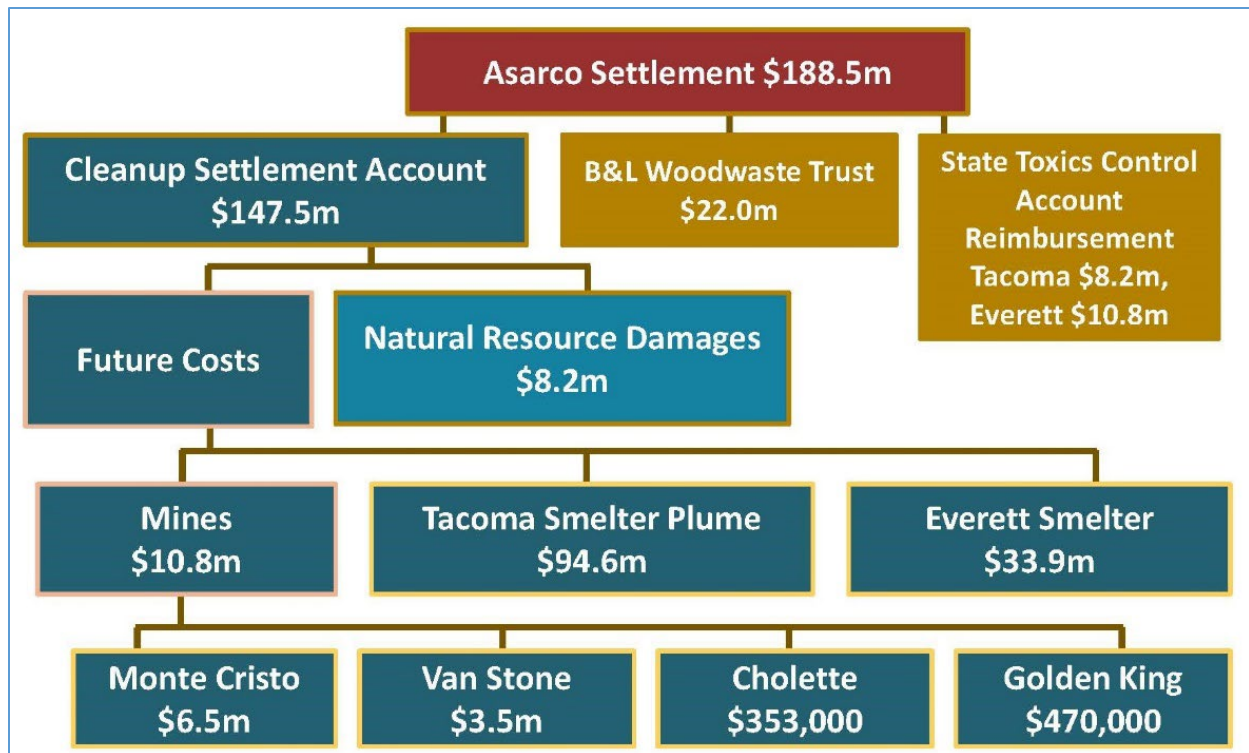


Figure 3: Asarco settlement breakdown of money for different sites

Current Cleanup Sites

This report discusses the 11 sites that are currently funded by the Cleanup Settlement Account and the work done in Fiscal Year 2025 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 A and in [previous CSA reports](#).⁹ For more information about the Toxics Cleanup Program, visit our [website](#).¹⁰

⁹ <https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Who-we-are/Our-Programs/Toxics-Cleanup/TCP-Legislative-reports>

¹⁰ <https://ecology.wa.gov/about-us/who-we-are/our-programs/toxics-cleanup>

Everett Smelter

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 soil over a 1.1 square mile area (see Figure 4).

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](https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/4298)¹¹

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 on the following page), 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 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,

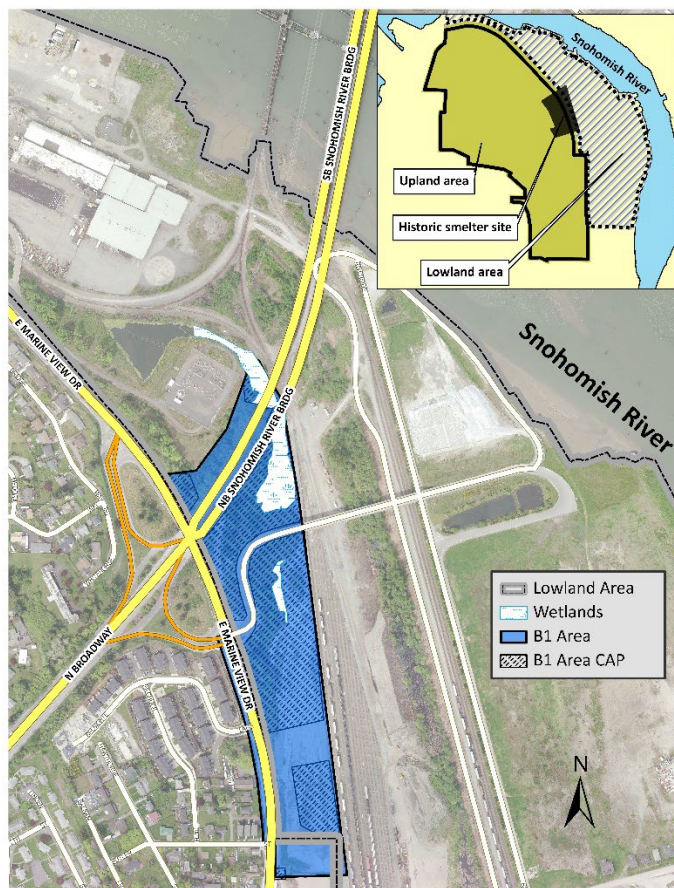


Figure 4: Map of the lowlands Everett Smelter cleanup, also known as Area B1. The graphic in the upper right corner shows the lowlands B1 area in the context of the broader plume.

¹¹ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/4298>

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.

Cleanup focuses on those who are 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.

Accomplishments - Fiscal Year 2025

Continuation of yard sampling, outreach, and cleanups

To date, we have cleaned up more than 75% of the properties in the cleanup area. During Fiscal Year 2025, we worked to sample remaining properties and offered residential soil sampling to the 20 nonresponsive property owners.

Cleaning up contaminated soil in the Everett Smelter upland area takes place in distinct phases of work, which finish with cleanup construction. A “cleanup group” is a group of residential properties scheduled for cleanup construction in a particular year. Our team is currently working with two groups at different stages in the process. As of summer 2025, Ecology is in active cleanup construction for 26 residential properties. During 2025, the team began working on the cleanup designs for the next cleanup group scheduled to begin cleanup construction in 2026. When cleanup construction is complete the threat from the contamination has been removed. Over the last year, we hosted two public meetings and engaged homeowners from more than 60 households.

Cleanup in the lowland area

To protect the Snohomish River and communities that rely on it, Ecology hired an engineering firm to design a cap and stormwater conveyance for the lowland area known as B1. This will prevent stormwater from leaching arsenic from the soil into the groundwater system to enter the river. The permitting and design for this project has just begun and will continue in 2026.

Additional funding needs

At the start of cleanup in 1999, the Everett Smelter portion of the Asarco settlement funding was estimated to cover roughly half of the cost of cleanup. During the 2019 legislative session, the City of Everett worked with its legislative delegation to fund an accelerated plan to clean up Everett neighborhoods through other cleanup funding. Since then, the Legislature has made the Everett Smelter cleanup a priority by continuing to appropriate funds from the Model Toxics Control Capital Account (MTCA Capital), including \$8 million during the 2023-25 Biennium. These funds were used to:

- Clean up residential properties in the Northwest and Delta Neighborhoods, and sample those remaining.
- 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 it will require an additional appropriation of \$17 million through the 2031-33 Biennium. The funding estimate includes the work of our Ecology staff dedicated to the Everett Smelter project. In Fiscal Year 2025, the Everett Smelter Plume project fully exhausted all of its CSA funds and switched to MTCA Capital funding to continue the cleanup.

Tacoma Smelter Plume

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 (See Figure 6).

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](https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/3657)¹²

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.
- **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. We have managed this money resourcefully over the last 16 years.

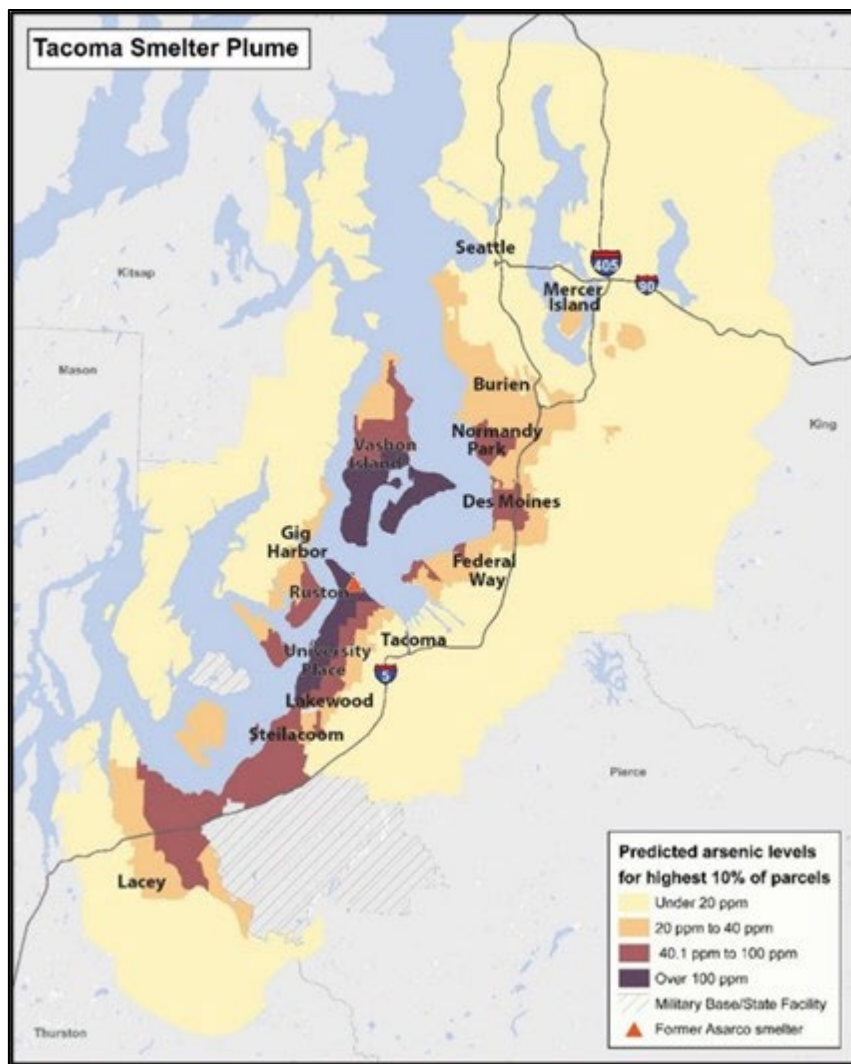


Figure 5: Map of the Tacoma Smelter Plume

¹² <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/3657>

The Cleanup Settlement Account (CSA) funds available for or already invested in Tacoma Smelter Plume work, including interest earned on the settlement, totals \$106,625,000 as of June 2025. As of that date, we have spent \$70,409,000. The actual fund balance is \$36,216,000, 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.

We estimate a deficit of \$20 million to be able to complete the remaining yard cleanups and continue outreach in the impacted communities. However, this estimate will go up due to inflation. We expect future appropriations from another fund to be requested in smaller amounts. We plan to reduce staffing and the number of yards completed each fiscal year when we shift fund sources. The slow down to work within smaller appropriations is expected to spread out the funding request and subsequent work incrementally 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 2025

Planning and cleanup of residential yards and childcare play areas

We recommend soil replacement for residential yards with arsenic levels above 100 parts per million (ppm) or lead levels above 500 ppm, and we provide outreach and education to properties with lower levels of contamination. To date, we have replaced soil in 397 of the 1,197 residential yards we have found to qualify for soil replacement in the Yard Program service area.

In Fiscal Year 2025, we completed soil replacement work at three residential properties. This work was partially funded by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. During Fiscal Year 2025, agency staffing levels and Architectural and Engineering contract amendment work delayed getting an additional cleanup group through the state's public works contracting process.

For Fiscal Year 2026, we are planning soil replacement work for two construction groups for a total of 40 residential properties. The first group consists of 18 residential properties and construction will begin Fall 2025. The second group consists of 22 residential properties and is anticipated to begin Summer 2026.

Soil Safety Program: Sampling and cleanup of childcare play areas

The Soil Safety Program continues to sample newly licensed play areas, replace soil, replace sand boxes, covered contaminated soil with asphalt, and other safety actions where the average arsenic or lead levels are above the state cleanup levels of 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 of them. The remaining 16 play areas were at childcare centers that either opted out of cleanup or closed before Ecology could provide cleanup.

In Fiscal Year 2025, five childcare centers were evaluated. Evaluation includes a site visit and sampling of any licensed play area at the site.

None of the sites evaluated in Fiscal Year 2025 required soil safety actions through the Soil Safety Program.

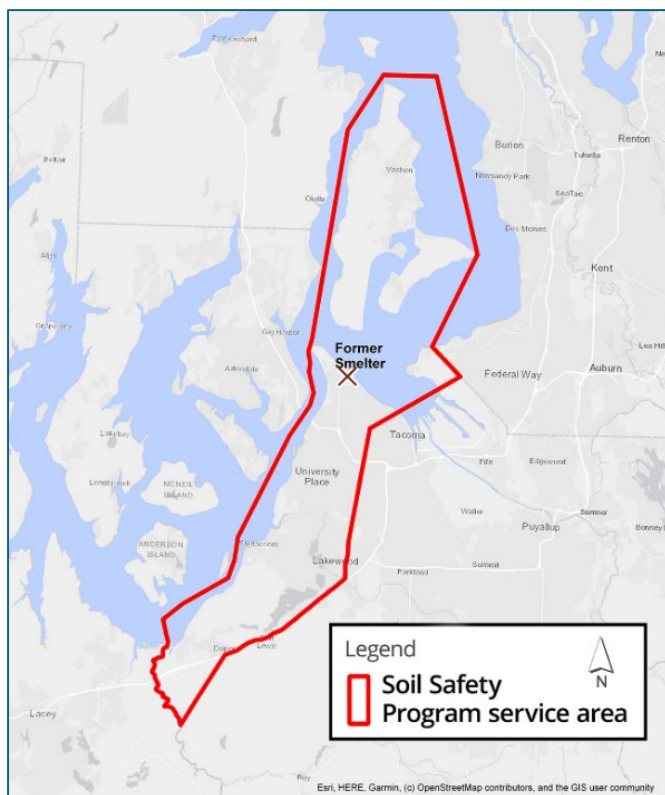


Figure 6: Soil Safety Program service area

Community outreach and education

Since 2000, we have partnered with the Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department (TPCHD) and Public Health – Seattle & King County to implement the Dirt Alert program, where we provide outreach and education to residents living in the Tacoma Smelter Plume. 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 Fiscal Year 2025, our partners at TPCHD:

- Updated advertising channels from cable to streaming on YouTube and Google ads. Ad views increased from 35,000 (cable) to a few hundred thousand (streaming) and led to increased questions/requests for sampling.
- Sampled 26 properties within the Yard Program boundary.
- In response to Tacoma City Council questions, sampled off-leash dog parks in Tacoma, University Place and Dupont.
- Responded to 103 Get Covered! requests from eligible residents, more than double from the prior year. 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 7: TPCHD staff provide handwashing presentations to students living in the Plume.

Highlights of Public Health – Seattle & King County outreach

In Fiscal Year 2025, our partners at PHSKC:

- Partnered with Tilth Alliance and New Starts Community Garden to conduct soil testing for Vashon-Maury Island and South King County residents.
- Completed work on a Policy, Systems, and Environmental Change report detailing efforts made to address structural causes of Tacoma Smelter Plume-related health disparities.
- Presented Dirt Alert and Healthy Actions messaging to multiple organizations serving Black, Native American, and Latino families.

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. We collaborate 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 Fiscal Year 2025, the Tacoma Smelter Plume Technical Assistance program:

- Sampled 40 properties totaling 114 acres for arsenic and lead contamination where results were below the cleanup level.
- Sampled six properties for a total of 42 acres for arsenic and lead contamination where results were above the cleanup level.
 - These properties joined our Voluntary Cleanup Program.
- Supported the cleanup of three properties during development, totaling 66.8 acres of remediated land.
 - Ecology issued No Further Action determinations for these three properties under the Voluntary Cleanup Program.

A total of 27 properties remain enrolled in the Voluntary Cleanup Program, and are in the process of cleanup.



Figure 8: PHSKC Dirt Alert staff provide soil testing to King County residents at a soil testing event.

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.

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:

- **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.
- **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.



Figure 9: Undersized culvert and metal torpedo netting along the marine shoreline at Floyd's Cove on McNeil Island (Photo credit: WDFW).

Restoration project highlights

Harper Estuary

Since 2022, the County focused on collecting information necessary to secure an aquatic lands lease from the Department of Natural Resources, and easement agreements with several private parties and Kitsap County Parks. This information included boundaries of wetlands, beach access, DNR aquatic lands, and Right-of-Ways. In 2024 and the first half of 2025, the County completed lease/easement negotiations.

McNeil Island shoreline and estuary

On June 30, 2023, we closed out an Interagency Agreement of \$400,000 with Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) after they completed restoration of 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.

An Interagency Agreement with WDFW for about \$24,000 helped fund design and permitting for estuarine habitat improvement projects at Floyd's Cove and Bodley Creek. By June 2023, WDFW completed final drawings and a basis of design, a biological assessment, and a wetland delineation report for those projects.

WDFW finalized a memorandum of agreement with the Washington State Department of Corrections and the Special Commitment Center as a part of maintenance of security cameras that surveil the perimeter of McNeil Island. WDFW also developed a Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation cultural resources concerns as a part of securing construction permitting for Floyd's Cove and Bodley Creek restoration projects when the Interagency Agreement closed on June 30, 2023. WDFW secured funding from other sources to continue the work beyond the initial agreement and funding provided by Ecology.

Gathering public input

Kitsap County Department of Community Development continues to update the public on Harper Estuary restoration milestones through its [Harper Estuary](https://www.kitsap.gov/dcd/Pages/Harper-Estuary.aspx)¹³ webpage. Project updates were also provided through a GovDelivery email listserv.

In January 2025, Kitsap County hosted a community meeting to provide information about project progress, funding status, bridge construction plans, and Harper Park use.

Using additional funding sources, the County obtained state and federal permits and completed associated public comment opportunities, including public notice and comment period required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Next steps

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

Under the current Interagency Agreement 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 Kitsap County can replace the road and undersized culvert that partially holds back Harper Estuary with the 120-foot bridge. Construction of the bridge will be funded by other sources.

Around \$516,000 of the original \$8.2 million natural resource damage settlement funds remain. Ecology will explore opportunities for additional habitat restoration and/or recreation projects in areas impacted by the Asarco Smelter Plumes.

¹³ <https://www.kitsap.gov/dcd/Pages/Harper-Estuary.aspx>



Figure 10: Road and undersized culvert impeding fish passage at Harper Estuary in Kitsap County. (Photo credit: Kitsap County Department of Community Development.)

B&L Woodwaste (Louisiana Pacific)

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.

At a glance

Total settlement: \$1.0 million

County: Pierce

Total size: 11 acres + wetlands

Cleanup focus: Groundwater

Cleanup Site ID: [2297](#)¹⁴

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.

An Ecology-appointed Trustee manages the site and the remaining assets in the B&L Custodial Trust (Trust) while Ecology reviews all planned work. In addition, The Trust, in coordination with Ecology, retains and oversees a consultant to carry out necessary cleanup work and routine monitoring. The Trust does not have access to funds in the CSA. Ecology is working to fund recurring work with CSA funds in the future. In mid-2025, Ecology officially appointed a new trustee to oversee the Trust after the previous trustee retired.

Cleanup accomplishments and remaining work

The B&L Woodwaste cleanup has three phases. The first phase was completed in 1992. Asarco consolidated the original 18-acre site to an 11-acre landfill. A protective barrier was installed to minimize rainfall flushing metals and contaminated groundwater out of the landfill.

The second phase happened between 2008 to early 2013. Within this phase, the Trust installed a slurry wall around the edge of the landfill, built a facility to extract and treat groundwater from inside the slurry wall and from the nearby wetlands, and excavated contaminated sediments from the drainage ditches on three sides of the site.



Figure 11: Post permeable barrier wall installation groundwater sampling at well on B&L Woodwaste landfill.

¹⁴ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/2297>

The third phase, started in 2015, continues. In 2017, as a part of an adaptive management plan to contain and reduce the arsenic plume, groundwater was treated with chemicals outside the landfill on nearby Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) property. In late-2017, the groundwater treatment system was shut down, and groundwater is currently monitored semiannually.

In 2020, additional soil sampling was conducted to investigate a possible ongoing source of elevated arsenic in groundwater in the former WSDOT property. A dye study was performed in 2021 and 2022 to determine the source 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 perimeter barrier wall. The following year, the Trust acquired a portion of the WSDOT property, commonly referred to as the agricultural field triangle, 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, installation of a permeable reactive barrier was installed, a targeted excavation in the agricultural field triangle was completed, and a surface water ditch was filled. 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. In 2025, the first post permeable reactive barrier installation monitoring event was completed. Arsenic contaminated groundwater remains stable, but is expected to decline in the near future. The Trust, under the guidance of Ecology, will continue to monitor groundwater conditions and the effectiveness of the remedial actions conducted at the site.



Figure 12: Backfilled Former Surface Water Ditch.

Golden King 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 (mined material remaining after processing removed the valuable minerals) deposited in the impoundment in the bottom of Squillchuck Creek. Toxic metal contamination, including arsenic, cadmium, and lead is widespread throughout soil in the tailings impoundment. The mine tailing needs to be removed or a protective barrier put in place to be protective of human health and the environment..

At a glance

Total settlement: \$0.5 million

County: Chelan

Total size: 13 acres

Cleanup focus: Groundwater and surface water

Cleanup Site ID: [2746](https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/2746)¹⁵

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.



Figure 13: A photo of the tailing impoundment embankment with the Golden King/Lovitt Mine workings in the background.

Accomplishments through Fiscal Year 2025

Ecology completed additional sampling of surface water from the adjacent Squilchuck Creek and plan to conduct further site investigations. We began contracting work for characterization of the tailings and risk assessment of groundwater and surface water. Additionally, we were awarded a grant from the Washington State Department of Commerce to perform a solar feasibility analysis of the tailings deposits. Results of the solar feasibility analysis will be used to inform potential cleanup and redevelopment alternatives for the site.

¹⁵ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/2746>

Monte Cristo Mine

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.

Mining became irregularly operated, 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.

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](https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/4550)¹⁶



Figure 14: Debris on the shore of the South Fork Sauk River in the Monte Cristo Mining 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 focused on Twin Bridges for potential remediation work. The bridges are no longer functional and leach contaminants into the South Fork Sauk River.

2024 - 2025: Solicited engineering services to prepare for removing the Twin Bridges. Engineering services will include design and specifications for the bridge removal action.

¹⁶ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/4550>

Accomplishments through Fiscal Year 2025

We solicited for engineering services to support the design and specifications necessary to remove the Twin Bridges. We interviewed several interested engineering firms and are proceeding with contract negotiations with most qualified firm.

Current work includes interactions with the United States Forest Service on continued maintenance of the repository and performing water quality monitoring.



Figure 16: Twin Bridges located in the Monte Cristo Mining Area.

Van Stone Mine

The Van Stone Mine was the state's largest open pit mine (see Figure 18). 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 has failed twice, most recently in 2012.



Figure 16: 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](https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/461)¹⁷

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.

2017-2025: Conducted dam safety inspections of the Pit Lake Dam and issued notice of corrections. Completed the Cleanup Action Plan in 2023 and began engineering design for the removal of the Pit Lake Dam in 2025.

¹⁷ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/461>

Accomplishments through Fiscal Year 2025

Further evaluation of the Pit Lake Dam was completed in spring of 2025. Utilizing the findings of the data gap assessment, an Engineering Design for the dewatering of the Pit Lake was completed with the dewatering of the Pit Lake beginning in August 2025.

The Engineering Design for the excavation of the outflow channel in place of the earthen dam of the Pit Lake Dam was finalized in September 2025 with the work beginning in October once the Pit Lake had been dewatered sufficiently. The modification of the Pit Lake Dam was completed by end of calendar year 2025 with tree planting and an as-built survey completed in April 2026.

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 to address other areas of the site. Additional funds outside of the CSA will be needed to continue planned cleanup activities including engineering designs and public works contracting. The preferred remedy identified in the 2017 Feasibility Study Report estimates the cleanup would cost approximately \$14 million at the time. Due to inflation and other factors, the dollar value of future work has likely increased. As part of future work at the site, we would update the feasibility study and include a new cost estimate to support future budget requests.

Time Oil Bulk Terminal

The Time Oil Bulk Terminal began bulk fuel operations in the early 1940s, primarily to support World War II efforts. The former 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.

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](#)¹⁸

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 20) 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.



Figure 17: Aerial view of post-remedial construction conditions (Photo credit: Andrew Jacob Media. Provided by TOC Seattle Terminal 1 LLC).

¹⁸ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/14604>

- 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 groundwater remediation.
- 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 was completed in 2025. Grading and laying down a protective barrier over the remaining portion of the south parcels is expected to be completed in 2026.

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. Vapor intrusion monitoring for the new building on the property was initiated in June 2025.

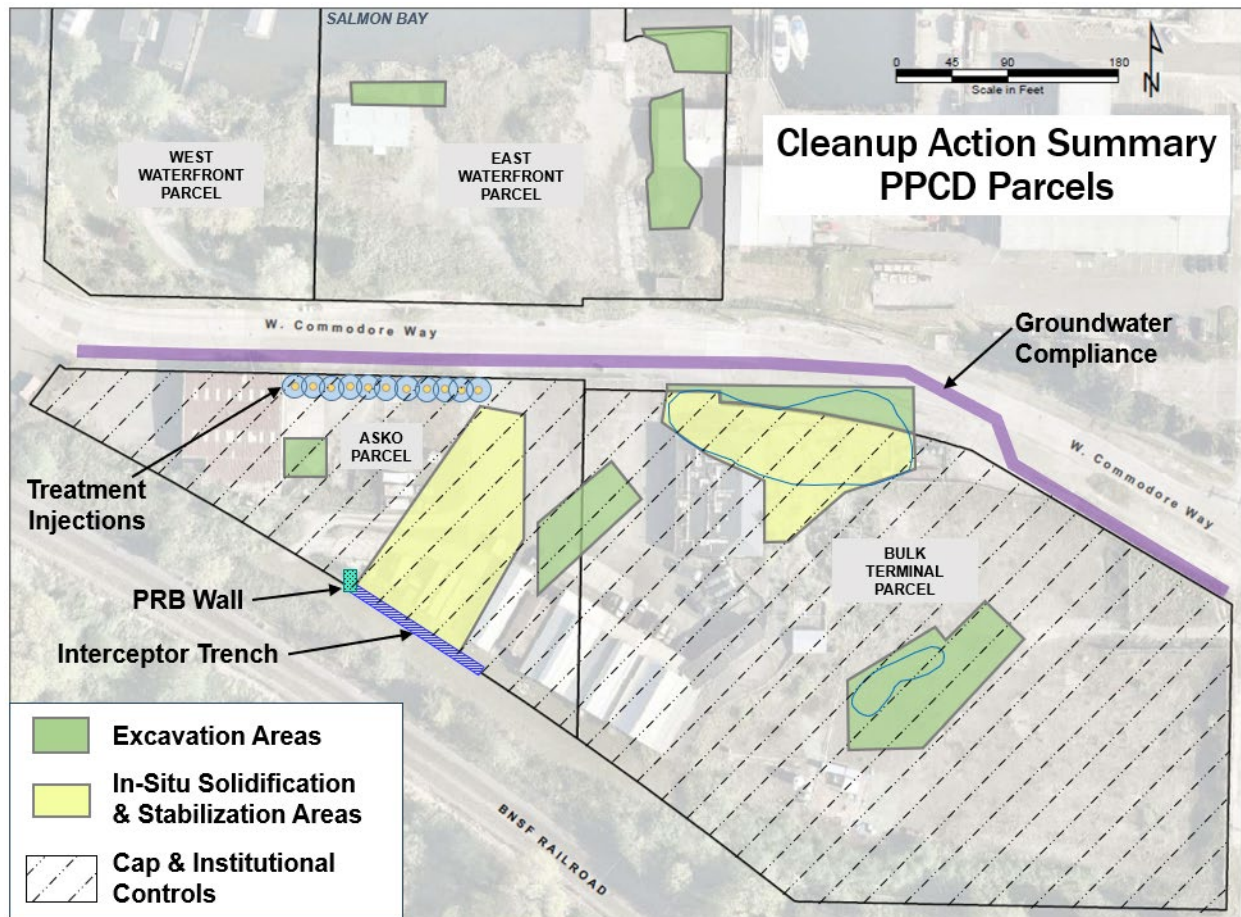


Figure 18: Illustration showing the four parcels and associated cleanup actions required by the Prospective Purchaser Consent Decree.

Pacific Wood Treating

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 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.

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](https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/3020)¹⁹

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 Remedial Action Grant from Ecology to the port was \$15 million, which covered reimbursement requests from July 2014 to November 2020.

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. 15 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



Figure 19: Soil replacement on a property

¹⁹ <https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/cleanupsearch/site/3020>

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 disposed at a landfill. A protective barrier made of soil 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 20: 2025 Right-of-Way Sampling to Determine Depth of Excavation

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. In mid-2025, Ecology and the Port of Ridgefield entered 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 Feasibility Study, and Off-Property Agreed Order and requested public comment on these documents. In June 2025, Ecology acquired an additional \$2 million from the MTCA Capital Account in the 2025-27 biennial budget to augment the CSA funds and enable completion of the cleanup. Pre-construction work has already begun at the site and the first set of residential yard cleanups is anticipated to be complete by October 2025.

Conclusion

The Cleanup Settlement Account (CSA) continues to be a critical and effective tool for advancing environmental cleanup and natural resource restoration across Washington State. During Fiscal Year 2025, Ecology used CSA funds to make measurable progress at 11 active cleanup and restoration sites, protect public health, prevent the spread of contamination, restore damaged ecosystems, and support community redevelopment.

CSA funding allowed Ecology to complete or advance residential soil cleanups, groundwater containment and treatment systems, habitat restoration projects, engineering designs for major remediation actions, and long-term monitoring activities. These efforts focused on sites where responsible parties are bankrupt, lack sufficient resources, or where settlement funds were designated to address natural resource damages. In many cases, CSA funds were leveraged with other state, federal, and local funding sources to maximize cleanup outcomes and accelerate progress.

This report also highlights the ongoing challenge that settlement funds alone are not sufficient to fully address the scope and long-term costs of many complex cleanup sites. Inflation, evolving site conditions, and the scale of contamination—particularly at large, legacy sites such as the Everett Smelter, Tacoma Smelter Plume, and Van Stone Mine—mean that current funding in the CSA will not be sufficient to complete planned cleanup actions and sustain progress in future years.

Ecology remains committed to managing CSA funds responsibly, transparently, and in accordance with statutory requirements. We will continue to prioritize actions that reduce the greatest risks to human health and the environment, while working with the Legislature, local governments, Tribes, and community partners to identify funding solutions that ensure cleanup efforts can continue. The work summarized in this report demonstrates the lasting value of the Cleanup Settlement Account and the importance of sustained investment in protecting Washington's people, land, and waters for generations to come.

Appendix

Appendix A. 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>.