Department Decision Recommendation

FSID # 24333613 Cleanup Site ID # 8414 UST # 1347

Site: McNary Farm City: Plymouth County: Benton

In keeping with the requirement of WAC 173-340-310 (5) I recommend this site receive a No Further Action determination. A release or threatened release of hazardous substance has occurred, but does not pose a threat to human health or the environment.

Supporting Criteria:

A total of five underground storage tanks (USTs) were decommissioned and removed at two separate locations on the McNary Farm property (Agri-Northwest) located ~3 miles northeast of Plymouth. One UST was removed in 1993 while the other four were removed in 1998.

On June 14, 1993, a 1,000 gal waste oil UST was decommissioned and removed south of a maintenance shop at the McNary Farm site, (latitude 45.97917 degrees and longitude -119.27917 degrees). HMB Construction, Inc. decommissioned and removed the UST and Sage Earth Sciences, Inc. provided closure site assessment services. Five soil samples were collected from the excavation, one on each sidewall at a depth of 6 ft. bgs and one on the center bottom at 8 ft. bgs. The five samples were analyzed for TPH 418.1 and there were no detections above the MTCA Method A soil cleanup level. The three soil stockpile samples contained concentrations up to 226 mg/kg (Class 3 soil). An addendum to the *Closure Site Assessment Report* notes that the soil had been spread on Agri-Northwest roads for treatment which was an acceptable practice according to Ecology's *Guidance for Remediation of Releases from Underground Storage Tanks* (1991).

In 1998, four additional USTs were decommissioned and removed at the McNary Farm site by Petroleum Pump and Equipment. UST closure site assessment services were provided by White Shield Environmental. These USTs were located near the operational control building believed to be at latitude 45.96750 and longitude -119.29625 based on aerial photographs and the *Underground Storage Tank Closure Report* site maps (coordinates were not provided in the report).

On January 22, 1998, a 14,000 gal gasoline UST located north of the operational control building was removed from an excavation measuring 32 ft. in length, 17 ft. in width, and 14 ft in depth and appeared to be in good condition. Five soil samples were collected from the excavation, including one from each sidewall (7 ft. bgs) and one from the bottom (16 ft. bgs). Gasoline range organics and BTEX were not detected in any of the samples. The excavation was backfilled in February 1998 during installation of a new UST system.

On March 13, 1998, one 10,000 gal diesel fuel UST and two 2,000 gal diesel fuel USTs were removed from a single excavation measuring 55 ft. in length, 15 ft. in width, and 14 ft. in depth. Seven samples were collected from the excavation and analyzed for diesel range organics, including one from each sidewall and one from the bottom of each UST. The results of the west sidewall sample (11 ft. bgs) and from the bottom where the 10,000 gal diesel fuel UST (15 ft. bgs) had been located exceeded MTCA Method A soil cleanup levels (15,000 and 16,000 mg/kg vs. 2,000 mg/kg). The excavation was extended both laterally and horizontally. An impenetrable caliche layer was encountered 25 ft. bgs. Three additional soil samples to be analyzed for diesel range organics were collected from the bottom (25 ft. bgs), the west sidewall (12 ft. bgs), and the southeast corner sidewall (11 ft. bgs). There were no detections in the side wall samples, but the bottom sample skimmed from the top of the caliche layer exceeded MTCA Method A soil cleanup levels (12,000 mg/kg vs. 2,000 mg/kg).

Additional excavation or sampling at a greater depth was not possible due to the caliche layer. Also, boring a hole through a potentially impermeable confining layer was not considered to be in the best interest of future groundwater protection. The site is also situated ~1.5 miles from and 700 ft. above the Columbia River. Given the depth and nature of the caliche layer and location of the site, any existing contamination is not believed to pose a threat to human health or the environment. The excavation was backfilled on March 24, 1998.

The ~400 cubic yards of petroleum contaminated soil (PCS) generated from the two excavations was transported ~1.5 miles to the east of the site to a location in the NW ¼, NW ¼, Sec 36, T6N, R28E and placed on six mil plastic. The PCS was to be remediated at this location.

This Department Decision Recommendation should be reviewed and re-evaluated based on any new information about this site.

Investigator(s) Matthew Durkee
Print and sign name(s)

DATE: December 27, 2012

Valerie Bound

Section Manager

DATE: 1-18-13