

**Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility
Study Report**

Dakota Creek Industries
Anacortes, Washington
Ecology Agreed Order No. DE-07TCPHQ-5080

for
**Washington State Department of Ecology on
Behalf of Port of Anacortes**

October 27, 2022



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File No. 5147-006-13

October 27, 2022

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym/ Abbreviation	Description
AET	Apparent Effects Threshold
Agreed Order	Agreed Order No. DE-07TCPHQ-5080
ARARs	Applicable Regulatory Requirements
ARI	Analytical Resources, Inc.
ASTM	ASTM International
ASTs	above ground storage tanks
bgs	below ground surface
bcy	bank (in-place) cubic yards
BETX	benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene and total xylenes
BMPs	best management practices
BSAFs	biota-sediment accumulation factor
cm	centimeter
CAO	Cleanup Action Objective
CAP	Cleanup Action Plan
CCI	CCI Analytical
City	City of Anacortes
COC	Contaminant of Concern
COPC	Contaminant of Potential Concern
cPAH	carcinogenic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
CSL	Cleanup Screening Level
CSO	Combined Sewer Outfall
CSM	Conceptual Site Model
DAHP	Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
DCA	disproportionate cost analysis
DCAP	Draft Cleanup Action Plan
DCI	Dakota Creek Industries

DEA	David Evans and Associates
DMMP	Dredged Material Management Program
DMMU	Dredged Material Management Unit
DNR	Department of Natural Resources
DP	direct push
DPS	Distinct Population Segment
DUA	Decision Unit Area
Ecology	Washington State Department of Ecology
EDB	dibromoethane, 1-2
EDC	dichloroethane, 1-2
EIM	Ecology's Environmental Information Management System
ELCO	electrocoagulation
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESU	evolutionarily significant unit
FS	Feasibility Study
FSID	Facility Site Identification
ft./day	feet per day
ft./ft.	feet per feet
F_{oc}	fraction organic carbon
GeoEngineers	GeoEngineers, Inc.
GPS	global positioning system
H:V	horizontal to vertical
H_w	Head in the well above the equilibrium level at time zero
H_o	Initial change in head in the well due to an injection of a volume (V) at time zero
HPAH	high molecular weight polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
HA	hand auger
HSA	hollow stem auger
ISGP	Industrial Stormwater General Permits
K_{oc}	organic carbon partition coefficient
L/kg	liters per kilogram

LPAH	low molecular weight polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
µg/kg	micrograms per kilogram
mg/kg	milligrams per kilogram
mg/L	milligrams per liter
MHHW	mean higher high water
MLLW	mean lower low water
MS	Manufacturing/Shipping (Anacortes Zone Code)
MTBE	methyl tertiary-butyl ether
MTCA	Model Toxics Control Act
ng/kg	nanograms per kilograms
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service (now NOAA Fisheries)
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPDES	National Pollution Discharge Elimination System
OHW	Ordinary High Water
OnSite	OnSite Environmental, Inc.
PAHs	polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
PCBs	polychlorinated biphenyls
PCUL	preliminary cleanup level
Pier 1	Port of Anacortes Pier 1 Marine Terminal
Pier 2	Port of Anacortes Pier 2 Marine Terminal
Port	Port of Anacortes
PQL	practical quantitation limit
PSEP	Puget Sound Estuary Program
PVC	polyvinyl chloride
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RI	Remedial Investigation
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
SAIC	Science Applications International Corporation
SCO	Sediment Cleanup Objective
SCUM	Sediment Cleanup Users' Manual
Site	Dakota Creek Industries

SM	Standard Method
SMS	Sediment Management Standard
SPI	sediment profile imaging
SQS	sediment quality standards
SVOC	semi-volatile organic compound
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TBT	tributyltin
TDS	total dissolved solids
TEE	terrestrial ecological evaluation
TEF	toxicity equivalency factor
TEQ	toxicity equivalency quotients (refers to concentration basis)
TOC	total organic carbon
TS	total solids
TVS	total volatile solids
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
USTs	Underground Storage Tanks
UTL	upper tolerance limit
VCP	Voluntary Cleanup Program
VOCs	volatile organic compound
WAC	Washington Administrative Code

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On behalf of the Port of Anacortes (Port), and in accordance with Agreed Order No. DE-07TCPHQ-5080 (Agreed Order; Ecology 2007), GeoEngineers, Inc. (GeoEngineers) has prepared this Remedial Investigation (RI)/Feasibility Study (FS) Report for the “Anacortes Port of Dakota Creek” site (Site) located along the shoreline of Guemes Channel at the northern terminus of Q Avenue in Anacortes, Washington. The RI/FS was completed using environmental investigation data collected by the Port in general accordance with the Ecology-approved Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) Work Plan (GeoEngineers 2008a). Environmental data from previous soil, groundwater and sediment characterization studies completed at the Site were used to identify contaminants of potential concern (COPCs) for evaluation in the RI. The purpose of the RI was to define nature and extent of contamination in affected Site media and to identify and evaluate cleanup actions to address the identified contamination. The purpose of the FS was to develop Cleanup Action Objectives (CAOs), screen potential remedial technologies, develop cleanup action alternatives to address contaminated media of concern, evaluate the cleanup action alternatives relative to the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) threshold requirements and identify the cleanup action alternative that achieves the highest level of environmental benefit with a cost that is not disproportionate to the other cleanup action alternatives evaluated. This RI/FS report was prepared under the direction of the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) in accordance with the Agreed Order.

Site Description and Historical Land Use

The Site, located at 115 Q Avenue in Anacortes, Washington, is an active shipyard used for new vessel construction and repair. The Site is comprised of both upland and marine areas and is bounded by the Port of Anacortes Pier 1 to the west and Pier 2 to the east, 3rd Street on the south, and the Guemes Channel to the north. The Site is located in the northwest quadrant of Section 18, Township 35 North, and Range 2 East, has the coordinates of latitude N48.520606° and longitude W122.610640°. Dakota Creek Industries (DCI) currently leases the Site from the Port for vessel construction and maintenance operations. The Site includes a portion of the Port’s Pier 1 Marine Terminal (Pier 1), a centrally located outfitting dock (Central Pier), a syncrolift, upland fabrication areas, shops, a sandblast grit storage shed, warehouses and storage areas. The northern portion of Pier 1 (which is a deep-water moorage terminal) is used by DCI to support dry dock operations.

The marine portion of the Site (Marine Area) is located between the Port’s Pier 1 and Pier 2 Marine Terminals and has a navigation depth of approximately -35 feet Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW) to support shipyard operations. To the west and south, the Marine Area is separated from the uplands by vertical sheet pile bulkheads. To the east, the Marine Area is bound by the Port’s Pier 2 Marine Terminal which is an earth fill structure and a pile supported wharf. The slope of the earth fill is armored with riprap.

The upland portion of the Site (Upland Area) is relatively flat with a ground surface elevation ranging between approximately 13 and 15 feet MLLW. Most of the Upland Area is paved with asphalt or concrete. Limited portions of the Upland Area are unpaved and consist of a crushed gravel working surface for fabrication layout and heavy equipment use. Currently, public access to the shipyard facility and the Port’s Pier 1 and Pier 2 facilities is restricted with fencing, signage and security guards.

Since approximately 1879, the Site has been used for shipping, shipbuilding, ship repairs and other maritime-related industrial purposes and has contained various above ground storage tanks (ASTs), a rail spur, and associated buildings including machine shops, welding shops and equipment sheds to support

industrial operations. Prior to 2008, the Marine Area contained multiple piers, docks and two marine railway boat lifts. The west marine railway, located between the East Pier and Pier 1, was removed in the early 1990s. The east marine railway located between the East Pier and Pier 2 was removed in 2008 as part of the Project Pier 1 redevelopment activities. The Project Pier 1 redevelopment activities also included the removal of the L and East Docks and associated marine structures, dredging of approximately 170,000 cubic yards of sediment to achieve the current navigational depth of the Marine Area, installation of 670 linear feet of sheet pile bulkhead to reconfigure the southern shoreline, placement of 250 linear feet of riprap along the basin's east boundary and construction of the Central Pier. Concurrent with the 2008 redevelopment activities, an interim action cleanup was completed in accordance with the Ecology-approved RI/FS Work Plan and Interim Action Work Plan Addendum (GeoEngineers 2008b) to remove approximately 26,000 cubic yards of contaminated sediment from the southern half of the Marine Area and contaminated soil from the Upland Area during excavation activities to install new subsurface utility infrastructure.

Site Characterization

Previous Site Characterization and Cleanup Actions

Multiple environmental studies have been completed at the Site since 1991 to characterize Site conditions. These studies have identified that historical uses including vessel moorage, bulk fuel and oil storage, and shipbuilding activities have resulted in the release of contaminants to soil, groundwater and sediment. Independent remedial actions previously completed at the Site include:

- **1991 UST Remedial Action** – In 1991, two underground storage tanks (USTs) located near the south end of L dock were removed from the Site for permanent closure. During the removal of these tanks, approximately 20 cubic yards of petroleum impacted soil was removed from this area and transferred from the Site for landfill disposal. Verification samples at the final excavation limits were obtained to confirm the removal of the petroleum impacted soil observed during tank removal activities.
- **2001 Hydraulic Winch Remedial Action** – In 2001, a hydraulic winch and its timber frame located near the south end of the east marine railway were removed from the Site. During removal of this structure and associate components, approximately 30 cubic yards of petroleum impacted soil were excavated and transferred from the Site for landfill disposal. Verification samples at the final excavation limits were obtained to confirm the removal of the petroleum impacted soil observed during removal of the hydraulic winch and associated timber frame.
- **2002 Petroleum and Marine Railway Remedial Actions** – In 2002, the Port completed cleanup actions to address known soil contamination in the Petroleum Cleanup Action Area extending from the aluminum shop (building formerly identified as the equipment maintenance shed) to the former bulk fuel storage ASTs; and the Marine Railway Cleanup Action Area located near the eastern marine railway structure. Cleanup actions to remove soil contamination (approximately 1,650 cubic yards) in these areas were completed under Ecology's Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP). Upon completion of the remedial excavation activities, discrete confirmation samples from the excavation sidewalls and base were collected to verify the removal of soil contamination.

The previously identified contamination in these areas was successfully removed from the Site as indicated by verification sampling and the excavation areas were backfilled to the original grade with clean imported soil. Although the independent remedial actions confirmed the removal of soil contamination in these areas, confirmation sample results could not be independently validated.

Agreed Order Site Characterization

On December 12, 2007, the Port entered Agreed Order No. DE-07TCPHQ-5080 with Ecology. Under the Agreed Order, the Port is required to complete an interim cleanup action in the marine area, evaluate the nature and extent of contamination in affected media on a Site-wide basis and develop and evaluate cleanup alternatives for addressing the identified contamination. In accordance with the Agreed Order, an RI was completed to further evaluate sediment, groundwater and soil conditions at the Site to define the nature and extent of contamination. RI activities included collection of new environmental data to evaluate the nature and extent of COPCs identified by the previous environmental studies completed at the Site.

Sediment Remedial Investigation

Sediment investigation activities were completed in general accordance with the Ecology-approved RI/FS Work Plan to characterize the vertical extent of sediment contamination in areas previously identified as exceeding the Sediment Management Standard (SMS) criteria, and to evaluate sediment in areas of the basin where no data previously existed.

In October 2008, RI sediment samples were collected from seven locations (G-1 through G-7) within the Marine Area. Sediment samples at locations G1, G2 and G7 were collected using a vibracore deployed from a research vessel. Sediment samples at locations G3 through G6 were collected from the upland area using a limited access direct-push drill rig during low tide. Surface and subsurface sediment samples were collected from sediment cores advanced to depths ranging from approximately 4 to 7 feet below the mudline surface to evaluate sediment quality in areas of the basin where no data previously existed.

Groundwater Remedial Investigation

Groundwater investigation activities were completed in general accordance with the Ecology-approved RI/FS Work Plan to characterize groundwater conditions at the shoreline where groundwater discharges to surface water, evaluate groundwater conditions in the vicinity of the 1991 UST, 2001 Hydraulic Winch and 2002 Petroleum and Marine Railway Cleanup Action Areas, to estimate the hydraulic conductivity of the shallow aquifer, and to evaluate tidal influence on the shallow aquifer.

Initial monitoring activities were completed in June 2008 to evaluate groundwater conditions. Following completion of the 2008 Interim Action and reconfiguration of the DCI shoreline, Ecology required that four additional rounds of quarterly groundwater monitoring be completed to further evaluate groundwater conditions. Quarterly groundwater monitoring events were completed in May 2012, August 2012, November 2012 and February 2013. Due to inconclusive evidence linking contaminant exceedances identified in soil to contaminant exceedances in groundwater, Ecology required that four additional rounds of groundwater monitoring be completed on a semi-annual basis to further evaluate the potential source of soil contamination to groundwater. In addition, Ecology determined that the location of monitoring well MW-1 was not an appropriate location for monitoring the conditional point of compliance and that a new well (MW-8) be installed north of MW-1 to serve that purpose.

Soil Remedial Investigation

Soil investigation activities were completed in general accordance with the Ecology-approved RI/FS Work Plan to characterize soil conditions in the upland portion of the Site to characterize the Site for the purpose of developing and evaluating cleanup action alternatives. Soil investigation included the collection of samples using a combination of hollow stem auger (HSA), direct push (DP), test pit (TP) and hand auger (HA) exploration technologies to evaluate soil conditions. In June 2008, subsurface soil samples were collected from 11 HSA explorations, 10 test pit explorations and three hand auger explorations to meet the

objectives of the RI/FS Work Plan. In 2014, a supplemental soil investigation was completed to further characterize the nature and extent of these contaminants in soil. During this supplemental soil investigation, 43 DP explorations were completed to further evaluate soil conditions. At the request of Ecology, three additional DP explorations were completed in July 2018 to evaluate soil conditions adjacent to and upgradient from monitoring well MW-8 based on the detected concentrations of arsenic and carcinogenic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (cPAHs) in groundwater near this location.

Evaluation of Site Outfalls and Catch Basins

During development of the RI/FS Work Plan, Ecology identified sediment in DCI catch basins as a potential source of contamination to the Marine Area sediments due to the configuration of the Site stormwater system at the time. However, the Site stormwater system has been significantly modified since preparation of the RI/FS Work Plan. Most of the Site surfaces have been paved over-time and a new system was installed as part of the Port's Project Pier 1 redevelopment to capture the stormwater and wastewater from the Site for treatment prior to discharge. Stormwater and wastewater captured at the Site is treated prior to discharge to the City's sanitary sewer or to Guemes Channel under National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit WAR045711. DCI performs regular monitoring of the water collection systems to ensure compliance with the discharge requirements of the NPDES permit.

As a result of the ongoing treatment and monitoring activities for stormwater and wastewater from the Site, discharges from the DCI stormwater/wastewater collection systems are no-longer a potential source of contamination to the Marine Area portion of the Site. Potential historical contaminant discharges to the Marine Area prior to the stormwater system upgrade activities have been addressed as part of the 2008 Interim Action, where the known contaminated sediments and underlying clean native sediments were removed from the Site as discussed below.

Interim Action

Interim action dredging and excavation activities as discussed above were completed between July and November 2008 in general accordance with the Ecology-approved RI/FS Work Plan and Interim Action Work Plan Addendum to remove identified contamination in the Marine Area for upland landfill disposal and to remove portions of the known soil contamination in the Upland Area. During the 2008 Interim Action, approximately 26,000 cubic yards (approximately 38,000 tons) of contaminated sediment was removed from the Marine Area and an additional 580 cubic yards (approximate) of contaminated soil was removed from the Upland Area. Contaminated sediment and soil were transported by truck from the Site for upland landfill disposal.

Following verification of the contaminated sediment removal, an additional 230,000 cubic yards of clean sediment (approximate) determined to be suitable for open-water disposal by the Dredged Material Management Program (DMMP) was then dredged from the Marine Area and transported by barge to the Rosario Strait dispersive site to meet the Project Pier 1 redevelopment design grade of -35 feet MLLW.

Sediment samples collected from the base of the interim action dredge surface confirmed removal of contaminated sediments from the Marine Area and were used by the regulatory agencies to confirm that further dredging (beyond the limits of contamination) was in clean materials.

Nature and Extent of Contamination

Based on a review of the Upland and Marine Area RI results, contaminants were identified at concentrations greater than proposed cleanup levels (PCULs) in sediment, groundwater and soil at the Site. Groundwater and sediment results indicate that surface water is a transport pathway for contaminants. Surface water was not sampled, however is addressed through the development of groundwater cleanup levels protective of surface water (further discussed in this document) and through the diversion and collection of non-contact stormwater for treatment prior to permitted discharge. Contaminants identified in media of concern include:

- **Sediment** – Arsenic copper, lead, mercury, zinc, tributyltin (TBT), low molecular weight PAHs (LPAHs), high molecular weight PAHs (HPAHs), cPAHs, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), dioxin and furans were identified at concentrations greater than the PCULs for Marine Area sediment. Sediment samples collected from the base of the interim action dredge prism and sediment sample results from previous environmental studies within the Marine Area met cleanup level requirements; therefore, the in-water portion of the cleanup at the Site is considered complete and no further action is required.
- **Groundwater** – Arsenic, nickel, and cPAHs were identified at concentrations greater than the PCULs in groundwater for the Upland Area. Between 2015 and 2016, DCI replaced a significant portion of their gravel working surface with asphalt pavement which acts to prevent stormwater infiltration through the soil column. RI Groundwater monitoring results show a decrease in groundwater concentration over-time which indicate that the paved surfaces are limiting the infiltration, leaching and subsequent migration of contaminants through the soil column to groundwater. In addition, this data show that the contaminants that remain in place in saturated zone soils have stabilized and therefore, are limited with respect migration downgradient toward Guemes Channel since paving was completed. In addition, petroleum hydrocarbons and chromium were detected in groundwater greater than the proposed cleanup levels; however, monitoring results collected during the RI show that petroleum hydrocarbon and chromium concentrations decreased over time to below cleanup levels.
- **Soil** – Arsenic, nickel, and cPAHs were identified in soil at concentrations greater than the PCULs for the Upland Area.
 - In the eastern portion of the Site, arsenic and nickel exceeded PCULs in fill deposits from the ground surface down to a depth of approximately 8 feet below ground surface (bgs).
 - In the north central portion of the Site, arsenic and nickel exceeded PCULs in fill deposits from the ground surface down to a depth of approximately 10 feet bgs.
 - In the central portion of the Site, total cPAH calculated using the toxicity equivalency quotient (TEQ) methodology exceeded the soil cleanup level in historical fill deposits between approximately 5 and 13 feet bgs.
 - In the south-central portion of the Site, arsenic exceeded the soil cleanup levels in historical fill deposits from between approximately 5 and 8 feet bgs.
 - In the western portion of the Site, arsenic, and nickel and cPAHs exceeded the PCUL in fill deposits from the ground surface down to a depth of approximately 10 feet bgs.
 - Results of soil/sediment samples collected at the Site from the underlying native surface show that the Upland Area PCUL exceedances are limited to the overlying fill soil and do not extend to the underlying native surface.

Petroleum hydrocarbons (gasoline, diesel and heavy oil) were also identified in soils greater than the PCULs. As indicated above, the Port completed independent cleanup actions (i.e., 1991 UST, 2001 Hydraulic Winch and 2002 Petroleum and Marine Railway Remedial Actions) to remove the previously identified petroleum contamination from the Site. Confirmation sample results obtained from the limits of these excavations indicated that the petroleum contamination was successfully removed from the Site. However, confirmation soil sample results for these areas could not be independently validated. Therefore, petroleum hydrocarbons within the footprints of the previously completed cleanup action areas are unverified until subsequent sampling result confirm their removal.

- **Surface Water** – Stormwater is either collected and treated before permitted discharge to Guemes Channel or infiltrates into the soil. The Site’s stormwater treatment facility is overseen by Ecology’s Water Quality Program. Collected stormwater does not come into contact with historically contaminated soils; therefore, no further remedial action is required to be protective of the surface water pathway. The groundwater to surface water pathway is addressed via groundwater cleanup levels established for the Site, which will be protective of the surface water cleanup levels.

Preferred Cleanup Action Alternative Selection

Potentially applicable response actions and associated remediation technologies were identified and screened for the development of cleanup action alternatives to address contaminants in soil and groundwater discussed above. The screening process determined the most appropriate technologies and process options based on their expected implementability, reliability, effectiveness, and relative cost. Screening also considered modifying criteria associated with current and future land uses, consideration of potential historical and archaeological remains, and impacts to existing habitat resources. Cleanup action alternatives were then developed by combining technologies retained through the screening process to meet the Site cleanup standards. The design parameters used to develop the alternatives were based on both engineering judgment and the current knowledge of Site conditions and are conceptual-level designs for the implementation of the individual technologies. In accordance with the requirements of WAC 173-340-350 and WAC 173-340-360, cleanup action alternatives were evaluated against the following criterion:

- Compliance with cleanup standards and applicable laws;
- Provision for a reasonable restoration time frame; and
- Use of permanent solutions to the maximum extent practicable by comparison of the following:
 - Protectiveness;
 - Permanence;
 - Cost;
 - Effectiveness over the long term;
 - Short-term risk management;
 - Net environmental benefit;
 - Technical and administrative implementability; and,
 - Consideration of public concerns.

A MTCA disproportionate cost analysis (DCA) was then completed to determine which cleanup action alternative that otherwise meets the threshold requirements achieves the highest level of environmental benefit while not being disproportionate in cost relative to the other alternatives. As a result of this evaluation, Cleanup Action Alternative 2 emerged as the preferred alternative which meets the minimum threshold requirements, achieves a high level of environmental benefit and is not disproportionate in cost relative to the other alternatives evaluated. Implementation of Cleanup Action Alternative 2 will result in contaminant mass reduction in the southeast portion of the Site targeting the area with contaminant concentrations exceeding three times the PCUL and will be used in conjunction with containment technologies and institutional controls in other portions of the Site to prevent direct human contact and reduce the potential for leaching and migration of residual COCs contained within the fill soil within a reasonable restoration time frame.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of the Remedial Investigation (RI) and Feasibility Study (FS) completed for the Port of Anacortes (Port) Dakota Creek Industries (DCI) shipyard facility (Site) located along the southern shoreline of Guemes Channel at the northern terminus of Q Avenue in Anacortes, Washington (Figure 1). The RI/FS was completed pursuant to the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) Agreed Order DE-07TCPHQ-5080 (Agreed Order; Ecology 2007) and in accordance with the Washington State Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) cleanup regulations (Chapter 173-340 Washington Administrative Code [WAC]). The Site is listed in the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) Cleanup Site Database as Facility Site Identification (FSID) No. 2670 and Cleanup Site Identification No. 5174 and is formally referred to as Anacortes Port Dakota Creek. Ecology is managing the Site under the Puget Sound Initiative as part of their regional cleanup efforts on Fidalgo Island.

This RI/FS presents:

- The results of the investigation to define the nature and extent of contamination in media of concern at the Site and provides the data needed to complete an evaluation of cleanup actions to address the identified contamination; and
- The development and evaluation of cleanup action alternatives for addressing contamination identified at the Site and to select a preferred cleanup action alternative utilizing information gathered during the RI and previous environmental studies.

This RI/FS was completed in accordance with the requirements of the MTCA Cleanup Regulation, Chapter 173-340 WAC and the Sediment Management Standards (SMS), Chapter 173-204 WAC.

1.1. General Site Information

1.1.1. Site Description

The Site is located at 115 Q Avenue in Anacortes, Washington (Figure 1) and is an active shipyard used for new vessel construction and repair. The Site is comprised of both upland and marine areas and is bounded by the Port's Pier 1 Marine Terminal to the west and Pier 2 Marine Terminal to the east, 3rd Street on the south, and the Guemes Channel to the north. The Site is located in the northwest quadrant of Section 18, Township 35 North, and Range 2 East and has the coordinates of latitude N48.520606° and longitude W122.610640°.

DCI currently operates a shipyard at the Site and leases the property from the Port. DCI uses the facility for vessel construction and maintenance activities. The Site includes a portion of the Port's Pier 1 Marine Terminal, a centrally located outfitting dock (Central Pier), a syncrolift, upland fabrication areas, shops, a sandblast grit storage shed, stormwater treatment facility, warehouses and storage areas. The northern portion of Pier 1 (which is a deep-water moorage terminal) is used by DCI to support dry dock operations. Features of the Site and surrounding area are shown on Figure 2.

The offshore area of the Site (henceforth referred to as the Marine Area) is located between the Port's Pier 1 and Pier 2 Marine Terminals (Pier 1 and Pier 2) and is maintained with a navigation depth of approximately -35 feet Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW) to support shipyard operations. To the west and south, the Marine Area is separated from the uplands by vertical sheet pile bulkheads. To the east, the

Marine Area is bound by Pier 2 which is an earth fill structure and a pile supported wharf along the northern most part of the facility. The slope of the earth fill is armored with large rock (riprap).

The parts of the Site above Ordinary High Water (OHW) or upland area portion of the Site (henceforth referred to as the Upland Area) are relatively flat with a ground surface elevation of approximately 15 feet MLLW. Most of the upland area is paved with asphalt or concrete. The limited unpaved parts of the Upland Area consist of a crushed gravel working surface that is maintained for fabrication layout and heavy equipment operations. Currently, public access to the shipyard facility and the Port's Pier 1 and Pier 2 facilities is restricted with fencing, signage and security guards.

1.1.2. Legal Description

Tax parcel numbers and legal descriptions containing the Site are summarized in the following table. Tax parcel boundaries are shown on Figure 2.

Tax Parcel Number	Legal Description
P32866	Anacortes Tide Lands Tracks 2 and 3, Plate 9 Together with a Portion of Adjacent Vacated Q Avenue (Ord No. 1728) (1.3 acre).
P32867	Tracks 4 and 16, Plate 9 Including Vacated Portions of 2 nd and Broadway Street Adjacent and West 15 feet of Vacated R Street Together with East Half Vacated Q Avenue Adjacent to Track 4 (Ord No. 1707, AF No. 862268) Less Following Described Track on East Line of R Avenue 40 Feet North of North Line 3 rd Street Then East 10 Feet Then North 150 Feet Then West 10 Feet to East Line R Avenue Then South 150 Feet to Point of Beginning (2.1 acre).
P32903	Anacortes Tide Lands Tax 24A Beginning at the Intersection of North Line 3 rd Street with East Line R Avenue Then North Along East Line R Avenue 190 Feet Then West 65 Feet Then North to Inner Harbor Line Then East Along Said Line 165 Feet Then South to North Line 3 rd Street Then West 100 Feet to True Point of Beginning Less Portion Tax 24B and Easement to City Less Roll Tract 0-041-01 (0.41 acre).
P32904	Portion Block 296 City of Anacortes Together with Portion Plate 9 Tide and Shore lands Defined as Follows Beginning at a Point 25 Feet West Centerline R Avenue and 190 Feet North of North Line 3 rd Street Then North Parallel to Centerline R Avenue to Intersection West Inner Harbor Line Then East Along Said Line to a Point 100 Feet East of East Line R Avenue Then South to a Point Which Lies 190 Feet North of North Line 3 rd Street Then West to Point of Beginning (1.08 acre).
P32905	Anacortes Tide Lands Tax 24B Beginning on East Line R Avenue 40 Feet North of North Line 3 rd Street Then East 10 Feet Then North Parallel to East Line R Avenue 150 Feet Then West 10 Feet to East Line R Avenue Then South Along R Avenue 105 Feet to Point of Beginning (0.03 acre).
P32906	Anacortes Tide Lands Tax 25 then Portion West Half R Avenue Lying Between a Line 40 Feet North of and Parallel to North Line 3 rd Street and a line 190 Feet North of and Parallel to North Line of 3 rd Street (0.03 acre).
P32907	Anacortes Tide Lands Tax 26 Then Portion East Half Vacated R Avenue Lying Between a Line 40 Feet North of and Parallel to North Line 3 rd Street and a Line 190 Feet North and Parallel to North line 3 rd Street (0.13 acre).
P54924	Anacortes Block 3 Together with Vacated Alley through Block (Ord No. 1775) (0.74 acre).
P55030	Anacortes All Block 26 Together with Vacated Alley through Said Block (Ord No. 1708, AF No. 862269) (1.39 acre).

Tax Parcel Number	Legal Description
P55031	Anacortes Block 27 and Portion Northerly Extended Through Block 27 Along Vacated Alley of Block 27 Except Any Portion Lying within Tract 3, Plate 9 of Anacortes Tide Lands (1.21 acre).
P56539	Anacortes Lot 13 Block 296 11 to 13 (0.1 acre).

1.2. Historical Operations and Use

The Site has been used for shipping, shipbuilding, ship repairs and other maritime-related industrial purposes since approximately 1879. Historically, various above ground storage tanks (ASTs), a rail spur, and associated buildings including machine shops, welding shops and equipment sheds were located at the Site to support industrial operations. The historical features are shown on Figure 3. Aerial photographs presented in Appendix A show historical operations and development of the Site and surrounding area since the early 1900s.

Sanborn maps show that a bulk oil storage and distribution facility with at least six ASTs was in operation in the central upland portion of the Site. Historical records indicate that Pacific Tow Boat leased this portion of the Site to Standard Oil in late 1946 who operated the bulk oil storage and distribution facility until 1969 after which it was sold to the Dillingham Corporation. The Port acquired portions of the Site from the mid-1940s to the mid-1970s. By the mid-1970s, all structures associated with the bulk oil storage and distribution facility had been removed. The location of these tanks is visible on circa 1946 and 1960s aerial photographs (Appendix A).

The southwest portion of the Site was historically used for residential purposes from the early 1900s until the late 1960s based on a review of historical Sanborn maps and aerial photographs. The ground surface in this area was historically lower than the surrounding areas by several feet and that following the purchase of this area by the Port in 1975, the grade was raised to match the surrounding area using dredged sediments from Guemes Channel. In about 1976, DCI began to lease the Site from the Port and has continued to operate the shipyard facility since that time.

Prior to 2008, the Marine Area contained multiple piers and docks, and two marine railways (used to lift vessels out of the water) were located in the Marine Area (Figure 3). The west marine railway, located between the East Pier and Pier 1, was removed in the early 1990s. The east marine railway located between the East Pier and Pier 2 was removed in 2008 as part of the Project Pier 1 redevelopment activities. The Project Pier 1 redevelopment activities also included the removal of L and East Docks, the east marine railway and associated marine structures, dredging of approximately 170,000 cubic yards of sediment to achieve the current navigational depth of the Marine Area, installation of 670 linear feet of sheet pile bulkhead (open cell bulkhead) to reconfigure the southern shoreline, placement of 250 linear feet of riprap along the Marine Area's east boundary and construction of the Central Pier. The layout of the shipyard facility following redevelopment activities is shown on Figure 4. Concurrent with the redevelopment activities, an interim action cleanup was completed in accordance with the Ecology-approved RI/FS Work Plan (GeoEngineers 2008a) and Interim Action Work Plan Addendum (GeoEngineers 2008b) to remove approximately 26,000 cubic yards of contaminated sediment from the southern portion of the Marine Area and the removal of approximately 580 cubic yards of contaminated soil from the Upland Area to install new subsurface utility infrastructure. The Interim Action activities are further discussed in Section 4.0.

1.3. Current and Future Use

The Site and adjacent area are zoned by the City of Anacortes (City) for industrial use (Manufacturing/Shipping [MS]) and is characterized by marine shipping, warehousing, bulk material storage, transportation, and other industrial uses. The Port currently leases the Site to DCI who operates a shipyard for vessel construction and maintenance activities as described above. Public access to the Site (including the Port's adjacent Pier facilities) is restricted with by fencing, signage and guards.

Although the specific future uses of the Site will depend on the operations of the Port's lessees, the anticipated future use of the Site and surrounding area will continue to be for industrial purposes including shipbuilding, ship repairs and other maritime-related industrial business. The property is currently leased to DCI for an additional 37 years.

1.4. Environmental Setting

Key elements of the environmental setting of the Site, including physical conditions, geologic setting, natural resources and cultural resources are summarized in the following sections.

1.4.1. Climate

Anacortes temperatures are relatively mild. Summer daytime mean temperatures are in the 70s with night-time temperatures in the 50s. Maximum temperatures reach 80 to 85 degrees, with a few 90- to 100-degree days recorded. The highest temperatures and lowest relative humidity are recorded during periods of easterly winds. December and January are the coldest months, with average minimum temperatures in the upper 30s.

The prevailing wind direction is from the southeast in winter and southwest in summer. During late spring and summer, a prevailing westerly and northwesterly flow of air into Puget Sound brings a dry season beginning in May which reaches a peak in July. In late fall and winter, a prevailing southwesterly and westerly air flow from the Pacific Ocean results in a wet season beginning in October which lasts until the beginning of the dry season in May. During winter, the combined influence of low-pressure systems off the Pacific Ocean and cold air from the Fraser River Canyon produce strong northeasterly winds. Although it is not uncommon to have 30- to 40-knot winds under these conditions, the short fetch in the Anacortes area usually limits wind generated wave heights to no more than six feet. Wind gusts up to 73 miles per hour and sustained westerly velocities up to 54 miles per hour have been recorded.

Mean annual precipitation for Anacortes is 26.2 inches, most of which falls as rain. Average monthly precipitation varies from a low of 0.93 inch in July to a high of 3.79 inches in December.

1.4.2. Sea Level Rise

Since the time of the last glacial maximum about 20,000 years ago, sea level has been on the rise at varying rates. Global sea level has been rising over the past century, and the rate has increased in recent decades. In 2014, global sea level was 2.6 inches above the 1993 average and continues to rise at a rate of about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch per year (NOS 2019).

Global warming is thought to cause the two main mechanisms contributing to sea level rise which include: 1) thermal expansion (ocean water expands as it warms); and 2) melting stores of ice sheets and glaciers. Local application of global projections of sea level rise are complicated by multiple factors such as

atmospheric circulation patterns and tectonic movement. Considering these variables, the National Research Council has made projections of anticipated sea level rise for California, Oregon, and Washington. For the coast of Washington, the projected rise is up to 9 inches by 2030, up to 19 inches by 2050, and up to 56 inches by 2100 (NAP 2012).

To evaluate extreme high tide levels that are currently anticipated, graphs provided by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) compare 10 percent and 1 percent exceedance probability levels, which correspond to tide levels that would be exceeded ten times and one time per century (i.e., the probability of an extreme tide level occurring on a 10-year interval and the probability of an extreme tide level occurring on a 100-year interval). Extreme levels are a combination of the astronomical tide, storm surge, and limited wave setup caused by breaking waves. NOAA has developed tide projections for Anacortes based on the Port Townsend tide gauge corrected for Anacortes. Currently, mean higher high water (MHHW) for Anacortes is 8.2 feet. NOAA tide predictions for a 10-year tidal level exceedance is 2.8 feet and 3.2 feet for a 100-year tidal level exceedance.

1.4.3. Topography and Bathymetry

The Site is located along the southern shoreline of Guemes Channel (Figure 1) and includes the Marine and adjacent Upland Area to the south (Figure 2). The Upland area is generally flat with elevations ranging from approximately +13 to +15 feet MLLW. Prior to 2008, the working surface of the Upland Area primarily consisted of crushed gravel. Following redevelopment of the shoreline in 2008, DCI began to pave the Upland Area with up to 6 inches of asphalt. Currently, most of the Upland Area is paved with asphalt while limited unpaved parts of the Upland Area consisting of a crushed gravel working surface are being maintained for fabrication layout and equipment storage. The extent of the gravel working surface prior to 2008 is shown on Figure 3. The current approximate extent of asphalt pavement in the Upland Area is shown on Figure 4.

The eastern bank of the Marine Area is armored with riprap which extends at an approximate 2H:1V slope to approximate elevation of -35 feet MLLW. To the south and west, sheet pile bulkheads separate the Upland and Marine Areas which extend vertically from approximately +15 feet to -35 feet MLLW. In the Marine Area, the navigation area is approximately -35 feet MLLW. Near the outer harbor line, the mudline surface rapidly drops off toward Guemes Channel.

Recent topographic and bathymetric contours at the Site are shown on Figure 4 and are referenced from a June 2014 bathymetric survey completed by David Evans and Associates (DEA) and Lidar imagery for Anacortes completed in May 2009.

1.4.4. Surface Water Bodies

The Site is located on the southern shoreline of Guemes Channel. The western end of Guemes Channel connects to the Rosario Strait. Fidalgo Bay is connected to the eastern end of Guemes Channel and is adjacent to Padilla Bay. March Point separates the southern part of Fidalgo Bay and Padilla Bay east of the Site.

There are no significant freshwater streams that flow into Guemes Channel or the Fidalgo Bay area (Antrim et al. 2000). In the Guemes Channel area, the average difference in height between mean higher high water (MHHW) and MLLW is 8.2 feet. Currents in Guemes Channel are relatively strong (averaging 0.9 and 2.1 knots on flood and ebb tides respectively; Antrim et al. 2000). Tidal currents are affected to some

extent by winds. Much of the Site is protected from prevailing currents through Guemes Channel, and from northerly wind and waves by Pier 1 and 2, and Guemes Island located to the north.

1.4.5. Shoreline Features

The Port's Pier 1 facility located west of the Marine Area was originally constructed in the early 1900s and extends north from the historical shoreline (see historical aerial photographs presented in Appendix A). The northern portion of the Pier 1 facility is a pile supported wharf which operates as a deep-water berth. From the existing shoreline, the eastern portion of Pier 1 was infilled between the 1960s and 1970 to create the present-day marine terminal structure. Over-time, Pier 1 has undergone general improvements including paving, utility upgrades and the construction of warehouses that are utilized by Port, DCI and other tenants for marine-related operations.

The syncrolift system used by DCI to raise vessels for out of water hull maintenance is located in the western part of the Marine Area and was installed in the early 1980s. During installation, sediment was dredged to a depth of approximately -35 feet MLLW directly below the syncrolift and -15 feet MLLW in the area immediately east of the lift (Figure 3). To maintain the structural integrity of Pier 1, a sheet pile bulkhead was installed along the western side of the syncrolift berth area.

Along the southern shoreline, redevelopment activities were completed in 2008 to increase the capacity and efficiency of the DCI operations. The Project Pier 1 redevelopment project included the installation of a new bulkhead (i.e., Open Cell Bulkhead), pier and dredging of the Marine Area to approximately -35 MLLW to allow for more efficient dock-side work and dry-dock operations. Clean structural fill was placed in the area south (shoreward) of the new bulkhead alignment and the pre-existing marine railway structures along with some of the existing upland buildings were removed in order to allow for more efficient use of the Upland Area. The new bulkhead extends across the southern portion of the Site separating the Marine and Upland Areas. In addition, a new pier (Central Pier) was constructed as part of the redevelopment project. The Central Pier extends north from the new bulkhead bisecting the Marine Area of the Site. This structure is paved and is supported by concrete piling.

Pier 2 located east of the Upland and Marine Areas is an earthen fill pier with a pile supported wharf at the northern portion of the facility. Pier 2 operates as a deep-water berth and is primarily used for bulk product exports. Based on a review of aerial photographs, this facility was initially constructed in the early 1900 to support marine-related industry operating in this area.

The historical configuration of the shoreline and layout of the Site prior to redevelopment activities in 2008 is shown on Figure 3. The current configuration of the shoreline and layout of the Site is shown on Figure 4.

1.4.6. Stormwater/Wastewater Outfalls

The former Scott Paper Mill outfall historically discharged near the outer part of the Marine Area between 1963 and 1973 (Figure 3). After 1973, discharge from the former Scott Paper Mill was through a new outfall pipe that was constructed to take advantage of the dispersive effects and physical characteristics of the current in Guemes Channel by extending the discharge point 680 feet beyond the outer harbor line. Discharge continued until 1978 when the former Scott Paper Mill was closed.

Following the purchase of the Site by the Port in 1975, DCI's stormwater/wastewater was discharged under Western Washington Phase II Municipal Stormwater National Pollution Discharge Elimination System

(NPDES) General Permit WAR045711. Prior to the Project Pier 1 redevelopment in 2008, stormwater/wastewater at the Site either infiltrated into the ground (at this time, DCI maintained a compact gravel working surface for facility operations), sheet flowed into Guemes Channel, or passed through oil separating catch basins before joining the City's storm drain system. Currently, stormwater/wastewater collected from the Site is collected from one of three outfall locations (Outfall 001 through Outfall 003; Figure 5) and treated before being discharged.

In addition to DCI's stormwater system, the City maintains two outfalls in the vicinity of the Marine Area. Treated wastewater from the City's wastewater treatment plant located at intersection of 5th Street and T Avenue is discharged to Guemes Channel from an outfall (R Avenue Outfall) located at the northwest corner of the Port's Pier 2 Facility (Figure 5). The City also maintains a combined sewer outfall (CSO) that discharges into the Marine Area (Q Avenue Outfall; Figure 5) to manage the throughput of stormwater to the City's wastewater treatment plant. Stormwater and wastewater collected from the Port's Pier 2 facility is captured by a large detention pond located east of the Site. Collected stormwater/wastewater is recycled for use in their truck wash station. Excess water from this system is discharged to the City's sanitary sewer system (P20 003; Figure 5).

The current stormwater collection, treatment and discharge for the Marine Area and surrounding area is shown on Figure 5 and further discussed in the following sections.

1.4.6.1. Outfall 001 – DCI Shipyard

In 2008, new storm drains were installed throughout the Site as part of the Project Pier 1 redevelopment to collect stormwater for treatment prior to discharge to Guemes Channel. Stormwater in the shipyard is collected from a network of catch basins and storm drainpipes and conveyed to an Aquip StormwaterRx treatment system. The treatment system consists of a stormwater storage tank and enhanced media filtration tank with a buffering pre-treatment chamber and an inert and sorptive filtration media chamber. The treatment system is designed to reduce suspended solids, turbidity, heavy metals (including dissolved metals), and organics prior to discharge through a 36" diameter pipe into Guemes Channel at Outfall 001 (Figure 5).

The current system does not discharge bypass stormwater. Overflow from excessive storm events is routed back to an in-ground sump which then cycles back to the treatment system prior to discharge. DCI personnel conduct sampling of the stormwater/wastewater collection system in accordance with the DCI's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP; DCI 2017) to ensure compliance with the discharge requirements of the NPDES permit.

1.4.6.2. Outfall 002 – Drydock Floodwater

DCI uses a floating drydock that is moored at the northern end of Pier 1. The shipyard uses the drydock to clean and repair ships. Vessels hauled out periodically require pressure washing. Drydock floodwater is discharged when the drydock is flooded to dock or float a vessel onto or off the drydock floor (Outfall 002; Figure 5). To minimize the potential for pollutants to enter Guemes Channel when the drydock floor submerges, the drydock floor is cleaned of debris following vessel cleaning and repair activities. Prior to each lowering of the drydock, DCI personnel thoroughly sweep and clean the deck and stairwells to remove any visible debris. In addition, the surfaces of the drydock are pressure washed on an as needed basis to remove any oily substances that may be present. Pressure wash wastewater is collected in a trough located on the east side of the drydock which connects to a removable collection sump located on the southeast

corner of the drydock. The collection sump is removed and hoisted ashore prior to lowering of the drydock where it is routinely cleaned.

Before each lowering of the drydock, DCI inspects and photographs the cleanliness of the drydock deck. Sampling for Outfall 002 is completed from the catwalk above the southeast corner of the drydock in accordance with DCI's SWPPP to ensure compliance with the discharge requirements of the NPDES permit.

1.4.6.3. Outfall 003 – Wastewater

Pressure wash wastewater and other wastewater/liquids generated during vessel cleaning operations at the shipyard is collected by sumps that service the drydock, rails area and mechanic's shop. Collected wastewater is transported by tanker truck to a wastewater treatment system where the wastewater is processed prior to discharge to the City's sanitary sewer system at Outfall 003 (Figure 5). Wastewater is processed using an Ultrasorb® and Electrocoagulation (ELCO) Treatment Systems prior to discharge. The Ultrasorb® System is comprised of an accumulation tank with oil skimmer, coalescers and filters to remove oil and volatile organic compounds from the wastewater. The ELCO System targets the removal of suspended solids and metals by inducing a charge in the particles causing them to bond together and fall out of solution.

DCI personnel conduct sampling of the wastewater treatment system in accordance with the DCI's SWPPP to ensure compliance with the discharge requirements of the NPDES permit.

1.4.6.4. R Avenue Outfall

The City's wastewater utility serves over 4,000 acres of residential and commercial customers within the City of Anacortes. The system is classified as a combined stormwater and wastewater system. The wastewater system is responsible for operating and maintaining 96.8 miles of gravity sewers, 23 pump stations, 9.4 miles of force mains ranging in size from 1.5 to 12 inches in diameter, and 175 septic tanks. The system collects and transports wastewater to the City's treatment plant for processing prior to discharge. Effluent discharge from the treatment plant to the Guemes Channel is through the R Avenue outfall (Figure 5).

1.4.6.5. Q Avenue Outfall

The Q Avenue CSO allows for the discharge of untreated wastewater to an outfall located beneath DCI's Syncrolift Pier (Figure 5). Overflow to this outfall is separated from the wastewater flows by a concrete overflow dam positioned in an upgradient manhole connected to the City's wastewater system. During elevated precipitation events, wastewater is allowed to overflow the dam and discharge directly to Guemes Channel to prevent capacity exceedance of the City's wastewater treatment plant. The City has permanent flow meters installed at each of the CSO structures to measure CSO activity. The flows are reported and discussed in annual CSO reports that are submitted to Ecology. The current average overflow rate per year for this CSO since 2000 is 0.42 overflow events per year (PARIS 2019).

1.4.6.6. Pier 2 Stormwater Discharge

Pier 2 is a 14-acre paved pier owned and operated by the Port. Prior to 2011, the facility operated under Industrial Stormwater General Permits (ISGP) WAR000849, WAR001004 and WA0020257. In the northern portion of the facility, collected stormwater was discharged directly to Guemes channel at outfall P20 001 under ISGP WAR000849 (Figure 3). In the central and southern portions of the facility, stormwater collected from the facility was conveyed to a settlement pond prior to discharge to the Marine Area at outfall P20 002 under ISGP WAR001004 (Figure 3). Wash water generated from a wheel wash station operating at the

facility during trucking operations is collected in a secondary settlement pond prior to discharge to the City's sanitary sewer system at outfall P20 003 under ISGP WA0020257 (Figure 5).

Following Pier 2 facility upgrades, stormwater and wash water is collected and discharged to the City's sanitary sewer system at outfall P20 003 under State Waste Discharge Permit ST0045500. Facility upgrades for Pier 2 included construction of a new settling pond as well as the installation of two 15,000-gallon water tanks used to store recycled water for wheel wash operations and new manholes, pumps and piping to connect the system. Collected stormwater and wash water for the facility trucking operations is recycled. Excess water generated by the system is discharged to the City's sanitary sewer system at outfall P20 003 for treatment prior to discharge to Guemes Channel (discussed above). The solid waste build-up in the facilities detention pond is removed on an annual basis for upland disposal to a permitted landfill.

Historical outfalls for the Port's Pier 2 facility are shown on Figure 3. Current outfalls for the Port's Pier 2 facility are shown on Figure 5.

1.4.7. Geological Setting

1.4.7.1. Local Geology

The United States Geological Survey (USGS) map of the Bellingham Quadrangle (Lapen 2000) was reviewed for geologic information in the vicinity of the Site. The geologic soil deposits in the vicinity of the Site are the result of both glacial and nonglacial processes that have occurred during the last 12,000 years.

Soil deposits at the Site consist of artificial fill overlying recessional marine (glaciomarine) drift from the Everson Interstade of the Fraser Glaciation. Artificial fill deposits are primarily characterized by silt, sand, and gravel that contain periodic wood debris, organic material, asphalt debris, concrete, and glass/tile debris resulting from historical land uses. Glacial marine deposits are primarily characterized by unsorted, unstratified silt and clay with varying amounts of sand, gravel, cobbles and occasional boulders deposited during the glacial advancement and retreat (melting). This material may contain shells, wood, and large erratics (boulders) as a result of sea level fluctuation relative to the land surface and present-day sea level.

East of the Site, bedrock is mapped at the ground surface and is part of the Lummi Formation which consists of marine metasedimentary rock. The Lummi Formation is a metamorphosed pebble conglomerate, sandstone, and/or mudstone that were deposited during the early Cretaceous to late Jurassic age (140 to 150 million years before present).

1.4.7.2. Geologic Hazards

The Site is located within the Puget Sound region, which is seismically active. Seismicity in this region is attributed primarily to the interaction between the Pacific, Juan de Fuca and North American plates. The Juan de Fuca Plate is subducting beneath the North American Plate. It is thought that the resulting deformation and breakup of the Juan de Fuca Plate might account for the deep focus earthquakes in the region.

Research has concluded that historical large magnitude subduction-related earthquake activity has occurred along the Washington and Oregon coasts. Evidence suggests several large magnitude earthquakes (Richter magnitude 8 to 9) have occurred in the last 1,500 years, the most recent of which occurred about 300 years ago. No earthquakes of this magnitude have been documented during the recorded history of the Pacific Northwest.

A review of geologic maps has identified a small fault line that runs in a northwesterly direction between Guemes Channel and Cap Sante Marina. Based on review of USGS and Department of Natural Resources (DNR) maps, the fault does not appear to be connected to any named fault system.

Other geologic hazards for the region include liquefaction based on the presence of artificial fill. Liquefaction refers to a condition where vibration or shaking of the ground, usually from earthquake forces, results in the development of excess pore pressures in saturated soils and subsequent loss of strength. This can result in vertical oscillations and/or lateral spreading of the affected soils, with accompanying surface subsidence (sinking) and/or heaving. In general, soils that are susceptible to liquefaction include loose to medium dense clean to silty sands that are saturated (i.e., below the water table).

Based on the topography of the Site and surrounding area, geologic hazards from landslides were not identified.

1.4.8. Natural Resources

1.4.8.1. Terrestrial Habitat

Typical of industrialized waterfronts, sections of the shoreline adjacent to the Site are armored with riprap or are separated from the Marine Area with sheet pile bulkheads to prevent erosion. In the Upland Area, the ground surface is mostly paved with asphalt or concrete. In limited portions of the Upland Area, the ground surface consists of a crushed gravel working surface that is maintained for fabrication layout and equipment storage. As a result, the Site contains little to no vegetation that would serve as riparian or terrestrial habitat.

During development of the RI/FS Work Plan, Ecology requested that the Port complete a Terrestrial Ecological Evaluation (TEE) to determine if ecological based soil cleanup levels were applicable to the Site. The goal of the TEE process is the protection of terrestrial ecological receptors from exposure to contaminated soil with the potential to cause significant adverse effects. For species protected under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) or other applicable laws that extend protection to individuals of a species, a significant adverse effect means an impact that would significantly disrupt normal behavior patterns that include, but are not limited to, breeding, feeding, or sheltering. For all other species, significant adverse effects are effects that impair reproduction, growth or survival.

In accordance with WAC 173-340-7491, a simplified TEE was completed for the Site. The results of the exposure analysis determined that the existing land surface (asphalt, concrete, compacted gravel, buildings, etc.) at the site and surrounding area make substantial wildlife exposure unlikely based on completion of Table 749-1. During a visit in August 2008 to observe the condition of the Site, Ecology confirmed that the working surface provided little to no habitat value. Additional paving of the previous gravel surfaces has occurred since that time, further reducing the potential for habitat at the Site.

The process specified under MTCA for identifying the requirements of a TEE (WAC 173-340-7491 and -7492) for the Site and results of the simplified TEE are presented in Appendix B.

1.4.8.2. Groundwater Potability

The City owns and operates a Class A water system which serves a much larger area than the sewer system boundary. The water system serves approximately 56,000 customers, with regional customers that include two refineries, the Skagit Public Utilities District, the town of La Conner, the Swinomish Tribal Community, and the City of Oak Harbor, including the Naval Air Station Whidbey Island. Because drinking water for the

Site and vicinity is supplied by the City, water supply wells are not known to exist at or near the Site, and groundwater beneath the Site is not used as drinking water. Groundwater at the Site is classified as non-potable.

Specific criteria used to evaluate groundwater potability (WAC 173-340-720(2)) and their applicability to the Site, are as follows:

1. *The ground water does not serve as a current source of drinking water – WAC 173-340-720(2)(a).*

Applicability: Drinking water is currently supplied by the City. Water supply wells are not known to exist at or near the Site.

2. *The Department (Ecology) determines it is unlikely that hazardous substances will be transported from the contaminated ground water to ground water that is a current or potential future source of drinking water, as defined in (a) and (b) of this subsection [i.e., -720(2)], at concentrations which exceed ground water quality criteria published in Chapter 173-200 WAC – WAC 173-340-720(2)(c).*

Applicability: Contaminated groundwater beneath the Site occurs in an unconfined shallow water-bearing zone contained within artificial fill. Shallow groundwater at the Site discharges directly to Guemes Channel and is not known to flow toward other aquifers that may be a current or potential future source of drinking water.

3. *Even if ground water is classified as a potential future source of drinking water, the Department recognizes that there may be sites where there is an extremely low probability that the ground water will be used for that purpose because of the site's proximity to surface water that is not suitable as a domestic water supply. An example of this situation would be shallow ground waters in close proximity to marine waters such as on Harbor Island in Seattle. At such sites, the Department may allow ground water to be classified as non-potable if each of the following conditions can be demonstrated. These determinations must be for reasons other than that the ground water or surface water has been contaminated by a release of a hazardous substance at the site – WAC 173-340-720(2)(d).*

- a. *There are known or projected points of entry of the ground water into the surface water – WAC 173-340-720(2)(d)(i).*

Applicability: Groundwater at the Site is in close proximity to the Guemes Channel which is tidally influenced. This tidal influence results in the tidal exchange of saline surface water and upland groundwater within the Site as observed during groundwater monitoring activities (Section 5.3). Water quality parameters measured during monitoring activities show that total dissolved solids (TDS) in several wells located throughout the Site have elevated concentrations indicative of slightly saline (greater than 1,000 milligrams per liter [mg/L] TDS at wells MW-1 and MW-7) to highly saline (greater than 10,000 mg/L TDS at wells MW-2, MW-3 and MW-6).

- b. *The surface water is not classified as a suitable domestic water supply source under Chapter 173-201A WAC – WAC 173-340-720(2)(d)(ii).*

Applicability: Guemes Channel is a marine surface water body and is not suitable as a domestic water supply under Chapter 173-201A WAC.

- c. *The ground water is sufficiently hydraulically connected to the surface water that the ground water is not practicable to use as a drinking water source – WAC 173-340-720(2)(d)(iii).*

Applicability: The shallow water-bearing zone at the Site is directly connected with and discharges into the Guemes Channel. It is not practicable to utilize the shallow aquifer for water supply due to the potential for drawing saline water into the aquifer (i.e., saltwater intrusion).

1.4.9. Cultural Resources

Guemes Channel connects Rosario Strait with Fidalgo and Padilla Bays, which are high-priority, “early-action” cleanup areas under the Puget Sound Initiative. Ecology is working with stakeholders, including tribes, to keep them informed of the cleanup of contaminated sites and sediments in the vicinity of the Fidalgo/Padilla Bay areas. Tribes that are interested in engaging with Ecology under the Puget Sound Initiative at Fidalgo/Padilla Bays include the Swinomish, Samish, Upper Skagit, Suquamish, Skagit River System Cooperative, Tulalip and Lummi Tribes.

Cultural records (Lenz 2013) indicate that the Samish occupied the shoreline areas of Guemes Channel. Large historical middens representing winter villages and smaller sites related to camping and shellfish gathering are common in similar settings. Based on the consultation for the Site, the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) is requiring that an archeological monitor be present during ground disturbance activities completed near the fill/native soil contact to identify and document potential cultural discoveries, if encountered.

1.5. Ecological Setting

The Site is located on Fidalgo Island along the southern shoreline of Guemes Channel (Figure 1). Properties located to the west and south have industrial use and properties located to the east have commercial and residential uses. Guemes Channel to the north provides habitat for various marine fish, anadromous salmonids and invertebrate species of commercial and recreational value. The area also provides seasonal habitat for adult marine mammals, seabirds and other waterfowl.

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) report (USFWS 2019) includes a total of nine threatened, endangered, or candidate species and one critical habitat on the species list known to occur, or potentially occur, within an approximate 5-mile radius Site including:

- Mammals:
 - Grey Wolf (*Canis lupus*) – Proposed Endangered
 - North American Wolverine (*Gulo luscus*) – Proposed Threatened
- Birds:
 - Marbled Murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*) – Threatened
 - Northern Spotted Owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*) - Threatened
 - Streaked Horned Lark (*Eremophila alpestris strigata*) – Threatened
 - Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*) – Threatened
- Fishes:
 - Bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*) – Threatened
 - Dolly Varden (*Salvelinus malma*) – Proposed Similarity of Appearance (Threatened)

- Flowering Plants:
 - Golden paintbrush (*Castilleja levisecta*) – Threatened
- Critical Habitat:
 - Bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*) – Critical Habitat

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries Status of ESA Listings & Critical Habitat Designations for the West Coast region (NOAA 2019) includes a total of four threatened and three endangered species their critical habitat with potential to occur at the Site including:

- Puget Sound Steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) – Threatened & Critical Habitat
- Puget Sound Chinook Salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) – Threatened & Critical Habitat
- Southern Resident DPS orcas (*Orcinus orca*) – Endangered & Proposed Critical Habitat
- Western DPS Steller sea lion (*Eumetopias jubatus*) – Endangered & Critical Habitat
- Puget Sound/Georgia Basin DPS bocaccio (*Sebastes paucispinis*) – Endangered & Critical Habitat
- Puget Sound/Georgia Basin DPS yelloweye rockfish (*Sebastes ruberrimus*) – Threatened & Critical Habitat
- Puget Sound/Georgia Basin DPS canary rockfish (*Sebastes pinniger*) – Threatened & Critical

Within a mile of the assessment area, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) Priority Habitat and Species (PHS) reports document surf smelt and Pacific herring breeding areas, Dungeness crab presence, cliffs/bluffs and a biodiversity area/corridor (Cap Sante Park; WDFW 2018).

1.6. Regulatory Framework

Environmental studies completed at the Site since approximately 1991 have identified that historical uses including vessel moorage, bulk fuel and oil storage, and shipbuilding activities resulted in the release of contaminants to soil, groundwater and sediment. Partial cleanup of the Site has been completed as voluntary actions by the Port whereas, the final cleanup will be completed under a formal order with Ecology.

1.6.1. Independent Remedial Actions

The Port has completed the following independent remedial actions to address known soil contamination:

- **1991 UST Remedial Action** – In 1991, two underground storage tanks (USTs) located near the south end of L dock were removed from the Site for permanent closure. During the removal of these tanks, approximately 20 cubic yards of petroleum impacted soil was removed from this area and transferred from the Site for landfill disposal. Verification samples at the final excavation limits were obtained to confirm the removal of the petroleum impacted soil observed during tank removal activities.
- **2001 Hydraulic Winch Remedial Action** – In 2001, a hydraulic winch and its timber frame located near the south end of the east marine railway were removed from the Site. During removal of this structure and associate components, approximately 30 cubic yards of petroleum impacted soil were excavated and transferred from the Site for landfill disposal. Verification samples at the final excavation limits were obtained to confirm the removal of the petroleum impacted soil observed during removal of the hydraulic winch and associated timber frame.

2002 Petroleum and Marine Railways Remedial Actions – In 2002, the Port completed a voluntary cleanup action to address known soil contamination in the Petroleum Cleanup Action Area extending from the aluminum shop (building formerly identified as the equipment maintenance shed) to the former bulk fuel storage ASTs; and the Marine Railway Cleanup Action Area located near the eastern marine railway structure. Cleanup actions were completed under Ecology’s Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP) to remove soil with contaminant concentrations exceeding cleanup levels developed for the Site (Landau 2002a). The extent of the VCP cleanup actions is shown on Figure 6. Upon completion of the remedial excavation activities, discrete confirmation samples from the excavation sidewalls and base were collected to verify the removal of soil contamination in these areas. Based on the verification sample results, previously identified contamination in these areas was successfully removed from the Site and the excavation areas were backfilled to the original grade with clean imported soil (Landau 2002b). The previously identified contamination in these areas was successfully removed from the Site as indicated by verification sampling and the excavation areas were backfilled to the original grade with clean imported soil. Although the independent remedial actions confirmed the removal of soil contamination in these areas, confirmation sample results could not be independently validated.

1.6.2. Ecology Agreed Order

On December 12, 2007, the Port entered into Agreed Order No. DE-07TCPHQ-5080 with Ecology. Under the Agreed Order, the Port is required to complete an interim cleanup action in the Marine Area, evaluate the nature and extent of contamination in affected media on a Site-wide basis and develop and evaluate cleanup alternatives for addressing remaining contamination including:

- Preparation of a RI/FS Work Plan (**completed**);
- Field data collection to fill data gaps identified in the Work Plan (**completed**);
- Completion of an interim remedial action to remove contaminated media from the Marine Area prior to redevelopment activities (**completed**);
- Preparation of RI/FS document to present the results of the field data collection and to identify and evaluate cleanup alternatives for contaminated media at the Site (*the **subject of this report***); and,
- Preparation of a Draft Cleanup Action Plan (DCAP) provides a proposed remedial action to address the contamination present on the Site (**future task**).

Completion of the RI/FS and DCAP documents will fulfill the remaining work requirements required by the Agreed Order. Field data collection in accordance with the Ecology-approved RI/FS Work Plan is summarized in Section 3.5. Interim Action activities completed in accordance with the Ecology-approved RI/FS Work Plan and Interim Action Work Plan Addendum to remove previously identified sediment contamination as part of the Port’s Project Pier 1 redevelopment is summarized in Section 4.0.

The final cleanup action at the Site as determined by the Cleanup Action Plan (CAP) will be completed under a Consent Decree between the Port and Ecology.

2.0 CLEANUP STANDARDS

Cleanup standards consist of: 1) cleanup levels that are protective of human health and the environment; 2) the point of compliance at which the cleanup levels must be met; and 3) additional regulatory

requirements, specified in applicable state and federal laws, that apply to a cleanup action because of the type of action and/or the location of the Site.

Preliminary cleanup levels for Site media of concern including sediment, groundwater and soil were developed during preparation of the RI/FS Work Plan. These preliminary cleanup levels have been updated (since development of the RI/FS Work Plan) to meet the current MTCA standards and are the proposed cleanup levels (PCULs) for defining the nature and extent of Site contamination, for developing cleanup action objectives, and developing remedial alternatives for the Site. Sediment PCULs for protection of benthic organisms and protection of human health and higher trophic level ecological receptors are presented in Tables 1 and 2, respectively. PCULs for groundwater and soil are presented in Tables 3 and 4, respectively. Sediment, groundwater and soil PCULs, and points of compliance for each of these media are discussed below.

2.1. Proposed Sediment Cleanup Levels

The RI/FS Work Plan included preliminary cleanup levels for sediment protective of benthic organisms using Sediment Quality Standards (SQS) and Cleanup Screening Level (CSL) criteria established under the Sediment Management Standard (SMS; WAC 173-204) available at the time. In December 2019, Ecology issued the revised Sediment Cleanup User's Manual (SCUM, Ecology 2019) as a guidance document for implementing the cleanup provisions of the SMS under WAC 173-204 that included development of cleanup levels protective of benthic organisms, and cleanup levels protective of human health and higher trophic level ecological receptors. Preliminary cleanup levels developed for the RI/FS Work Plan revised to meet current standards are the PCULs for sediment and are presented in Tables 1 and 2 and are further discussed in the following sections.

2.1.1. Proposed Sediment Cleanup Levels for the Protection of Benthic Organisms

Sediment PCULs for benthic invertebrate community health are the numeric Sediment Cleanup Objectives (SCO) from SMS that correspond to sediment quality that will result in no adverse effects to the benthic community (WAC 173-204-562). PCULs for protection of benthic organisms are presented in Table 1.

The SMS benthic community health-based sediment cleanup objective of WAC 173-204-562 provide numeric criteria for a broad range of chemicals. The benthic community health-based criteria for specific chemicals are based on either dry-weight or organic carbon-normalized concentrations. The analytical results for nonpolar organics are organic carbon normalized when the total organic carbon (TOC) concentration for a sample range from 0.5 to 3.5 percent (inclusive). The carbon normalized analytical results are then compared to the organic carbon-normalized SCO. Analytical results for nonpolar organics that include samples with TOC concentrations outside of the 0.5 to 3.5 percent range are screened against Marine Sediment Apparent Effects Threshold (AET) values on a dry-weight basis (Table 8-1 of SCUM). SMS and AET screening level criteria for benthic community health are presented in Table 1.

2.1.2. Proposed Sediment Cleanup Levels for the Protection of Human Health and Higher Trophic Level Ecological Receptors

Sediment PCULs for protection of human health and protection of higher trophic level ecological receptors are presented in Table 2. PCULs for human health exposure to sediment via ingestion and dermal contact were developed utilizing equations and parameter values from Ecology's SCUM guidance.

The sediment PCULs based on sediment ingestion and dermal contact shown in Table 2 represent the values for an adult exposed during net fishing (subsistence harvesting). Based on current Site conditions (i.e., deep-water berth with no accessible intertidal beach zone), the exposure scenario is expected to only apply to subtidal sediments that are below -3 feet MLLW. Therefore, exposure to sediment by children during beach play and adults to sediment during clam digging in the intertidal zone above -3 feet MLLW is not applicable to the Marine Area.

Tissue data do not exist for the Site and site-specific biota-sediment accumulation factors (BSAFs) are not available to back-calculate risk-based sediment PCULs. Therefore, a simplified approach (Option 1 within SCUM – Section 9.2) where the SCO and CSL are established at background (natural and regional, respectively) or the practical quantitation limit (PQL) was selected to develop sediment PCULs based on bioaccumulation exposure for human health and higher trophic level organisms. For bioaccumulative chemicals such as dioxins/furans, total polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), arsenic, cadmium, lead and mercury, sediment screening levels based on bioaccumulation are based on either the 90/90 Upper Tolerance Limit (UTL) on the mean natural background concentrations derived from the entire Bold Plus dataset (DMMP 2009; see SCUM, Table 10-1), or the Ecology-accepted PQL, whichever is higher. Sediment PCULs for human health and higher trophic level ecological receptors were chosen from the lowest of bioaccumulative and direct contact pathways. The PCULs for subtidal areas include marine areas at elevations below -3 feet MLLW and the applicable direct contact pathway is net fishing.

Consistent with the SCUM guidance, where the risk-based value is lower than natural background or PQL, the PCUL defaults to the higher of natural background or PQL. Table 2 presents the natural background, regional background, PQL and the PCUL level selected for each chemical.

2.1.3. Point of Compliance in Sediment

In accordance with SMS requirements, the point of compliance for protection of benthic organisms and human health and higher trophic level species exposure in subtidal sediment is represented by the biologically active zone within the uppermost 10 centimeters (cm) below mudline.

2.2. Proposed Groundwater Cleanup Levels

The Site meets the definition of an industrial property under MTCA (WAC 173-340-200) as it is zoned for industrial use and has been and is being used for industrial purposes. The Site also meets the requirements for use of industrial cleanup levels for soil as hazardous substances remaining at the property do not pose a threat to human health and the environment in non-industrial areas (WAC 173-340-745[1][a][iii]). The surrounding properties are also zoned and used for industrial land use purposes. The location and use of the Site and land use in the surrounding area restricts access by the general public. Access to the Site is also restricted through fencing and secure gates. Based on zoning, current and anticipated future land use, PCULs for groundwater were selected from the most conservative (lowest) published values from the following transport and exposure pathways:

- Acute and chronic effects to aquatic organisms resulting from exposure to contaminants in surface water and sediment where groundwater discharges to adjacent marine surface water;
- People consuming seafood exposed to contaminants in surface water and sediment where groundwater discharges to adjacent marine surface water; and

- People inhaling volatile organic compounds in enclosed spaces resulting from vapor intrusion.

As discussed in Section 1.4.8, groundwater at, or potentially affected by, the Site is not used for drinking water at this time and is not a reasonable future source of drinking water due to its proximity to marine surface water and the availability of a municipal water supply. In accordance with WAC 173-340-720(2)(d), Site groundwater qualifies as a non-potable water source, therefore, people ingesting hazardous substances in groundwater is not a potential exposure pathway.

Groundwater PCULs that were selected are the lowest of the applicable numerical values from the regulatory criteria presented below. In accordance with WAC 173-340-705(6), the PCULs were adjusted as necessary based on Washington State groundwater background concentrations for metals (PTI 1989) and PQL to derive the groundwater PCULs such that groundwater PCULs for a given constituent shall not be set at a level below the natural background concentration or the PQL, whichever is higher. The PQLs were referenced from the Ecology-approved RI/FS Work Plan which were obtained from OnSite Environmental, Inc. (OnSite) of Redmond, Washington, a Washington-certified laboratory.

Groundwater PCULs for the Upland Area are presented in Table 3 and are further discussed in the following sections.

2.2.1. Proposed Groundwater Cleanup Levels for the Protection of Surface Water

Groundwater PCULs were selected from available state and federal surface water criteria according to WAC 173-340-730(3). The most conservative (lowest) published values were selected from the following regulatory criteria:

- Water Quality Standards for Surface Waters of the State of Washington. These marine surface water criteria for protection of aquatic life (acute and chronic exposures) and human health (fish consumption) are published in Chapter 173-201A WAC.
- Federal Marine Water Quality Criteria for Washington State. These criteria are from United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Final Revision of Federal Human Health Criteria Applicable to Washington from 40 CFR 131.45 (EPA 2016).
- Federal National Recommended Water Quality Criteria. These marine surface water criteria for protection of aquatic life (acute and chronic exposures) and human health (fish consumption) are established under Section 304 of the Clean Water Act.
- MTCA Method B standard formula values (for carcinogens and non-carcinogens) protective of human health (consumption of aquatic organisms) (WAC 173-340-730[3]).
 - Surface water criteria are not currently available for gasoline-, diesel, and oil-range petroleum hydrocarbons. Therefore, as recommended in WAC 173-340-730(3)(b)(iii)(C), the MTCA Method A groundwater cleanup levels for gasoline-, diesel, and oil-range petroleum hydrocarbons were used as the MTCA Method B surface water cleanup levels for these analytes.

2.2.2. Proposed Groundwater Cleanup Levels for the Protection of Sediment

Groundwater concentrations protective of sediment were calculated assuming equilibrium partitioning between sediment and groundwater in sediment pore spaces. The following equation, from Ecology's Lower

Duwamish Waterway Preliminary Cleanup Level Workbook Supplemental Information document dated December 2018, was used to calculate groundwater concentrations protective of dry weight SCO criteria:

Equation:

$$C_w = \text{SCO} / (\text{CF} \times \text{DF} [K_d + \theta_w / \rho_b])$$

Where:

C_w = groundwater concentration protective of sediment ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

SCO = sediment cleanup objective (WAC 173-204-560[3]) (mg/kg dry weight)

CF = conversion factor (0.001 mg/ μg)

DF = dilution factor (unitless) (default value of 1 for saturated sediment)

K_d = soil-water distribution coefficient (L/kg). K_d for organic chemicals is calculated per MTCA Equation 747-2 below.

θ_w = water-filled porosity (0.615 ml/ml)

ρ_b = dry sediment bulk density (1.02 kg/L)

Equation:

$$K_d = K_{oc} \times f_{oc}$$

Where:

K_{oc} = soil organic carbon-water partitioning coefficient (ml/g) (0.019 g/g)

f_{oc} = sediment fraction organic carbon (g/g)

Values for K_d and K_{oc} are from Ecology's "CLARC Master Spreadsheet.xlsx" dated February 2021.

2.2.3. Proposed Groundwater Cleanup Levels for the Protection of Vapor Intrusion

PCULs were developed for the groundwater to indoor air or vapor intrusion transport pathway. The groundwater to vapor intrusion transport pathway used in this RI are based on values for industrial land use. As described above, the Site meets the definition of an industrial property under MTCA (WAC 173-340-200) as it is zoned for industrial use and is being used for industrial purposes now and for the foreseeable future.

2.2.4. Point of Compliance for Groundwater

Groundwater at the Site does not meet the definition of potable water as outlined in WAC 173-340-720(2) based on the following factors: a) the groundwater does not serve as a current source of drinking water; and b) the groundwater is not a potential future source of drinking water given the Site's proximity to surface water that is not suitable as a domestic water supply (Section 1.4.8).

Under MTCA, the standard point of compliance for groundwater is throughout the site from the uppermost level of the saturated zone extending vertically to the lowest most depth that could potentially affect the site. Because the groundwater cleanup levels are based on protection of marine surface water and not protection of groundwater as a drinking water source, a conditional point of compliance was established downgradient and as close as technically possible to the leading edge of soil contamination. Wells used to

demonstrate compliance at this conditional point of compliance (discussed later in this document) are located within the property boundary between the upland source areas and the marine surface waters to monitor groundwater discharges prior to discharging to surface water.

2.3. Proposed Soil Cleanup Levels

The Site meets the definition of an industrial property under MTCA (WAC 173-340-200) as it is zoned for industrial use and has been and is being used for industrial purposes (Section 1.1). The Site also meets the requirements for use of industrial cleanup levels for soil as hazardous substances remaining at the property do not pose a threat to human health and the environment in nearby non-industrial areas (WAC 173-340-745[1][a][iii]). The surrounding properties are also zoned for industrial land use purposes. Residential areas are not located in proximity to the Site. The location and use of the Site and land use in the surrounding area restricts access to the Site by the general public. Access to the Site is also restricted through fencing and secure gates. Based on zoning, current and anticipated future land use, soil PCULs were selected from the most conservative (lowest) published values from the following transport and exposure pathways:

- People ingesting soil through direct soil contact.
- Soil to groundwater transport pathway; including the protection of surface water via groundwater and protection of sediment via groundwater transport pathways.

As stated above (Section 1.4.8), groundwater at the Site is non-potable. Therefore, the soil PCULs used in this RI and discussed below include those derived for protection of non-potable groundwater. In addition, a TEE completed for the Site (Section 1.4.8) indicates that the Site is exempt under WAC 173-340-7491(1)(b) such that soil at the Site is covered by physical barriers (such as buildings or paved roads/working surfaces) that prevent exposure to plants and wildlife.

Soil PCULs that were selected are the lowest of the applicable numerical values from the regulatory criteria presented below. In accordance with WAC 173-340-705(6), the PCULs were adjusted as necessary based on background concentrations and PQLs to derive the soil PCULs such that soil PCULs for a given constituent shall not be set at a level below the natural background concentration or the PQL, whichever is higher. Natural background concentrations (except for arsenic) were referenced from Ecology Publication 94-115 “Natural Background Soil Metals Concentrations in Washington State” (Ecology 1994) using 90th percentile values published for the Puget Sound Basin. The arsenic background is established in regulation and published as the MTCA Method A value. The PQLs were obtained from OnSite of Redmond, Washington, a Washington-certified laboratory and presented in the Ecology-approved RI/FS Work Plan.

Soil PCULs for the Upland Area are presented in Table 4 are further discussed in the following sections.

2.3.1. Proposed Soil Cleanup Levels for the Protection of Human Health

Soil PCULs for the for protection of human health were identified from MTCA standard Method C soil cleanup levels for industrial land use – soil direct contact (WAC 173-340-745(5)(b)(iii)(B)). MTCA Method A soil cleanup levels for industrial land use (WAC 173-340-745[3]) are used for analytes without Method C soil cleanup levels, which include lead and petroleum hydrocarbons. Note that the Method A soil cleanup level for total PCBs is based on applicable federal law (40 CFR 761.61).

2.3.2. Proposed Soil Cleanup Levels for the Protection of Groundwater

Screening levels were developed for the soil to groundwater transport pathway using the MTCA fixed parameter three-phase partitioning model (WAC 173-340-747[4]). Default assumptions provided in WAC 173-340-747(4)(b) (Equation 747-1 and Equation 747-2) for saturated zone soils and Ecology default model input parameter values (soil organic carbon-water partition coefficient [K_{oc}] Henry's Law constants) were used in the calculations.

2.3.3. Point of Compliance for Soil

Under MTCA, the standard point of compliance for the soil cleanup levels based upon human health via direct contact is throughout the Site from the ground surface to 15 feet bgs per WAC 173-340-740(6)(d). This depth represents a reasonable estimate of the depth of soil that could be excavated and distributed at the soil surface as a result of site development activities. For cleanup actions that involve containment of hazardous substances, however, the soil cleanup levels will typically not have to be met at the point of compliance if the following criteria are demonstrated as required under WAC 173-340-740(6)(f):

- The selected remedy is permanent to the maximum extent practicable using the procedures in -360;
- The cleanup action is protective of human health;
- The cleanup action is demonstrated to be protective of terrestrial ecological receptors under -7490 and -7494;
- Institutional controls are put in place under -440 that prohibit or limit activities that could interfere with the long-term integrity of the containment system;
- Compliance monitoring under -410 and periodic reviews under -430 are designed to ensure the long-term integrity of the containment system; and
- The types, levels and amount of hazardous substances remaining on-site and the measures that will be used to prevent migration and contact with those substances are specified in the draft cleanup action plan.

3.0 SITE CHARACTERIZATION STUDIES

3.1. Historical Sediment Characterization

Historical environmental studies completed to assess sediment quality in and near the Marine Area included the following:

- Phase 2 Environmental Assessment (Otten Engineering 1997)
- Marine Area Surface Dioxin Study (Floyd | Snider 2007)
- Fidalgo Bay Sediment Investigation (SAIC 2008)

The sediment characterization studies listed above resulted in the collection of surface samples ranging between 0 and 20 cm below the mudline at 20 locations. The sediment samples were submitted for a combination of analyses including TOC, total solids (TS), and grain size, SMS metals, semi-volatile organic compound (SVOCs), PAHs, volatile organic compound (VOCs), PCBs, pesticides, tributyltin (TBT), and dioxins and furans. The schedule of laboratory analysis for sediment samples as part of these studies are

summarized in Table 5. Historical sediment sample locations within the Marine Area are shown on Figure 7. Historical sediment sample results are presented in Tables C-1 and C-2 (Appendix C) and are summarized in the following sections.

3.1.1. Phase 2 Environmental Assessment (1997)

In August 1997, Otten Engineering collected surface (0 to 10 cm) sediment samples at three locations (DC-SED-01 through DC-SED-03) from the intertidal portion of the Marine Area using hand tools during low tide. In addition, four surface sediment samples (DC-SED-05, DCI-SED-06, DCI-SED-08 and DC-SED-9) were collected from the subtidal portion of the Marine Area using a grab sampler deployed from a research vessel. Samples collected from these locations were submitted for a combination of metal, TOC, TS, TBT, PAH and PCB analysis.

The results of the chemical analysis identified detectable concentrations of metals including arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, silver and zinc, TBT, low molecular weight PAHs (LPAHs), high molecular weight PAHs (HPAHs) and PCBs. Sediment sample results for this study are summarized in Tables C-1 and C-2 (Appendix C).

3.1.2. Marine Area Surface Dioxin Study (2006)

In 2006, Floyd Snider collected surface (0 to 20 cm) sediment samples at locations DCI06-1 through DCI06-9 within the Marine Area for dioxin and furan analysis to further evaluate potential discharges from former Scott Paper Mill operations. Total dioxin and furan toxic equivalency quotients (TEQs) in sediment samples were less than the natural background level of 5 nanograms per kilogram (ng/kg), except for surface sediment at locations DC-106-4 through DC-106-8 collected in the vicinity of the east marine railway. Dioxin and furan results for this study are summarized in Tables C-1 and C-2 (Appendix C).

3.1.3. Fidalgo Bay Sediment Investigation (2007)

In 2007, Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC) completed a sediment investigation of the aquatic areas of Fidalgo Bay for Ecology. The objectives of this investigation were to conduct a multi-faceted, tiered sediment characterization in order to help define the nature and extent of the sediment contamination in Fidalgo Bay. Investigation activities included sediment profile imaging (SPI), surface sediment chemistry, and sediment toxicity testing.

Within the study's sub area located nearest the Marine Area (DUA 4, decision area encompassing the Site), a total of 36 SPI images were analyzed from 30 stations. At sample stations FB-4A-14, FB-4A-15 and FB-4A-17 located in close proximity to the Site, fine to medium sand with occasional gravel was identified as the prominent shallow (0 to 10 cm) substrate consistent with an intermediate energy environment. The results of the chemical analysis identified detectable concentrations of metals including arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, silver and zinc, SVOCs including LPAHs and HPAHs, phthalates, miscellaneous extractables and phenols. Sediment sample result for sample stations FB-4A-14, FB-4A-15 and FB-4A-17 are summarized in Tables C-1 and C-2 (Appendix C).

3.1.4. DCI Basin Dredged Material Characterization and Recency Determination (2000 and 2004)

Between April 2000 and July 2004, surface and subsurface sediment samples were also collected from the Marine Area for the purpose of DMMP dredge material characterization and suitability determination (Hart Crowser 2000 and Anchor 2004). For the purposes of the dredge material characterization, the

Marine Area was divided into two Dredge Material Management Units (DMMUs). DMMU-D1 encompassed the outer half of the Marine Area while DMMU-D2 encompassed the nearshore half of the Marine Area (Figure 7).

In April 2000, Hart Crowser completed an initial dredged material characterization. During this study, discrete samples from 0 to 10 cm were collected throughout DMMU-D1 and DMMU-D2 that were later composited for laboratory analysis of DMMP parameters to evaluate open-water disposal suitability. Based on the results of this initial study and previous environmental studies completed, the DMMP determined that surface and native subsurface (i.e., hard glacially compacted native sediments) sediment within DMMU-D1 was suitable for unconfined open-water disposal. The DMMP also determined that native sediment from DMMU-D2 was also suitable for unconfined open-water disposal. However, surficial fill material from DMMU-D2 was determined to not be suitable for open-water disposal.

To evaluate potential dioxin contamination from the former Scott Paper Mill outfall located in the vicinity of the proposed dredge prism, Anchor Environmental completed a supplemental dredged material characterization in July 2004 within the Marine Area and vicinity. As part of this study, subsurface sediment ranging in depth between 0 and 5 feet below the mudline were collected for laboratory analysis of dioxins and furans. Total dioxin and furan TEQs for these samples were less than the natural background level of 5 ng/kg. Based on these supplemental results, the DMMP determined that the sediment characterized by these samples were suitable for unconfined open-water disposal under the existing DMMP evaluation framework at the time of the determination.

The recency date for the initial April 2000 dredged material characterization of the Marine Area was set to expire in April 2005. However, the supplemental data collected during the July 2004 dredge material characterization recency evaluation suggested that sediment quality had not changed since the initial characterization, and that the recency date could be extended to July 2009. This recency extension maintained that surficial fill material above the hard glacially compacted native sediment in DMMU-D2 was not suitable for open-water disposal. Dredged Material suitability and recency determination by the DMMP is presented in Appendix D.

In 2008, the Port completed dredging of the Marine Area as part of their Project Pier 1 redevelopment activities. The contaminated material not suitable for open-water disposal was removed from the Site and transferred to an upland landfill as part of an Ecology-approved Interim Action. Following removal of the contaminated material, the remaining dredge prism approved by the DMMP for unconfined open-water disposal was dredged and transferred to the Rosario Strait disposal site. The Ecology-approved Interim Action is further discussed in Section 4.0.

3.2. Historical Groundwater Characterization

Historical environmental studies completed to assess groundwater quality in the Upland Area of the Site included the following:

- Remedial Investigation Study (Landau 2002b)
- Groundwater Characterization Study (Floyd | Snider 2007)

Groundwater characterization studies listed above included in the installation of four monitoring wells (MW-1 through MW-4) and collection of groundwater samples for chemical analysis to evaluate

groundwater conditions at the Site. Groundwater samples were submitted for a combination of analysis including total/dissolved metals, gasoline-, diesel- and heavy oil-range petroleum hydrocarbons, VOCs, SVOCs including PAHs, pesticides and herbicides based on review of historical activities at the Site. The schedule of laboratory analysis for groundwater samples collected as part of these studies are summarized in Table 6. Groundwater sample locations are shown on Figure 8. Well completion logs for historical groundwater monitoring wells installed at the Site are presented in Appendix E. Historical groundwater sample results are presented in Table F-1 (Appendix F) and summarized in the following sections.

3.2.1. Remedial Investigation (2001)

Four groundwater monitoring wells (MW-1 through MW-4) were installed by Landau Associates (Landau) as part of the 2001 Remedial Investigation Study. Three of the monitoring wells (MW-1 through MW-3) were installed along the shoreline to evaluate downgradient groundwater conditions while the fourth monitoring well (MW-4) was installed at the south end of the Site near 3rd Street to evaluate upgradient conditions. Groundwater samples from these wells were collected during two separate monitoring events in September 2001 and October 2001 and were submitted for a combination of analyses including dissolved metals, gasoline-, diesel- and heavy oil-range petroleum hydrocarbons and VOCs based on a review of historical activities at the Site.

Results of the chemical analysis identified detectable concentrations of metals including arsenic, chromium, copper, nickel, mercury and zinc, and diesel- and heavy oil-range petroleum hydrocarbons. Other analytes evaluated including lead, gasoline-range petroleum hydrocarbons and VOCs were not detected in groundwater. Groundwater sample results for this study are presented in Table F-1 (Appendix F).

3.2.2. Groundwater Characterization Study (2006)

Floyd|Snider collected samples from monitoring well locations MW-1 through MW-4 on November 17, 2006 to further evaluate groundwater conditions at the Site. Petroleum hydrocarbons, the primary contaminant of concern for the 2002 independent remedial action (summarized below), was not detected in groundwater samples collected from each four Site monitoring wells. In addition, other analytes evaluated either were not detected or were detected at concentrations less than 2002 VCP cleanup levels at monitoring well locations MW-1 through MW-4, except for arsenic at MW-4. Arsenic at monitoring well location MW-4 was detected at a concentration of 11.6 µg/L which exceeded the Washington State background level of 8 µg/L.

3.3. Historical Soil Characterization Studies

Historical environmental studies completed to assess soil quality in the Upland Area of the Site included the following:

- Phase 2 Environmental Site Assessment (Otten Engineering 1997)
- EPA Site Inspection (Weston 2001)
- Soil Characterization Study (Landau 2002b)

Soil characterization studies listed above included the collection of 17 shallow surface samples and completion of 25 subsurface explorations in the Upland Area of the Site. Soil samples were submitted for a combination of analyses including metals, gasoline-, diesel- and heavy oil-range petroleum hydrocarbons, organotins, VOCs, SVOCs including PAHs, pesticides based on review of historical Site uses and potential

source areas. The schedule of laboratory analysis for soil samples collected as part of these studies are summarized in Table 7. Soil sample locations for these historical environmental studies are shown on Figure 9. Exploration logs for the historical soil explorations completed at the Site are presented in Appendix E. Historical soil sample results are presented in Tables G-1 and G-2 (Appendix G) and summarized in the following sections.

3.3.1. Phase 2 Environmental Site Assessment (1997)

In 1997, Otten Engineering completed a Phase 2 Environmental Assessment in the Upland Area of the Site to evaluate soil conditions. The Phase 2 Environmental Assessment included the collection of surficial samples from suspected source areas based on historical Site use and included areas near the syncrolift, in the vicinity of the marine railways and in the 1975 earth fill area (Figure 9). Samples were analyzed for metals, petroleum hydrocarbons, VOCs, SVOCs including PAHs, pesticides and PCBs.

Results of the chemical analysis identified detectable concentrations of metals including arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, nickel, mercury, silver and zinc, gasoline-, diesel- and heavy oil-range petroleum hydrocarbons, VOCs, SVOCs including PAHs, pesticides and PCBs. Soil sample results collected for this study are summarized in Tables G-1 and G-2 (Appendix G).

3.3.2. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Site Inspection (2001)

Weston (on behalf of the EPA) collected 20 surface and subsurface soil samples at the Site during the 2001 EPA site inspection. During this study, five split samples were collected by Landau Associates (Landau) from near the marine railway and southwest of the former L dock.

Data results for samples collected by Weston are not available. Sample results from split samples collected by Landau identified detectable concentrations of metals, organotins, SVOCs, pesticides and PCBs. Soil sample results for split samples collected by Landau are summarized in Tables G-1 and G-2 (Appendix G).

3.3.3. Soil Characterization Study (2001)

In August 2001, soil sampling and analysis were completed to characterize soil conditions in the Upland Area of the Site. As part of this study, Landau completed 13 borings to evaluate up to six potential source areas based on historical land use and the results of previous environmental studies. Potential source areas evaluated as part of this study included:

- Former Welding Shop;
- Former Machine Shop;
- 1975 Earth Fill Area;
- Former AST and underground storage tanks (UST) Area (Petroleum Area);
- Paint House; and
- East Marine Railway.

Based on the results of the initial investigation, Landau collected soil samples from an additional three surface locations near the marine railway and 10 borings in the Petroleum Area on October 24, 2001. Borings completed at the Property were advanced to depths of 7 to 13 feet below ground surface (bgs).

Results of the soil characterization study identified three areas of concern in which contaminants exceeded the 2002 VCP cleanup levels. The areas of concern included:

- **Petroleum Area** – Metals including arsenic, copper, mercury, nickel, zinc, gasoline-, diesel-, and oil-range petroleum hydrocarbons, cPAHs, and PCBs were detected at concentrations greater than the 2002 VCP cleanup levels in the central portion of the Site south of the former East dock. In this area, identified soil contamination extended from approximately 1 to 7 feet bgs.
- **Marine Railway Area** – Metals including arsenic, copper, mercury, nickel, zinc, gasoline- and diesel-range petroleum hydrocarbons were detected at concentrations greater than the 2002 VCP cleanup levels south of the former east marine railway. In this area, identified soil contamination extended from approximately 0 to 2 feet bgs.
- **1975 Earth Fill Area** – Metals including arsenic, copper, mercury, nickel, zinc, cPAHs, and methylene chloride were detected in surface and near-surface soil at concentrations greater than the 2002 VCP cleanup levels in the southwest portion of the Site. In this area, identified soil contamination extended from approximately 1 to 7 feet bgs.

3.4. Historical Cleanup Actions and Confirmation Sampling

Historical cleanup actions were completed following the removal and closure of three USTs; (A-1 1991), removal of a hydraulic hoist located near the east marine railway (Landau 2001) and to address soil contamination identified during Landau's 2002 Soil Characterization Study (Landau 2002c). Cleanup actions completed and confirmation soil sampling results are summarized in the following sections.

3.4.1. UST Removal and Closure (1991)

A-1 Pump Service oversaw the removal and closure of two USTs (one gasoline and one diesel) located near the south end of L dock in 1991 (Figure 3). The diesel UST, which was installed by DCI was in service less than six years before its removal. However, the age of the gasoline UST was not determined. As part of the UST removal and closure activities, approximately 20 cubic yards of soil was removed from this area and transferred from the Site for landfill disposal. At the limits of the UST removal excavation, verification base and sidewall samples were collected for petroleum hydrocarbon (gasoline and diesel) and benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene and total xylenes (BETX) analysis.

The UST removal and closure area and confirmation sample locations are shown on Figure 9. Confirmation soil sample results are summarized in Tables G-1 and G-2 (Appendix G). Based on a review of the confirmation sample results, gasoline-range petroleum hydrocarbon was detected in soil at concentrations ranging from 59 to 166 mg/kg and diesel-range petroleum hydrocarbon was detected in soil at concentrations ranging from 35 to 136 mg/kg. Other analytes evaluated including heavy oil-range petroleum hydrocarbons and BETX were not detected in base and sidewall samples collected from the UST removal excavation.

3.4.2. Marine Railway Hydraulic Winch Remedial Excavation (2001)

In July 2001, the hydraulic winch and its timber frame were removed from their former location south of the east marine railway (Figure 3). Petroleum hydrocarbon impacted soil resulting from historical releases to soil around the former winch and frame were excavated and transferred from the Site for landfill disposal.

To verify the removal of the petroleum impacted soil, a total of six confirmation samples (VS-1 through VS-3 and VS-6 through VS-8) were collected by Landau from the remedial excavation limit.

The hydraulic winch remedial excavation area and confirmation sample locations are shown on Figure 9. Confirmation soil sample results are summarized in Tables G-1 and G-2 (Appendix G). Based on a review of the confirmation sample results, diesel- and heavy oil-range petroleum hydrocarbon were detected in soil at concentrations ranging from 6.6 to 1,900 mg/kg.

3.4.3. Independent Remedial Action (2002)

Independent remedial actions were completed to address soil contamination previously identified including the Petroleum Area, Marine Railway Area and 1975 Earth Fill Area. Cleanup of these areas were completed between August 19 and August 30, 2002. Based on the historical and future use of the Site and land zoning, MTCA Method A cleanup levels for petroleum hydrocarbons, lead, and PCBs and Method C cleanup levels industrial soil cleanup levels for all other analytes were established as the remediation levels for the independent cleanup action.

Remedial actions for the Petroleum Area, Marine Railway Area, and 1975 Earth Fill Area are summarized in the following sections. Cleanup action areas and confirmation sample locations are shown on Figures 10 and 11. Confirmation soil sample results are summarized in Tables G-1 and G-2 (Appendix G).

3.4.3.1. Petroleum Remedial Action Area

The Petroleum Area was defined as the area where soil with petroleum hydrocarbons (predominantly gasoline-range and diesel-range) concentrations exceeding the cleanup levels and known or suspected sources of releases had been identified. A remediation level of 2,000 mg/kg was established for diesel- and heavy oil-range petroleum hydrocarbons, and 100 mg/kg for gasoline-range petroleum hydrocarbons. The cleanup action for the Petroleum Area extended from the location of a building formerly identified as an equipment maintenance shed to the former location of several ASTs (Figure 10).

Excavation depths ranged from 1.5 feet at the south end of the excavation, near the aluminum shop, to 8 feet in the area further north of the aluminum shop. Based on confirmation sample results, a total of approximately 1,300 cubic yards of contaminated soil was excavated and transferred from the Site for landfill disposal. An additional 1,300 cubic yards of excavated soil was temporarily stockpiled onsite, tested, and used as backfill in the completed excavation.

Forty-four confirmation samples were collected from the bottom and sidewalls of the excavation to verify the removal of the petroleum contaminated soil. Gasoline and/or diesel-range hydrocarbons exceeded remediation levels in five of these samples (CS-17, CS-19, CS-20, CS-26 and CS-38). Subsequently, soil represented by these samples was over-excavated and transferred from the Site for landfill disposal. To evaluate other contaminants of potential concern based on known or suspected sources, samples CS-30 and CS-33 were also submitted for chemical analysis of metals, PAHs, and PCBs. Metals, PAHs and PCBs were not detected except for lead, which was detected at a concentration of 8 mg/kg.

3.4.3.2. Marine Railway Remedial Action Area

The Marine Railway Area was defined as the area near the east marine railway structure in which petroleum hydrocarbons and arsenic concentrations exceeded the 2002 VCP cleanup levels. A cleanup level of 2,000 mg/kg was established for diesel-range hydrocarbons and oil-range hydrocarbons and 100 mg/kg

for gasoline-range hydrocarbons. For arsenic, a cleanup level of 88 mg/kg was established. The remedial action for the Marine Railway Area included seven separate excavation areas (Figure 11).

Surface soil (0 to 1 feet bgs) was excavated to remove previously identified petroleum hydrocarbon contamination at four locations in the Marine Railway Area. The four approximately 10- by 10-foot excavations were centered on the sample locations from previous investigations with elevated petroleum hydrocarbons. Discrete confirmation samples were collected from base of each of these excavation areas to verify the removal of petroleum contamination. Petroleum hydrocarbons were not detected at concentrations greater than the 2002 VCP cleanup levels in each of completed excavation areas.

Two surface soil samples in the Marine Railway Area, that were collected during the 2001 EPA Site Inspection (described above), contained concentrations of PAHs that were elevated (with concentrations of individual PAHs up to 8.9 mg/kg), but below cleanup levels protective of the direct contact pathway. Even though the detected concentrations were below cleanup levels, the Port elected to excavate surface soil in this area and transport the soil offsite for disposal. No confirmation samples were collected from the excavation base at these locations to verify the removal of PAHs.

The main excavation in the Marine Railway Area (Figure 11) extended to depths ranging from 3.5 to 5 feet bgs. Approximately 300 cubic yards of soil were excavated from this area for landfill disposal. A total of seven confirmation samples were collected from the excavation bottom and sidewalls to verify the removal of petroleum contamination. Petroleum hydrocarbons were not detected in any of the confirmation samples collected from this area.

3.4.3.3. 1975 Earth Fill Area

Based on a review of historical Sanborn maps and aerial photographs, this area was used for residential purposes from before 1925 until after 1966. When DCI became a tenant on this parcel in 1975, this area was topographically lower than the surrounding ground surface. This area is called the 1975 Earth Fill Area because fill material was used to bring it to grade around 1975.

The results of the Landau 2001 Soil Characterization Study identified petroleum hydrocarbons and PAHs in surface and near-surface soil in the 1975 Earth Fill Area at concentrations exceeding the 2002 VCP cleanup levels protective of surface water however, these concentrations did not exceed the MTCA Method C Cleanup Levels protective of direct contact with soil. Based on empirical evidence that groundwater was not being adversely affected by soil (i.e., groundwater results from MW-1) and that the results were less than the MTCA method C cleanup levels protective of direct contact with the soil, no cleanup action was completed for the 1975 Earth Fill Area.

3.4.4. Post-Independent Remedial Action Groundwater Monitoring

Following completion of the 2002 Independent Remedial Action, two rounds of groundwater monitoring (June 2002 and August 2002) were completed at monitoring well locations MW-1 through MW-4. The results of the sampling activities relative to the 2002 VCP cleanup levels are summarized below:

- Arsenic was detected in groundwater at concentrations greater than the Washington State background level of 8 µg/L at monitoring well location MW-4 during both the June 2002 and August 2002 monitoring events.

- Diesel-range petroleum hydrocarbons exceeded VCP cleanup levels at monitoring well locations MW-2 and MW-3 during the June 2002 monitoring event. However, during the August 2002 monitoring event, petroleum hydrocarbons were not detected in any of the wells sampled.

Other analytes evaluated at part of the post-independent remedial action monitoring events either were not detected or were detected at concentrations less than the 2002 VCP cleanup levels.

3.5. 2007 Ecology Agreed Order Remedial Investigation Field Activities

As required by the 2007 Agreed Order, the Port completed a RI field investigation to fill data gaps in the characterization of Site sediment, groundwater and soil conditions and to define the nature and extent of contamination. The investigation activities completed to meet the objectives of the Ecology-approved RI/FS Work Plan are summarized in the following sections.

3.5.1. Contaminants of Potential Concern

As described in the Ecology-approved RI/FS Work Plan, Site contaminants of potential concern (COPCs) for the Marine Area sediment and Upland Area soil and groundwater were established for the RI based on a review of the previous environmental studies completed at the Site and historical/current land uses. The COPCs and rationale for their selection is summarized below.

MARINE AREA SEDIMENT CONTAMINANTS OF POTENTIAL CONCERN

Contaminants of Potential Concern	Rationale
Copper	Exceeded preliminary screening level protective of benthic organisms in surface (0-10cm) sediment at location DC-SED-03.
Lead	Exceeded preliminary screening level protective of human health and higher trophic level receptors in surface (0-10cm) sediment at location DC-SED-02 and DC-SED-03.
Mercury	Exceeded preliminary screening level protective of human health and higher trophic level receptors in surface (0-10cm) sediment in the composite DMMP sample for DMMU-D2.
Zinc	Exceeded preliminary screening level protective of benthic organisms in surface (0-10cm) sediment at location DC-SED-03.
Tributyltin (Bulk and Porewater)	Exceeded preliminary screening level protective of human health and higher trophic level ecological receptors in surface (0-10cm) at location DC-SED-05.
Low Molecular Weight Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (LPAHs)	Exceeded preliminary screening level protective of benthic organisms and/or human health and higher trophic level ecological receptors in surface (0-10cm) sediment at locations DC-SED-02 and DC-SED-08, and in surface (0-10cm) sediment in the composite DMMP sample for DMMU-D2.
High Molecular Weight Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (HPAHs)	Exceeded preliminary screening level protective of benthic organisms and/or human health and higher trophic level ecological receptors in surface (0-10cm) sediment at locations DC-SED-02, DC-SED-03 and DC-SED-08, and in surface (0-10cm) sediment in the composite DMMP sample for DMMU-D2.
Total cPAHs (TEQ)	Exceeded preliminary screening level protective of human health and higher trophic level ecological receptors in surface (0-10cm) at locations multiple locations within the Marine Area.

Contaminants of Potential Concern	Rationale
Total PCBs	Exceeded preliminary screening level protective of benthic organisms and/or human health and higher trophic level ecological receptors in surface (0-10cm) sediment at locations DC-SED-02, DC-SED-03 and DC-SED-08.
Dioxins/Furans	Exceeded preliminary screening level protective of human health and higher trophic level ecological receptors in surface (0-10cm) at locations DC-106-4, DC-106-5, DC-106-6 and DC-106-7.

The listed contaminants above were identified as COPCs based on preliminary cleanup level exceedances and were the focus of the sediment investigation completed for the RI. In addition, other metals (arsenic, cadmium, chromium and silver) and SVOCs (including polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons [PAHs], phenols, phthalates, chlorinated organics and miscellaneous extractables) were also analyzed as part of the RI for consistency with SMS requirements.

UPLAND AREA SOIL AND GROUNDWATER CONTAMINANTS OF POTENTIAL CONCERN

Contaminants of Potential Concern (COPCs)	Rationale
Arsenic	Exceeded preliminary cleanup levels at multiple locations throughout the Upland Area in soil and groundwater.
Nickel	Exceeded preliminary cleanup levels at multiple locations throughout the Upland Area in soil and groundwater.
Gasoline-Range Hydrocarbons	Exceeded preliminary cleanup levels in upland soil in the 1975 Earth Fill and Petroleum Areas.
Diesel and Heavy Oil-Range Hydrocarbons	Exceeded preliminary cleanup levels in upland soil and groundwater in the Petroleum Area.
Total cPAHs (TEQ)	Exceeded preliminary cleanup levels at multiple locations throughout the Upland Area in soil.

The listed contaminants above were identified as COPCs based on preliminary cleanup level exceedances and were the focus of the upland soil and groundwater investigations completed for the RI. Additionally, other metals (including cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury and zinc), SVOCs, VOCs (including BETX, methyl tertiary-butyl ether [MTBE], dibromoethane, 1-2 [EDB], dichloroethane, 1-2 [EDC]), and dioxins and furans were also analyzed as part of the RI to further evaluate subsurface conditions based on historical and current land use.

3.5.2. Sediment Remedial Investigation

The sediment RI was completed in general accordance with the Ecology-approved RI/FS Work Plan to characterize the vertical extent of sediment contamination in areas previously identified as exceeding the SMS criteria and to evaluate sediment quality in the Marine Area where no data previously existed. Sample locations are shown on Figure 12. Field procedures including sample handling, equipment decontamination and field screening are presented in Appendix H. Surface and subsurface sediment sampling activities are summarized in the following sections.

3.5.2.1. Sediment Sample Collection

The sediment samples were collected in from seven locations (G-1 through G-7) within the Marine Area (Figure 12). Sediment samples at locations G1, G2 and G7 were collected using a vibracore deployed from a research vessel. Sediment samples at locations G3 through G6 were collected from the upland area using a limited access direct-push drill rig during low tide. Surface and subsurface sediment samples were collected from cores that were advanced to depths ranging from approximately 4 to 7 feet below the mudline surface.

Upon collection, sediment samples were visually evaluated for the presence of wood debris, visually classified in accordance with ASTM International (ASTM) D 2488 methods and the Unified Soil Classification System (ASTM D 2487), homogenized in a stainless-steel bowl to a uniform in color and texture and placed into laboratory-prepared sample containers for analysis. Field screening results, observed wood content and a description of the material encountered during surface sediment sampling activities are summarized on the exploration logs presented in Appendix H.

3.5.2.2. Sediment Sample Laboratory Analysis

Samples collected for the sediment RI were submitted to Analytical Resources, Inc. (ARI) located in Tukwila, Washington. Selected samples were submitted for analysis of one or more of the COPCs identified above based on proximity to specific historical activities and previous sample results in accordance with the RI/FS Work Plan, including:

- Grain size by Puget Sound Estuary Program (PSEP) 1986 protocol;
- Total organic carbon (TOC) by PSEP protocol 1986;
- Total volatile solids (TVS) by PSEP protocol 1986;
- Total Solids (TS) by PSEP protocol 1986;
- Total Ammonia by EPA Method 350.1 M;
- Total Sulfides Standard Method (SM) 4500-S2;
- Tributyltin by EPA Method 8270D-SIM/KRONE;
- SMS metals by EPA Method 6000/7000 series;
- SMS SVOCs by EPA Method 8270/8270-SIM; and,
- PCBs by EPA Method 8082.

The schedule of analysis for sediment samples collected during the sediment RI are summarized in Table 5. Sediment sample results for this and previous environmental studies are presented in Table C-1 and C-2 (Appendix C) and were used as the basis for the 2008 Interim Action. Interim action activities including confirmation sampling are further discussed in Sections 4.0.

3.5.2.3. Deviations from RI/FS Work Plan

The surface and subsurface samples were collected in general accordance with the Ecology-approved RI/FS Work Plan. However, sediment sample location G-2 was moved approximately 15 feet to the west due to core refusal on the initial attempt. During the initial sampling attempt, the vibracore reached refusal at a depth of 2 feet below the mudline surface. At the new sample location, the vibracore was advanced to a depth of approximately 4 feet below mudline.

3.5.3. Groundwater Remedial Investigation

The groundwater RI was completed in general accordance with the Ecology-approved RI/FS Work Plan to characterize groundwater conditions at the shoreline where groundwater discharges to surface water, evaluate groundwater conditions within the Petroleum Area (independent remedial action area), to estimate the hydraulic conductivity of the shallow aquifer, and to evaluate tidal influence on the shallow aquifer. Groundwater sampling activities are summarized in the following sections. Sample locations are shown on Figure 13. Field procedures including monitoring well installation and development, sample handling, equipment decontamination and field screening are presented in Appendix H. Groundwater RI field activities are summarized below.

3.5.3.1. Groundwater Sample Collection

The groundwater RI included the installation and development of new monitoring wells MW-2A, MW-2B, MW-3A, MW-5, MW-6, MW-7 and MW-8 and collection of groundwater samples from the four existing monitoring wells (MW-1 through MW-4) at the Site¹. Following installation, a GeoEngineers field representative completed monitoring well development and a field survey to obtain coordinates and top of casing rim elevation for new monitoring wells. Well installation, development, and surveying activities completed for MW-5 is summarized in Appendix H.

In accordance with the Ecology-approved RI/FS Work Plan, monitoring well MW-5 was initially installed in May 2008 for completion of the June 2008 monitoring event to evaluate groundwater conditions. Following completion of the 2008 Interim Action in the Marine Area of the Site and reconfiguration of the shoreline by the Project Pier 2 redevelopment, Ecology required that four additional rounds of quarterly groundwater monitoring be completed to evaluate groundwater conditions. Quarterly groundwater monitoring events were completed in May 2012, August 2012, November 2012 and February 2013. In preparation for these monitoring activities, replacement wells MW-2A and MW-3A, and new monitoring wells MW-6 and MW-7 were installed in advance of the quarterly monitoring events to further evaluate groundwater conditions at the Site.

Due to inconclusive evidence linking contaminant exceedances identified in soil to contaminant exceedances in groundwater (further discussed in Section 5.5), Ecology required that four additional rounds of groundwater monitoring be completed on a semi-annual basis to further evaluate the potential source of soil contamination to groundwater (Ecology 2015). In addition, Ecology determined that the location of monitoring well MW-1 (Figure 13) may not adequately represent the conditional point of compliance in this area of the Site and that a new well (MW-8) be installed north of MW-1 to serve as the conditional point of compliance. To avoid potential utilities, structural obstructions and minimize impacts to DCI's operations, MW-8 was positioned within Warehouse 9 located west of the Syncrolift Pier in an area which soil and groundwater conditions had not been previously evaluated.

During each monitoring event, groundwater samples were collected for chemical analytical testing using a peristaltic pump and disposable polyethylene tubing using low-flow/low-turbidity sampling techniques. A Horiba or YSI multi-probe field meter with a flow-through cell and/or Hach Turbidimeter were used to monitor water quality parameters during purging: electrical conductivity, dissolved oxygen, pH, salinity, TDS, turbidity, oxidation-reduction potential and temperature. Water samples were obtained once these

¹ Monitoring wells with the suffix "A" or "B" indicate a replacement well was installed in place of the original well.

parameters were measured to vary by less than 10 percent on three consecutive measurements. If water quality parameters did not stabilize, samples were collected after purging approximately three well-volumes.

3.5.3.2. Groundwater Sample Laboratory Analysis

Samples collected for the groundwater RI were submitted to CCI Analytical (CCI) located in Everett, Washington, ARI located in Tukwila, Washington, and OnSite located in Redmond, Washington. Samples were submitted for analysis of one or more of the COPCs identified based on proximity to specific historical activities and previous sample results in accordance with the RI/FS Work Plan and in discussions with Ecology following their review of the initial 2008 and 2012/2013 groundwater monitoring data. Groundwater samples were submitted for a combination of the following analysis:

- Total and dissolved metals (arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, silver and zinc) by EPA Method 6000/7000 series;
- Gasoline-, diesel- and heavy oil-range petroleum hydrocarbons by NWTPH-Gx and NWTPH-Dx;
- VOCs by EPA Method 8260;
- SVOCs/PAHs by EPA Method 8270/SIM;
- Pesticides and herbicides by EPA Method 8081/8151; and
- Dioxins and Furans using EPA Method 8290 or EPA Method 1613B.

The schedule of laboratory analysis for samples collected during the groundwater RI are summarized in Table 6. Groundwater sample results for this and previous environmental studies are presented in Table F-1 (Appendix F) and discussed in Sections 5.4 and 5.5.

3.5.3.3. Hydraulic Conductivity Study

Hydraulic conductivity (K) testing was performed on June 16, 2008 on monitoring wells MW-1 through MW-5 within the shallow groundwater unit. The location of monitoring wells used to measure hydraulic conductivity are shown on Figure 13. Falling and rising head slug tests were performed on each well. Prior to conducting each slug test, an electronic water-level sensor consisting of a pressure transducer and automated datalogger was installed in the well. The hydraulic response was measured by the electronic water-level sensor, which was programmed to record the hydraulic pressure at 1-second intervals. Additionally, the depth to groundwater was measured manually using an electronic water level indicator to document the static groundwater level prior to initiating the slug tests as well as during and after each slug test.

The falling head slug test was performed by rapidly lowering a slug constructed of a sealed and weighted 5-foot-long section of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe of known volume into the well causing the water level to rise rapidly above the initial, static water level. The groundwater level was then monitored until it returned (fell) to the approximate initial water level. Falling head tests were not evaluated for wells where the water table was within the well screen because the falling head response is affected by drainage into the unsaturated zone above the water table.

The rising head slug test was conducted following the falling head test in each well after recovery of the water table to the initial water level. Rising head tests were conducted by rapidly removing the slug from the well causing the water level to fall rapidly below the initial level. The groundwater level was monitored

until it returned (rose) to the approximate initial water level. Wells where the water table was within the well screen interval were evaluated for hydraulic conductivity using the rising head data.

Data from the falling head or rising head tests were used to estimate hydraulic conductivity at each well using the Bouwer-Rice (1976) method. Field procedures for the slug tests are presented in Appendix H. The results of the slug tests are summarized in Section 5.3.

3.5.3.4. 72-hour Tidal Study

A 72-hour tidal study was completed between June 17 to June 20, 2008 using selected monitoring wells in the Upland Area to evaluate the influence of tidal variations in the level of surface water in the adjacent Guemes Channel on groundwater levels at the Site. Monitoring locations adjacent to the shoreline including MW-1 through MW-3 and at varying distances from the shoreline including MW-4 and MW-5 were selected to evaluate the lateral influence of tidal action on groundwater. The locations that were monitored as part of the tidal study are shown on Figure 13.

The tidal study recorded groundwater/potentiometric level response to tidal fluctuations using electronic water-level sensors consisting of a pressure transducer and automated datalogger installed in each monitoring location. Additionally, an electronic water-level sensor was attached to the East Dock (now removed) within the Marine Area to directly monitor and record the surface water level for comparison to water levels recorded in upland monitoring locations. The water-level sensors were removed from the monitoring locations and Marine Area after completion of the tidal study.

The data generated as part of the tidal study was analyzed using the Serfes (1987) method to identify the mean groundwater elevations and flow direction during the 72-hour tidal study and the Ferris (1951) method to evaluate hydraulic parameters of the shallow and deep groundwater units. Field procedures for the tidal study are presented in Appendix H. Results of the tidal study are summarized in Section 5.3.

3.5.3.5. Deviations from RI/FS Work Plan

The following deviations from the Ecology-approved RI/FS Work Plan occurred during the groundwater RI:

- During the February 2016 groundwater monitoring event, monitoring well MW-2A was observed to be damaged and as a result, no water samples were collected from this location for laboratory analysis. In August 2016, a replacement monitoring well (MW-2B) was installed for evaluating groundwater conditions.
- Prior to the 2012/2013 quarterly groundwater monitoring activities, the location of monitoring well MW-5 could not be identified. Ecology determined that a replacement well for MW-5 was not necessary and the existing monitoring well network was sufficient to evaluate groundwater conditions at the Site.

3.5.4. Soil Remedial Investigation

The soil RI was completed in general accordance with the Ecology-approved RI/FS Work Plan to characterize soil conditions in the Upland Area of the Site. The primary objective of the soil RI was to fill identified data gaps in the historical site characterization studies. Soil sample locations for the RI are shown on Figure 14. Field procedures including sample collection and handling, equipment decontamination and field screening are presented in Appendix H. The soil RI field activities are summarized below.

3.5.4.1. Soil Sample Collection

The soil RI included the collection of samples from the Site using a combination of hollow stem auger (HSA) drilling, direct push (DP) drilling, test pit (TP) and hand auger (HA) drilling technologies. In June 2008, subsurface soil samples were collected from eleven HSA explorations, ten test pit explorations and three hand auger explorations to meet the objectives of the RI/FS Work Plan.

As described in Section 3.5.3, the Port completed additional quarterly groundwater monitoring activities between May 2012 and February 2013 following completion of the 2008 Interim Action and reconfiguration of the shoreline during the Project Pier 1 redevelopment to evaluate whether previously identified contaminants in soil were adversely effecting groundwater. The results of the quarterly groundwater monitoring activities (further discussed in Sections 5.4 and 5.5) identified concentrations of arsenic, nickel and cPAHs exceeding groundwater PCULs during one or more quarterly monitoring events. In 2014, a supplemental soil investigation was completed to further characterize the nature and extent of these contaminants in soil. During this supplemental soil investigation, 43 DP explorations were completed to further evaluate subsurface soil conditions.

Three additional DP explorations were completed in July 2018 to evaluate soil conditions adjacent to and upgradient from monitoring well MW-8 based on the detected concentrations of arsenic and cPAHs in groundwater at this location.

Soil from each exploration was visually classified in general accordance with ASTM D-2488 and screened in the field for the presence of contamination. In addition, the presence of wood debris by type (i.e., saw dust, bark, chips, chunks, twigs, fibers, etc.) was also recorded when encountered. Field screening consisted of visual observation of contamination (i.e., staining, discoloration, etc.), water sheen testing, and organic vapor monitoring using a photo-ionization detector (PID). Exploration logs for soil investigation activities detailing observed soil conditions and field screening results are presented in Appendix H.

3.5.4.2. Laboratory Analyses

Samples collected as part of the soil RI were submitted to CCI located in Everett, Washington, and OnSite located in Redmond, Washington. Samples were submitted for analysis of one or more of the COPCs identified based on proximity to specific historical activities and previous sample results in accordance with the RI/FS Work Plan and discussions with Ecology following review of the initial 2008 and 2012/2013 groundwater monitoring data. Soil samples were submitted for a combination of the following analysis:

- Metals (arsenic, copper, nickel and zinc) by EPA Method 6000/7000 series;
- PAHs by SW-846 8270-SIM;
- Gasoline-range hydrocarbons by NWTPH-Gx;
- Diesel- and oil-range petroleum hydrocarbons by NWTPH-Dx with silica gel cleanup;
- VOCs including MTBE, EDB, and EDC by EPA Method 8260B and 8011; and
- Dioxins and furans using EPA Method 8290 or EPA Method 1613B.

3.5.4.3. Deviations from RI/FS Work Plan

The following deviations from the Work Plan were noted during the soil field investigation:

- Exploration locations for SB-1, SB-2, SB-4, SB-7 and SB-11 were adjusted in the field due to access restrictions resulting from shipyard operations (i.e., equipment storage and staged steel for vessel construction).
- Ten test pit explorations (TP-3 through TP-5 and TP-10 through TP-16) were completed in the east portion of the Site in October 2008. The purpose of the test pit explorations was to supplement the existing data in this area and to further evaluate the limits of arsenic, copper and zinc exceedances previously identified in this area. The test pits were completed during installation of subsurface infrastructure as part of the Project Pier 1 Redevelopment.

3.5.5. Evaluation of Site Outfalls and Catch Basins

During development of the RI/FS Work Plan, Ecology identified sediment in DCI catch basins as a potential source of contamination to the Marine Area sediments. However, the DCI stormwater system has been significantly modified since preparation of the RI/FS Work Plan. Over-time, the majority of the Site surfaces have been paved and a new stormwater collection system (described in detail in Section 1.4.6) was installed as part of the Port's Project Pier 1 redevelopment to capture the stormwater and wastewater from the Site for treatment prior to discharge. Stormwater and wastewater captured at the Site is treated prior to discharge to the City's sanitary sewer or to Guemes Channel under NPDES General Permit WAR045711. DCI performs regular monitoring of the water collection systems in accordance with DCI's SWPPP to ensure compliance with the discharge requirements of the NPDES permit.

Potential historical contaminant discharges to the Marine Area prior to the stormwater system upgrade activities have been addressed as part of the 2008 Interim Action (further discussed below), where the contaminated surficial and underlying clean native sediments were removed. The 2008 Interim Action dredging resulted in the removal of the known contaminated sediments from the Marine Area, therefore establishing a new baseline relative to potential contaminant sources.

As a result of the ongoing treatment and monitoring activities for stormwater and wastewater from the Site, discharges from the DCI stormwater/wastewater collection systems are no-longer a potential source of contamination to the Marine Area.

3.6. Environmental Data Used for the RI

Data sources for this RI report include data collected in general accordance with the Ecology-approved RI/FS Work Plan. Environmental data collected under the RI/FS Work Plan to fulfil the requirements of the Agreed Order were reviewed for technical quality. Based on this technical review, the data were determined to be of acceptable quality, as qualified and have been entered into Ecology's Environmental Information Management (EIM) System under Study ID FS2670 DCI. Laboratory data reports for sediment, groundwater and soil RI activities completed by GeoEngineers are presented in Appendix I. Validation reports for these data are presented in Appendix J.

Historical sediment, groundwater and soil data were also reviewed for technical quality. Environmental data in which sample locations, sample depth, analytical methods and chemical analytical results (as qualified) could be verified are considered acceptable for use to identify Site COPCs. Chemical analytical data used for this RI to identify COPCs and to evaluate the nature and extent of contaminants exceeding PCULs are described below.

3.6.1. Sediment

The sediment data used for this RI consists of samples obtained by GeoEngineers in March 2008 in general accordance with the RI/FS Work Plan to evaluate near shore sediment conditions as well as data collected by others to support dredge material suitability determination. These data were used to identify COPCs in the Marine Area and form the basis for Interim Action dredging completed in 2008 (further discussed in Section 4.0).

Confirmation sample results obtained following completion of the 2008 Interim Action as well as sediment sample results collected as part of the 2007 Fidalgo Bay Sediment Investigation represent current (post Interim Action) sediment conditions for the Marine Area and north adjacent Guemes Channel.

3.6.2. Groundwater

A network of monitoring wells installed in the Upland Area of the Site were used to evaluate hydrogeologic conditions and the nature and extent of contamination in groundwater. The network of groundwater wells used to evaluate groundwater conditions is comprised of eight monitoring wells (MW-1 through MW-8) screened in the shallow unconfined aquifer. Well completion logs for the groundwater monitoring well network are presented in Appendix E and H.

Groundwater data collected during previous environmental studies were used to identify COPCs². In accordance with the Ecology-approved RI/FS Work Plan and as requested by Ecology, groundwater data was obtained by GeoEngineers between June 2008 and August 2017 to evaluate the nature and extent of COPCs. These groundwater sampling results represent the data set for the RI.

3.6.3. Soil

Soil data collected during previous environmental studies were used to identify COPCs for the RI. In addition, Groundwater data obtained by GeoEngineers were used to support identification of soil COPCs (i.e., if a COPC was not previously identified in soil and the results of RI groundwater sampling confirmed that a COPC was not present, then it was not retained as a soil COPC for further evaluation). In accordance with the Ecology-approved RI/FS Work Plan and as requested by Ecology, soil data was obtained by GeoEngineers between June 2008 and July 2018 to evaluate the nature and extent of COPCs. These soil sampling results represent the data set for the RI.

4.0 INTERIM ACTION

An Interim Action was completed within the Marine Area as part of the Project Pier 1 redevelopment in 2008. The purpose of the Interim Action was to remove contaminated sediment from the Marine Area identified by the sediment RI and other sediment characterization studies. In addition, contaminated soil from the Upland Area of the Site where new underground utility infrastructure was installed was also removed. The extent of contaminated sediment for removal was based on the sample results from previous environmental studies and sediment investigation activities completed as part of the RI (Sections 3.1 and

² Groundwater data collected prior to the 2002 Petroleum and Marine Area Cleanup Actions are not considered representative of Site conditions given the extent of soil contamination removal completed for these areas (see Section 3.4), and therefore were not used to identify COPCs.

3.5). Contaminated soil was removed from new subsurface utility corridors that were constructed as part of the Site redevelopment.

A detailed description of the Ecology-approved 2008 Interim Action is presented in the Interim Action Report (GeoEngineers 2010; Appendix K). Characterization activities and results for dredged material management and Upland Area soil, interim action dredging and nearshore excavation activities, confirmation sampling and restoration are summarized in the following sections.

4.1. Dredged Material Characterization

The Marine Area sediments were characterized for the purposes of dredged material disposal in addition to the RI sediment characterization. For the purposes of the dredged material characterization, the Marine Area was divided into two DMMUs (DMMU-D1 and DMMU-D2). DMMU-D1 encompassed sediment in the north and outer approximate half of the Marine Area and was located farther offshore from known sources while DMMU-D2 encompassed the sediment in the south and inner approximate half of the Marine Area, adjacent to the uplands and known historical sources of contamination (Figure 7).

Based on the results of the dredged material characterization, the DMMP determined that surface and subsurface sediment in DMMU-D1 was suitable for open-water disposal. In DMMU-D2, the DMMP determined that recent sediments (above the native glaciomarine layer) were contaminated and therefore, not suitable for open-water disposal. However, the underlying native glaciomarine sediments were suitable for open-water disposal. A copy of the DMMP open-water suitability determination is presented in Appendix D.

4.2. Marine and Upland Area Characterization Results

4.2.1. Marine Area Sediment Characterization

Marine Area sediment characterization (including the RI; Section 3.1 and 3.5) identified contaminant concentrations exceeding SMS cleanup standards including metals (arsenic, copper, lead, mercury and zinc), HPAHs, LPAHs, phenols and PCBs in recent fill sediment within DMMU-D2. At the time that the Interim Action was completed, PCULs for dioxins and furans, and cPAHs were not yet established by Ecology under the SMS. The existing data on the Marine Area sediments show however, that the detected exceedances of dioxins and furans, and cPAHs (relative to current SMS standards) were only present in the surficial fill sediment above the native glaciomarine deposits and that PCUL exceedances of these contaminants were not observed in subsurface sediment based on historical core sample results (i.e., AN-P1-2, AN-DCI-1A/B and AN-DCI-2) and Interim Action confirmation sample results (i.e., SMA-1 through SMA-5).

Sediment characterization activities completed as part of the 2008 RI showed that the vertical extent of sediment contamination extended from the mudline to approximately 1-foot below the mudline surface along the eastern edge of the basin (sample location G-2), to approximately 4 feet below the mudline surface along the southwest corner of the Marine Area (sample locations G-5 and G-6) and to the native glaciomarine contact in the southeast corner of the basin (sample locations G-3 and G-4). In accordance with the DMMP suitability determination, contaminated sediment deposits within DMMU-D2 were removed as part of the 2008 Interim Action and transferred from the Site for upland disposal.

Historical and RI sediment sample results are summarized in Tables C-1 and C-2 (Appendix C) and shown relative to the Property on Figures 7 and 12.

4.2.2. Upland Area Soil Characterization

In the Upland Area, environmental studies (including the RI; Section 3.2 through 3.5) identified PCUL exceedances of metals (arsenic and nickel) and cPAHs in soil and/or groundwater (further discussed in Section 5.4 and 5.5). Arsenic results in soil samples collected during the 2008 RI were used to evaluate the Upland Area component of the Interim Action. Based on the analytical results of the 2008 RI, the native deposits underlying upland fill soil was identified as the vertical limit of the upland soil contamination. The interim action in the Upland Area included the excavation and disposal of fill soil excavated to facilitate the installation of new subsurface utility infrastructure as part of the Project Pier 1 redevelopment project.

Historical and RI soil sample results are summarized in Tables G-1 and G-2 (Appendix G) and shown relative to the Property on Figures 9 and 14.

4.3. Summary of the 2008 Interim Action Activities

Interim action dredging and excavation activities were completed between July and November 2008 in general accordance with the Ecology-approved RI/FS Work Plan and Interim Action Work Plan Addendum, and in general accordance with the MTCA Cleanup regulation and applicable state and federal laws described in WAC 173-340-430.

The Port's general contractor for interim action construction was Pacific Pile and Marine (PPM) of Seattle, Washington. The extent of contaminated sediment dredging and soil excavation during the interim action was defined based on the results of previous environmental studies as described above and field observations and chemical analyses of confirmation samples completed during construction. A GeoEngineers field representative was onsite during dredging and excavation activities to field screen dredged and excavated materials for evidence of contamination and to assist the contractor in identifying the limits of contamination. In general, the native glaciomarine layer underlying the recent fill deposits was used as the lower limit of contamination for sediment dredging in the Marine Area and soil excavation in the Upland Area. Confirmation samples were collected from the post-dredge surface to confirm the completeness of the contaminated sediment removal action.

As a result of the interim action dredging, approximately 26,000 cubic yards (approximately 38,000 tons) of contaminated sediment was dredged from the Marine Area and transported by truck for disposal at the Waste Management's Subtitle D landfill facility in Wenatchee, Washington. Following removal of the contaminated material, dredging was completed to deeper elevations to meet the planned redevelopment navigation depths. Deeper dredging completed following the interim action included removal of an additional approximately 230,000 cubic yards of sediment from the Marine Area that was transported by barge to the Rosario Strait dispersive site to meet the design grade of -35 feet MLLW within the Marine Area. Prior to completion of the deeper dredging activities, confirmation samples (SMA-1 through SMA-5) were collected to verify the removal of sediment contamination. Confirmation sample locations are shown on Figure 12. Confirmation sample results documenting the removal of previously identified sediment contamination are summarized in Tables C-1 and C-2. Included in Tables C-1 and C-2 are sediment sample results collected during the 2007 Fidalgo Bay Sediment Characterization Study. Confirmation sample results and sediment sample results for the 2007 Fidalgo Bay Sediment Characterization Study represent the current sediment conditions for the Marine Area and surrounding area.

In the Upland Area, approximately 570 cubic yards (approximately 860 tons) of arsenic contaminated soil was excavated from the Upland Area and transported by truck for disposal at the Waste Management's

Subtitle D landfill facility in Wenatchee, Washington. Excavation activities in the upland area ranged in depth from approximately 3 feet to 9.5 feet bgs to facilitate installation of the new subsurface utility corridors.

4.4. Backfill and Restoration

Project Pier 1 redevelopment involved expansion of the Upland Area northward by filling the part of the remediated Marine Area. To facilitate the filling, a permanent sheet pile wall (open cell bulkhead) was installed in the Marine Area (Figure 13) and the area behind the sheet pile wall was backfilled with imported material in accordance with the redevelopment project requirements to match the surrounding upland grade. Along the eastern slope of the Marine Area, up to 1-foot of habitat mix was imported and placed within SMA-1 (Figure 13) to restore the subtidal slopes to design grades following dredging.

The current Site layout including the location of new bulkhead and subsurface utility corridors is shown on Figure 4. The current Marine Area is maintained to an approximate navigational depth of -35 feet MLLW. The ground surface in the upland portion of the DCI shipyard has a grade of approximately +13 feet MLLW south of the open cell bulkhead.

5.0 REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION RESULTS

5.1. Sediment Stratigraphy

The stratigraphy of sediment in the Marine Area was characterized based on observations of materials encountered in explorations completed as part of the RI and as part the previous sediment investigations completed at the Site (Section 3.0). Prior to dredging in 2008, subsurface sediment conditions in the Marine Area generally consisted of approximately 3 to 7 feet of recent deposits consisting of loose silt and sand with occasional shell fragments overlying glaciomarine deposits consisting of very dense sand and hard silt. Near the outer harbor line, glaciomarine deposits were encountered at depths ranging between -35 and -40 feet MLLW. In the nearshore portion of the Marine Area, glaciomarine deposits were encountered at depths ranging between -10 and -15 MLLW.

During the 2008 Project Pier 1 redevelopment activities, sediment in the Marine Area north of the installed open cell bulkhead (Figure 5) was dredged to an approximate depth of -35 feet MLLW – well into the clean glaciomarine layer. South of the open cell bulkhead, Marine Area dredging was completed to remove the contaminated recent silt and sand deposits to the surface of the clean native glaciomarine layer. At the completion of the Project Pier 1 redevelopment, the area south of the open cell bulkhead was filled with clean imported material to the current grade of approximately 15 feet MLLW.

The stratigraphy of the Marine Area prior to dredging is shown in cross-section on Figure 15. The stratigraphy of the Marine Area following dredging is shown in cross-section on Figure 16. Information from the sediment cores from the RI and previous environmental studies were used to prepare these cross-sections.

5.2. Soil Stratigraphy

The stratigraphy of soil in the Upland Area was characterized based on observations of materials encountered in soil explorations completed as part of the RI and as part of the previous soil investigations completed at the Site (Section 3.0). The information from observations of the soil explorations was used to

prepare cross-sections illustrating soil stratigraphy in the Upland Area. Cross-section locations in the Upland Area are shown on Figure 14. Cross-sections illustrating soil stratigraphy are presented on Figures 17 and 18.

Development of the Site has included filling of the nearshore part of the Marine Area to expand the Upland Area of the Site. Based on observations from the soil explorations, the stratigraphy at the Site generally consists of artificial fill soil deposits overlying native sand and silt. The stratigraphy of Upland Area generally includes the following:

- **Recent Fill Deposits:** Project Pier 1 redevelopment activities resulting in the expansion of the Upland Area northward of the historical shoreline after completion of the interim action dredging. To facilitate the infilling of this area, an open cell bulkhead was installed and the area behind the wall was backfilled to match the surrounding upland grade with clean imported material to meet the project design requirements. In addition, subsurface utilities (electric power, water, sewer, etc.) located within the upland interim action area (Figure 14) that served historical and existing facilities at the Site were decommissioned and replaced with new utility infrastructure to support DCI operations. The fill placed as part of Project Pier 1 ranges in thickness from approximately 3 to 20 feet with the thickest deposits located immediately south of the open cell bulkhead.
- **Historical Fill Deposits:** The historical fill deposits are comprised of layers of sand, silty sand and silt with variable gravel content ranging from approximately 2 to 16 feet thick that were placed during initial shoreline development in the 1960s to extend the historical shoreline northward. Contained in the historical fill deposits are occasional debris including concrete asphalt, brick and wood fragments. Historical fill deposits generally increase in thickness north of 3rd Street
- **1975 Earth Fill Area Deposits:** The “1975 Fill Area” located in the southwestern portion of the Site was used for residential purposes from before 1925 until after approximately 1966 based on a review of historical Sanborn maps and aerial photographs. This area was topographically lower than the surrounding ground surface and was filled around 1975. In this area, fill deposits consist of layered silt, clay and silty sand deposits with occasional wood debris that are approximately 6 to 7 feet in thickness suggesting that some fill was placed prior to 1975.
- **Native Deposits:** Native material underlying the fill deposits at the Site include beach sands overlying glacial deposits. The beach sand deposits are typically poorly sorted and loose in nature and vary in thickness from 2 to 4 feet. Glacial deposits consist of a medium dense glaciomarine drift with varying amounts of silt, sand, and gravel that extend to all depths explored. A layer of dark brown organic deposits is present below the fill layer in central and southwestern portions of the Site. The organic layer varies in thickness from several inches to 2 feet.

5.3. Hydrogeology

Based on the results of the RI, groundwater occurs at the Site in a single aquifer comprised of two separate hydrostratigraphic units that control groundwater elevations, flow directions and the degree of influence from tidal fluctuations in the adjacent Guemes Channel. The two hydrostratigraphic units include a shallow unconfined aquifer and underlying confining unit. The shallow water-bearing unit at the Site is comprised of sand and gravel fill and native sand deposits (i.e., native beach sands). The confining unit at the Site is comprised of the glacially consolidated deposits.

Within the shallow groundwater unit, the groundwater elevation varies seasonally, with observed wet season elevations being higher than dry seasons by up to approximately 1 foot. Asphalt and concrete pavement at the Site inhibit the infiltration of precipitation across the majority of the Upland Area making the primary recharge mechanism for the shallow groundwater unit precipitation falling onto and infiltrating into soil south of the Site where it subsequently flows toward the Guemes Channel. Precipitation falling on the asphalt and concrete pavement is captured in catch basins and is treated prior to discharge to Guemes Channel. Precipitation falling on the limited areas that are gravel surfaced at the Site infiltrates into the ground and recharges to some degree, shallow groundwater within these areas.

5.3.1. Tidal Study Results

A 72-hour tidal study was completed using existing monitoring well locations at varying distances from the shoreline to evaluate the lateral influence of tidal action in the Guemes Channel on groundwater. A surface water location in the Marine Area was also monitored to directly record the surface water level for comparison to water levels recorded in the upland monitoring locations. Where present, tidal fluctuations in groundwater levels in individual monitoring locations were analyzed to identify the following:

- The magnitude of the tidal influence on the groundwater level in the well relative to distance from the shoreline, which is identified as the stage ratio and presented as a percent (%);
- The length of time it took for the tidal effect observed at the shoreline to reach an individual monitoring well location, which is identified as the time lag and presented in hours; and
- The effect of tidal fluctuations on groundwater gradients.

Based on the results of the tidal study, shallow groundwater at the shoreline was determined to be tidally influenced. Tidal influence on groundwater at other monitoring locations located further upland of the shoreline and within the interior portion of the Upland Area was indeterminate based on the Serfes (1987) analysis method (Appendix H). The magnitude of tidal influence on shallow groundwater, as indicated by the stage ratio, was greatest at monitoring wells MW-2 (16 percent) and MW-3 (5.1 percent) located adjacent to the shoreline. Limited tidal influence (stage ratio of 3 percent or less) was observed at the other monitoring wells evaluated as part of this study. In general, the results of the tidal study indicate that there is limited communication between tidally influenced marine water and shallow groundwater at the Site except within approximately 150 feet of the shoreline.

The monitoring well locations used for the tidal study and the observed tidal effects are shown on Figure 19. A detailed description of the methodology used to perform the tidal study as well as the tidal study results are presented in Appendix H. Please note that the 72-hour tidal study was completed prior to installation of the open cell bulkhead as part the 2008 Interim Action for the Site. Currently, the open cell bulkhead which now separates the Upland Area from the Marine Area likely provides a physical barrier restricting the direct discharge of groundwater north to Guemes Channel.

5.3.2. Groundwater Gradients

Characterization of the groundwater gradient and flow direction in the Upland Area is based on the results of the tidal study by averaging the groundwater elevations measured over the 72-hour tidal study. The results of the tidal study indicate that shallow groundwater generally flows north toward the Marine Area and Guemes Channel. Using the results of the tidal study, shallow groundwater gradients were also estimated for the Site. In the central portion of Upland Area, the shallow groundwater gradient is estimated

to be 0.0134 feet per foot (ft./ft.) between monitoring wells MW-4 (upgradient well location) and MW-2 (shoreline well location).

Groundwater flow based on average groundwater elevation measured over the 72-hour tidal study are shown on Figure 19. A detailed description of the methodology used to estimate groundwater gradients is presented in Appendix H.

5.3.3. Hydraulic Conductivity

Hydraulic conductivity for the shallow and deep groundwater units were evaluated using information from slug tests performed on selected monitoring wells (Figure 19). The values resulting from slug tests are considered estimates of the hydraulic conductivity at the test location or in a localized portion of the aquifer where the test was performed due to the radius of influence generated during slug testing. The methodology and procedures for evaluating and calculating hydraulic conductivities based on slug tests as well as the slug test results are presented in Appendix H.

Slug tests were performed on five monitoring wells (MW-1 through MW-5). Hydraulic conductivity (K) values calculated from slug test data for the shallow groundwater unit ranged from approximately 1.43 ft./day to 14.93 feet per day (ft./day) with an average K value of 4.29 ft./day. These calculated K values were used to estimate the average linear groundwater velocity, as discussed in the following section.

The K values calculated based on the slug tests generally correspond to the material in which the wells are screened that is identified in the exploration logs presented in Appendix E and H. The wide range of K values calculated for the shallow groundwater unit reflect the heterogeneous nature of the hydrogeologic unit, which includes fine to coarse sand, gravel, silt and clay.

5.3.4. Groundwater Velocity

Calculated hydraulic conductivity values and groundwater gradients were used to estimate linear groundwater velocities for the Site. The average linear groundwater velocity between monitoring well pair MW-4 and MW-2 was 0.06 ft./day and the average linear groundwater velocity between monitoring well pair MW-4 and MW-3 was 0.07 ft./day with a northerly flow direction.

Groundwater monitoring wells used to calculate groundwater velocities are shown on Figure 19. A detailed description of the methodology used to evaluate groundwater conditions is presented in Appendix H.

5.4. Determination of Contaminants of Concern

COPCs were screened to 1) identify which contaminants were not detected and which contaminants were detected, but at concentrations less than the PCUL; and 2) identify frequency at which a contaminant exceeds the PCUL for identifying Site contaminants of concern (COCs). Tables 8 through 11 summarize the frequency at which analytes were detected and identifies which analytes were detected at a concentration exceeding the PCULs. The PCULs developed for the Site are summarized in Section 2.0.

Analytes that were detected at concentrations greater than the PCUL were considered as a COC if they met either of the following criteria:

1. The analyte had an exceedance frequency of at least 10 percent; or

2. The analyte had an exceedance factor of 2 or more.

The frequency at which a contaminant exceeds the PCUL is termed the “exceedance frequency”. The magnitude by which a contaminant exceeds the PCUL is termed the “exceedance factor”. The exceedance factor is derived by dividing the detected contaminant concentration by the concentration of the PCUL.

Evaluation of COCs in each medium was completed in a step wise fashion where sediments were evaluated, then groundwater followed by soil. If an analyte was not detected in sediment above the PCUL, then the groundwater to sediment exposure pathway was determined to be incomplete and that the corresponding analyte in groundwater not need to be protective of sediment. Groundwater PCULs in Table 3 for the protection of sediment were then adjusted based on this evaluation. Similarly, if an analyte was not detected in groundwater above the PCUL, then the soil to groundwater exposure pathway was determined to be incomplete and that the corresponding analyte in soil not need to be protective of groundwater. Soil PCULs in Table 4 for the protection of groundwater were then adjusted based on this evaluation.

The selection of COCs for each medium of concern are summarized in Tables 8 through 11. These tables present frequency of exceedance and exceedance factor summary statistics for the analytes detected in each medium as well as a description of other considerations that were evaluated as part of the COC selection process. COCs identified for each medium are summarized in the following Sections.

5.4.1. Sediment Contaminants of Concern

Tables 8 and 9 present the COC evaluation for Marine Area sediment. Table 8 presents the COC evaluation for the protection of benthic organisms. Table 9 presents the COC evaluation for the protection of human health and higher trophic level ecological receptors. Identified sediment COCs include the following:

- **Metals** – Based on the frequency of detection and/or exceedance factor, metals including arsenic, copper, lead, mercury and zinc are identified as COCs for Marine Area sediment.
- **Tributyltins** – Based on the frequency of detection and/or exceedance factor, tributyltin is identified as a COC for Marine Area sediment.
- **LPAHs** – Based on the frequency of detection and/or exceedance factor, LPAH compounds are identified as COCs for Marine Area sediment.
- **HPAHs** – Based on the frequency of detection and/or exceedance factor, LPAH compounds are identified as COCs for Marine Area sediment.
- **Total cPAH TEQ** – Based on the frequency of detection and/or exceedance factor, total cPAH TEQ is identified as COCs for Marine Area sediment.
- **PCBs** – Based on the frequency of detection and/or exceedance factor, PCBs are identified as COCs for Marine Area sediment.
- **Dioxins and Furans** – Based on the frequency of detection and/or exceedance factor, dioxin and furans are identified as COCs for Marine Area sediment. However, dioxin and furan exceedances were only identified in surface (0 to 10 cm) sediment. Results of subsurface investigation activities indicate that dioxins and furan exceedances to do not extend below the surface sediment in the Marine Area.

Other analytes were not selected as COCs because they were infrequently detected, had a low exceedance frequency and/or only slightly exceeded the PCUL.

5.4.2. Groundwater Contaminants of Concern

Table 10 presents the COC evaluation for Upland Area groundwater. Identified groundwater COCs include the following:

- **Metals** – Based on the frequency of detection and/or exceedance factor, metals including arsenic and nickel are identified as COCs for Upland Area groundwater.
- **Total cPAH TEQ** – Based on the frequency of detection and/or exceedance factor, total cPAH TEQ is identified as COCs for Upland Area groundwater.

Other analytes were not selected as COCs because they were infrequently detected, had a low exceedance frequency and/or only slightly exceeded the PCUL.

5.4.3. Soil Contaminants of Concern

Table 11 presents the COC evaluation for Upland Area soil. Identified soil COCs include the following:

- **Metals** – Based on the frequency of detection and/or exceedance factor, metals including arsenic and nickel are identified as COCs for Upland Area soil.
- **Total cPAH TEQ** – Based on the frequency of detection and/or exceedance factor, total cPAH TEQ is identified as COCs for Upland Area soil.
- **Petroleum Hydrocarbons** – Independent remedial actions for the 1991 UST, 2001 Hydraulic Winch and 2002 Petroleum and Marine Railway Remedial Action Areas were completed by the Port to remove previously identified petroleum contamination from the Site. Although verification sampling data confirmed the removal of petroleum contaminated soil from these areas, the technical quality of soil data could not be independently verified because the original laboratory data was not available. In addition, gasoline- and heavy oil-range petroleum hydrocarbons were detected in shallow soil within the Earth Fill Area in the western portion of the Site. Therefore, gasoline-, diesel- and heavy oil-range petroleum hydrocarbons are retained as a COC for Upland Area soil.

Other analytes were not selected as COCs because they were infrequently detected, had a low exceedance frequency and/or only slightly exceeded the PCUL.

5.5. Nature and Extent of Contamination

The nature and extent of COCs in Site sediment, groundwater and soil are summarized in the following sections. As discussed in Section 3.5.5, catch basin solids are not considered a media of concern for further evaluation because the current stormwater collection system for DCI (described in detail in Section 1.4.6) installed as part of the Port's Project Pier 1 redevelopment captures stormwater and wastewater generated from the Site for treatment prior to discharge. Potential contaminant discharges from stormwater discharges prior to the Project Pier 1 redevelopment have been addressed as part of the 2008 interim action dredging in the Marine Area.

5.5.1. Sediment Contamination

Dredging within the Marine Area was completed as part of the 2008 Interim Action at the Site and is described in Section 4. The interim action dredging removed approximately 26,000 cubic yards

(approximately 38,000 tons) of contaminated sediment, processed and transported by truck for disposal at the Waste Management's Subtitle D landfill facility in Wenatchee, Washington. Following removal of the contaminated near surface sediments, further dredging was completed into the clean native sediments to meet a design grade of -35 feet MLLW.

Confirmation sediment samples collected as part of the 2008 Interim Action dredging activities and sediment samples collected during previous environmental studies representing current conditions within the Marine Area are presented in Tables 12 and 13. Sample locations are shown relative to the Marine Area on Figure 13.

Based on the sediment sample results representative of the post-dredge condition, COC at concentrations exceeding PCULs were removed from the Marine Area. Due to the completeness of the interim action dredging and subsequent dredging of up to 30 additional feet of underlying native sediments, no sediment contamination is known to be present and sediment following the interim action is no longer considered a media of concern.

5.5.2. Groundwater Contamination

The groundwater data set for this RI consists of groundwater samples obtained by GeoEngineers between June 2008 and August 2017 from new and existing Upland Area monitoring wells. Groundwater results for identified COCs (described above) are presented in Table 14. Groundwater monitoring locations are shown on Figures 20 through 22. Based on a review of the chemical analytical data, the nature and extent of groundwater contamination includes the following:

- **MW-1 (Upland Well)** – Total and dissolved arsenic were detected at a concentration greater than the groundwater PCUL in monitoring well MW-1 which is located in the western portion of the Site during one or more monitoring events. However, dissolved arsenic concentrations at this location did not exceed the groundwater PCUL during semi-annual groundwater monitoring activities completed between February 2016 and August 2017.
- **MW-2/2A/2B (Shoreline Well)** – Dissolved nickel was detected at a concentration greater than the groundwater PCUL in monitoring well MW-2A/2B which is located in the north central portion of the Site during one or more monitoring events. However, dissolved nickel concentrations at this location did not exceed the groundwater PCUL during semi-annual groundwater monitoring activities completed between February 2016 and August 2017 except for in February 2017 in which dissolved nickel detected at a concentration of 8.3 µg/L marginally exceeded the groundwater PCUL of 8.2 µg/L. In addition, the cPAH TEQ concentration at this location slightly exceeded the groundwater PCUL during the June 2008 monitoring event. In subsequent monitoring events, cPAHs were not detected in this monitoring well.
- **MW-3/3A (Shoreline Well)** – Dissolved nickel was detected at a concentration greater than the groundwater PCUL in monitoring well MW-3A which is located in the north central portion of the Site during one or more monitoring events. However, dissolved nickel concentrations at this location did not exceed the groundwater PCUL during semi-annual groundwater monitoring activities completed between February 2016 and August 2017.
- **MW-4 (Upland Well)** – Total arsenic and cPAHs were detected at concentrations greater than the groundwater PCUL in monitoring well MW-4 which is located in the south-central portion of the Site. However, total arsenic and cPAH TEQ concentrations at this location did not exceed the groundwater

PCUL during semi-annual groundwater monitoring activities completed between February 2016 and August 2017.

- **MW-5 (Upland Well)** – Total arsenic was detected at a concentration greater than the groundwater PCUL in monitoring well MW-5 which is located in the central portion of the Site. However, dissolved arsenic at this location and down gradient of this location (i.e., MW-2) was detected at a concentration less than the groundwater PCUL.
- **MW-6 (Shoreline Well)** – Dissolved nickel was detected at a concentration greater than the groundwater PCUL in monitoring well MW-6 which is located in the north central portion of the Site during one or more monitoring events. However, dissolved nickel concentrations at this location did not exceed the groundwater PCUL during semi-annual groundwater monitoring activities completed between February 2016 and August 2017.
- **MW-7 (Upland Well)** – Total and dissolved arsenic and nickel and cPAH TEQ concentrations exceeded groundwater PCLs in monitoring well MW-7 located in the southeastern portion of the Site during one or more monitoring events. Downgradient of MW-7, total/dissolved arsenic and nickel, and cPAHs did not exceed groundwater PCULs in MW-6 during semi-annual groundwater monitoring activities completed between February 2016 and August 2017.
- **MW-8 (Shoreline Well)** – Total and dissolved arsenic and nickel, and cPAH TEQ concentrations exceeded groundwater PCULs in monitoring well MW-8 located in the northwestern portion of the Site during one or more monitoring events. The concentration of dissolved nickel did not exceed PCUL levels in MW-8 during each of the semi-annual monitoring events. Although dissolved arsenic and cPAHs exceeded the groundwater PCUL, the concentration of dissolved arsenic appears to be stable and the concentration of cPAHs exceeding the PCUL was only observed during the August 2017 groundwater monitoring event with no detected concentrations of cPAHs during previous events.

Between 2015 and 2016, DCI replaced a significant portion of their gravel working surface with asphalt pavement that prevents stormwater infiltration through the soil column. A comparison of the initial (2008 to 2013) groundwater monitoring results to the recent semi-annual groundwater monitoring results (2016 to 2017) show a decrease in groundwater concentration over time which indicate that the paving activities have significantly reduced contaminant exceedances in groundwater and that in shoreline monitoring wells, exceedances of the groundwater PCULs are generally not observed. In addition, this data show that contaminants that remain in place in saturated zone soils have stabilized and are limiting migration downgradient toward the Guemes Channel since paving was completed. Trend plots for COCs including arsenic, nickel and cPAHs which were detected in monitoring wells MW-1 through MW-8 at concentrations exceeding groundwater PCULs during one or more monitoring event are shown on Figures 20 through 22.

5.5.3. Soil Contamination

The soil data set for this RI consists of soil samples obtained by GeoEngineers between June 2008 and August 2018 from subsurface explorations. In addition, soil sample results from previous environmental studies in which PCUL exceedances were observed are also being used to support the delineation of COC exceedances. Soil sample results for identified COCs (described above) are presented in Table 15. Soil sample locations and the distribution of soil COCs including arsenic, nickel, cPAHs and petroleum hydrocarbons are shown on Figures 23 through 26. Based on a review of the chemical analytical data, the nature and extent of identified soil contamination at the Site includes the following:

- **Metals** – Arsenic and/or nickel was detected at concentrations exceeding PCULs in soil throughout the Site as follows:

- In the eastern portion of the Site, arsenic and nickel exceeded PCULs in historical fill deposits from the ground surface up to a depth of approximately 8 feet bgs.
- In the north central portion of the Site, arsenic and nickel exceeded PCULs in historical fill deposits from the ground surface up to a depth of approximately 10 feet bgs.
- In the south-central portion of the Site, arsenic exceeded the PCUL in historical fill deposits from between approximately 5 and 8 feet bgs.
- In the western portion of the Site, arsenic and nickel exceeded the PCUL in the 1975 Earth fill area deposits from the ground surface up to a depth of approximately 10 feet bgs.

Results of soil/sediment samples collected at the Site from the underlying native surface show that the observed arsenic and nickel exceedance are contained within the overlying fill soil. Although soils at the Site contain concentrations of arsenic and nickel greater than the PCUL, groundwater monitoring data (summarized above) show that concentrations exist but are not exacerbating the current groundwater contamination at the Site. Decreasing concentrations due to paving demonstrates hydraulic connectivity and adverse effects from soil, but the paving modifications have lowered the infiltration of stormwater and potential for leaching, thus the lowering the potential contribution from soil contaminants to groundwater.

- **Total cPAH TEQ** –Total cPAH TEQ was detected at concentrations exceeding PCULs in soil as follows:

- In the central portion of the Site, total cPAH calculated using the TEQ methodology exceeded the soil cleanup level in historical fill deposits between approximately 5 and 13 feet bgs.

Results of soil/sediment samples collected at the Site from the underlying native surface suggest that the observed cPAHs exceedance are contained within the overlying fill soil. Although soil at the Site contain total cPAH TEQ concentrations greater than the PCUL, groundwater monitoring data (summarized above) show that the observed soil contamination is not adversely affecting groundwater at the Site and that the contaminant concentration in ground is stable or is decreasing over-time.

- **Petroleum Hydrocarbons** –Petroleum hydrocarbons (gasoline, diesel and heavy oil) were detected at concentrations exceeding PCULs in soil as follows:

- Previous environmental studies identified concentrations of gasoline-, diesel- and heavy oil-range petroleum hydrocarbons exceeding PCULs in historical fill deposits from the ground surface to a depth of approximately 8 feet bgs within the footprint of the 2002 Petroleum and Marine Railway Remedial Action Areas. As previously discussed, the Port completed independent remedial actions to remove the previously identified petroleum contamination from the Site. Confirmation sample results obtained from the limits of these excavations indicated that the petroleum contamination was successfully removed from the Site. However, confirmation soil sample results for these areas could not be independently validated. Therefore, the absence or presence of petroleum hydrocarbons within the footprints of the previously completed remedial action areas are not confirmed until subsequent sampling result confirm their removal³. In groundwater, petroleum hydrocarbons and petroleum-related

³ To verify the completeness of the previously completed independent remedial actions, additional soil investigation activities is being proposed within the footprints of the previously completed remedial excavations. Provisions for additional soil investigation activities to verify the completeness of the previous independent remedial actions will be presented in the CAP to support cleanup action alternative refinement to address Site contamination.

constituents (i.e., BETX, EDB, EDC and MTBE) either were not detected or were detected at concentrations less than the PCULs within and downgradient of the previously completed cleanup action areas during each of the RI monitoring events providing further evidence for the completeness of the removal actions.

- Petroleum hydrocarbons exceeding the PCULs were identified in surficial soil (0-4 feet) in the western portion of the Site (i.e., Earth Fill Area). However, because petroleum hydrocarbons are not in contact with groundwater and groundwater monitoring results downgradient of the Earth Fill Area did not identify PCUL exceedances, PCULs for petroleum hydrocarbons in this area were adjusted for protection of direct contact only using Ecology's worksheet calculating soil cleanup levels for petroleum contaminated sites (MTCA TPH 11.1 Excel Workbook) in accordance with WAC 173-340-745. The maximum detected concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons for this area were used as input parameters in this worksheet to calculate adjusted PCULs for gasoline- and heavy oil-range hydrocarbons for protection of direct contact. For this calculation, all petroleum hydrocarbons were assumed to be present in the most toxic form for each hydrocarbon range (i.e., gasoline-range hydrocarbons were assumed to be aliphatics with a 10- to 12-carbon chain and diesel range-hydrocarbons were assumed to be aliphatics with a 12- to 16-carbon chain). Adjusted PCUL calculations for the Earth Fill Area are presented in Appendix L. The resulting adjusted PCULs for this area were not exceeded, therefore do not require further cleanup evaluation.

5.5.4. Surface Water

Stormwater is either collected and treated before permitted discharge to Guemes Channel or infiltrates into the soil. The Site stormwater treatment facility is overseen by Ecology's Water Quality Program. Collected stormwater does not come into contact with historically contaminated soils, therefore, no further remedial action is required to be protective via the stormwater to surface water pathway. The groundwater to surface water pathway is being addressed via groundwater cleanup levels established for the Site, which will be protective of the surface water cleanup levels.

6.0 CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL

For the RI, a conceptual site model (CSM) for potential contaminant sources, release mechanisms, transport processes, and exposure routes by which receptors may be affected was developed. The CSM incorporating the results of RI is shown on Figure 27 and is discussed below.

6.1. Media of Concern

6.1.1. Marine Area

6.1.1.1. Sediment

Results of the RI identified COCs including metals, tributyltins, LPAHs, HPAHs, cPAHs, PCBs and dioxins and furans in the Marine Area. However, the interim action completed in the Marine Area followed by additional dredging resulted in the complete removal of known sediment contamination from the Site. As a result, sediment is not identified as a media of concern at the Site.

6.1.1.2. Surface Water

Surface water was not sampled but instead is addressed through development of groundwater cleanup levels protective of surface water, and through diversion of non-contact stormwater to a treatment system managed under a NPDES permit. Therefore, surface water is not a media of concern.

6.1.2. Upland Area

6.1.2.1. Soil

Concentrations of arsenic, nickel and total cPAH TEQ are identified in soil at concentrations exceeding PCULs. Based on the results of the RI, soil is a media of concern for the Site.

6.1.2.2. Groundwater

Concentrations of arsenic, nickel and total cPAH TEQ are identified in groundwater at concentrations exceeding PCULs. Based on the results of the RI, groundwater is a media of concern for the Site.

6.1.2.3. Stormwater Conveyance

As part of the Project Pier 1 redevelopment project, new systems were installed to capture and treat stormwater and wastewater at the Site prior to discharge. Because historical stormwater impacts (if any) to the Marine Area were removed by the interim action dredging and new infrastructure is in place to collect and treat stormwater prior to discharge, stormwater solids, are not identified as a media of concern for the Site.

6.2. Sources of Contamination to Media of Concern

The following have been identified as potential contaminant sources to the Site:

- Historical spills and releases onto Site soils;
- Placement of contaminated fill material; and
- Atmospheric deposition.

These potential contaminant sources are further described below.

6.2.1. Historical Spills and Releases onto Site Soils

The shoreline at the Site was historically located southwest of the former railway spur (Figure 4) based on a review of Sanborn maps and aerial photographs. Historical commercial and industrial activities at the Site since the late 1800s, including bulk fuel storage, shipping, shipbuilding, ship repairs and other maritime-related operations may have caused releases of contamination to the native and fill soils. The source of PAH contamination at the Site may include historical combustion of fossil fuels from residents, machinery (boiler, power, etc.), vehicles and marine vessels operating and wood burning. Metals contamination is likely the result of direct discharge of industrial wastes such as paint chips, grinding and blast grit residues to the ground from vessel maintenance and repair activities at the Site. These historical operations represent a potential source of contamination to the identified media of concern.

As previously discussed, independent remedial actions of the Upland Area completed in 2002 resulted in the removal of identified petroleum contamination sourcing from bulk fuel storage and distribution operations. The results of confirmation sampling completed as part of these cleanup activities verified the removal of petroleum contaminated soil from the Site.

6.2.2. Placement of Contaminated Fill Material

Infilling of the historical Site shoreline has resulted in the placement of up to approximately 16 feet of fill material prior to the 1960s to expand the shoreline northward in support of maritime operations. These historical fill deposits are comprised of layers of sand, silty sand and silt with variable gravel content and

contain debris including concrete asphalt, brick and wood fragments suggesting that they may have been re-used from other industrial sources and have the potential to contain contaminants of concern. Releases from historical commercial and industrial activities at the Site and surrounding area during infilling of the historical shoreline as well as contaminants contained within the fill material placed represent potential contaminant sources to the Site.

6.2.3. Atmospheric Deposition

Gases and particulates may be released to the atmosphere from current and historical combustion (vehicle emissions, burning, etc.) and/or industrial operations and may contain concentrations of metals and PAHs. Contaminants present in the atmosphere may be deposited by settling of particulates or precipitation directly to the land surfaces at the Site and surrounding area.

As described in previous sections, Project Pier 1 redevelopment in 2008 resulted in the installation of new infrastructure to collect and treat stormwater/wastewater generated at the Site prior to discharge. Since this time, DCI has completed facility upgrades that include paving much of the Upland area with asphalt that limits the infiltration of precipitation falling to the ground surface. Stormwater runoff is subsequently captured by a network of storm drains and is treated prior to discharge. However, atmospheric deposition prior to redevelopment and paving of the Site as well as atmospheric deposition onto currently unpaved areas activities represent a potential source of contamination to the Site.

6.3. Fate and Transport

The fate and transport of contaminants are affected by their chemical properties and the physical, chemical, and biological processes which they are exposed to at the Site. These properties and how they impact the fate and transport of the Site contaminants are discussed in the following sections.

6.3.1. Environmental Fate

6.3.1.1. Arsenic

Arsenic is a naturally occurring and persistent mineral that is not naturally degraded. Arsenic exists in the environment in four oxidation states that include +3 (arsenite), +5 (arsenate), 0 (arsenic metal) and -3 (arsine). The two most common oxidation states are +3 and +5. The mobility of arsenic in the environment depends strongly on the pH and redox conditions and can change oxidation states in response to environmental redox conditions. However, the change is generally slow. In the environment, arsenic bonds with a wide variety of other elements, producing inorganic and organic compounds with a range of mobilities.

Arsenic is capable of dissolution in pH ranges from 2.0 to 11.0 under suitable physical and chemical conditions. It is most soluble at both high (basic) pH and low (acidic) pH conditions, and less soluble at a neutral pH. Arsenic is also mobile under both oxidizing and reducing conditions. Arsenic transport could be characterized as cycling between sorbed and aqueous phases due to environmental changes that affect pH, redox, concentrations of other chemicals present in the water, and biologic activity (Panagiotaras and Nikolopoulos 2015).

6.3.1.2. Nickel

Nickel is a naturally occurring and persistent mineral present in soil is not naturally degraded. Nickel exists in several oxidation states, of which +2 is the most common. Nickel is generally, strongly adsorbed by soil. There are many factors that affect the extent to which nickel is adsorbed by soil, so the adsorption of nickel

by soil is site specific. Amorphous oxides of iron and manganese, and to a lesser extent clay minerals are the most important adsorbents in soil (ASTDR 2017).

The solubility of nickel increases as pH decreases, causing it to become more mobile. Most nickel compounds are relatively soluble at pH values less than 6.5 and is relatively insoluble at high pH conditions.

6.3.1.3. PAHs

Transport and partitioning of PAHs in the environment are determined to a large extent by physicochemical properties such as water solubility, vapor pressure, Henry's law constant, octanol-water partition coefficient (K_{ow}), and organic carbon partition coefficient (K_{oc}). In general, PAHs have low water solubilities. Because of their low solubility and high affinity for organic carbon, PAHs in aquatic systems are primarily found sorbed to particles that either have settled to the bottom or are suspended in the water column. Volatilization and adsorption to suspended sediments with subsequent deposition are the primary removal processes for medium and high molecular weight PAHs, whereas volatilization and biodegradation are the major removal processes for low molecular weight compounds.

6.3.1.4. Petroleum Hydrocarbons

Gasoline is a mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, including normal and branched chain alkanes, cycloalkanes, alkenes, and aromatics, that vary widely in their physical and chemical properties. Upon release to the environment, gasoline is not transported as a mixture; rather, the various components of the mixture selectively partition to the atmosphere, soil, or water according to their individual physical/chemical properties. Gasoline released to surface soils will differentially partition by volatilization, dissolution, or adsorption of individual constituents according to their physical/chemical properties. Gasoline exists in soil in four states: 1) as a free-moving liquid, 2) adsorbed to soil particulates, 3) dissolved in groundwater, and 4) as a vapor. Components of gasoline that are not volatilized or sorbed to non-colloidal soil particulates will migrate downward through the unsaturated zone by gravity or leaching to the water table. Liquid gasoline, as a result of its lower kinematic viscosity, is expected to move through the unsaturated zone of the soil at a velocity 2-3 times that of water. The amount of liquid product that reaches the water table is dependent upon the amount of product released and site-specific soil and hydrogeological conditions.

The transport and dispersion of diesel and heavy oil petroleum hydrocarbons are dependent on the water solubility and volatility of the aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbon fractions. Lower molecular weight hydrocarbons such as n-alkanes may volatilize relatively quickly from both water and soil, while larger aliphatics (greater than C_9 chain length) may be sorbed to organic particles in water or soil. Aromatic hydrocarbons will be dissolved in the aqueous phase in both soil and water and may undergo some volatilization. Liquid diesel and heavy oils, as a result of their higher kinematic viscosity, are expected to move through the unsaturated zone of the soil at a slower velocity as compared to gasoline. Similar to gasoline, the amount of liquid product that reaches the water table is dependent upon the amount of product released and site-specific soil and hydrogeological conditions.

Petroleum hydrocarbons immobilized in the unsaturated zone may be solubilized by downward moving soil water or fluctuating elevations of groundwater, and this residual material may serve as a source of contamination through leaching of solubilized components for long periods of time. Water-soluble components will dissolve in groundwater, whereas insoluble components will float as a separate phase on top of the water table. Water-soluble compounds, such as benzene, toluene, and xylene, show a greater potential for transport in groundwater aquifer than insoluble forms.

Overall, mass reduction of petroleum hydrocarbons occurs naturally through biodegradation. Biodegradation of petroleum is most efficient under aerobic conditions. Biodegradation of petroleum also results in reducing conditions as the available oxygen in the substrate is consumed during aerobic biodegradation. Anaerobic biodegradation of petroleum also occurs, but it is a slower process than aerobic biodegradation.

6.3.2. Environmental Transport

Release and transport mechanisms for Site contaminants to media of concern are presented on Figure 27. The specific release and transport mechanisms by which Site contaminants have been transported at the Site include:

- **Infiltration and Leaching** – Infiltration of precipitation and leaching of contaminants in unpaved portions of the Site can transport COCs contained within the soil column. COCs that are soluble may enter solution and remain in solution until reaching groundwater or may be sorbed to soil in other portions of the soil column.

Since 2015, DCI has paved a significant portion of the Upland Area. Groundwater sampling results prior to this paving of the Site (i.e., 2008 to 2013 monitoring events) identified detected COC concentrations exceeding PCULs. However, groundwater monitoring completed since paving of the majority of the Site (i.e., 2016 to 2018 monitoring events) show a decrease in detected COC concentrations over-time. These findings indicate that infiltration and leaching of COCs from soil to groundwater is significantly reduced by the pavement and stormwater management practices at the Site.

- **Shallow Unconfined Aquifer Solute Transport** – Solute transport in the shallow unconfined aquifer is governed by the environmental chemistry of the COCs described above and aquifer properties including hydraulic conductivity, groundwater velocity, gradient and tidal influence. As described in Section 5.3, the average shallow groundwater flow direction was measured to be to the north toward Guemes Channel with an estimated velocity of approximately 0.06 feet per day.
- **Tidal Mixing** - Based on the results of the tidal study, there is a tidal mixing zone within approximately 150 feet of the shoreline. The results of the tidal study show that groundwater in shoreline wells is being influenced by fluctuations in sea level. However, monitoring wells located in the central and southern portions of the Site do not show a response to fluctuations in sea level and are therefore, less likely to be influenced by tidal mixing.

6.4. Exposure Pathways and Receptors

COCs released as the result of historic commercial and industrial operations at the Site have resulted in direct impacts to soil and secondary impacts to groundwater. Potential exposure pathways related to these media are discussed below.

6.4.1. Soil

The following potential exposure pathways and receptors existed for contaminants in Site soil:

- Contact (dermal, incidental ingestion or inhalation) by Site workers (including workers excavating soil); and
- Leaching of contaminants contained within the soil column to groundwater.

Visitors and terrestrial wildlife are not potential receptors of concern because access is limited to authorized personnel performing work at the Site (Section 1.1), and because pavement and gravel working surfaces limit the area of terrestrial habitat.

6.4.2. Groundwater

The following are potential exposure pathways and receptors for contaminants in Site groundwater:

- Contact (dermal or incidental ingestion) by Site workers (including workers excavating soil below the water table);
- Contact (dermal or incidental ingestion) by aquatic receptors to impacted groundwater that may discharge to the Marine Area resulting in acute or chronic effects; and
- Ingestion of aquatic organisms affected by the discharge of impacted groundwater to the Marine Area.

Human ingestion of contaminated groundwater from the Site is not a potential exposure pathway because groundwater at the Site is not a current or reasonable future source of drinking water (Section 1.4).

7.0 BASIS FOR CLEANUP ACTION

7.1. Cleanup Action Objectives

Cleanup action objectives (CAOs) are established to eliminate, reduce, or otherwise control to the maximum extent feasible and practicable, unacceptable risks to human health and the environment that are posed by Site-related hazardous substances in Upland Area soil and groundwater in accordance with the MTCA Cleanup Regulation (WAC 173-340) and other applicable regulatory requirements. CAOs form the basis for evaluating and selecting remedial technologies and cleanup actions that will be successful. CAOs consist of location-, chemical- and media-specific goals for protecting human health and the environment. CAOs are dependent on the chemicals and pathways that represent a risk to people and natural resources associated with a site. Development of CAOs involves 1) identification of potentially applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs) that set the framework and requirements for the development of cleanup standards and implementation of a cleanup action; 2) development of cleanup levels and points of compliance at which an acceptable risk level can be attained; and 3) identification of the locations and media requiring cleanup based on selected cleanup standards.

The following CAOs for the Site have been developed to mitigate risks associated with the Site COCs discussed in Section 5.5 and to address potential exposure routes and receptors discussed in Section 6.4 based on known subsurface conditions, and current and future land use:

- Contact (dermal, incidental ingestion or inhalation) by Site workers (including workers excavating soil below the water table);
- Leaching of contaminants contained within the soil column to groundwater;
- Contact (dermal or incidental ingestion) by aquatic receptors to impacted groundwater that may discharge to the Marine Area resulting in acute or chronic effects; and
- Ingestion of aquatic organisms affected by the discharge of impacted groundwater to the Marine Area by higher trophic level ecological receptors.

PCULs and points of compliance for sediment, groundwater and soil considered for the development of the CAOs are discussed in Section 2.0 and are expected to be adopted as final cleanup levels by Ecology for the Cleanup Action Plan (CAP). Areas and media requiring cleanup considered for the development of the CAOs are discussed in Section 5.5. ARARs considered for the development of the CAOs are further discussed below.

7.2. Potentially Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements

Under Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 173-340-710, MTCA requires that cleanup actions comply with all legally applicable local, state and federal laws, and requirements that are legally applicable and determined by Ecology to be relevant and appropriate requirements for the cleanup site. Legally “applicable” requirements under MTCA are those cleanup standards, standards of control, and other human health and environmental protection requirements, criteria, or limitations adopted under state or federal law that specifically address a hazardous substance, cleanup action, location, or other circumstance at a site (WAC 173-340-200). “Relevant and appropriate” requirements include those cleanup standards, standards of control, and other human health and environmental requirements, criteria, or limitations established under state or federal law that, while not legally applicable to the hazardous substance, cleanup action, location, or other circumstance at a site, address problems or situations sufficiently similar to those encountered at the site that their use is well suited to the particular site (WAC 173-340-200).

Potential ARARs and their descriptions/applicability are presented in Table 16. In accordance with WAC 173-340-710(9)(b), cleanup actions conducted by Ecology under MTCA are exempt from most procedural requirements of state and local laws, and related permitting requirements. Although exempt from procedural requirements of certain state and local laws and related permitting requirements, pertinent substantive compliance requirements remain applicable.

In addition, the Fidalgo Bay region is known to be archaeologically sensitive. Therefore, provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, and the Archeological and Historical Preservation Act (16 USCA 469) are to remain applicable. The Samish Indian Nation, Swinomish Tribal Community, and other interested tribes, and DAHP will be consulted on potential cultural resource and archaeological matters as they relate to the cleanup action. Ecology will take lead and carry out consultation in accordance with Executive Order 05-05 on locations not covered under Section 106.

7.3. Supplemental Soil Investigation

As previously discussed, environmental data collected during previous studies to confirm the completeness of the remedial actions could not be independently validated. As a result, a supplemental soil investigation is proposed as a pre-remedial design activity for the Site to verify the completeness of the 1991 UST Remedial Action, 2001 Hydraulic Winch Cleanup Remedial Action, 2002 Petroleum and Marine Railway Remedial Action areas. In general, borings will be advanced within the footprint of the previously completed remedial excavations which extended to depths greater than 1-foot (i.e., remedial excavations completed to remove previously identified soil contaminated located beneath the former gravel working surface). The borings will be advanced to a depth of below the base of the previous remedial excavations to collect soil samples that are representative of the previous verification sample interval. Samples will be analyzed for COCs previously identified for these areas including gasoline-, diesel- and heavy oil-range petroleum hydrocarbons and/or cPAHs.

The results of this supplemental soil investigation will be used to confirm the completeness of the previous removal actions. Sampling and analysis will be completed under an Ecology-approved addendum to the RI/FS Work Plan. The results of this investigation will be reported in the CAP and used to refine the preferred cleanup action alternative for the Site. Proposed sampling locations are shown relative to the previous removal action areas on Figure 28.

8.0 CLEANUP ACTION ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT

8.1. Identification and Screening of Remedial Technologies

Potentially applicable remedial technologies for identified COCs in Upland Area media of concern (i.e., soil and groundwater; Figure 28) were screened and evaluated for developing cleanup action alternatives in accordance with MTCA requirements (WAC 173-340-350). Sources of information used to develop the list of remedial technologies include EPA publications and databases, vendor information, and professional experience gained at similar sites.

Under MTCA, remedial alternatives are developed from remedial technologies that are screened and identified as capable of meeting cleanup requirements to achieve the CAOs. Initial screening of remedial technologies allows development of a range of tools that can be used individually or in combination to address contamination at the Site. The screening process determines the most appropriate technologies and process options for addressing COCs in soil and groundwater based on their expected implementability, reliability, and relative cost as follows:

- **Implementability** – This evaluation encompasses both technical and administrative feasibility of implementing a technology. Aspects of implementability include the ability to obtain permits, the availability of treatment methods, physical conditions of the site, and availability of required equipment and skilled workers.
- **Effectiveness** – This evaluation focuses on 1) the potential effectiveness of a technology in handling the estimated areas or volumes of media and meeting CAOs; 2) the potential impacts to human health and the environment during the construction and implementation phase; and 3) how proven and reliable a technology is with respect to the contaminants and conditions at the site.
- **Cost** – This evaluation takes into consideration relative capital, and operation and maintenance (O&M) cost rather than detailed estimates. During the screening process, the relative capital and O&M cost between alternatives (based on engineering judgement) is evaluated as to whether costs are high, low, or moderate relative to the other technologies. Since remedial alternatives and associated quantities are not defined during technology screening stage, relative cost is presented qualitatively as a range rather than quantitatively.

Remedial technologies to address COCs in soil and groundwater in the Upland Area portion of the Site are discussed in the following sections. In general, remedial technologies that had limited implementability, low effectiveness, and/or high relative cost were screened out and the most appropriate technologies were retained for use in the development of remedial alternatives. Technologies retained through the screening process were selected as is or combined into remedial alternatives, as appropriate, for a detailed alternative evaluation.

8.1.1. Remedial Technologies for Soil

Descriptions and screening of applicable remedial technologies for soil are presented in Table 17. Based on the results of screening, the following are the remedial technologies for soil which were retained for development of remedial alternatives:

- Institutional controls including environmental covenants, land use restrictions and fencing and signage;
- Containment including low permeability barriers comprised of asphalt or concrete pavement with drainage controls;
- In situ treatment including stabilization; and
- Removal including excavation and offsite disposal to a permitted landfill.

8.1.2. Remedial Technologies for Groundwater

Descriptions and screening of applicable remedial technologies for groundwater are presented in Table 18. Based on the results of screening, the following are the remedial technologies for groundwater that are retained for development of remedial alternatives:

- Institutional controls including environmental covenants and groundwater use restrictions;
- Containment including low permeability sheet pile wall to restrict groundwater flow and contaminant migration; and
- Monitoring to assess attenuation of contaminants in groundwater via natural processes.

8.2. Description of Cleanup Action Alternatives

Cleanup action alternatives for the Upland Area were developed by combining technologies and process options retained through the remedial technology screening evaluation (Tables 17 and 18) to address soil and groundwater contamination and meet the CAOs. Cleanup action alternatives developed for the Site are summarized in Table 19 and described in the following sections. These alternatives represent a reasonable number and range of potentially applicable cleanup actions to provide a further basis for comparative evaluation. The cleanup action alternatives developed for the Site are based on a conceptual-level design for the implementation of the individual technologies described above. The design parameters used to develop the alternatives are based on engineering judgment and the current knowledge of Site conditions. The final design for the preferred cleanup action alternative may require additional characterization and analysis of Site media and potential changes to specific plans for the future development of the Site to better define the cleanup action and associated costs. The comparative analysis for the cleanup action alternatives summarized below is presented in Section 9.2.

8.2.1. Cleanup Action Alternative 1 – Containment and Compliance Groundwater Monitoring

Cleanup Action Alternative 1 relies on containment technologies (i.e., paved surfaces and sheet pile wall) in conjunction with institutional controls to address Site contaminants. Containment in the form of asphalt paving will be completed in unpaved portions of the Site to further prevent stormwater infiltration through the soil column and mobility of contaminants in the subsurface. Existing stormwater infrastructure will be used to capture and treat stormwater runoff prior to discharge from the Site. Long-term monitoring would then be performed to evaluate groundwater conditions over time to assess contaminant concentrations relative to the cleanup standards and natural attenuation of Site contaminants. Groundwater data collected

prior to and following significant asphalt paving of the Site provide a line of evidence that suggests COCs that remain in place in saturated zone soils have stabilized and are not migrating downgradient toward the Guemes Channel since paving was completed.

Specific actions to be performed at the Site as part of Cleanup Action Alternative 1 include the following:

- Install asphalt pavement in the central and eastern portions of the Upland Area that currently consist of a gravel working surface to further prevent potential stormwater infiltration and contaminant leaching/migration through the soil column. This physical barrier will also further prevent direct contact with Site contaminants contained in the subsurface. Stormwater captured by the new paving will be directed to the stormwater treatment system at the Site. Note that the existing treatment system will require a capacity upgrade to handle the additional volume of stormwater that will result from the new paving.
- Maintain the existing concrete and asphalt pavement in other portions of the Site to prevent stormwater infiltration and contaminant leaching/migration through the soil column as well as to provide a physical barrier to prevent direct contact to Site contaminants.
- Maintain the existing sheet pile wall that separates the Marine Area from the Upland Area to contain Site COCs identified in Upland Area soil as well as to provide a physical barrier to prevent direct contact. As previously discussed, tidal study results represent groundwater conditions prior to the 2008 Interim Action. As part of the interim action, an open cell bulkhead was installed in the central portion of the Site to extend the Upland Area northward and create additional land to facilitate DCI operations. As a result, the open cell bulkhead (which now separates the Upland Area from the Marine Area) provides a physical barrier that restricts the direct discharge of groundwater north to Guemes Channel.
- Maintain the existing fencing and security procedures to restrict public access to the Site.
- Install warning signs to inform Site workers and/or visitors to the Site regarding health risks and land use restrictions (as necessary).
- Implement a deed restriction (environmental covenant) compliant with the Uniform Environmental Covenants Act and with Ecology's model environmental covenant.
- Develop and implement a Compliance Monitoring Plan describing the groundwater confirmational and long-term monitoring to verify the effectiveness of the cleanup action including procedures for sample collection, sample frequency, data review, quality control and reporting.
- Perform compliance groundwater monitoring utilizing the existing network of wells to evaluate groundwater conditions over time to evaluate contaminant concentrations relative to the cleanup standards and natural attenuation performance of Site contaminants. It is assumed that groundwater monitoring would be completed on a semi-annual basis for up to five years targeting wet and dry season months. After this time period, Ecology would be consulted to determine additional groundwater requirements (if any) for the Site.
- Perform long-term groundwater monitoring utilizing the existing network of monitoring wells (MW-1 through MW-8) to evaluate groundwater conditions over time to ensure compliance with the cleanup standards and effectiveness of the cleanup action. It is assumed that groundwater monitoring would be completed once per Ecology Five Year Periodic Review period for up to 25 years following completion of the compliance monitoring period. After this time period, Ecology would be consulted to determine additional groundwater requirements (if any) for the Site.

- Develop and implement an Engineering Controls Monitoring and Maintenance Plan to identify the engineering and institutional controls that are being utilized at the Site, to provide guidelines for the monitoring and maintenance of the Site controls to ensure protection of human health and the environment, and to provide guidelines on the proper handling and disposal of soil and groundwater encountered during future Site maintenance and/or development activities.
- Perform annual inspection of the asphalt/concrete pavement and sheet pile wall that separates the Upland and Marine Areas to ensure the long-term performance of these containment barriers.

The estimated cost of Cleanup Action Alternative 1 is \$1,180,000 (Table M-1, Appendix M). The cost estimate is in 2021 dollars, include contingencies, and represent order-of-magnitude with a range of -30 percent to +50 percent based on EPA guidance (EPA 2000) and does not include the stormwater treatment system capacity upgrade. Existing Site features including paved portions of the Site, the location of sheet pile walls and existing monitoring well network that would be utilized to evaluate long-term groundwater conditions are shown on Figure 29.

8.2.2. Cleanup Action Alternative 2 – Partial Source Area Removal

Cleanup Action Alternative 2 includes partial removal of contaminant source areas located in the southeast portion of the Site which is generally centered around sampling location SB-12 followed by Site restoration. Contaminant source areas are defined as areas in which concentrations of metals (arsenic and nickel) in soil exceed three times (3x) the PCUL. Partial source area removal under Cleanup Action Alternative 2 will be used in conjunction with existing containment barriers as well as institutional controls to address remaining COCs in the central and western portions of the Site. Compliance monitoring would then be performed to verify the effectiveness of the removal action. Long-term monitoring would then be performed to evaluate groundwater conditions over time to assess contaminant concentrations relative to the cleanup standards and natural attenuation of Site contaminants.

Specific actions to be performed at the Site as part of Cleanup Action Alternative 2 include the following:

- Develop and implement an Engineering Design Report describing the plans and procedures that will be used for cleanup of the Site.
- Removal followed by offsite disposal of an estimated 3,600 in-place cubic yards (bcy) of soil to a permitted landfill from the identified southeast contaminant source area which is defined as an area in which the concentration of metals (arsenic and nickel) in soil exceed three times (3x) the PCUL. Prior to construction, monitoring well MW-7 located in the removal area will be decommissioned. Verification sampling will be performed to confirm the vertical and lateral extent of remediation from this area during construction. Upon verification of the remedial excavation extent, backfill consisting of overburden material generated during construction that is determined to be both structurally and chemically suitable for reuse and/or imported structural fill will be placed.
- Restore portions of the asphalt pavement which are disturbed by the removal action.
- Install a replacement well for MW-7 decommissioned as part of the removal action.
- Maintain the existing concrete and asphalt pavement in other portions of the Site to prevent stormwater infiltration and contaminant leaching/migration through the soil column as well as to provide a physical barrier to prevent direct contact to remaining Site contaminants.

- Maintain the existing sheet pile wall that separates the Marine Area from the Upland Area to contain Site COCs identified in Upland Area soil as well as to provide a physical barrier to prevent direct contact. As previously discussed, the open cell bulkhead (which now separates the Upland Area from the Marine Area) physical barrier that restricts the direct discharge of groundwater north to Guemes Channel.
- Maintain the existing fencing and security procedures to restrict public access to the Site.
- Install warning signs to inform Site workers and/or visitors to the Site regarding health risks and land use restrictions (as necessary).
- Implement a deed restriction (environmental covenant) compliant with the Uniform Environmental Covenants Act and with Ecology's model environmental covenant.
- Develop and implement a Compliance Monitoring Plan describing the performance, confirmational and long-term monitoring to verify the effectiveness of the cleanup action including procedures for sample collection, sample frequency, data review, quality control and reporting.
- Perform compliance monitoring utilizing existing network of monitoring wells (MW-2B through MW-6) and new replacement monitoring well (MW-7A) following soil removal activities and restoration to evaluate groundwater conditions relative to the cleanup standards and effectiveness of the removal action. It is assumed that groundwater monitoring would be completed on a quarterly basis for a period of one year followed by semi-annual monitoring for up to an additional four years targeting wet and dry season months. After this time period, Ecology would be consulted to determine additional groundwater requirements (if any) for the Site.
- Perform long-term groundwater monitoring utilizing the existing network of monitoring wells (MW-1 through MW-6 and MW-8) and new replacement monitoring well (MW-7A) to evaluate groundwater conditions over time to ensure compliance with the cleanup standards and natural attenuation of Site contaminants remaining in place at the Site. It is assumed that groundwater monitoring would be completed once per Ecology Five Year Periodic Review period for up to 25 years following completion of the compliance monitoring period. After this time period, Ecology would be consulted to determine additional groundwater requirements (if any) for the Site.
- Develop and implement an Engineering Controls Monitoring and Maintenance Plan to identify the engineering and institutional controls that are being utilized at the Site, to provide guidelines for the monitoring and maintenance of the Site controls to ensure protection of human health and the environment, and to provide guidelines on the proper handling and disposal of soil and groundwater encountered during future Site maintenance and/or development activities.
- Perform annual inspection of the asphalt/concrete pavement and sheet pile wall that separates the Upland and Marine Areas to ensure the long-term performance of these containment barriers.

The estimated cost of Cleanup Action Alternative 2 is \$2,120,000 (Table M-2, Appendix M). The cost estimate is in 2021 dollars, include contingencies, and represent order-of-magnitude with a range of -30 percent to +50 percent based on EPA guidance (EPA 2000). Existing Site features including paved portions of the Site, the location of sheet pile walls and existing monitoring well network that would be utilized to evaluate long-term groundwater conditions are shown on Figure 30.

8.2.3. Cleanup Action Alternative 3 – Source Area In Situ Treatment

Cleanup Action Alternative 3 includes in situ treatment of contaminant source areas (described above) to stabilize contaminants. In situ treatment of contaminant source areas under Cleanup Action Alternative 3 will be used in conjunction with containment and institutional controls as discussed under previous alternatives to prevent direct contact and the migration of contaminants contained in the subsurface. Compliance monitoring would then be performed to verify the effectiveness of the cleanup action. Long-term monitoring would then be performed to evaluate groundwater conditions over time to assess contaminant concentrations relative to the cleanup standards and natural attenuation of Site contaminants.

Specific actions to be performed at the Site as part of Cleanup Action Alternative 3 include the following:

- Develop and implement an Engineering Design Report describing the plans and procedures that will be used for cleanup of the Site.
- Perform in situ soil stabilization through the injection of chemical reagents into the subsurface within contaminant source areas to immobilize (i.e., precipitate and/or bond to soil particles) Site contaminants. In situ stabilization would be completed using standard drilling and injection technologies and would result in minimal disturbance to the existing asphalt paved surfaces that are working to restrict stormwater infiltration through the soil column and thus preventing contaminant leaching/migration through the subsurface. Contaminant source areas are defined as areas in which concentrations of metals (arsenic and nickel) in soil exceed three times (3x) the PCUL. Groundwater data in the vicinity of MW-2B and MW-7 indicate that PCUL exceedances are only observed in areas in which metals concentrations in soil exceed three times the PCUL. In other portions of the Site, groundwater data indicate that concentrations of arsenic and nickel in soil are stable and are not adversely impacting groundwater. In addition, groundwater data indicate that concentrations of total cPAH TEQ in soil are stable and are not adversely impacting groundwater at the Site. Based on a review of the existing data, three (3) contaminant source areas have been identified and are located in the eastern, southern and central portions of the Site (Figure 31).
- Install asphalt pavement in the central and eastern portions of the Upland Area that currently consist of a gravel working surface to further prevent potential stormwater infiltration and contaminant leaching/migration through the soil column. This physical barrier will also further prevent direct contact with Site contaminants contained in the subsurface. Stormwater captured by the new paving will be directed to the stormwater treatment system at the Site. Note that the existing treatment system will require a capacity upgrade to handle the additional volume of stormwater that will result from the new paving.
- Maintain the existing concrete and asphalt pavement in other portions of the Site to prevent stormwater infiltration and contaminant leaching/migration through the soil column as well as to provide a physical barrier to prevent direct contact to Site contaminants.
- Maintain the existing sheet pile wall that separates the Marine Area from the Upland Area to contain Site COCs identified in Upland Area soil as well as to provide a physical barrier to prevent direct contact. As previously discussed, the open cell bulkhead (which now separates the Upland Area from the Marine Area) physical barrier that restricts the direct discharge of groundwater north to Guemes Channel.
- Maintain the existing fencing and security procedures to restrict public access to the Site.

- Install warning signs to inform Site workers and/or visitors to the Site regarding health risks and land use restrictions (as necessary).
- Implement a deed restriction (environmental covenant) compliant with the Uniform Environmental Covenants Act and with Ecology's model environmental covenant.
- Develop and implement a Compliance Monitoring Plan describing the groundwater performance, confirmational and long-term monitoring to verify the effectiveness of the cleanup action including procedures for sample collection, sample frequency, data review, quality control and reporting.
- Install temporary monitoring wells upgradient and downgradient of the identified source areas and complete performance monitoring to verify the effectiveness of the cleanup action and whether the injection of additional chemical reagents is necessary to stabilize Site contaminants remaining in place. It is assumed that performance groundwater monitoring would be completed on quarterly basis for up to 2 years.
- Perform compliance monitoring following performance monitoring activities utilizing the existing network of monitoring wells (MW-1 through MW-8) to evaluate groundwater conditions over time to assess residual contaminant concentrations relative to the cleanup standards and natural attenuation of Site contaminants. It is assumed that groundwater monitoring would be completed on a semi-annual basis for up to 5 years targeting wet and dry season months. After this time period, Ecology would be consulted to determine additional groundwater requirements (if any) for the Site.
- Perform long-term groundwater monitoring utilizing the existing network of monitoring wells (MW-1 through MW-8) to evaluate groundwater conditions over time to ensure compliance with the cleanup standards and natural attenuation of Site contaminants remaining in place at the Site. It is assumed that groundwater monitoring would be completed once per Ecology Five Year Periodic Review period for up to 25 years following completion of the compliance monitoring period. After this time period, Ecology would be consulted to determine additional groundwater requirements (if any) for the Site.
- Develop and implement an Engineering Controls Monitoring and Maintenance Plan to identify the engineering and institutional controls that are being utilized at the Site, to provide guidelines for the monitoring and maintenance of the Site controls to ensure protection of human health and the environment, and to provide guidelines on the proper handling and disposal of soil and groundwater encountered during future Site maintenance and/or development activities.
- Perform annual inspection of the asphalt/concrete pavement and sheet pile wall that separates the Upland and Marine Areas to ensure the long-term performance of these containment barriers.

The estimated cost of Cleanup Action Alternative 3 is \$2,610,000 (Table M-3, Appendix M). The cost estimate is in 2021 dollars, include contingencies, and represent order-of-magnitude with a range of -30 percent to +50 percent based on EPA guidance (EPA 2000). Existing Site features including paved portions of the Site, the location of sheet pile walls and existing monitoring well network that would be utilized to evaluate long-term groundwater conditions are shown on Figure 31.

8.2.4. Cleanup Action Alternative 4 – Source Area Removal

Cleanup Action Alternative 4 includes removal of contaminant source areas (described above) followed by Site restoration. Source area removal under Cleanup Action Alternative 4 will be used in conjunction with containment and institutional controls as discussed in previous alternatives to prevent direct contact and the migration of remaining contaminants contained in the subsurface. Compliance monitoring would then

be performed to verify the effectiveness of the cleanup action. Long-term monitoring would then be performed to evaluate groundwater conditions over time to assess contaminant concentrations relative to the cleanup standards and natural attenuation of Site contaminants.

Specific actions to be performed at the Site as part of Cleanup Action Alternative 4 include the following:

- Develop and implement an Engineering Design Report describing the plans and procedures that will be used for cleanup of the Site.
- Removal followed by offsite disposal of an estimated 9,000 in-place cubic yards (bcy) of soil to a permitted landfill from the identified contaminant source areas in the central and eastern portions of the Site. Contaminant source areas are defined as areas in which concentrations of metals (arsenic and nickel) in soil exceed three times (3x) the PCUL. Prior to construction, monitoring well MW-7 located in the removal area will be decommissioned. Verification sampling will be performed to confirm the vertical and lateral extent of remediation from this area during construction. Upon verification of the remedial excavation extent, backfill consisting of overburden material generated during construction that is determined to be both structurally and chemically suitable for reuse and/or imported structural fill will be placed.
- Restore portions of the asphalt pavement which are disturbed by the removal action.
- Install a replacement well for MW-7 decommissioned as part of the removal action.
- Maintain the existing concrete and asphalt pavement in other portions of the Site to prevent stormwater infiltration and contaminant leaching/migration through the soil column as well as to provide a physical barrier to prevent direct contact to remaining Site contaminants.
- Maintain the existing sheet pile wall that separates the Marine Area from the Upland Area to contain Site COCs identified in Upland Area soil as well as to provide a physical barrier to prevent direct contact. As previously discussed, the open cell bulkhead (which now separates the Upland Area from the Marine Area) physical barrier that restricts the direct discharge of groundwater north to Guemes Channel.
- Maintain the existing fencing and security procedures to restrict public access to the Site.
- Install warning signs to inform Site workers and/or visitors to the Site regarding health risks and land use restrictions (as necessary).
- Implement a deed restriction (environmental covenant) compliant with the Uniform Environmental Covenants Act and with Ecology's model environmental covenant.
- Develop and implement a Compliance Monitoring Plan describing the performance, confirmational and long-term monitoring to verify the effectiveness of the cleanup action including procedures for sample collection, sample frequency, data review, quality control and reporting.
- Perform compliance monitoring utilizing existing network of monitoring wells (MW-1 through MW-8) following soil removal activities and restoration to evaluate groundwater conditions over time to assess residual contaminant concentrations relative to the cleanup standards and natural attenuation of Site contaminants in other portions of the Site. It is assumed that groundwater monitoring would be completed on a quarterly basis for a period of one year followed by semi-annual basis for up to an additional four years four additional years targeting wet and dry season months. After this time period, Ecology would be consulted to determine additional groundwater requirements (if any) for the Site.

- Perform long-term groundwater monitoring utilizing the existing network of monitoring wells (MW-1 through MW-8) to evaluate groundwater conditions over time to ensure compliance with the cleanup standards and effectiveness of the cleanup action. It is assumed that groundwater monitoring would be completed once per Ecology Five Year Periodic Review period for up to 25 years following completion of the compliance monitoring period. After this time period, Ecology would be consulted to determine additional groundwater requirements (if any) for the Site.
- Develop and implement an Engineering Controls Monitoring and Maintenance Plan to identify the engineering and institutional controls that are being utilized at the Site, to provide guidelines for the monitoring and maintenance of the Site controls to ensure protection of human health and the environment, and to provide guidelines on the proper handling and disposal of soil and groundwater encountered during future Site maintenance and/or development activities.
- Perform annual inspection of the asphalt/concrete pavement and sheet pile wall that separates the Upland and Marine Areas to ensure the long-term performance of these containment barriers.

The estimated cost of Cleanup Action Alternative 4 is \$4,390,000 (Table M-4, Appendix M). The cost estimate is in 2021 dollars, include contingencies, and represent order-of-magnitude with a range of -30 percent to +50 percent based on EPA guidance (EPA 2000). Existing Site features including paved portions of the Site, the location of sheet pile walls and existing monitoring well network that would be utilized to evaluate long-term groundwater conditions are shown on Figure 32.

8.2.5. Cleanup Action Alternative 5 – Site-Wide In Situ Treatment

Cleanup Action Alternative 5 includes Site-wide in situ treatment to stabilize Site contaminants. In situ treatment under Cleanup Action Alternative 5 will be used in conjunction with institutional controls as discussed under previous alternatives to prevent direct contact and the migration of contaminants contained in the subsurface. Compliance monitoring would then be performed to verify the effectiveness of the cleanup action. Long-term monitoring would then be performed to evaluate groundwater conditions over time to assess contaminant concentrations relative to the cleanup standards and natural attenuation of Site contaminants.

Specific actions to be performed at the Site as part of Cleanup Action Alternative 5 include the following:

- Develop and implement an Engineering Design Report describing the plans and procedures that will be used for cleanup of the Site.
- Perform in situ soil treatment through the injection of chemical reagents/oxidants into the subsurface throughout the Site to immobilize (i.e., precipitate and/or bond to soil particles) and/or degrade Site contaminants. In situ treatment would be completed using standard drilling and injection technologies and would result in minimal disturbance to the existing asphalt paved surfaces.
- Install asphalt pavement in the central and eastern portions of the Upland Area that currently consist of a gravel working surface to provide a physical barrier to prevent direct contact to remaining Site contaminants. Direct stormwater captured by the new paving to the stormwater treatment system at the Site. Note that the existing treatment system will require a capacity upgrade to handle the additional volume of stormwater that will result from the new paving.
- Maintain the existing concrete/asphalt/gravel pavement in other portions of the Site to provide a physical barrier to prevent direct contact to remaining Site contaminants.

- Maintain the existing fencing and security procedures to restrict public access to the Site.
- Install warning signs to inform Site workers and/or visitors to the Site regarding health risks and land use restrictions (as necessary).
- Implement a deed restriction (environmental covenant) compliant with the Uniform Environmental Covenants Act and with Ecology's model environmental covenant.
- Develop and implement a Compliance Monitoring Plan describing the performance, confirmational and long-term monitoring to verify the effectiveness of the cleanup action including procedures for sample collection, sample frequency, data review, quality control and reporting.
- Install temporary monitoring wells upgradient and downgradient of the identified contamination areas and complete performance monitoring to verify the effectiveness of the cleanup action and whether the injection of additional chemical reagents is necessary to stabilize Site contaminants remaining in place. It is assumed that performance groundwater monitoring would be completed on quarterly basis for up to 2 years.
- After this time period, compliance monitoring would be completed utilizing the existing network of monitoring wells (MW-1 through MW-8) to evaluate groundwater conditions over time to assess residual contaminant concentrations relative to the cleanup standards and natural attenuation of Site contaminants. It is assumed that groundwater monitoring would be completed on a semi-annual basis for up to 3 years following performance monitoring activities targeting wet and dry season months. After this time period, Ecology would be consulted to determine additional groundwater requirements (if any) for the Site.
- Perform long-term groundwater monitoring utilizing the existing network of monitoring wells (MW-1 through MW-8) to evaluate groundwater conditions over time to ensure compliance with the cleanup standards and effectiveness of the cleanup action. It is assumed that groundwater monitoring would be completed once per Ecology Five Year Periodic Review period for up to 25 years following completion of the compliance monitoring period. After this time period, Ecology would be consulted to determine additional groundwater requirements (if any) for the Site.
- Develop and implement an Engineering Controls Monitoring and Maintenance Plan to identify the engineering and institutional controls that are being utilized at the Site, to provide guidelines for the monitoring and maintenance of the Site controls to ensure protection of human health and the environment, and to provide guidelines on the proper handling and disposal of soil and groundwater encountered during future Site maintenance and/or development activities.
- Perform annual inspection of the asphalt/concrete pavement and sheet pile wall that separates the Upland and Marine Areas to ensure the long-term performance of these containment barriers.

The estimated cost of Cleanup Action Alternative 5 is \$7,030,000 (Table M-5, Appendix M). The cost estimate is in 2021 dollars, include contingencies, and represent order-of-magnitude with a range of -30 percent to +50 percent based on EPA guidance (EPA 2000). Existing Site features including paved portions of the Site, the location of sheet pile walls and existing monitoring well network that would be utilized to evaluate long-term groundwater conditions are shown on Figure 33.

8.2.6. Cleanup Action Alternative 6 – Site-Wide Removal

Cleanup Action Alternative 6 includes removal of contaminated soil throughout the Site followed by restoration. Compliance monitoring would then be performed to verify the effectiveness of the cleanup action. Specific actions to be performed at the Site as part of Cleanup Action Alternative 6 include the following:

- Removal followed by offsite disposal of an estimated 39,000 bcy of soil to a permitted landfill. Prior to construction, monitoring well MW-2B, MW-4 and MW-7 located in the removal area will be decommissioned. The vertical and lateral extent of remedial will be verified through confirmation samples collected during construction. Remedial excavations will be backfilled with overburden material generated during construction that is determined to be both structurally and chemically suitable for reuse and/or imported structural fill.
- Restore portions of the asphalt pavement which are disturbed by the removal action.
- Install replacement wells at locations MW-2B, MW-4 and MW-7 and complete compliance groundwater monitoring utilizing the existing network of monitoring wells (MW-1 through MW-8) to verify the effectiveness of the cleanup action. It is assumed that groundwater monitoring would be completed on quarterly basis for up to two years. After this time period, Ecology would be consulted to determine additional groundwater requirements (if any) for the Site.
- Complete long-term groundwater monitoring at MW-8 to evaluate groundwater conditions over time to assess contaminant concentrations relative to the cleanup standards and natural attenuation of Site contaminants. It is assumed that groundwater monitoring would be completed on a semi-annual basis for up to 10 years targeting wet and dry season months. After this time period, Ecology would be consulted to determine additional groundwater requirements (if any) for the Site.

The estimated cost of Cleanup Action Alternative 6 is \$13,190,000 (Table M-6, Appendix M). The cost estimate is in 2021 dollars, include contingencies, and represent order-of-magnitude with a range of -30 percent to +50 percent based on EPA guidance (EPA 2000). Existing Site features including paved portions of the Site, the location of sheet pile walls and existing monitoring well network that would be utilized to evaluate long-term groundwater conditions are shown on Figure 34.

9.0 EVALUATION OF CLEANUP ALTERNATIVES

Evaluation criteria and a comparative analysis of the cleanup action alternatives developed for the Site are summarized in the following sections. Each alternative is evaluated with respect to the MTCA evaluation criteria and are compared to each other relative to their expected performance under each criterion. The components of the cleanup action alternatives are described above in Section 3.2 and are summarized in Table 19. A detailed evaluation of the alternatives relative to the MTCA evaluation criteria is presented in Table 20, and the results of the evaluation are summarized in Table 21. Concept design level cleanup action cost estimates for each alternative are presented in Appendix M.

9.1. Cleanup Alternative Evaluation Criteria

Threshold requirements for cleanup actions under MTCA and the additional criteria used to evaluate the cleanup action alternatives are described in the following sections.

9.1.1. Threshold Requirements

Cleanup actions performed under MTCA must comply with basic threshold requirements. Cleanup action alternatives that do not comply with the threshold requirements are not considered suitable cleanup actions under MTCA. As provided in WAC 173-340-360(2)(a), the four threshold requirements for remedial actions are that they must:

- Protect human health and the environment;
- Comply with cleanup standards;
- Comply with applicable state and federal laws; and
- Provide for compliance monitoring.

The following sections further describe the threshold requirements.

9.1.1.1. Protection of Human Health and the Environment

The results of cleanup actions performed under MTCA must ensure that both human health and the environment are protected.

9.1.1.2. Compliance with Cleanup Standards

Compliance with cleanup standards requires, in part, that cleanup levels are met at the applicable points of compliance. If a cleanup action does not comply with cleanup standards, the cleanup action is an interim action, not a cleanup action. Where a cleanup action involves containment of hazardous substance concentrations exceeding cleanup levels at the conditional point of compliance, the cleanup action may be determined to comply with cleanup standards, provided the requirements specified in WAC 173-340-740(6)(f) are met.

9.1.1.3. Compliance with Applicable State and Federal Laws

Cleanup actions conducted under MTCA must comply with applicable state and federal laws. The term “applicable state and federal laws” includes legally applicable requirements and those requirements that Ecology determines to be relevant and appropriate as described in WAC 173-340-710.

9.1.1.4. Provision for Compliance Monitoring

The cleanup action must allow for compliance monitoring in accordance with WAC 173-340-410. Compliance monitoring consists of protection monitoring, performance monitoring and confirmational monitoring. Protection monitoring is conducted to confirm that human health and the environment are adequately protected during construction, and the operation and maintenance period of a cleanup action. Performance monitoring is conducted to confirm that the cleanup action has attained cleanup standards, remediation levels and/or other performance standards, as appropriate. Confirmational monitoring is conducted to confirm the long-term effectiveness of the cleanup action.

9.1.2. Other MTCA Requirements

Under MTCA, when selecting from the alternatives that meet the minimum requirements, the alternatives shall be further evaluated against the following additional criteria:

- Use permanent solutions to the maximum extent practicable [WAC 173-340-360(2)(b)(i)]. MTCA requires that when selecting from cleanup action alternatives that fulfill the threshold requirements,

the selected action shall use permanent solutions to the maximum extent practicable [WAC 173-340-360(2)(b)(i)]. MTCA specifies that the permanence of these qualifying alternatives shall be evaluated by balancing the costs and benefits of each of the alternatives using a “disproportionate cost analysis” in accordance with WAC 173-340-360(3)(e). The criteria for conducting this analysis are described in Section 4.1.3 below.

- Provide a reasonable restoration time frame [WAC 173-340-360(2)(b)(ii)]. In accordance with WAC 173-340-360(2)(b)(ii), MTCA places a preference on those cleanup action alternatives that, while equivalent in other respects, can be implemented in a shorter period of time. MTCA includes a summary of factors to be considered in evaluating whether a remedial action provides for a reasonable restoration time frame [WAC 173-340-360(4)(b)].
- Consideration of Public Concerns [WAC 173-340-360(2)(b)(iii)]. Ecology will consider public comments submitted during the RI and FS process in making its preliminary selection of an appropriate remedial action alternative. This preliminary selection is subject to further public review and comment when the proposed remedy is published in the DCAP.

9.1.3. MTCA Disproportionate Cost Analysis

The MTCA disproportionate cost analysis (DCA) is used to further evaluate which of the alternatives that meet the threshold requirements are permanent to the maximum extent practicable. This analysis involves comparing the costs and benefits of alternatives and selecting the alternative whose incremental costs are not disproportionate to the incremental benefits. The evaluation criteria for the DCA are specified in WAC 173-340-360(2) and (3), and include protectiveness, permanence, cost, long-term effectiveness, management of short-term risks, implementability and consideration of public concerns.

As outlined in WAC 173-340-360(3)(e), MTCA provides a methodology that uses the criteria listed below to determine whether the costs associated with each cleanup alternative are disproportionate relative to the incremental benefit of the alternative above the next lowest-cost alternative. The comparison of benefits relative to costs may be quantitative but will often be qualitative. When possible for this FS, quantitative factors such as mass of contaminant removed or percentage of area of impacts remaining were compared to costs for the alternatives evaluated, but many of the benefits associated with the criteria described below were necessarily evaluated qualitatively. Costs are disproportionate to benefits if the incremental costs of the more permanent alternative exceed the incremental degree of benefits achieved by the other lower-cost alternative [WAC 173-340-360(e)(i)]. Where two or more alternatives are equal in benefits, the less costly alternative is retained as the preferred alternative [WAC 173-340-360(e)(ii)(c)].

MTCA criteria used in the DCA are described in the following sections.

9.1.3.1. Protectiveness

The overall protectiveness of a cleanup action alternative is evaluated based on several factors. First, the extent to which human health and the environment are protected and the degree to which overall risk at a Site is reduced are considered. Both on-site and off-site reduction in risk resulting from implementing the alternative are considered.

9.1.3.2. Permanence

MTCA specifies that when selecting a cleanup action alternative, preference shall be given to actions that are “permanent solutions to the maximum extent practicable.” Evaluation criteria include the degree to which the alternative permanently reduces the toxicity, mobility or mass of hazardous substances, including

the effectiveness of the alternative in destroying the hazardous substances, the reduction or elimination of hazardous substance releases and sources of releases, the degree of irreversibility of waste treatment processes, and the characteristics and quantity of treatment residuals generated.

9.1.3.3. Cost

The analysis of cleanup action alternative costs under MTCA includes the costs associated with implementing an alternative, including design, construction, long-term monitoring, and institutional controls. Costs are intended to be comparable among different alternatives to assist in the overall analysis of relative costs and benefits of the alternatives. The costs to implement an alternative include the cost of construction, the net present value of any long-term costs, and agency oversight costs. Long-term costs include operation and maintenance costs, monitoring costs, equipment replacement costs, and the cost of maintaining institutional controls. Unit costs used to develop overall remediation costs for this FS were derived using a combination of published engineering reference manuals (i.e., R.S. Means); construction cost estimates solicited from applicable vendors and contractors; review of actual costs incurred during similar, applicable projects; and professional judgment.

9.1.3.4. Long-Term Effectiveness

Long-term effectiveness is a parameter that expresses the degree of certainty that the alternative will be successful in maintaining compliance with cleanup standards over the long-term performance of the cleanup action. The MTCA regulations contain a specific preference ranking for different types of technologies that is to be considered as part of the comparative analysis. The ranking places the highest preference on technologies such as reuse/recycling, treatment, immobilization/solidification, and disposal in an engineered, lined, and monitored facility. Lower preference rankings are applied for technologies such as on-site isolation/containment with attendant engineered controls, and institutional controls and monitoring.

9.1.3.5. Management of Short-term Risks

Evaluation of this criterion considers the relative magnitude and complexity of actions required to maintain protection of human health and the environment during implementation of the cleanup action. Cleanup actions carry short-term risks, such as potential mobilization of contaminants during construction, or safety risks typical of large construction projects. In-water dredging activities carry a risk of temporary water quality degradation and potential sediment recontamination. Some short-term risks can be managed through the use of Best Management Practices (BMPs) during project design and construction, while other risks are inherent to project alternatives and can offset the long-term benefits of an alternative.

9.1.3.6. Implementability

Implementability is an overall metric expressing the relative difficulty and uncertainty of implementing the cleanup action. Evaluation of implementability includes consideration of technical factors such as the availability of mature technologies and experienced contractors to accomplish the cleanup work. It also includes administrative factors associated with permitting and completing the cleanup.

9.1.3.7. Consideration of Public Concerns

The public involvement process under MTCA is used to identify potential public concerns regarding remedial action alternatives. The extent to which an alternative can address public concerns is considered as part of the evaluation process. This includes concerns raised by individuals, community groups, local governments, tribes, federal and state agencies, and other organizations that may have an interest in or knowledge of the Site. In particular, the public concerns for this Site would generally be associated with

environmental concerns and performance of the cleanup action, which are addressed under other criteria such as protectiveness and permanence.

9.2. Evaluation and Comparison of Cleanup Action Alternatives

Cleanup action alternatives developed for the Site were evaluated with respect to the MTCA threshold and other relevant requirements described above, then were compared to each other relative to the expected performance under each criterion. The following sections provide an evaluation and comparative analysis of the cleanup action alternatives developed to address Site contamination.

9.2.1. Threshold Requirements

Cleanup action alternatives developed for the Site incorporate varying combinations of containment, in situ treatment and/or removal technologies in combination with institutional controls to meet the minimum threshold requirements of protecting human health and the environment, complying with cleanup standards, and complying with applicable state and federal laws within a reasonable time frame. Remediation technologies are intended to be protective of the ecological receptors, prevent direct contact with Site workers and prevent the offsite migration of contaminants. Performance and/or compliance monitoring would be completed for each cleanup action alternative to confirm compliance with the cleanup standards at the conditional point of compliance. To ensure the effectiveness and compliance with the cleanup standards over time, Cleanup Action Alternatives 1 through 5 which leave residual contamination in place also have a provision for long-term monitoring of engineering controls to contain Site contaminants and groundwater monitoring to confirm compliance with the cleanup standards. Due to the complete removal of contaminated soil under Cleanup Action Alternative 6, long-term compliance monitoring would only be required at MW-8 to evaluate groundwater conditions at this location over time to assess contaminant concentrations relative to the cleanup standards and potential for natural attenuation.

Cleanup Action Alternative 1 achieves the lowest level of protectiveness by isolating residual contamination with a combination of institutional and engineering controls (i.e., protective surfaces and containment barriers to prevent direct contact). Cleanup Action Alternative 3 results in a slightly higher degree of protectiveness relative to Alternative 1 through in situ treatment/stabilization, however the full extent of contamination remains in place at the site. Cleanup Action Alternatives 2 and 4 achieves a higher degree of protectiveness than Alternative 3 as the result of removal of contaminants from the identified source areas. Cleanup Action Alternatives 5 and 6 have the highest degree of protectiveness through Site-wide stabilization of residual contamination (Cleanup Action Alternative 5) and through complete removal of Site contamination (Cleanup Action Alternative 6).

9.2.2. Other MTCA Requirements

9.2.2.1. Permanent to the Maximum Extent Practicable

Similar to threshold criteria, Cleanup Action Alternative 1 achieves the lowest level of permanence while Cleanup Action Alternative 3 achieves a higher degree of permanence over Cleanup Action Alternative 1 with the use of treatment technologies. Cleanup Action Alternatives 2 and 4 provide a higher degree of permanence through the use of permanent removal technologies to address source area material. Site-wide in situ treatment to stabilize Site contaminants under Cleanup Action Alternative 5 followed by complete removal of soil contamination under Cleanup Action Alternative 6 provide the highest degree of permanence.

9.2.2.2. Reasonable Restoration Time Frame

Each of the cleanup action alternatives evaluated are all expected to achieve remedial action objectives in reasonable restoration time frames. The time frame for design, permitting, contracting, and construction for each of the proposed cleanup action alternatives is expected to be on the order of 1 to 4 years. The restoration time frame for Cleanup Action Alternatives 1, 2 and 4 is expected to be the lowest; however, monitoring of the engineering controls and groundwater conditions to document compliance with cleanup objectives is expected to occur over time (minimum of 5 years). Cleanup Action Alternatives 3 and 5 are expected to occur over a 2- to 3-year time frame due to the potential of multiple rounds of in situ chemical reagent injection or complexities in soil removal to address source areas and/or Site-wide contamination followed by compliance monitoring to confirm the effectiveness of the cleanup action over a 5 year period. Cleanup Action Alternative 6 is expected to have the longest restoration time frame due to the complexities of remediating within an active shipyard including sequencing of the remedial action to limit potential impacts to DCI operations.

9.2.2.3. Considerations of Public Concerns

The cleanup alternatives proposed for the Site are generally expected to be acceptable to the public. Cleanup Action Alternative 6 achieves the greatest level of protection and certainty as a result of the greatest level of contaminated removal; however, is the most intrusive alternative requiring a high level of coordination with DCI to minimize disruption to shipyard operations and with the city and local residents for any concerns related to increased truck traffic during construction. Cleanup Action Alternatives 2 through 5 also result in a high level of protection and certainty through source removal/treatment and containment technologies; however, residual contamination will remain in place with each of these alternatives which may draw public concern for potential exposure. The public may be concerned for Cleanup Action Alternative 1 due to the level of residual contamination left in place; however, containment technologies combined with institutional controls will result in protection to human health and the environment and prevent contaminant exposure which may limit the potential for public concern.

9.2.3. MTCA Disproportionate Cost Analysis

The MTCA DCA is used to make a relative comparison the costs and benefits of the remedial alternatives under consideration for the Site. The comparison of benefits relative to costs are quantitative; however, quantitative factors such as mass of contaminant treated/removed, percentage of area of impacts remaining following implementation of the cleanup alternative and/or actual alternative cost when compared to the relative benefit score criteria described above may be more of a qualitative assessment in that a cleanup alternative with similar relative benefit to cost ratios. The remedial alternative with the highest ratio of benefit to cost is identified as the preferred alternative.

The evaluation of the level of achievement for how each individual criterion applies to each alternative, using a numeric scoring scale of 1 (lowest) to 10 (highest) and the methodology described above in Section 9.1.3. Table 20 presents an evaluation of the relative benefits ranking and numeric score for the individual criterion. Table 21 summarizes the results of the DCA and ranks each of the cleanup action alternatives based on relative cost and benefit. Preliminary planning level construction cost estimate for each cleanup action alternative incorporated into the DCA are presented in Appendix M and have an accuracy that is considered to be -30 to +50 percent based on EPA's Guide to Developing and Documenting Cost Estimates During the Feasibility Study (EPA 2000). The conclusions of this evaluation are shown on Figure 35.

9.3. Preferred Cleanup Action Alternative and Basis for Selection

Under MTCA, “costs are disproportionate to benefits if the incremental costs of the alternative over that of a lower cost alternative exceed the incremental degree of benefits achieved by the alternative over that of lower cost alternative” (WAC 173-340-360[3][e][i]). From the resulting benefit/cost ratio (Figure 35), the overall cost for Cleanup Action Alternatives 3 through 6 are disproportionate to the environmental benefit that they provide relative to Cleanup Action Alternatives 1 and 2. Furthermore, the environmental benefit for Cleanup Action Alternative 2 is greater than for Cleanup Action Alternative 1. As a result, Cleanup Action Alternative 2 emerges as the preferred alternative for the Site. This alternative may be refined during development of the DCAP.

Cleanup Action Alternative 2 addresses Site contamination through partial source area removal in the southeast portion of the Site and is not expected to significantly disrupt DCI operations or limit access to buildings and other infrastructure utilized by DCI. Remaining Site contamination will be address through containment technologies (i.e., isolation by existing paving and sheet pile wall) in conjunction with institutional controls. This alternative is permanent to the maximum extent practicable and reduces immediate risk to potential human and ecological receptors through:

- Partial removal of Site contaminants exceeding three times the PCUL in the southeast portion of the Site. Results of groundwater monitoring provide a line of evidence that contaminant levels exceeding three times the PCUL in soil in this area are adversely impacting groundwater. Additionally, groundwater data collected prior to and following significant asphalt paving of the Site also provides a line of evidence that contaminants remaining in place in other portions of the Site have stabilized and are not migrating downgradient toward the Guemes Channel since paving was completed.
- Maintenance of the existing concrete and asphalt pavement in other portions of the Site to prevent stormwater infiltration and contaminant leaching/migration through the soil column as well as to provide a physical barrier to prevent direct contact to Site contaminants.
- Maintain the existing sheet pile wall that separates the Marine Area from the Upland Area to contain Site COCs identified in Upland Area soil as well as to provide a physical barrier to prevent direct contact.
- Maintenance of the existing fencing and security procedures to restrict public access to the Site.
- Installation of warning signs to inform Site workers and/or visitors to the Site regarding health risks and land use restrictions (as necessary).
- Long-term monitoring of groundwater to confirm compliance with the cleanup standard at the conditional point of compliance (shoreline) and assess natural attenuation performance.
- Implementation of a deed restriction (environmental covenant) compliant with the Uniform Environmental Covenants Act and with Ecology’s model environmental covenant. It is expected that an environmental covenant will not be required for the southeast portion of the DCI lease area following remedial excavation as part of this cleanup action.

Implementation of Cleanup Action Alternative 2 will result in contaminant mass reduction, containment and prevention of direct human contact with remaining COCs, and the prevention of stormwater infiltration/leaching and migration of COCs contained in other portions of the Site to the Marine Area. Although Cleanup Action Alternative 2 does not achieve complete mass removal, containment of the COCs in the fill body by way of the existing paving has been shown empirically to be effective at preventing the

mobility and migration of COCs in groundwater at the Site. Therefore, the contaminant mass reduction acts to increase protectiveness and permanence of the alternative over containment focused alternatives.

10.0 CONCLUSIONS

10.1. Remedial Investigation and Interim Action

Pursuant to the Ecology Agreed Order DE DE-07TCPHQ -5080 and MTCA cleanup regulations (Chapter 173-340 WAC), remedial investigation activities were completed by the Port to characterize environmental conditions at the Anacortes Port of Dakota Creek site located along the shoreline of Guemes Channel at the northern terminus of Q Avenue in Anacortes, Washington.

Upland Area environmental data was collected in accordance with the Ecology-approved RI/FS Work Plan to supplement and fill identified data gaps in existing data for the Site, to determine the nature and extent of contamination in soil and groundwater. Marine Area environmental data was collected in accordance with the Ecology-approved RI/FS Work Plan to characterize the nature and extent of sediment contamination in areas previously identified as exceeding the PCULs. The data collected for the RI provided the basis for identification and evaluation of cleanup action alternatives for addressing Site contamination. In addition, the Marine Area data was used to support planning and design of the Interim Action that was completed in 2008.

10.2. Nature and Extent of Contamination

Based on a review of the Upland and Marine Area RI results as well as a review of previous Site characterization data, contaminants were identified at concentrations greater than proposed cleanup levels (PCULs) in sediment, groundwater and soil at the Site. Groundwater and sediment results indicate that surface water is a transport pathway for contaminants. Surface water was not sampled, however is addressed through the development of groundwater cleanup levels protective of surface water, and through the diversion and collection of non-contact stormwater for treatment prior to permitted discharge. Contaminants identified in media of concern include:

- **Sediment** – Arsenic copper, lead, mercury, zinc, tributyltin (TBT), low molecular weight PAHs (LPAHs), high molecular weight PAHs (HPAHs), cPAHs, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), dioxin and furans were identified at concentrations greater than the PCULs for Marine Area sediment. Sediment samples collected from the base of the interim action dredge prism and sediment sample results from previous environmental studies within the Marine Area met cleanup level requirements; therefore, the in-water portion of the cleanup at the Site is considered complete and no further action is required.
- **Groundwater** – Arsenic, nickel, and cPAHs were identified at concentrations greater than the PCULs in groundwater for the Upland Area. Between 2015 and 2016, DCI replaced a significant portion of their gravel working surface with asphalt pavement which acts to prevent stormwater infiltration through the soil column. RI Groundwater monitoring results show a decrease in groundwater concentration over time which indicates that the paved surfaces are limiting the infiltration, leaching and subsequent migration of contaminants through the soil column to groundwater. In addition, this data show that contaminants that remain in place in saturated zone soils have stabilized and are limiting migration downgradient toward Guemes Channel since paving was completed. In addition, petroleum hydrocarbons and chromium were detected in groundwater greater than the proposed cleanup levels;

however, monitoring results collected during the RI show that petroleum hydrocarbon and chromium concentrations decreased over time to below cleanup levels.

Soil – Arsenic, nickel, and cPAHs were identified in soil at concentrations greater than the PCULs for the Upland Area. Petroleum hydrocarbons (gasoline, diesel and heavy oil) were also identified in soils greater than the PCULs. As indicated above, the Port completed independent cleanup actions (i.e., 1991 UST, 2001 Hydraulic Winch and 2002 Petroleum and Marine Railway Remedial Actions) to remove the previously identified petroleum contamination from the Site. Confirmation sample results obtained from the limits of these excavations indicated that the petroleum contamination was successfully removed from the Site. However, confirmation soil sample results for these areas could not be independently validated. Therefore, petroleum hydrocarbons within the footprints of the previously completed cleanup action areas are unverified until subsequent sampling result confirm their removal.

- **Surface Water** – Stormwater is either collected and treated before permitted discharge to Guemes Channel or infiltrates into the soil. The Site stormwater treatment facility is overseen by Ecology's Water Quality Program. Collected stormwater does not come into contact with historically contaminated soils; therefore, no further remedial action is required to be protective of the surface water pathway. The groundwater to surface water pathway is addressed via groundwater cleanup levels established for the Site, which will be protective of the surface water cleanup levels.

The nature and extent for COCs in Site media is further discussed below.

10.2.1. Marine Area

Interim action dredging and excavation activities completed between July and November 2008 in general accordance with the Ecology-approved RI/FS Work Plan and Interim Action Work Plan Addendum were completed to remove identified COCs from the Marine Area. The interim action resulted in the removal of approximately 26,000 cubic yards (approximately 38,000 tons) of contaminated sediment from the southern portion of the Marine Area for upland landfill disposal. An additional 230,000 cubic yards of sediment (approximate) determined to be suitable for open-water disposal by the DMMP was then dredged from the Marine Area as part of the Project Pier 1 redevelopment for disposal at the Rosario Strait dispersive site to meet the design grade of -35 feet MLLW. Due to the completeness of the interim action and subsequent Marine Area dredging to remove contaminated sediment deposits and up to 30 feet of native glaciomarine deposits, no identified sediment contamination remained in the Marine Area and sediment is no longer considered a media of concern for the Site.

10.2.2. Upland Area

In the Upland area, COCs including arsenic, nickel and cPAHs were detected at concentrations exceeding PCULs in soil throughout the Site as follows:

- In the eastern portion of the Site, arsenic and nickel exceeded PCULs in fill deposits from the ground surface down to a depth of approximately 8 feet below ground surface (bgs).
- In the north central portion of the Site, arsenic and nickel exceeded PCULs in fill deposits from the ground surface down to a depth of approximately 10 feet bgs.
- In the central portion of the Site, total cPAH calculated using the toxicity equivalency quotient (TEQ) methodology exceeded the soil cleanup level in historical fill deposits between approximately 5 and 13 feet bgs.

- In the south-central portion of the Site, arsenic exceeded the soil cleanup levels in historical fill deposits from between approximately 5 and 8 feet bgs.
- In the western portion of the Site, arsenic, and nickel and cPAHs exceeded the PCUL in fill deposits from the ground surface down to a depth of approximately 10 feet bgs.
- Results of soil/sediment samples collected at the Site from the underlying native surface show that the Upland Area PCUL exceedances are limited to the overlying fill soil and do not extend to the underlying native surface.

Between 2015 and 2016, DCI replaced a significant portion of their gravel working surface with asphalt pavement which prevents stormwater infiltration through the soil column. A comparison of the initial (2008 to 2013) groundwater monitoring results to the recent semi-annual groundwater monitoring results (2016 to 2017) show that the paved surfaces are limiting stormwater infiltration to soil and therefore, limiting leaching and subsequent migration of contaminants through the soil column to groundwater.

At shoreline monitoring well locations, the following COCs were detected at concentrations greater than the groundwater PCUL since completion of the Upland Area paving activities:

- Dissolved nickel detected at a concentration of 8.3 µg/L marginally exceeded the groundwater PCUL of 8.2 µg/L at shoreline monitoring well location MW-2B during the February 2017 monitoring event. However, total nickel at this location was not detected at a concentration exceeding the groundwater PCUL during this event and dissolved nickel did not exceed the PCUL in subsequent monitoring events at this location.
- Total cPAH TEQ concentrations and/or dissolved arsenic exceeded the groundwater PCUL at shoreline monitoring well location MW-8 during one or more semi-annual monitoring events between February 2016 and August 2017. However, cPAHs and arsenic concentrations at monitoring well location MW-1 (upgradient monitoring well location) were less than the PCUL for each of these monitoring events. Supplemental sampling and analysis to further evaluate soil conditions in the vicinity of MW-8 did not identify potential source materials for cPAHs or arsenic in saturated soil adjacent to or upgradient of this location.

At upgradient monitoring well locations, the following COCs were detected at concentrations greater than the groundwater PCUL since completion of the Upland Area paving activities:

- Total and dissolved arsenic and nickel, and total cPAH TEQ concentrations exceeded the groundwater PCULs at monitoring well location MW-7 during one or more semi-annual monitoring events. However, at downgradient monitoring well locations MW-3A and MW-6, total and dissolved arsenic and nickel, and cPAHs either were not previously detected or were detected at concentrations less than the groundwater PCUL during each of the four semi-annual groundwater monitoring events.

The distribution of COCs including arsenic, nickel and cPAHs in Upland Area soil and groundwater representing current conditions at the Site are summarized on Figures 20 through 25.

10.3. Supplemental Soil Investigation

Results of previous environmental studies identified concentrations of gasoline-, diesel- and/or heavy oil-range petroleum hydrocarbons exceeding PCULs in historical fill deposits from the ground surface to a depth of approximately 8 feet bgs in the central and eastern portions of the Site. Between 1991 and 2002, the Port completed independent cleanup actions in these areas to remove the previously identified

petroleum contamination from the Site. However, confirmation soil sample results for these areas could not be independently validated and will require subsequent sampling to confirm the completeness of the removal.

A supplemental soil investigation is proposed as a pre-remedial design activity to verify the effectiveness of the previous cleanup actions. As part of this investigation, sampling will be performed within the footprint of the previously completed remedial excavations which extended to depths greater than 1-foot (i.e., remedial excavations extending beneath the former gravel working surface). Samples will be collected from a depth of below the base of the previous remedial excavations to represent the previous verification sample interval and analyzed for COCs previously identified for these areas including gasoline-, diesel- and heavy oil-range petroleum hydrocarbons and/or cPAHs. The results of this investigation will be reported in the CAP and used to refine the preferred cleanup action alternative for the Site.

10.4. Feasibility Study Development and Preferred Cleanup Action Alternative Selection

The nature and extent of contamination in sediment has been characterized in accordance with the Ecology-approved RI/FS Work Plan using PCULs for identified human and ecological receptors and exposure pathways based on current and future land use. Based on the results of the RI, sufficient data has been collected to identify and evaluate cleanup alternatives for contaminated media at the Site. A range of remedial technologies were screened considering the media requiring cleanup, COC present and current and future land use to develop a reasonable number and range of potentially applicable cleanup actions which were then evaluated relative to the following criteria:

- Compliance with cleanup standards and applicable laws;
- Provision for a reasonable restoration time frame; and
- Use of permanent solutions to the maximum extent practicable by comparison of the following criteria:
 - Protectiveness;
 - Permanence;
 - Cost;
 - Effectiveness over the long term;
 - Short-term risk management;
 - Net environmental benefit;
 - Technical and administrative implementability; and
 - Consideration of Public Concerns.

As a result of this evaluation, Cleanup Action Alternative 2 emerged as the preferred alternative which meets the minimum threshold requirements, achieves a high level of environmental benefit and is not disproportionate in cost relative to the other alternatives evaluated. Implementation of Cleanup Action Alternative 2 will result in contaminant mass reduction in the southeast portion of the Site and will be used in conjunction with containment technologies and institutional controls to prevent direct human contact and reduce the potential for leaching and migration of residual COCs contained within the fill soil within a reasonable restoration time frame.

11.0 LIMITATIONS

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of the Port of Anacortes, their authorized agents and regulatory agencies for the Dakota Creek Industries Site located at 115 Q Avenue in Anacortes, Washington. No other party may rely on the product of our services unless we agree in advance and in writing to such reliance. Within the limitations of scope, schedule and budget, our services have been executed in accordance with generally accepted environmental science practices in this area at the time this report was prepared. No warranty or other conditions, express or implied, should be understood.

Any electronic form, facsimile or hard copy of the original document (email, text, table, and/or figure), if provided, and any attachments are only a copy of the original document. The original document is stored by GeoEngineers, Inc. and will serve as the official document of record.

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Table 1
Proposed Sediment Cleanup Levels for Protection of Benthic Organisms
 Dakota Creek Industries
 Anacortes, Washington

Analyte	Criteria for Protection of Benthic Organisms						Proposed Sediment Cleanup Level ³			
	Sediment Management Standard ¹ (SMS)			Apparent Effects Threshold (AET) Criteria ²			Units	Organic Carbon (0.5% to 3.5%)	Units	Organic Carbon (<0.5% or >3.5%)
	Units	Sediment Quality Objectives (SQO)	Cleanup Screening Level (CSL)	Units	Lowest AET (LAET)	Second Lowest AET (2LAET)				
Metals										
Arsenic	mg/kg	57	93	mg/kg	57	93	mg/kg	mg/kg	mg/kg	57
Cadmium		5.1	6.7		5.1	6.7				5.1
Chromium		260	270		260	270				260
Copper		390	390		390	390				390
Lead		450	530		450	530				450
Mercury		0.41	0.59		0.41	0.59				0.41
Nickel		NE	NE		NE	NE				NE
Silver		6.1	6.1		6.1	6.1				6.1
Zinc		410	960		410	960				410
Low Molecular Weight Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (LPAHs)										
Total LPAH ⁴	mg/kg OC	370	780	µg/kg	5,200	5,200	mg/kg OC	µg/kg	µg/kg	5,200
2-Methylnaphthalene		38	64		670	670				38
Acenaphthene		16	57		500	500				16
Acenaphthylene		66	66		1,300	1,300				66
Anthracene		220	1,200		960	960				220
Fluorene		23	79		540	540				23
Naphthalene		99	170		2,100	2,100				99
Phenanthrene		100	480		1,500	1,500				100
High Molecular Weight Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (HPAHs)										
Total HPAH ⁵	mg/kg OC	960	5,300	µg/kg	12,000	17,000	mg/kg OC	µg/kg	µg/kg	12,000
Benzo(a)anthracene		110	270		1,300	1,600				110
Benzo(a)pyrene		99	210		1,600	1,600				99
Total Benzofluoranthenes		230	450		3,200	3,600				230
Benzo(ghi)perylene		31	78		670	720				31
Chrysene		110	460		1,400	2,800				110
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene		12	33		230	230				12
Fluoranthene		160	1,200		1,700	2,500				160
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene		34	88		600	690				34
Pyrene		1,000	1,400		2,600	3,300				1,000
Chlorinated Organic Compounds										
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	mg/kg OC	0.81	1.8	µg/kg	31	51	mg/kg OC	µg/kg	µg/kg	31
1,2-Dichlorobenzene		2.3	2.3		35	50				2.3
1,4-Dichlorobenzene		3.1	9		110	110				3.1
Hexachlorobenzene		0.38	2.3		22	70				0.38
Phthalates										
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	mg/kg OC	47	78	µg/kg	1,300	1,900	mg/kg OC	µg/kg	µg/kg	1,300
Butyl Benzyl Phthalate		5	64		63	900				4.9
Dibutyl Phthalate		220	1,700		1,400	1,400				220
Diethyl Phthalate		61	110		200	> 1,200				61
Dimethyl Phthalate		53	53		71	160				53
Di-N-Octyl Phthalate		58	4,500		6,200	6,200				58
Phenols										
2,4-Dimethylphenol	µg/kg	29	29	µg/kg	29	29	µg/kg	µg/kg	µg/kg	29
2-methylphenol		63	63		63	63				63
4-methylphenol		670	670		670	670				670
Pentachlorophenol		360	690		360	690				360
Phenol		420	1,200		420	1,200				420
Miscellaneous Extractables										
Dibenzofuran	mg/kg OC	15	58	µg/kg	540	540	mg/kg OC	µg/kg	µg/kg	540
Hexachlorobutadiene		3.9	6.2		11	120				3.9
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine		11	11		28	40				11
Benzoic Acid	µg/kg	650	650	µg/kg	650	650	µg/kg	µg/kg	µg/kg	650
Benzyl Alcohol		57	73		57	73				57
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)										
Total PCBs (Sum of Aroclors)	mg/kg OC	12	65	mg/kg	0.13	1	mg/kg OC	12	mg/kg	0.13

Notes:

- ¹ Sediment Management Standards (SMS) (Chapter 173-204 WAC).
 - ² Apparent Effects Threshold (AET) Criteria from Ecology's SCUM guidance (Table 8-1; Ecology 2019).
 - ³ The organic carbon normalized SMS criteria are applicable to sediment with a total organic carbon (TOC) concentration ranging from 0.5 to 3.5 percent. Sediment with TOC concentrations outside of the 0.5 to 3.5 percent range are screened against the AET Screening Level on a dry weight basis (EPA 1988).
 - ⁴ Total LPAHs are the total of naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene and anthracene; 2-methylnaphthalene is not included in the sum of LPAHs.
 - ⁵ Total HPAHs are the total of fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo(a)anthracene, chrysene, benzofluoranthenes, benzo(a)pyrene, indeno(1,2,3-c-d)pyrene, dibenzo(a,h)anthracene and benzo(g,h,i)perylene.
- mg/kg = milligram per kilogram
 mg/kg OC = milligram per kilogram normalized to organic carbon
 µg/kg = microgram per kilogram
 ng/kg = nanogram per kilogram
 -- = Criteria not applicable or not available

Table 2

Proposed Sediment Cleanup Levels for Protection of Human Health and Higher Trophic Level Ecological Receptors

Dakota Creek Industries
Anacortes, Washington

Analyte	Units	Criteria for Protection of Human Health			Proposed Sediment Cleanup Level	Adjustment Factors		Proposed Sediment Cleanup Level ⁵ (After Adjustment for Background and PQL)
		Bioaccumulation via Consumption of Aquatic Organisms	Direct Contact via Net Fishing ²			Natural Background ³	PQL ⁴	Subtidal Sediment (below -3 ft MLLW)
			Carc. (at 10 ⁻⁶ risk)	Non-Carc.				
Metals								
Arsenic	mg/kg	11	3.0	1,300	3.0	11	5	11
Cadmium		0.8	--	4,400	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.8
Chromium		--	--	6,900,000	6,900,000	62	0.5	6,900,000
Copper		--	--	180,000	180,000	45	0.2	180,000
Lead		21	--	--	21	21	2	21
Mercury		0.2	--	460	0.2	0.2	0.05	0.2
Nickel		--	--	92,000	92,000	50	1	92,000
Silver		--	--	23,000	23,000	0.24	0.3	23,000
Zinc		--	--	1,400,000	1,400,000	93	1	1,400,000
Tributyltin								
Tributyltin, bulk	µg/kg	73 ⁶	--	1,200	73	--	3.86	73
Interstitial Tributyltin, porewater	µg/L	0.15 ⁶	--	--	0.15	--	0.0052	0.15
Low Molecular Weight Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (LPAHs)								
2-Methylnaphthalene	mg/kg	--	--	16,000	16,000	--	0.005	16,000
Acenaphthene		--	--	240,000	240,000	--	0.005	240,000
Acenaphthylene		--	--	240,000	240,000	--	0.005	240,000
Anthracene		--	--	1,200,000	1,200,000	--	0.005	1,200,000
Fluorene		--	--	160,000	160,000	--	0.005	160,000
Naphthalene		--	--	79,000	79,000	--	0.005	79,000
Phenanthrene		--	--	1,200,000	1,200,000	--	0.005	1,200,000
High Molecular Weight Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (HPAHs)								
Benzo(a)anthracene	mg/kg	--	--	--	NE	--	0.005	NE
Benzo(a)pyrene		--	cPAH TEQ	cPAH TEQ	cPAH TEQ	--	0.005	cPAH TEQ
Total benzofluoranthenes		--	--	--	NE	--	0.005	NE
Benzo(ghi)perylene		--	--	120,000	120,000	--	0.005	120,000
Chrysene		--	--	--	NE	--	0.005	NE
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene		--	--	--	NE	--	0.005	NE
Fluoranthene		--	--	160,000	160,000	--	0.005	160,000
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene		--	--	--	NE	--	0.005	NE
Pyrene		--	--	120,000	120,000	--	0.005	120,000
Carcinogenic Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (cPAHs)								
Total cPAHs - TEQ	µg/kg	21	680	120,000	21	21	5	21
Chlorinated Organic Compounds								
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	mg/kg	--	140	41,000	140	--	0.2	140
1,2-Dichlorobenzene		--	--	370,000	370,000	--	0.2	370,000
1,4-Dichlorobenzene		--	760	290,000	760	--	0.2	760
Hexachlorobenzene		--	2.5	3,300	2.5	--	0.001	2.5
Phthalates								
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	mg/kg	--	290	82,000	290	--	0.05	290
Butyl Benzyl Phthalate		--	2,100	820,000	2,100	--	0.02	2,100
Dibutyl Phthalate		--	--	410,000	410,000	--	0.02	410,000
Diethyl Phthalate		--	--	3,300,000	3,300,000	--	0.02	3,300,000
Dimethyl phthalate		--	--	--	NE	--	0.02	NE
Di-N-Octyl Phthalate		--	--	41,000	41,000	--	0.02	41,000
Phenols								
2,4-Dimethylphenol	mg/kg	--	--	82,000	82,000	--	25	82,000
2-Methylphenol		--	--	200,000	200,000	--	20	200,000
4-Methylphenol		--	--	410,000	410,000	--	20	410,000
Pentachlorophenol		--	8.7	17,000	9	--	100	100
Phenol		--	--	1,200,000	1,200,000	--	100	1,200,000
Miscellaneous Extractables								
Dibenzofuran	mg/kg	--	--	4,100	4,100	--	0.02	4,100
Hexachlorobutadiene		--	52	4,100	52	--	0.001	52
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine		--	830	--	830	--	0.02	830
Benzoic Acid	µg/kg	--	--	16,000,000	16,000,000	--	200	16,000,000
Benzyl Alcohol		--	--	410,000	410,000	--	20	410,000
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)								
Total PCBs (Sum of Aroclors)	mg/kg	0.0035	1.9	--	0.0035	0.0035	0.001	0.0035
Dioxins and Furans								
Total Dioxins/Furans - Human Health TEQ	ng/kg	5	55	5,000	5	4	5 ⁷	5

Notes:

- ¹ Bioaccumulative chemicals include arsenic, cadmium, lead, mercury, carcinogenic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (cPAHs), dioxin-like polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and dioxins/furans. Currently site-specific human health and ecological risk-based sediment screening levels have not been developed for bioaccumulative chemicals. Therefore, sediment screening levels for these chemicals are based on the natural background or the practical quantification limit (PQL), whichever is higher.
- ² Sediment cleanup levels for the protection of human health via direct contact are calculated using equations and input parameters provided in Ecology's SCUM guidance (Ecology 2019).
- ³ Natural background concentrations are derived from the calculated values (90/90 UTL) from the Bold plus dataset and presented in Table 10-1 of Ecology's Draft SCUM II (Ecology 2019) guidance document.
- ⁴ PQL is from the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Work Plan (GeoEngineers 2008) and is the lowest available value from Analytical Resources Inc. (ARI) of Tukwila, Washington.
- ⁵ The proposed cleanup levels (PCULs) presented in this table are to provide an evaluation of human health and ecological risk for higher trophic level ecological receptors. Human health and higher trophic level ecological receptor PCULs are chosen from lowest of bioaccumulative and direct contact pathways. If the risk-based value is lower than natural background or practical quantitation limit (PQL), the screening level defaults to the higher of natural background or PQL. The human health PCULs for subtidal areas include marine areas at elevations below -3 feet MLLW and the applicable direct contact pathway is net fishing.
- ⁶ The bioaccumulative cleanup levels protective of higher trophic level ecological receptors is from the Dredged Material Management Program (DMMP) bioaccumulation triggers for bulk and porewater tributyltin. Measurement of tributyltin in interstitial water provides a more direct measure of potential bioavailability, and hence toxicity, than bulk sediment concentrations. Therefore porewater tributyltin
- ⁷ PQL for Dioxin TEQ is the Programmatic PQL values from Ecology's SCUM II guidance (Table 11-1; Ecology 2019).

mg/kg = milligram per kilogram

µg/kg = microgram per kilogram

ng/kg = nanogram per kilogram

-- = No criterion is currently available for this analyte

Total LPAHs are the total of naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene and anthracene; 2-methylnaphthalene is not included in the sum of LPAHs.

Total HPAHs are the total of fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo(a)anthracene, chrysene, benzo(a)pyrene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, dibenzo(a,h)anthracene and benzo(g,h,i)perylene.

Blue shading identifies the basis for proposed sediment cleanup level.

Green shading identifies the proposed sediment cleanup level after adjustment for background and the PQL.

Table 3
Proposed Groundwater Cleanup Levels
 Dakota Creek Industries
 Anacortes, Washington

Analyte	CAS No.	Units	Criteria for Protection of Surface Water									Criteria for Protection of Vapor Intrusion		Criteria for Protection of Sediment					Groundwater to Sediment Pathway Complete ⁷ (Yes/No)	Proposed Groundwater Cleanup Level	Adjustment Factors		Proposed Groundwater Cleanup Level ¹⁰ (After Adjustment for Background and PQL)
			Water Quality Criteria ¹ (Chapter 173-210A WAC)			Federal Marine Water Quality Criteria for Washington ² (40 CFR 131.45)	Federal Water Quality Criteria ³ (CWA §304(a))			MTCA Method B Surface Water Cleanup Level (Standard Formula Value)		MTCA Method C Groundwater Screening Level		Sediment Cleanup Objective (SCO) Screening Level ⁴		Equilibrium Partition Coefficients ⁵ (L/kg)		Groundwater Concentration Protective of Sediment ⁶			Background Concentration ⁸	Practical Quantitation Limit ⁹ (PQL)	
			Protection of Marine Aquatic Life		Protection of Human Health (Organisms Only)	Protection of Marine Aquatic Life	Protection of Human Health (Organisms Only)	Carc.	Non-Carc.	Carc.	Non-Carc.	C _{sed}	Units	K _{oc} (CLARC)	K _d (metals)								
			Acute	Chronic												Acute	Chronic						
Metals																							
Arsenic	7440-38-2	µg/L	69	36	10	0.14	69	36	0.14	0.1	18	--	--	11	mg/kg	--	29	3.7E+02	Yes	0.1	8	4.5	8
Cadmium	7440-43-9	µg/L	42	9.3	--	--	33	7.9	--	--	--	--	--	0.8	mg/kg	--	6.7	1.1E+02	No	7.9	2	4.0	7.9
Total Chromium ¹¹	18540-29-9	µg/L	1,100	50	--	--	1,100	50	--	--	490	--	--	260	mg/kg	--	19	1.3E+04	No	50	10	10.0	50
Copper	7440-50-8	µg/L	4.8	3.1	--	--	4.8	3.1	--	--	2,900	--	--	390	mg/kg	--	22	1.7E+04	Yes	3.1	20	10.0	20
Lead	7439-92-1	µg/L	210	8.1	--	--	140	5.6	--	--	--	--	--	21	mg/kg	--	10,000	2.1E+00	Yes	2.1	10	1.0	10
Mercury ¹²	7439-97-6	µg/L	1.8	0.025	--	--	1.8	0.94	--	--	--	--	1.8	0.2	mg/kg	--	52	3.8E+00	Yes	0.025	--	0.025	0.025
Nickel	7440-02-0	µg/L	74	8.2	190	100	74	8.2	4,600	--	1,100	--	--	92,000	mg/kg	--	65	1.4E+06	No	8.2	--	5.6	8.2
Silver	7440-22-4	µg/L	1.9	--	--	--	1.9	--	--	--	26,000	--	--	6.1	mg/kg	--	8	6.9E+02	No	1.9	--	10.0	10
Zinc	7440-66-6	µg/L	90	81	2,900	1,000	90	81	26,000	--	17,000	--	--	410	mg/kg	--	62	6.5E+03	Yes	81	160	25.0	160
Petroleum Hydrocarbons¹³																							
Gasoline-Range	--	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	800	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	800	--	250	800
Diesel-Range	--	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	500	--	250	500
Heavy Oil-Range	--	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	500	--	500	500
BETX Compounds																							
Benzene	71-43-2	µg/L	--	--	1.6	--	--	--	16	23	2,000	24	220	--	--	62	--	--	No	1.6	--	1.0	1.6
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	µg/L	--	--	270	31	--	--	130	--	6,900	--	6,100	--	--	204	--	--	No	31	--	1.0	31
Toluene	108-88-3	µg/L	--	--	410	130	--	--	520	--	19,000	--	34,000	--	--	140	--	--	No	130	--	1.0	130
Xylenes	106-42-3	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	630	--	--	311	--	--	No	630	--	2.0	630
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)																							
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	71	--	--	--	86.03	--	--	No	71	--	1.0	71
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	µg/L	--	--	160,000	50,000	--	--	200,000	--	930,000	--	12,000	--	--	135	--	--	No	12,000	--	1.0	12,000
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	µg/L	--	--	0.46	0.3	--	--	3	6.5	10,000	62	--	--	--	79	--	--	No	0.3	--	1.0	1.0
1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC113)	76-13-1	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	360	--	--	196.8	--	--	No	360	--	1.0	360
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	µg/L	--	--	1.8	0.9	--	--	8.9	25	2,300	79	10	--	--	75	--	--	No	0.9	--	1.0	1.0
1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	110	--	--	--	53	--	--	No	110	--	1.0	110
1,1-Dichloroethene	75-35-4	µg/L	--	--	4,100	4,000	--	--	20,000	--	23,000	--	280	--	--	65	--	--	No	280	--	1.0	280
1,1-Dichloropropene	563-58-6	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	NE	--	1.00	NE
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	87-61-6	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,383	--	--	No	NE	--	5.00	NE
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	96-18-4	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45	--	--	115.8	--	--	No	45	--	2.0	45
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	µg/L	--	--	0.14	0.04	--	--	0.076	2	230	--	84	--	--	1,659	--	--	No	0.04	--	5.0	5.0
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	520	--	--	614.3	--	--	No	520	--	1.0	520
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	96-12-8	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.6	77	--	--	115.8	--	--	No	1.6	--	5.0	5.0
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	106-93-4	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.0	640	--	--	66	--	--	No	3.0	--	1.0	3.0
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	µg/L	--	--	2,500	800	--	--	3,000	--	4,200	--	5,500	--	--	379	--	--	No	800	--	1.0	800
1,2-Dichloroethane (EDC)	107-06-2	µg/L	--	--	120	73	--	--	650	59	13,000	42	310	--	--	38	--	--	No	42	--	1.0	42
1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	µg/L	--	--	3.1	--	--	--	31	43	25,000	100	61	--	--	47	--	--	No	3.1	--	1.0	3.1
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	370	--	--	602.1	--	--	No	370	--	1.0	370
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	µg/L	--	--	16	2	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	375.3	--	--	No	2	--	1.0	2.0
1,3-Dichloropropane	142-28-9	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	72.17	--	--	No	NE	--	1.0	NE
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	µg/L	--	--	580	200	--	--	900	22	3,300	49	17,000	--	--	616	--	--	No	22	--	1.0	22
2,2-Dichloropropane	594-20-7	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	NE	--	1.00	NE
2-Butanone (MEK)	78-93-3	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,700,000	--	--	4.51	--	--	No	3,700,000	--	5.0	3,700,000
2-Chloroethyl Vinyl Ether	110-75-8	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	NE	--	1.0	NE
2-Chlorotoluene	95-49-8	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	382.9	--	--	No	NE	--	1.0	NE

Analyte	CAS No.	Units	Criteria for Protection of Surface Water									Criteria for Protection of Vapor Intrusion		Criteria for Protection of Sediment					Groundwater to Sediment Pathway Complete ⁷ (Yes/No)	Proposed Groundwater Cleanup Level	Adjustment Factors		Proposed Groundwater Cleanup Level ¹⁰ (After Adjustment for Background and PQL)		
			Water Quality Criteria ¹ (Chapter 173-210A WAC)				Federal Marine Water Quality Criteria for Washington ² (40 CFR 131.45)		Federal Water Quality Criteria ³ (CWA §304(a))			MTCA Method B Surface Water Cleanup Level (Standard Formula Value)		MTCA Method C Groundwater Screening Level		Sediment Cleanup Objective (SCO) Screening Level ⁴		Equilibrium Partition Coefficients ⁵ (L/kg)			Groundwater Concentration Protective of Sediment ⁶	Background Concentration ⁸		Practical Quantitation Limit ⁹ (PQL)	
			Protection of Marine Aquatic Life		Protection of Human Health (Organisms Only)	Protection of Human Health (Organisms Only)	Protection of Marine Aquatic Life		Protection of Human Health (Organisms Only)	Carc.	Non-Carc.	Carc.	Non-Carc.	C _{sed}	Units	K _{oc} (CLARC)	K _d (metals)								
			Acute	Chronic			Acute	Chronic																	
2-Hexanone	591-78-6	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,000	--	--	14.98	--	--	No	16,000	--	5.0	16,000		
4-Chlorotoluene	106-43-4	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	NE	--	1.00	NE		
4-Methyl-2-Pentanone (Methyl Isobutyl Ketone)	108-10-1	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,000,000	--	--	12.6	--	--	No	1,000,000	--	5.0	1,000,000		
Acetone	67-64-1	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,000,000	--	--	0.575	--	--	No	32,000,000	--	5.0	32,000,000			
Acrolein	107-02-8	µg/L	--	--	1.1	--	--	--	400	--	--	6	--	--	1	--	--	No	1.1	--	50	50			
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	µg/L	--	--	0.03	--	--	--	7	0.4	3,500	120	630	--	--	8.511	--	--	No	0.03	--	1.0	1.0		
Bromobenzene	108-86-1	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,400	--	--	233.9	--	--	No	1,400	--	1.00	1,400		
Bromochloromethane	74-97-5	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21.73	--	--	No	NE	--	1.00	NE		
Bromoform	75-25-2	µg/L	--	--	27	12	--	--	120	220	14,000	2,200	--	--	126	--	--	No	12	--	1.0	12			
Bromomethane	74-83-9	µg/L	--	--	2,400	--	--	--	10,000	--	970	--	28	--	--	9	--	--	No	28	--	1.0	28		
Carbon Disulfide	75-15-0	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	870	--	--	45.7	--	--	No	870	--	1.0	870		
Carbon Tetrachloride	56-23-5	µg/L	--	--	0.35	--	--	--	5	4.9	550	5.6	130	--	--	152	--	--	No	0.35	--	1.0	1.0		
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	µg/L	--	--	890	200	--	--	800	--	5,000	--	630	--	--	224	--	--	No	200	--	1.0	200		
Chloroethane	75-00-3	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32,000	--	--	21.73	--	--	No	32,000	--	1.0	32,000		
Chloroform	67-66-3	µg/L	--	--	1,200	600	--	--	2,000	56	6,900	12	1,100	--	--	53	--	--	No	12	--	1.0	12		
Chloromethane	74-87-3	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	330	--	--	6	--	--	No	330	--	1.0	330		
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	156-59-2	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35.5	--	--	No	NE	--	1.0	NE		
Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	10061-01-5	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	NE	--	1.0	NE			
Dibromochloromethane	124-48-1	µg/L	--	--	3	2.2	--	--	21	21	14,000	--	--	--	63.1	--	--	No	2.2	--	1.0	2.2			
Dibromomethane	74-95-3	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	210	--	--	21.73	--	--	No	210	--	1.0	210		
Dichlorobromomethane	75-27-4	µg/L	--	--	3.6	2.8	--	--	27	28	14,000	18	--	--	55	--	--	No	2.8	--	1.0	2.8			
Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC 12)	75-71-8	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	43.89	--	--	No	9	--	1.0	9		
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	µg/L	--	--	4.1	0.01	--	--	0.01	30	930	8	--	--	53,700	--	--	No	0.01	--	5.0	5.0			
Isopropylbenzene	98-82-8	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,000	--	--	697.8	--	--	No	2,000	--	1.0	2,000		
Methyl Iodide	74-88-4	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	NE	--	1.0	NE			
Methyl t-Butyl Ether (MTBE)	1634-04-4	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,600	270,000	--	--	10.9	--	--	No	8,600	--	5.0	8,600		
Methylene Chloride	75-09-2	µg/L	--	--	250	100	--	--	1,000	590	17,000	44,000	11,000	--	--	10	--	--	No	100	--	2.0	100		
Naphthalene	91-20-3	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,900	89	360	--	--	1,191	--	--	No	89	--	5.0	89		
n-Butylbenzene	104-51-8	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,482	--	--	No	NE	--	1.0	NE		
n-Propylbenzene	103-65-1	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,900	--	--	813.1	--	--	No	4,900	--	1.0	4,900		
p-Isopropyltoluene	99-87-6	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	NE	--	1.0	NE			
sec-Butylbenzene	135-98-8	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,331	--	--	No	NE	--	1.0	NE		
Styrene	100-42-5	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18,000	--	--	912	--	--	No	18,000	--	1.0	18,000		
tert-Butylbenzene	98-06-6	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,001	--	--	No	NE	--	1.0	NE		
Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	127-18-4	µg/L	--	--	7.1	2.9	--	--	29	100	500	240	100	--	--	265	--	--	No	2.9	--	0.2	2.9		
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	156-60-5	µg/L	--	--	5,800	1,000	--	--	4,000	--	33,000	--	170	--	--	38	--	--	No	170	--	1.0	170		
Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	10061-02-6	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	NE	--	1.0	NE			
Trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	110-57-6	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	131.5	--	--	No	NE	--	5.0	NE		
Trichloroethene (TCE)	79-01-6	µg/L	--	--	0.86	0.7	--	--	7	5	120	25	8	--	--	94	--	--	No	0.7	--	1.0	1.0		
Trichlorofluoromethane (CFC 11)	75-69-4	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	260	--	--	43.89	--	--	No	260	--	1.0	260		
Vinyl Acetate	108-05-4	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17,000	--	--	5.25	--	--	No	17,000	--	5.0	17,000		
Vinyl Chloride	75-01-4	µg/L	--	--	0.26	0.18	--	--	1.6	3.7	6,600	3	120	--	--	18.6	--	--	No	0.18	--	1.0	1.0		
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs)																									
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	µg/L	--	--	0.14	0.04	--	--	0.076	2.0	230	--	84	0.031	mg/kg	1,659	--	9.7E-01	No	0.04	--	1.0	1.0		
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	µg/L	--	--	2,500	800	--	--	3,000	--	4,200	--	5,500	0.035	mg/kg	379	--	4.5E+00	No	800	--	1.0	800		
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	µg/L	--	--	16	2	--	--	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	375.3	--	--	No	2	--	1.0	2.0		
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	µg/L	--	--	580	200	--	--	900	22	3,300	49	17,000	0.11	mg/kg	616	--	8.9E+00	No	22	--	1.0	22		
2,2'-Oxybis[1-chloropropane]	108-60-1	µg/L	--	--	--	900	--	--	4,000	37	42,000	--	--	--	--	82.92	--	--	No	37	--	1.0	37		
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	600	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,597	--	--	No	600	--	5.0	600		
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	µg/L	--	--	0.28	--	--	--	2.8	3.9	17	--	--	--	--	381	--	--	No	0.3	--	5.0	5.0		

Analyte	CAS No.	Units	Criteria for Protection of Surface Water									Criteria for Protection of Vapor Intrusion		Criteria for Protection of Sediment					Groundwater to Sediment Pathway Complete ⁷ (Yes/No)	Proposed Groundwater Cleanup Level	Adjustment Factors		Proposed Groundwater Cleanup Level ¹⁰ (After Adjustment for Background and PQL)	
			Water Quality Criteria ¹ (Chapter 173-210A WAC)				Federal Marine Water Quality Criteria for Washington ² (40 CFR 131.45)	Federal Water Quality Criteria ³ (CWA §304(a))			MTCA Method B Surface Water Cleanup Level (Standard Formula Value)		MTCA Method C Groundwater Screening Level		Sediment Cleanup Objective (SCO) Screening Level ⁴		Equilibrium Partition Coefficients ⁵ (L/kg)				Groundwater Concentration Protective of Sediment ⁶	Background Concentration ⁸		Practical Quantitation Limit ⁹ (PQL)
			Protection of Marine Aquatic Life		Protection of Human Health (Organisms Only)	Protection of Human Health (Organisms Only)	Protection of Marine Aquatic Life		Protection of Human Health (Organisms Only)	Carc.	Non-Carc.	Carc.	Non-Carc.	C _{sed}	Units	K _{oc} (CLARC)	K _d (metals)							
			Acute	Chronic			Acute	Chronic																
2,4-Dichlorophenol	120-83-2	µg/L	--	--	34	10	--	--	60	--	190	--	--	--	--	147	--	--	No	10	--	5.0	10	
2,4-Dimethylphenol	105-67-9	µg/L	--	--	97	--	--	--	3,000	--	550	--	--	0.029	mg/kg	209	--	6.3E+00	No	97	--	1.0	97	
2,4-Dinitrophenol	51-28-5	µg/L	--	--	610	100	--	--	300	--	3,500	--	--	--	--	0.01	--	--	No	100	--	10	100	
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	µg/L	--	--	0.18	--	--	--	1.7	5.5	1,400	--	--	--	--	95.5	--	--	No	0.18	--	5.0	5.0	
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606-20-2	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	69.2	--	--	No	NE	--	5.0	NE	
2-Chloronaphthalene	91-58-7	µg/L	--	--	180	100	--	--	1,000	--	1,000	--	--	--	--	2,478	--	--	No	100	--	1.0	100	
2-Chlorophenol	95-57-8	µg/L	--	--	17	--	--	--	800	--	97	--	--	--	--	388	--	--	No	17	--	1.0	17	
2-Nitroaniline	88-74-4	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	111.3	--	--	No	NE	--	5.0	NE	
2-Nitrophenol	88-75-5	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	NE	--	5.0	NE	
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91-94-1	µg/L	--	--	0.0033	--	--	--	0.15	0.046	--	--	--	--	--	724	--	--	No	0.003	--	5.0	5.0	
3-Nitroaniline	99-09-2	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	NE	--	5.0	NE	
4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	534-52-1	µg/L	--	--	25	7	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	754.4	--	--	No	7	--	10.0	10	
4-Bromophenyl-phenylether	101-55-3	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	NE	--	1.0	NE	
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	59-50-7	µg/L	--	--	36	--	--	--	2000	--	--	--	--	--	--	491.8	--	--	No	36	--	5.0	36	
4-Chloroaniline	106-47-8	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	66.1	--	--	No	NE	--	5.0	NE	
4-Chlorophenyl-phenylether	7005-72-3	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	NE	--	1.0	NE	
4-Nitroaniline	100-01-6	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	109.1	--	--	No	NE	--	5.0	NE	
4-Nitrophenol	100-02-7	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	NE	--	5.0	NE	
Benzoic acid	65-85-0	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.65	mg/kg	0.6	--	1.1E+03	No	NE	--	10.0	NE		
Benzyl alcohol	100-51-6	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.057	mg/kg	21.46	--	5.6E+01	No	NE	--	5.0	NE		
bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane	111-91-1	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.38	--	--	No	NE	--	1.0	NE	
bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	111-44-4	µg/L	--	--	0.06	--	--	--	2.2	0.85	--	--	--	--	--	76	--	--	No	0.06	--	1.0	1.0	
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	117-81-7	µg/L	--	--	0.25	0.05	--	--	0.37	3.6	400	--	--	0.3	mg/kg	111,123	--	1.4E-01	No	0.05	--	1.0	1.0	
Butylbenzylphthalate	85-68-7	µg/L	--	--	0.58	0.013	--	--	0.10	8.2	1,300	--	--	0.063	mg/kg	13,746	--	2.4E-01	No	0.013	--	1.0	1.0	
Carbazole	86-74-8	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	NE	--	1.0	NE	
Dibenzofuran	132-64-9	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.54	mg/kg	9,161	--	3.1E+00	No	NE	--	1.0	NE		
Diethylphthalate	84-66-2	µg/L	--	--	5,000	200	--	--	600	--	28,000	--	--	0.2	mg/kg	82	--	9.3E+01	No	200	--	1.0	200	
Dimethylphthalate	131-11-3	µg/L	--	--	130,000	600	--	--	2,000	--	--	--	0.071	mg/kg	31.59	--	5.9E+01	No	600	--	1.0	600		
Di-n-butylphthalate	84-74-2	µg/L	--	--	510	8	--	--	30	--	2,900	--	--	1.4	mg/kg	1,567	--	4.6E+01	No	8	--	1.0	8.0	
Di-n-octylphthalate	117-84-0	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.2	mg/kg	83,200,000	--	3.9E-03	No	NE	--	1.0	NE		
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	µg/L	--	--	0.000052	0.000005	--	--	0.000079	0.0005	0.24	3.1	--	0.003	mg/kg	80,000	--	1.7E-03	No	0.000005	--	1.0	1.0	
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	µg/L	--	--	4.1	0.01	--	--	0.01	30	930	8	--	0.011	mg/kg	53,700	--	1.1E-02	No	0.01	--	1.0	1.0	
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4	µg/L	--	--	630	1	--	--	4	--	3,600	--	9.2	--	--	200,000	--	--	No	1	--	5.0	5.0	
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	µg/L	--	--	0.13	0.02	--	--	0.1	1.90	21	38	500	--	--	1,780	--	--	No	0.02	--	2.0	2.0	
Isophorone	78-59-1	µg/L	--	--	110	--	--	--	1,800	1,600	120,000	--	--	--	--	46.8	--	--	No	110	--	1.0	110	
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	µg/L	--	--	320	100	--	--	600	--	1,800	--	--	--	--	119	--	--	No	100	--	1.0	100	
n-Nitroso-di-n-propylamine	621-64-7	µg/L	--	--	0.058	--	--	--	0.51	0.82	--	--	--	--	--	24	--	--	No	0.06	--	5.0	5.0	
n-Nitrosodiphenylamine	86-30-6	µg/L	--	--	0.69	--	--	--	6.0	9.7	--	--	--	0.028	mg/kg	1,290	--	1.1E+00	No	0.7	--	1.0	1.0	
o-Cresol (2-Methylphenol)	95-48-7	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.063	mg/kg	91.2	--	2.7E+01	No	NE	--	1.0	NE		
p-Cresol (4-Methylphenol)	106-44-5	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.67	mg/kg	300.4	--	1.1E+02	No	NE	--	1.0	NE		
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	µg/L	13	7.9	0.1	0.002	13	8	0.04	2	1,200	--	--	1.0E-01	mg/kg	592	--	8.4E+00	No	0.002	--	5.0	5.0	
Phenol	108-95-2	µg/L	--	--	200000	70000	--	--	300,000.0	--	560,000	--	--	4.2E-01	mg/kg	28.8	--	3.7E+02	No	70,000	--	1.0	70,000	
Non-Carcinogenic Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)																								
1-Methylnaphthalene	90-12-0	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,528	--	--	No	NE	--	0.01	NE	
2-Methylnaphthalene	91-57-6	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.67	mg/kg	2,478	--	1.4E+01	Yes	14	--	0.01	14	
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	µg/L	--	--	110	30	--	--	90	--	640	--	--	0.5	mg/kg	4,898	--	5.3E+00	Yes	5.3	--	0.01	5.3	
Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.3	mg/kg	--	--	--	Yes	NE	--	0.01	NE	
Anthracene	120-12-7	µg/L	--	--	4,600	100	--	--	400	--	26,000	--	--	0.96	mg/kg	23,493	--	2.1E+00	Yes	2.1	--	0.01	2.1	
Benzo[ghi,perylene]	191-24-2	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.67	mg/kg	--	--	--	Yes	NE	--	0.01	NE	
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	µg/L	--	--	16	6	--	--	20	--	90	--	--	2.1	mg/kg	49,096	--	2.2E+00	Yes	2.2	--	0.01	2.2	
Fluorene	86-73-7	µg/L	--	--	610	10	--	--	70	--	3,500	--	--	0.54	mg/kg	7,707	--	3.7E+00	Yes	3.7	--	0.01	3.7	

Analyte	CAS No.	Units	Criteria for Protection of Surface Water									Criteria for Protection of Vapor Intrusion		Criteria for Protection of Sediment					Groundwater to Sediment Pathway Complete ⁷ (Yes/No)	Proposed Groundwater Cleanup Level	Adjustment Factors		Proposed Groundwater Cleanup Level ¹⁰ (After Adjustment for Background and PQL)														
			Water Quality Criteria ¹ (Chapter 173-210A WAC)			Federal Marine Water Quality Criteria for Washington ² (40 CFR 131.45)	Federal Water Quality Criteria ³ (CWA §304(a))			MTCA Method B Surface Water Cleanup Level (Standard Formula Value)		MTCA Method C Groundwater Screening Level	Sediment Cleanup Objective (SCO) Screening Level ⁴		Equilibrium Partition Coefficients ⁵ (L/kg)		Groundwater Concentration Protective of Sediment ⁶	Background Concentration ⁸			Practical Quantitation Limit ⁹ (PQL)																
			Protection of Marine Aquatic Life		Protection of Human Health (Organisms Only)	Protection of Human Health (Organisms Only)	Protection of Marine Aquatic Life		Protection of Human Health (Organisms Only)	Carc.	Non-Carc.		C _{sed}	Units	K _{oc} (CLARC)	K _d (metals)																					
			Acute	Chronic			Acute	Chronic				Carc.					Non-Carc.																				
Naphthalene	91-20-3	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,900	89	360	2.1	mg/kg	1,191	--	9.0E+01	Yes	89	--	0.01	89															
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5	mg/kg	--	--	--	Yes	NE	--	0.01	NE															
Pyrene	129-00-0	µg/L	--	--	460	8	--	--	30	--	2,600	--	2.6	mg/kg	67,992	--	2.0E+00	Yes	2.0	--	0.01	2.0															
Carcinogenic Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (cPAHs)																																					
Benzo[a]anthracene	56-55-3	µg/L	--	--	see cPAH TEQ	see cPAH TEQ	--	--	see cPAH TEQ	see cPAH TEQ	see cPAH TEQ	see cPAH TEQ	see cPAH TEQ	see cPAH TEQ	see cPAH TEQ	see cPAH TEQ	see cPAH TEQ	see cPAH TEQ	see cPAH TEQ	see cPAH TEQ	see cPAH TEQ	357,537	--														
Benzo[a]pyrene	50-32-8	µg/L	--	--			--	--														--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	968,774	--
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	205-99-2	µg/L	--	--			--	--														--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,230,000	--
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	207-08-9	µg/L	--	--			--	--														--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,230,000	--
Chrysene	218-01-9	µg/L	--	--			--	--														--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	398,000	--
Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	53-70-3	µg/L	--	--			--	--														--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,789,101	--
Indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene	193-39-5	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,470,000	--															
cPAHs TEQ (ND = 0.5RL)	50-32-8	µg/L	--	--	0.0021	0.000016	--	--	0.00013	0.04	26	--	--	0.021	mg/kg	968,774	--	1.1E-03	no	0.000016	--	0.01	0.01														
Pesticides and Herbicides																																					
4,4'-DDD	72-54-8	µg/L	--	--	0.000036	0.0000079	--	--	0.00012	0.0005	0.0015	--	--	--	--	45,800	--	--	No	0.0000079	--	0.10	0.1														
4,4'-DDE	72-55-9	µg/L	--	--	0.000051	0.0000088	--	--	0.000018	0.00036	0.015	--	--	--	--	86,405	--	--	No	0.0000088	--	0.10	0.1														
4,4'-DDT	50-29-3	µg/L	0.13	0.001	0.000025	0.0000012	0.13	0.001	0.00003	0.00036	0.024	--	--	--	--	677,934	--	--	No	0.0000012	--	0.10	0.1														
Aldrin	309-00-2	µg/L	0.71	0.0019	0.0000058	0.000000041	1.3	--	0.0000077	0.000082	0.017	--	--	--	--	48,685	--	--	No	0.000000041	--	0.05	0.05														
Alpha-BHC	319-84-6	µg/L	--	--	0.000056	0.0000048	--	--	0.00039	0.0079	160	--	--	--	--	1,762	--	--	No	0.0000048	--	0.05	0.05														
Alpha-Chlordane (cis)	5103-71-9	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	NE	--	0.05	NE														
Beta-BHC	319-85-7	µg/L	--	--	0.002	0.0014	--	--	0.014	0.028	--	--	--	--	--	2,139	--	--	No	0.0014	--	0.05	0.05														
Delta-BHC	319-86-8	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	NE	--	0.05	NE														
Dieldrin	60-57-1	µg/L	0.71	0.0019	0.0000061	0.00000007	0.71	0.0019	0.0000012	0.000087	0.028	--	--	--	--	25,546	--	--	No	0.00000007	--	0.10	0.1														
Endosulfan I	959-98-8	µg/L	--	--	10	7	0.034	0.0087	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,761	--	--	No	0.0087	--	0.05	0.05														
Endosulfan II	19670-15-6	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	NE	--	0.10	NE														
Endosulfan Sulfate	1031-07-8	µg/L	--	--	10	--	--	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,847	--	--	No	10	--	0.10	10														
Endrin	72-20-8	µg/L	0.037	0.0023	0.035	0.002	0.037	0.0023	0.03	--	0.20	--	--	--	--	10,811	--	--	No	0.002	--	0.10	0.1														
Endrin Aldehyde	7421-93-4	µg/L	--	--	0.035	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,271	--	--	No	0.035	--	0.10	0.1														
Endrin Ketone	53494-70-5	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	NE	--	0.10	NE														
Gamma-Chlordane	5566-34-7	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	NE	--	0.05	NE														
Heptachlor	76-44-8	µg/L	0.053	0.0036	0.00001	0.00000034	0.053	0.0036	0.0000059	0.00013	0.12	1.4	--	--	--	9,528	--	--	No	0.00000034	--	0.05	0.05														
Heptachlor Epoxide	1024-57-3	µg/L	--	--	0.0000074	0.0000024	0.053	0.0036	0.0000032	0.000064	0.0030	--	--	--	--	83,200	--	--	No	0.0000024	--	0.05	0.05														
Lindane (Gamma-BHC)	58-89-9	µg/L	0.16	--	17	0.43	0.16	--	4.4	0.045	6.0	--	--	--	--	1,352	--	--	No	0.045	--	0.05	0.05														
Herbicides																																					
2,4,5-T	93-76-5	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	107	--	--	No	NE	--	0.25	NE														
2,4-D	94-75-7	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	No	12,000	--	1.00	12,000														
2,4-DB	94-82-6	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	370	--	--	No	NE	--	5.00	NE														
Dalapon (DPA)	75-99-0	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	No	NE	--	1.00	NE														
Dicamba	1918-00-9	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	29	--	--	No	NE	--	0.50	NE														
Dichlorprop	120-36-5	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	NE	--	1.00	NE														
Dinoseb	88-85-7	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,294	--	--	No	NE	--	0.25	NE														
MCPA	2436-73-9	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	NE	--	250	NE														
Mecoprop (MCP)	93-65-2	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	49	--	--	No	NE	--	250	NE														
Silvex (Fenoprop or 2,4,5-TP)	93-72-1	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	400	--	--	--	--	--	--	175	--	--	No	400	--	0.25	400														
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)																																					
Total PCBs (Sum of Aroclors)	1336-36-3	µg/L	10	0.03	0.00017	0.000007	--	0.03	0.000064	0.00010	--	--	--	0.0035	mg/kg	309,000	--	6.0E-04	Yes	0.000007	--	0.01	0.01														
Dioxins and Furans																																					
Total Dioxins/Furans - Human Health TEQ	1746-01-6	pg/L	--	--	0.064	0.014	--	--	0.0051	0.010	0.36	--	--	5	ng/kg	249,100	--	--	Yes	0.0051	--	5.0	5.0														

Notes:

¹ Water quality criteria for protection of aquatic life from WAC 173-201A-240 (Water Quality Standards for Surface Waters of the State of Washington).

² EPA's Final Revision of Federal Human Health Criteria Applicable to Washington from 40 CFR 131.45; effective date of December 28, 2016.

³ National Recommended Water Quality Criteria (<http://water.epa.gov/scitech/swguidance/standards/criteria/current/index.cfm>; accessed February 2019).

⁴ Proposed sediment cleanup objective (SCO) values are the lowest sediment risk-based concentration protective of benthic organisms, human health and higher trophic level receptors adjusted for natural background, if available, and PQL (see Tables 1 and 2).

⁵ Values for K_{oc} and K_d are from Ecology's "CLARC Master Spreadsheet.xlsx" dated February 2021.

⁶ Proposed groundwater cleanup levels protective of sediment were calculated for analytes that were detected in sediment at concentrations greater than their respective proposed SCOs. See text for equation and assumptions used.

⁷ Groundwater to sediment pathway is not complete if analyte was not detected in sediment at a concentration greater than its corresponding proposed sediment cleanup level (Tables 1 and 2). Groundwater to Sediment pathway evaluation is presented in Tables 8 and 9.

⁸ PTI, 1989. Background Concentrations of Selected Chemicals in Water, Soil, Sediments, and Air of Washington State.

⁹ PQL is from the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Work Plan (GeoEngineers 2008) and is the lowest available value from Analytical Resources Inc. (ARI) of Tukwila, Washington.

¹⁰ Screening level is based on lowest of Federal and State marine surface water concentrations protective of aquatic life and human health from consumption of aquatic life including MTCA Method B standard formula values for carcinogens and non-carcinogen, and adjusted for background and the practical quantification limit (PQL) for all analytes with available surface water criteria.

¹¹ State Surface Water Quality Criteria, National Toxic Rule and Clean Water Act values are based on hexavalent chromium; trivalent chromium values are not available. MTCA Method B Surface Water Cleanup Levels are based on trivalent chromium.

¹² Clean Water Act [CWA 304(a)] for Protection of Human Health value for mercury is based on methylmercury.

¹² MTCA Method A groundwater cleanup level. Value for gasoline-range petroleum hydrocarbons if benzene is present. If benzene is not present, screening level is 1,000 µg/L.

C_{sed} = Sediment cleanup level

C_w = Groundwater/Surface water screening level

f_{oc} = Sediment fraction of organic carbon

K_d = Distribution coefficient

K_{oc} = Soil organic carbon-water partitioning coefficient

θ_w = Water-filled porosity

ρ_b = Dry sediment bulk density

MTCA = Model Toxics Control Act

µg/L = Microgram per liter

mg/kg = Milligrams per kilogram

ng/L = Nanogram per liter

NE = Not established

ND = Non-detect

RL = Reporting limit

TEQ = Toxic equivalent concentration

-- = No screening criteria available.

Blue shading identifies the basis for proposed groundwater cleanup level.

Green shading identifies the proposed groundwater cleanup level after adjustment for background and the PQL.

Table 4
Proposed Soil Cleanup Levels
 Dakota Creek Industries
 Anacortes, Washington

Analyte	CAS No.	Units	Protection of Human Health and the Environment ¹ (MTCA Method A Standard Table Value for Industrial Land Use)	Human Health Direct Contact Pathway (MTCA Method C Standard Formula Value for Industrial Land Use)		Equilibrium Partition Coefficients ² (L/kg)			Soil to Groundwater Protection Using Groundwater Proposed Screening Level (Table 3) per WAC 173-340-740(1)(d) EQ. 747-1/747-2		Soil to Groundwater Pathway Complete ³ (Yes/No)	Proposed Screening Level		Adjustment Factors		Proposed Soil Cleanup Level ⁶ (After adjustment for background and PQL)	
				Carcinogen	Non-Carcinogen	K _{oc} (CLARC)	K _d (metals)	H (Unitless)	Vadose Zone	Saturated Zone		Vadose Zone	Saturated Zone	Background Concentration ⁴	PQL ⁵	Vadose Zone	Saturated Zone
Metals																	
Arsenic	7440-38-2	mg/kg	--	88	1,100	--	2.9E+01	0.0E+00	0.057	0.0029	Yes	0.057	0.0029	20 ⁷	5	20	20
Cadmium	7440-43-9	mg/kg	--	--	3,500	--	6.7E+00	0.0E+00	1.1	0.055	No	3,500	3,500,000	1	0.2	3,500	3,500
Total Chromium ⁸	16065-83-1	mg/kg	--	--	5,300,000	--	1.0E+03	0.0E+00	1,000	50.0	No	5,300,000	5,300,000	48	0.5	5,300,000	5,300,000
Copper	7440-50-8	mg/kg	--	--	140,000	--	2.2E+01	0.0E+00	1.4	0.069	No	140,000	140,000	36	0.2	140,000	140,000
Lead	7439-92-1	mg/kg	1,000	--	--	--	1.0E+04	0.0E+00	420	21	No	1,000	1,000	24	2	1,000	1,000
Mercury	7439-97-6	mg/kg	--	--	1,100 ⁹	--	5.2E+01	1.7E-01	0.026	0.0013	No	1,100	1,100	0.07	0.05	1,100	1,100
Nickel	7440-02-0	mg/kg	--	--	70,000	--	6.5E+01	0.0E+00	11	0.54	Yes	11	0.54	48	1	48	48
Silver	7440-22-4	mg/kg	--	--	18,000	--	8.3E+00	0.0E+00	0.32	0.016	No	18,000	18,000	--	0.3	18,000	18,000
Zinc	7440-66-6	mg/kg	--	--	1,100,000	--	6.2E+01	0.0E+00	101	5.0	No	1,100,000	1,100,000	85	1	1,100,000	1,100,000
Petroleum Hydrocarbons																	
Gasoline-Range	--	mg/kg	100 ¹⁰	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	100	100	--	5	100	100
Diesel-Range	--	mg/kg	2,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	2,000	2,000	--	5	2,000	2,000
Heavy Oil-Range	--	mg/kg	2,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	2,000	2,000	--	10	2,000	2,000
BETX Compounds																	
Benzene	71-43-2	mg/kg	--	2,400	14,000	6.2E+01	--	1.3E-01	0.0088	0.00056	No	2,400	2,400	--	0.001	2,400	2,400
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	mg/kg	--	--	350,000	2.0E+02	--	1.6E-01	0.26	0.015	No	350,000	350,000	--	0.001	350,000	350,000
Toluene	108-88-3	mg/kg	--	--	280,000	1.4E+02	--	1.5E-01	0.92	0.055	No	280,000	280,000	--	0.001	280,000	280,000
Xylenes	106-42-3	mg/kg	--	--	700,000	3.1E+02	--	1.6E-01	6.6	0.38	No	700,000	700,000	--	0.001	700,000	700,000
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)																	
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	630-20-6	mg/kg	--	5,000	110,000	8.6E+01	--	4.7E-02	0.41	0.026	No	5,000	5,000	--	0.001	5,000	5,000
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	mg/kg	--	--	7,000,000	1.4E+02	--	4.2E-01	89	5.1	No	7,000,000	7,000,000	--	0.001	7,000,000	7,000,000
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	mg/kg	--	660	70,000	7.9E+01	--	6.9E-03	0.0017	0.00011	No	660	660	--	0.002	660	660
1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC113)	76-13-1	mg/kg	--	--	110,000,000	2.0E+02	--	1.4E+01	11	0.17	No	110,000,000	110,000,000	--	0.002	110,000,000	110,000,000
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	mg/kg	--	2,300	14,000	7.5E+01	--	2.0E-02	0.005	0.00033	No	2,300	2,300	--	0.001	2,300	2,300
1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	mg/kg	--	23,000	700,000	5.3E+01	--	1.4E-01	0.58	0.037	No	23,000	23,000	--	0.001	23,000	23,000
1,1-Dichloroethene	75-35-4	mg/kg	--	--	180,000	6.5E+01	--	7.0E-01	1.8	0.1	No	180,000	180,000	--	0.001	180,000	180,000
1,1-Dichloropropene	563-58-6	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	NE	NE	--	0.001	NE	NE
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	87-61-6	mg/kg	--	--	2,800	1383	--	1.7E-02	--	--	No	2,800	2,800	--	0.005	2,800	2,800
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	96-18-4	mg/kg	--	4.4	14,000	1.2E+02	--	6.7E-03	0.28	0.018	No	4.4	4.4	--	0.002	4.4	4.4
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	mg/kg	--	4,500	35,000	1.7E+03	--	2.4E-02	0.0014	0.000072	No	4,500	4,500	--	0.005	4,500	4,500
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	mg/kg	--	--	35,000	6.1E+02	--	1.1E-01	8.6	0.47	No	35,000	35,000	--	0.001	35,000	35,000
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	96-12-8	mg/kg	--	160	700	1.2E+02	--	2.6E-03	0.01	0.00064	No	160	160	--	0.005	160	160
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	106-93-4	mg/kg	--	66	32,000	6.6E+01	--	1.4E-02	0.016	0.0011	No	66	66	--	0.001	66	66
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	mg/kg	--	--	320,000	3.8E+02	--	3.6E-02	9.3	0.53	No	320,000	320,000	--	0.001	320,000	320,000
1,2-Dichloroethane (EDC)	107-06-2	mg/kg	--	1,400	21,000	3.8E+01	--	2.3E-02	0.2	0.014	No	1,400	1,400	--	0.001	1,400	1,400
1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	mg/kg	--	3,500	140,000	4.7E+01	--	6.5E-02	0.016	0.001	No	3,500	3,500	--	0.001	3,500	3,500
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	mg/kg	--	--	35,000	6.0E+02	--	1.6E-01	6.0	0.33	No	35,000	35,000	--	0.001	35,000	35,000

Analyte	CAS No.	Units	Protection of Human Health and the Environment ¹ (MTCA Method A Standard Table Value for Industrial Land Use)	Human Health Direct Contact Pathway (MTCA Method C Standard Formula Value for Industrial Land Use)		Equilibrium Partition Coefficients ² (L/kg)			Soil to Groundwater Protection Using Groundwater Proposed Screening Level (Table 3) per WAC 173-340-740(1)(d) EQ. 747-1/747-2		Soil to Groundwater Pathway Complete ³ (Yes/No)	Proposed Screening Level		Adjustment Factors		Proposed Soil Cleanup Level ⁵ (After adjustment for background and PQL)	
				Carcinogen	Non-Carcinogen	K _{oc} (CLARC)	K _d (metals)	H (Unitless)	Vadose Zone	Saturated Zone		Vadose Zone	Saturated Zone	Background Concentration ⁴	PQL ⁵	Vadose Zone	Saturated Zone
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	mg/kg	--	--	--	3.8E+02	--	5.1E-02	0.023	0.0013	No	NE	NE	--	0.001	NE	NE
1,3-Dichloropropane	142-28-9	mg/kg	--	--	70,000	72.17	--	2.1E-02	--	--	No	70,000	70,000	--	0.001	70,000	70,000
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	mg/kg	--	24,000	250,000	6.2E+02	--	4.6E-02	0.36	0.020	No	24,000	24,000	--	0.067	24,000	24,000
2,2-Dichloropropane	594-20-7	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	NE	NE	--	0.001	NE	NE
2-Butanone (MEK)	78-93-3	mg/kg	--	--	2,100,000	4.5E+00	--	1.3E-03	15142	1077	No	2,100,000	2,100,000	--	0.005	2,100,000	2,100,000
2-Chloroethyl Vinyl Ether	110-75-8	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	NE	NE	--	0.005	NE	NE
2-Chlorotoluene	95-49-8	mg/kg	--	--	70,000	3.8E+02	--	7.1E-02	--	--	No	70,000	70,000	--	0.001	70,000	70,000
2-Hexanone	591-78-6	mg/kg	--	--	18,000	1.5E+01	--	1.9E-03	69	4.8	No	18,000	18,000	--	0.001	18,000	18,000
4-Chlorotoluene	106-43-4	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	NE	NE	--	0.001	NE	NE
4-Methyl-2-Pentanone (Methyl Isobutyl Ketone)	108-10-1	mg/kg	--	--	280,000	1.3E+01	--	2.9E-03	4257	299	No	280,000	280,000	--	0.005	280,000	280,000
Acetone	67-64-1	mg/kg	--	--	3,200,000	5.8E-01	--	9.7E-04	128,422	9,192	No	3,200,000	3,200,000	--	0.005	3,200,000	3,200,000
Acrolein	107-02-8	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	NE	NE	--	0.05	NE	NE
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	mg/kg	--	240	140,000	8.5E+00	--	3.2E-03	0.00012	0.0000083	No	240	240	--	0.005	240	240
Bromobenzene	108-86-1	mg/kg	--	--	2.80E+04	2.3E+02	--	4.3E-02	12	0.73	No	28,000	28,000	--	0.001	28,000	28,000
Bromochloromethane	74-97-5	mg/kg	--	--	--	21.73	--	0.035945	--	--	No	NE	NE	--	0.005	NE	NE
Bromoform	75-25-2	mg/kg	--	17,000	70,000	1.3E+02	--	1.1E-02	0.078	0.005	No	17,000	17,000	--	0.001	17,000	17,000
Bromomethane	74-83-9	mg/kg	--	--	4,900	9.0E+00	--	1.8E-01	0.13	0.0083	No	4,900	4,900	--	0.001	4,900	4,900
Carbon Disulfide	75-15-0	mg/kg	--	--	350,000	4.6E+01	--	8.1E-01	5.5	0.29	No	350,000	350,000	--	0.001	350,000	350,000
Carbon Tetrachloride	56-23-5	mg/kg	--	1,900	14,000	1.5E+02	--	7.5E-01	0.0029	0.00015	No	1,900	1,900	--	0.001	1,900	1,900
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	mg/kg	--	--	70,000	2.2E+02	--	7.9E-02	1.7	0.10	No	70,000	70,000	--	0.001	70,000	70,000
Chloroethane	75-00-3	mg/kg	--	--	--	2.2E+01	--	3.1E-01	159	9.9	No	NE	NE	--	0.005	NE	NE
Chloroform	67-66-3	mg/kg	--	4,200	35,000	5.3E+01	--	9.2E-02	0.063	0.0041	No	4,200	4,200	--	0.001	4,200	4,200
Chloromethane	74-87-3	mg/kg	--	--	--	6.0E+00	--	2.7E-01	1.5	0.10	No	NE	NE	--	0.001	NE	NE
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	156-59-2	mg/kg	--	--	7,000	3.6E+01	--	1.0E-01	--	--	No	7,000	7,000	--	0.001	7,000	7,000
Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	10061-01-5	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	NE	NE	--	0.001	NE	NE
Dibromochloromethane	124-48-1	mg/kg	--	1,600	70,000	6.3E+01	--	2.1E-02	0.012	0.00077	No	1,600	1,600	--	0.001	1,600	1,600
Dibromomethane	74-95-3	mg/kg	--	--	35,000	2.2E+01	--	1.9E-02	0.94	0.065	No	35,000	35,000	--	0.001	35,000	35,000
Dichlorobromomethane	75-27-4	mg/kg	--	2,100	70,000	5.5E+01	--	3.7E-02	0.014	0.0010	No	2,100	2,100	--	0.001	2,100	2,100
Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC 12)	75-71-8	mg/kg	--	--	700,000	4.4E+01	--	1.1E+01	0.22	0.0030	No	700,000	700,000	--	0.001	700,000	700,000
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	mg/kg	--	1,700	3,500	5.4E+04	--	1.4E-01	0.011	0.00054	No	1,700	1,700	--	0.005	1,700	1,700
Isopropylbenzene	98-82-8	mg/kg	--	--	350,000	7.0E+02	--	2.0E-01	37	2.0	No	350,000	350,000	--	0.001	350,000	350,000
Methyl Iodide	74-88-4	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	NE	NE	--	0.001	NE	NE
Methyl t-Butyl Ether (MTBE)	1634-04-4	mg/kg	--	73,000	--	1.1E+01	--	1.1E-02	36	2.6	No	73,000	73,000	--	0.001	73,000	73,000
Methylene Chloride	75-09-2	mg/kg	--	66,000	21,000	1.0E+01	--	5.7E-02	0.43	0.030	No	21,000	21,000	--	0.002	21,000	21,000
Naphthalene	91-20-3	mg/kg	--	--	70,000	1.2E+03	--	8.3E-03	2.5	0.13	No	70,000	70,000	--	0.005	70,000	70,000
n-Butylbenzene	104-51-8	mg/kg	--	--	180,000	1.5E+03	--	2.9E-01	--	--	No	180,000	180,000	--	0.001	180,000	180,000
n-Propylbenzene	103-65-1	mg/kg	--	--	350,000	8.1E+02	--	2.0E-01	101	5.4	No	350,000	350,000	--	0.001	350,000	350,000
p-Isopropyltoluene	99-87-6	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	NE	NE	--	0.001	NE	NE
sec-Butylbenzene	135-98-8	mg/kg	--	--	350,000	1.3E+03	--	2.8E-01	--	--	No	350,000	350,000	--	0.001	350,000	350,000
Styrene	100-42-5	mg/kg	--	--	700,000	9.1E+02	--	5.6E-02	402	22	No	700,000	700,000	--	0.001	700,000	700,000
tert-Butylbenzene	98-06-6	mg/kg	--	--	350,000	1.0E+03	--	2.1E-01	--	--	No	350,000	350,000	--	0.001	350,000	350,000
Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	127-18-4	mg/kg	--	63,000	21,000	2.7E+02	--	4.0E-01	0.029	0.0016	No	21,000	21,000	--	0.001	21,000	21,000

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				Carcinogen	Non-Carcinogen	K _{oc} (CLARC)	K _d (metals)	H (Unitless)	Vadose Zone	Saturated Zone		Vadose Zone	Saturated Zone	Background Concentration ⁴	PQL ⁵	Vadose Zone	Saturated Zone
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	156-60-5	mg/kg	--	--	70,000	3.8E+01	--	2.4E-01	0.88	0.055	No	70,000	70,000	--	0.001	70,000	70,000
Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	10061-02-6	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	NE	NE	--	0.001	NE	NE
Trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	110-57-6	mg/kg	--	--	--	131.5	--	0.012956	--	--	No	NE	NE	--	0.005	NE	NE
Trichloroethene (TCE)	79-01-6	mg/kg	--	2,900	1,800	9.4E+01	--	2.4E-01	0.0044	0.00027	No	1,800	1,800	--	0.001	1,800	1,800
Trichlorofluoromethane (CFC 11)	75-69-4	mg/kg	--	--	1,100,000	4.4E+01	--	2.7E+00	2.5	0.086	No	1,100,000	1,100,000	--	0.001	1,100,000	1,100,000
Vinyl Acetate	108-05-4	mg/kg	--	--	3,500,000	5.3E+00	--	1.2E-02	70	5.0	No	3,500,000	3,500,000	--	0.005	3,500,000	3,500,000
Vinyl Chloride	75-01-4	mg/kg	--	88	11,000	1.9E+01	--	8.3E-01	0.0010	0.000055	No	88	88	--	0.001	88	88
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs)																	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	mg/kg	--	4,500	35,000	1.7E+03	--	2.4E-02	0.0014	0.000072	No	4,500	4,500	--	0.067	4,500	4,500
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	mg/kg	--	--	320,000	3.8E+02	--	3.6E-02	9.3	0.53	No	320,000	320,000	--	0.067	320,000	320,000
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	mg/kg	--	--	--	3.8E+02	--	5.1E-02	0.023	0.0013	No	NE	NE	--	0.067	NE	NE
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	mg/kg	--	24,000	250,000	6.2E+02	--	4.6E-02	0.36	0.020	No	24,000	24,000	--	0.067	24,000	24,000
2,2'-Oxybis[1-chloropropane]	52438-91-2	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	NE	NE	--	0.067	NE	NE
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	mg/kg	--	--	350,000	1.6E+03	--	6.9E-05	22	1.1	No	350,000	350,000	--	0.33	350,000	350,000
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	mg/kg	--	12,000	3,500	3.8E+02	--	1.2E-04	0.0033	0.00019	No	3,500	3,500	--	0.33	3,500	3,500
2,4-Dichlorophenol	120-83-2	mg/kg	--	--	11,000	1.5E+02	--	5.5E-05	0.069	0.0043	No	11,000	11,000	--	0.33	11,000	11,000
2,4-Dimethylphenol	105-67-9	mg/kg	--	--	70,000	2.1E+02	--	3.0E-05	0.79	0.048	No	70,000	70,000	--	0.067	70,000	70,000
2,4-Dinitrophenol	51-28-5	mg/kg	--	--	7,000	1.0E-02	--	--	--	--	No	7,000	7,000	--	0.67	7,000	7,000
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	mg/kg	--	420	7,000	9.6E+01	--	8.3E-07	0.0011	0.000069	No	420	420	--	0.33	420	420
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606-20-2	mg/kg	--	88	1,100	6.9E+01	--	7.3E-06	--	--	No	88	88	--	0.33	88	88
2-Chloronaphthalene	91-58-7	mg/kg	--	--	280,000	2.5E+03	--	4.8E-03	5.4	0.28	No	280,000	280,000	--	0.067	280,000	280,000
2-Chlorophenol	95-57-8	mg/kg	--	--	18,000	3.9E+02	--	7.3E-03	0.20	0.011	No	18,000	18,000	--	0.067	18,000	18,000
2-Nitroaniline	88-74-4	mg/kg	--	--	35,000	1.1E+02	--	6.1E-07	--	--	No	35,000	35,000	--	0.33	35,000	35,000
2-Nitrophenol	88-75-5	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	NE	NE	--	0.33	NE	NE
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91-94-1	mg/kg	--	290	--	7.2E+02	--	--	--	--	No	290	290	--	0.33	290	290
3-Nitroaniline	99-09-2	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	NE	NE	--	0.33	NE	NE
4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	534-52-1	mg/kg	--	--	280	7.5E+02	--	--	--	--	No	280	280	--	0.67	280	280
4-Bromophenyl-phenylether	101-55-3	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	NE	NE	--	0.067	NE	NE
4-Chloro-3-Methylphenol	59-50-7	mg/kg	--	--	350,000	4.9E+02	--	4.0E-05	0.5	0.028	No	350,000	350,000	--	0.33	350,000	350,000
4-Chloroaniline	106-47-8	mg/kg	--	660	14,000	6.6E+01	--	5.0E-06	--	--	No	660	660	--	0.33	660	660
4-Chlorophenyl-phenylether	7005-72-3	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	NE	NE	--	0.067	NE	NE
4-Nitroaniline	100-01-6	mg/kg	--	6600.0000	14,000	1.1E+02	--	1.1E-08	--	--	No	6,600	6,600	--	0.33	6,600	6,600
4-Nitrophenol	100-02-7	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	NE	NE	--	0.33	NE	NE
Benzoic acid	65-85-0	mg/kg	--	--	14,000,000	6.0E-01	--	2.1E-05	--	--	No	14,000,000	14,000,000	--	0.67	14,000,000	14,000,000
Benzyl alcohol	100-51-6	mg/kg	--	--	350,000	2.1E+01	--	4.9E-06	--	--	No	350,000	350,000	--	0.33	350,000	350,000
bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane	111-91-1	mg/kg	--	--	11,000	14	--	0	--	--	No	11,000	11,000	--	0.067	11,000	11,000
bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	111-44-4	mg/kg	--	120	--	7.6E+01	--	3.0E-04	0.00033	0.000022	No	120	120	--	0.067	120	120
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	117-81-7	mg/kg	--	9,400	70,000	1.1E+05	--	8.9E-07	0.10	0.0051	No	9,400	9,400	--	0.067	9,400	9,400
Butylbenzylphthalate	85-68-7	mg/kg	--	69,000	700,000	1.4E+04	--	1.5E-05	0.0036	0.00018	No	69,000	69,000	--	0.067	69,000	69,000
Carbazole	86-74-8	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	NE	NE	--	0.067	NE	NE
Dibenzofuran	132-64-9	mg/kg	--	--	3,500	9.2E+03	--	1.8E-05	--	--	No	3,500	3,500	--	0.067	3,500	3,500
Diethylphthalate	84-66-2	mg/kg	--	--	2,800,000	8.2E+01	--	4.8E-06	1.1	0.074	No	2,800,000	2,800,000	--	0.067	2,800,000	2,800,000
Dimethylphthalate	131-11-3	mg/kg	--	--	--	3.2E+01	--	2.3E-06	2.8	0.19	No	NE	NE	--	0.067	NE	NE

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				Carcinogen	Non-Carcinogen	K _{oc} (CLARC)	K _d (metals)	H (Unitless)	Vadose Zone	Saturated Zone		Vadose Zone	Saturated Zone	Background Concentration ⁴	PQL ⁵	Vadose Zone	Saturated Zone
Di-n-butylphthalate	84-74-2	mg/kg	--	--	350,000	1.6E+03	--	5.2E-09	0.28	0.015	No	350,000	350,000	--	0.067	350,000	350,000
Di-n-octylphthalate	117-84-0	mg/kg	--	--	35,000	8.3E+07	--	3.9E-04	--	--	No	35,000	35,000	--	0.067	35,000	35,000
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	mg/kg	--	82	2,800	8.0E+04	--	1.7E-02	0.000008	0.0000004	No	82	82	--	0.067	82	82
Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	mg/kg	--	1,700	3,500	5.4E+04	--	1.4E-01	0.011	0.00054	No	1,700	1,700	--	0.067	1,700	1,700
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77-47-4	mg/kg	--	--	21,000	2.0E+05	--	2.2E-02	4.0	0.20	No	21,000	21,000	--	0.067	21,000	21,000
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	mg/kg	--	3,300	2,500	1.8E+03	--	6.0E-02	0.00079	0.000041	No	2,500	2,500	--	0.067	2,500	2,500
Isophorone	78-59-1	mg/kg	--	140,000	700,000	4.7E+01	--	1.1E-04	0.54	0.037	No	140,000	140,000	--	0.067	140,000	140,000
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	mg/kg	--	--	7,000	1.2E+02	--	4.0E-04	0.64	0.041	No	7,000	7,000	--	0.067	7,000	7,000
n-Nitroso-di-n-propylamine	621-64-7	mg/kg	--	19	--	2.4E+01	--	--	--	--	No	19	19	--	0.067	19	19
n-Nitrosodiphenylamine	86-30-6	mg/kg	--	27,000	--	1.3E+03	--	--	--	--	No	27,000	27,000	--	0.067	27,000	27,000
o-Cresol (2-Methylphenol)	95-48-7	mg/kg	--	--	180,000	9.1E+01	--	2.0E-05	--	--	No	180,000	180,000	--	0.067	180,000	180,000
p-Cresol (4-Methylphenol)	106-44-5	mg/kg	--	--	350,000	3.0E+02	--	1.5E-05	--	--	No	350,000	350,000	--	0.067	350,000	350,000
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	mg/kg	--	330	18,000	5.9E+02	--	--	--	--	No	330	330	--	0.17	330	330
Phenol	108-95-2	mg/kg	--	--	1,100,000	2.9E+01	--	6.4E-06	320	22	No	1,100,000	1,100,000	--	0.033	1,100,000	1,100,000
Non-carcinogenic Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)																	
1-Methylnaphthalene	90-12-0	mg/kg	--	4,500	250,000	2.5E+03	--	6.3E-03	--	--	No	4,500	4,500	--	0.005	4,500	4,500
2-Methylnaphthalene	91-57-6	mg/kg	--	--	14,000	2.5E+03	--	7.0E-03	0.75	0.039	No	14,000	14,000	--	0.005	14,000	14,000
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	mg/kg	--	--	210,000	4.9E+03	--	2.1E-03	0.54	0.028	No	210,000	210,000	--	0.005	210,000	210,000
Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	NE	NE	--	0.005	NE	NE
Anthracene	120-12-7	mg/kg	--	--	1,100,000	2.3E+04	--	7.6E-04	1.0	0.051	No	1,100,000	1,100,000	--	0.005	1,100,000	1,100,000
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	191-24-2	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	NE	NE	--	0.005	NE	NE
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	mg/kg	--	--	140,000	4.9E+04	--	1.7E-04	2.2	0.11	No	140,000	140,000	--	0.005	140,000	140,000
Fluorene	86-73-7	mg/kg	--	--	140,000	7.7E+03	--	8.2E-04	0.58	0.029	No	140,000	140,000	--	0.005	140,000	140,000
Naphthalene	91-20-3	mg/kg	--	--	70,000	1.2E+03	--	8.3E-03	2.5	0.13	No	70,000	70,000	--	0.005	70,000	70,000
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	NE	NE	--	0.005	NE	NE
Pyrene	129-00-0	mg/kg	--	--	110,000	6.8E+04	--	1.1E-04	2.7	0.14	No	110,000	110,000	--	0.005	110,000	110,000
Carcinogenic Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (cPAHs)																	
Benzo[a]anthracene	56-55-3	mg/kg	--	see cPAH TEQ	see cPAH TEQ	3.6E+05	--	2.7E-05	see cPAH TEQ	see cPAH TEQ	see cPAH TEQ	see cPAH TEQ	see cPAH TEQ	see cPAH TEQ	see cPAH TEQ	see cPAH TEQ	see cPAH TEQ
Benzo[a]pyrene	50-32-8	mg/kg	--			9.7E+05	--	8.9E-06									
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	205-99-2	mg/kg	--			1.2E+06	--	1.0E-03									
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	207-08-9	mg/kg	--			1.2E+06	--	6.1E-06									
Chrysene	218-01-9	mg/kg	--			4.0E+05	--	7.0E-04									
Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	53-70-3	mg/kg	--			1.8E+06	--	7.8E-08									
Indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene	193-39-5	mg/kg	--			3.5E+06	--	9.7E-06									
cPAHs TEQ (ND = 0.5RL)	50-32-8	mg/kg	--	130	1,100	9.7E+05	--	8.9E-06	2.0 ¹¹	0.1 ¹¹	yes	2.0	0.1	--	0.01	2.0	0.1
Pesticides																	
4,4'-DDD	72-54-8	mg/kg	--	550	110	4.6E+04	--	--	--	--	No	110	110	--	0.003	110	110
4,4'-DDE	72-55-9	mg/kg	--	390	1,100	8.6E+04	--	2.2E-04	0.0000015	0.00000076	No	390	390	--	0.003	390	390
4,4'-DDT	50-29-3	mg/kg	4	390	1,800	6.8E+05	--	1.2E-04	0.000016	0.00000081	No	4	4	--	0.003	4	4
Aldrin	309-00-2	mg/kg	--	7.7	110	4.9E+04	--	3.1E-04	0.00000004	0.00000002	No	7.7	7.7	--	0.002	7.7	7.7
Alpha-BHC	319-84-6	mg/kg	--	21	28,000	1.8E+03	--	--	--	--	No	21	21	--	0.002	21	21
Alpha-Chlordane (cis)	5103-71-9	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	NE	NE	--	0.002	NE	NE
Beta-BHC	319-85-7	mg/kg	--	73	--	2.1E+03	--	--	--	--	No	73	73	--	0.002	73	73

Analyte	CAS No.	Units	Protection of Human Health and the Environment ¹ (MTCA Method A Standard Table Value for Industrial Land Use)	Human Health Direct Contact Pathway (MTCA Method C Standard Formula Value for Industrial Land Use)		Equilibrium Partition Coefficients ² (L/kg)			Soil to Groundwater Protection Using Groundwater Proposed Screening Level (Table 3) per WAC 173-340-740(1)(d) EQ. 747-1/747-2		Soil to Groundwater Pathway Complete ³ (Yes/No)	Proposed Screening Level		Adjustment Factors		Proposed Soil Cleanup Level ⁶ (After adjustment for background and PQL)	
				Carcinogen	Non-Carcinogen	K _{oc} (CLARC)	K _d (metals)	H (Unitless)	Vadose Zone	Saturated Zone		Vadose Zone	Saturated Zone	Background Concentration ⁴	PQL ⁵	Vadose Zone	Saturated Zone
Delta-BHC	319-86-8	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	NE	NE	--	0.002	NE	NE
Dieldrin	60-57-1	mg/kg	--	8	180	2.6E+04	--	1.3E-04	0.00000004	0.000000002	No	8.2	8.2	--	0.003	8.2	8.2
Endosulfan I	959-98-8	mg/kg	--	--	--	6.8E+03	--	--	--	--	No	NE	NE	--	0.002	NE	NE
Endosulfan II	19670-15-6	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	NE	NE	--	0.003	NE	NE
Endosulfan Sulfate	1031-07-8	mg/kg	--	--	21,000	9.8E+03	--	--	--	--	No	21,000	21,000	--	0.003	21,000	21,000
Endrin	72-20-8	mg/kg	--	--	1,100	1.1E+04	--	--	--	--	No	1,100	1,100	--	0.003	1,100	1,100
Endrin Aldehyde	7421-93-4	mg/kg	--	--	--	3.3E+03	--	--	--	--	No	NE	NE	--	0.003	NE	NE
Endrin Ketone	53494-70-5	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	NE	NE	--	0.003	NE	NE
Gamma-Chlordane	5566-34-7	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	NE	NE	--	0.002	NE	NE
Heptachlor	76-44-8	mg/kg	--	29	1,800	9.5E+03	--	1.4E-02	0.00000007	0.000000003	No	29	29	--	0.002	29	29
Heptachlor Epoxide	1024-57-3	mg/kg	--	14	46	8.3E+04	--	9.1E-05	0.000004	0.0000002	No	14	14	--	0.002	14	14
Lindane (Gamma-BHC)	58-89-9	mg/kg	0.01	120	1,100	1.4E+03	--	--	--	--	No	0.01	0.01	--	0.002	0.01	0.01
Methoxychlor	72-43-5	mg/kg	--	--	18,000	8.0E+04	--	--	--	--	No	18,000	18,000	--	0.002	18,000	18,000
Toxaphene	8001-35-2	mg/kg	--	120	320	9.6E+04	--	--	--	--	No	120	120	--	0.002	120	120
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)																	
Total PCBs (sum of Aroclors)	1336-36-3	mg/kg	10	66.0	--	3.1E+05	--	--	--	--	No	10	10	--	0.05	10	10
Dioxins and Furans																	
Total Dioxins/Furans - Human Health TEQ	1746-01-6	ng/kg	--	1,700	4,100	2.5E+05	--	--	--	--	No	1,700	1,700	5.2	5	1,700	1,700

Notes:

¹The MTCA A screening value is shown for those chemicals for which Method C values are not available (e.g., petroleum hydrocarbons and lead). The MTCA Method A value for total PCBs is also included in the table because it captures the chemical-specific level mandated in the Federal Toxic Substance Control Act.

²For ionizing and non-ionizing organics, $K_d = K_{oc} \times f_{oc}$ and uses the MTCA default f_{oc} of 0.1% in upland soil. Values for K_d and/or K_{oc} and/or Henry's Law Constant are from Ecology's "CLARC Master Spreadsheet.xlsx" dated February 2021 where available.

³Soil to groundwater pathway is not complete if analyte was not detected in groundwater at a concentration greater than its corresponding proposed groundwater cleanup level (Table 3). Soil to groundwater pathway evaluation is presented in Table 9.

⁴Metals background values (Puget Sound Region 90th percentile values) are from *Natural Background Soil Metals Concentrations in Washington State* (Ecology Publication #94-115, 1994).

⁵PQL is from the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Work Plan (GeoEngineers 2008) and is the lowest available value from Analytical Resources Inc. (ARI) of Tukwila, Washington.

⁶Screening level is based on lowest of soil concentrations protective of human health and the environment (MTCA Method A table value for industrial sites), human health - direct contact (MTCA Method C standard formula values for carcinogens and non-carcinogens), and protection of groundwater, adjusted for background and PQL. Calculated concentrations protective of groundwater as marine surface water assume unsaturated and saturated soil, and are calculated based on proposed groundwater cleanup levels before adjustment for background and PQLs.

⁷Background for arsenic as established in the MTCA A Table 745-1 (WAC 173-340-900).

⁸Based on chromium (III).

⁹Based on mercuric chloride.

¹⁰Value for gasoline-range petroleum hydrocarbons if benzene is not present. If benzene is present, screening level is 30 mg/kg.

¹¹Value for vadose and saturated soil provided by Ecology based on current cPAH guidance.

MTCA = Washington State Model Toxics Control Act

K_{oc} = Soil organic carbon-water partitioning coefficient (L/kg)

K_d = Distribution coefficient for metals (L/kg)

H = Henry's Law constant (unitless)

PQL = Practical quantitation limit

mg/kg = Milligrams per kilogram

ng/kg = Nanogram per kilogram

-- = No screening criteria available.

NE = not established

ND = Non-detect

RL = Reporting limit

TEQ = toxic equivalent concentration (toxicity equivalency factor [TEF] values are presented in Table 4).

Blue shading identifies the basis for proposed soil cleanup level.

Green shading identifies the proposed soil cleanup level after adjustment for background and the PQL.

Table 5
Schedule of Laboratory Analysis for Sediment Investigations
 Dakota Creek Industries
 Anacortes, Washington

Sample Location ¹	Date Sampled	Sample Interval	Conventional Analyses ²							Chemical Analyses ²										
			Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	Total Volatile Solids (TVS)	Total Solids (TS)	Total Ammonia	Total Sulfides	Grain Size	TBT	Metals	LPAHs	HPAHs	cPAHs	Chlorinated Hydrocarbons	Phthalates	Miscellaneous Extractables	Phenols	Pesticides	PCB Aroclors	Dioxins and Furans
Phase 2 Environmental Assessment³ (Otten Engineering 1997)																				
DC-SED-01 ³	07/03/97	0-10 cm	■		■					■										
DC-SED-02 ³	07/03/97	0-10 cm	■		■					■	■	■	■						■	
DC-SED-03 ³	07/03/97	0-10 cm	■		■				■	■	■	■							■	
DC-SED-05 ³	08/06/97	0-10 cm	■		■				■	■										
DC-SED-06 ³	08/06/97	0-10 cm	■		■				■	■										
DC-SED-08 ³	08/06/97	0-10 cm	■		■					■	■	■	■						■	
DC-SED-09	08/06/97	0-10 cm	■		■					■										
Dredged Material Characterization (Hart Crowser 2000)																				
DMMU-D1-Comp-A ³	04/25/00	0-10 cm	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
DMMU-D2-Comp-A ³	04/25/00	0-10 cm	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Supplemental Dredged Material Characterization (Anchor 2004)																				
AN-P1-2	07/15/04	1-3 ft	■		■															■
AN-DCI-1A/B ³	07/15/04	1-3 ft	■		■															■
AN-DCI-2 ³	07/15/04	1-3 ft	■		■															■
DCI Basin Surface Sediment Dioxin Study (Floyd Snider 2007)																				
DCI06-1A ³	N/A	0-10 cm	■		■															■
DCI06-2A	N/A	0-10 cm	■		■															■
DCI06-2D	N/A	0-10 cm	■		■															■
DCI06-3A ³	N/A	0-10 cm	■		■															■
DCI06-4A ³	N/A	0-10 cm	■		■															■
DCI06-4B ³	N/A	10-20 cm	■		■															■
DCI06-5A ³	N/A	0-10 cm	■		■															■
DCI06-5B ³	N/A	10-20 cm	■		■															■

Sample Location ¹	Date Sampled	Sample Interval	Conventional Analyses ²						Chemical Analyses ²											
			Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	Total Volatile Solids (TVS)	Total Solids (TS)	Total Ammonia	Total Sulfides	Grain Size	TBT	Metals	LPAHs	HPAHs	cPAHs	Chlorinated Hydrocarbons	Phthalates	Miscellaneous Extractables	Phenols	Pesticides	PCB Aroclors	Dioxins and Furans
DCI06-6A ³	N/A	0-10 cm	■		■															■
DCI06-7A ³	N/A	0-10 cm	■		■															■
DCI06-7B ³	N/A	10-20 cm	■		■															■
DCI06-8A ³	N/A	0-10 cm	■		■															■
DCI06-9A ³	N/A	0-10 cm	■		■															■
Fidalgo Bay Sediment Study (SAIC 2008)																				
FB-A4-14	09/06/07	0-10 CM	■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
FB-A4-15	09/06/07	0-10 CM	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■
FB-A4-17 ³	09/06/07	0-10 CM	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■
Sediment Remedial Investigation (GeoEngineers 2008)																				
G-1(s) ³	03/13/08	0-20 CM	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■
G-2 (s) ³	03/13/08	0-20 CM	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■
G-3-0-1 ³	03/14/08	0-1 ft	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■
G-4-2-3 ³	03/14/08	2-3 ft	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■
G-5-0-1 ³	03/14/08	0-1 ft	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■
G-6-2-3 ³	03/14/08	2-3 ft	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■
G-7(s) ³	03/13/08	0-20 cm	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■
Interim Action Confirmation Sampling (GeoEngineers 2008)																				
SMA 1-1	09/30/08	0 - 10 cm	■		■						■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■
SMA 2-1	09/30/08	0 - 10 cm	■		■						■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■
SMA 3-2	08/28/08	0 - 10 cm	■		■						■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■
DCI 4-1	10/10/08	0 - 10 cm	■		■						■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■
DCI 4-1A	10/10/08	0 - 10 cm	■		■						■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■
SMA 5-2	08/26/08	0 - 10 cm	■		■						■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■
SMA 5-3	08/26/08	0 - 10 cm	■		■						■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■

Notes:

¹ Sediment sampling locations are shown on Figure 12.

² Laboratory results are summarized in Appendix C.

³ Sediment represented by this sample was subsequently removed from the Marine Area during redevelopment of the Property in 2008.

cm = centimeters

ft = feet

TBT = Tributyltin

LPAHs = Low Molecular Weight Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons

HPAHs = High Molecular Weight Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons

cPAHs = Carcinogenic Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons

PCBs = Polychlorinated Biphenyls

■ = Selected sample submitted for chemical analysis.

Table 6
Schedule of Laboratory Analysis for Groundwater Investigations
 Dakota Creek Industries
 Anacortes, Washington

Sample Location ¹	Date Sampled	Well Location	Chemical Analyses ²												
			Total Metals	Dissolved Metals	Gasoline-Range Hydrocarbons	Diesel-Range Hydrocarbons	Heavy Oil-Range Hydrocarbons	BETX	Other VOCs	SVOCs	PAHs	Pesticides	Herbicides	PCB Aroclors	Dioxins and Furans
Remedial Investigation Study³ (Landau 2002b)															
MW-1	09/04/01	Shoreline		■	■	■	■	■	■						
	10/24/01			■	■	■	■	■							
MW-2	09/04/01	Shoreline		■	■	■	■	■	■						
	10/24/01			■	■	■	■								
MW-3	09/04/01	Shoreline		■	■	■	■	■	■						
	10/24/01			■	■	■	■								
MW-4	09/04/01	Upland		■	■	■	■	■	■						
	10/24/01			■	■	■	■								
Independent Cleanup Action (Landau 2002c)															
MW-1	06/05/02	Shoreline	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	
	08/19/02		■		■	■	■					■			
MW-2	06/05/02	Shoreline	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	
	08/19/02		■		■	■	■					■			
MW-3	06/05/02	Shoreline	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	
	08/19/02		■		■	■	■					■			
MW-4	06/05/02	Upland	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	
	08/19/02		■		■	■	■					■			
Groundwater Characterization Study (Floyd Snider 2007)															
MW-1	11/17/06	Shoreline	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
MW-2	11/17/06	Shoreline	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
MW-3	11/17/06	Shoreline	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
MW-4	11/17/06	Upland	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	

Sample Location ¹	Date Sampled	Well Location	Chemical Analyses ²													
			Total Metals	Dissolved Metals	Gasoline-Range Hydrocarbons	Diesel-Range Hydrocarbons	Heavy Oil-Range Hydrocarbons	BETX	Other VOCs	SVOCs	PAHs	Pesticides	Herbicides	PCB Aroclors	Dioxins and Furans	
Groundwater Remedial Investigation ⁴ (GeoEngineers 2010)																
MW-1	06/17/08	Shoreline	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
MW-2	06/17/08	Shoreline	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
MW-3	06/17/08	Shoreline	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
MW-4	06/17/08	Upland	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
MW-5	06/17/08	Upland	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
Groundwater Remedial Investigation ⁵ (GeoEngineers 2013)																
MW-1	05/23/12	Shoreline	■	■	■	■	■					■				
	08/16/12		■	■	■	■	■				■					
	11/13/12		■	■	■	■	■				■					
	02/13/13		■	■	■	■	■				■					
MW-2A	05/23/12	Shoreline	■	■	■	■	■					■				
	08/16/12		■	■	■	■	■				■					
	11/13/12		■	■	■	■	■				■					
	02/13/13		■	■	■	■	■				■					
MW-3A	05/23/12	Shoreline	■	■	■	■	■					■	■	■	■	
	08/16/12		■	■	■	■	■				■	■	■	■	■	
	11/13/12		■	■	■	■	■				■	■	■	■	■	■
	02/13/13		■	■	■	■	■				■	■	■	■	■	■
MW-4	05/23/12	Upland	■	■	■	■	■					■				
	08/16/12		■	■	■	■	■				■					
	11/13/12		■	■	■	■	■				■					
	02/13/13		■	■	■	■	■				■					
MW-6	05/23/12	Shoreline	■	■	■	■	■					■	■	■	■	
	08/16/12		■	■	■	■	■				■	■	■	■	■	
	11/13/12		■	■	■	■	■				■	■	■	■	■	■
	02/13/13		■	■	■	■	■				■	■	■	■	■	■

Sample Location ¹	Date Sampled	Well Location	Chemical Analyses ²													
			Total Metals	Dissolved Metals	Gasoline-Range Hydrocarbons	Diesel-Range Hydrocarbons	Heavy Oil-Range Hydrocarbons	BETX	Other VOCs	SVOCs	PAHs	Pesticides	Herbicides	PCB Aroclors	Dioxins and Furans	
MW-7	05/23/12	Upland	■	■	■	■	■				■	■	■		■	
	08/16/12		■	■	■	■	■				■	■	■		■	
	11/13/12		■	■	■	■	■				■	■	■		■	
	02/13/13		■	■	■	■	■				■	■	■		■	
Groundwater Remedial Investigation ⁶ (GeoEngineers 2017)																
MW-1	02/10/16	Shoreline	■	■												
	08/18/16		■	■												
	02/15/17		■	■												
	08/23/17		■	■												
MW-2A	02/10/16	Shoreline	— ⁷	— ⁷												
MW-2B	08/19/16		■	■												
	02/15/17		■	■												
MW-3A	08/23/17	Shoreline	■	■												
	02/11/16		■	■												
	08/19/16		■	■												
	02/16/17		■	■												
MW-4	08/24/17	Upland	■	■								■				
	02/11/16		■	■								■				
	08/18/16		■	■								■				
	02/15/17		■	■								■				
MW-6	08/24/17	Shoreline	■	■												
	02/11/16		■	■												
	08/19/16		■	■												
	02/16/17		■	■												
MW-7	08/24/17	Upland	■	■												
	02/10/16		■	■												
	08/19/16		■	■												
	02/16/17		■	■												
	08/23/17		■	■												

Sample Location ¹	Date Sampled	Well Location	Chemical Analyses ²														
			Total Metals	Dissolved Metals	Gasoline-Range Hydrocarbons	Diesel-Range Hydrocarbons	Heavy Oil-Range Hydrocarbons	BETX	Other VOCs	SVOCs	PAHs	Pesticides	Herbicides	PCB Aroclors	Dioxins and Furans		
MW-8	02/10/16	Shoreline ⁸	■	■													
	08/18/16		■	■													
	02/15/17		■	■													
	08/23/17		■	■													

Notes:

¹ Groundwater sampling locations are shown on Figure 13.

² Laboratory results are summarized in Appendix F.

³ Groundwater monitoring activities completed prior to the 2002 independent cleanup action completed at the Site.

⁴ Remedial investigation activities were completed to evaluate groundwater conditions in accordance with the RI/FS Work Plan (GeoEngineers 2008).

⁵ Additional groundwater monitoring activities were completed on a quarterly basis between May 2012 and February 2013 as directed by Ecology to further evaluate groundwater conditions at the Site.

⁶ Due to inconclusive evidence linking contaminant exceedances in soil to contaminant exceedances in groundwater, Ecology required that four additional rounds of groundwater monitoring be completed on a semi-annual basis at the Site (Ecology 2015).

⁷ Monitoring well was damaged. In August 2016, a replacement monitoring well (MW-2B) was installed for evaluating groundwater conditions.

⁸ Ecology has determined that the location of MW-1 was not an appropriate location for evaluation of the conditional point of compliance and that a new monitoring well (MW-8) be installed north of MW-1 to serve as the point of compliance (Ecology 2015).

BETX = Benzene, Ethylbenzene, Toluene and Xylenes

VOCs = Volatile Organic Compounds

SVOCs = Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

cPAHs = Carcinogenic Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons

PCBs = Polychlorinated Biphenyls

■ = Selected sample submitted for chemical analysis.

Table 7
Laboratory Analysis for Soil Investigations
Dakota Creek Industries
Anacortes, Washington

Sample Location ¹	Sample Identification	Date Sampled	Sample Interval	Chemical Analyses ²												
				Metals	TBT	Gasoline-Range Hydrocarbons	Diesel-Range Hydrocarbons	Heavy Oil-Range Hydrocarbons	BETX	Other VOCs	SVOCs	PAHs	Pesticides	Herbicides	PCB Aroclors	Dioxins and Furans
UST Removal and Closure (A-1 1991)																
#2	North Wall	10/02/91	N/A			■			■							
#4	South Wall	10/02/91	N/A			■			■							
#6	West Wall	10/02/91	N/A				■		■							
#7	North Wall	10/02/91	N/A			■	■		■							
#8	East Wall	10/02/91	N/A				■		■							
#9	South Wall	10/02/91	N/A			■	■		■							
#10	Base Center	10/02/91	N/A				■		■							
#1A	Tank Hole	10/02/91	N/A				■		■							
#3A	Tank Hole	10/02/91	N/A			■	■		■							
#5A	Tank Hole	10/02/91	N/A			■	■		■							
Phase 2 Environmental Site Assessment (Otten 1997)																
S-1	DC-B-1	07/14/97	4.5 ft	■												
S-1	DC-B-1B	07/14/97	4.5 ft	■												
S-2	DC-B-2	07/14/97	4.5 ft	■												
S-2	DC-B-2A	07/14/97	2.5 ft	■												
SS-1A	DC-UPLD SS-1A	07/03/97	0-1 ft	■												
SS-1B	DC-UPLD SS-1B	07/03/97	0-1 ft	■												
SS-2A	DC-UPLD SS-2A	07/03/97	0-1 ft	■												
SS-2B	DC-UPLD SS-2B	07/03/97	0-1 ft	■												
SS-3	DC-UPLD SS-3	07/30/97	0-1 ft	■		■	■	■								
SS-4	DC-UPLD SS-4	07/30/97	0-1 ft	■		■	■	■	■							
SS-6	DC-UPLD SS-6	07/30/97	0-1 ft			■	■	■	■							
SS-9	DC-UPLD SS-9	07/30/97	0-1 ft			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	

Sample Location ¹	Sample Identification	Date Sampled	Sample Interval	Chemical Analyses ²												
				Metals	TBT	Gasoline-Range Hydrocarbons	Diesel-Range Hydrocarbons	Heavy Oil-Range Hydrocarbons	BETX	Other VOCs	SVOCs	PAHs	Pesticides	Herbicides	PCB Aroclors	Dioxins and Furans
SS-11	DC-UPLD SS-11 ³	07/30/97	0-1 ft			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	
SS-13A	DC-UPLD SS-13A ³	07/30/97	0-1 ft	■		■	■	■	■							
SS-14A	DC-UPLD SS-14A ³	07/30/97	0-1 ft	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	
SS-14B	DC-UPLD SS-14B ³	07/30/97	0-1 ft	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	
EPA Site Inspection (Landau 2001)																
DCI-SB-UL01	0020-LAI	07/17/01	2 ft	■	■							■	■	■		■
DCI-SB-UL01	0040-LAI	07/17/01	4 ft	■	■							■	■	■		■
DCI-SB-UL01	0070-LAI	07/17/01	7 ft	■	■							■	■	■		■
DCI-SB-UL03	0020-LAI	07/17/01	2 ft	■	■							■	■	■		■
DCI-SB-UL03	0060-LAI	07/17/01	6 ft	■	■							■	■	■		■
Marine Railway Hydraulic Winch Soil Excavation (Landau 2001)																
VS-1	VS-1 DH66A	06/28/01	5 ft				■	■								
VS-2	VS-2 DH66B	06/28/01	2.5 ft				■	■								
VS-3	VS-3 DH66C	06/28/01	2.5 ft				■	■								
VS-6	VS-6 DL 19A	07/03/01	2.5 ft				■	■								
VS-7	VS-7 DL 19B	07/03/01	2.5 ft				■	■								
VS-8	VS-8 DL 19C	07/03/01	2.5 ft				■	■								
Remedial Investigation Study (Landau 2002b)																
S-1-WS	S-1-WS-0	08/22/01	0.5-1 ft	■												
	S-1-WS-1	08/22/01	1-4 ft	■												
	S-1-WS-2	08/22/01	4-7 ft	■												
	S-1-WS-3	08/22/01	7-10 ft	■												
S-2-MS	S-2-MS-0	08/22/01	0.5-1 ft	■		■	■	■								
	S-2-MS-1	08/22/01	1-4 ft	■		■	■	■								
	S-2-MS-2	08/22/01	4-7 ft	■		■	■	■								
S-3-EFA	S-3-EFA-0	08/22/01	0-1 ft	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
	S-3-EFA-1	08/22/01	1-4 ft	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
	S-3-EFA-2	08/22/01	4-7 ft	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
	S-3-EFA-3	08/22/01	10-13 ft	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■				

Sample Location ¹	Sample Identification	Date Sampled	Sample Interval	Chemical Analyses ²													
				Metals	TBT	Gasoline-Range Hydrocarbons	Diesel-Range Hydrocarbons	Heavy Oil-Range Hydrocarbons	BETX	Other VOCs	SVOCs	PAHs	Pesticides	Herbicides	PCB Aroclors	Dioxins and Furans	
S-4-EFA	S-4-EFA-0	08/22/01	0-1 ft	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■					
	S-4-EFA-1	08/22/01	1-4 ft	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■					
	S-4-EFA-2	08/22/01	4-7 ft	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■					
S-5-EFA	S-5-EFA-0	08/22/01	0-1 ft	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■					
	S-5-EFA-1	08/22/01	1-4 ft	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■					
	S-5-EFA-2	08/22/01	4-7 ft	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■					
	S-5-EFA-3	08/22/01	7-10 ft	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■					
	S-5-EFA-4	08/22/01	10-13 ft	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■					
S-6-UST	S-6-TPH-0	08/22/01	0-1 ft	■		■	■	■	■			■					
	S-6-TPH-1	08/22/01	1-4 ft	■		■	■	■	■			■					
	Dup (S-6-TPH-1)	08/22/01	1-4 ft	■		■	■	■	■			■					
	S-6-TPH-2	08/22/01	4-7 ft	■		■	■	■	■			■					
S-7-UST	S-7-TPH-0 ³	08/22/01	0-1 ft	■		■	■	■	■			■					
	S-7-TPH-1 ³	08/22/01	1-4 ft	■		■	■	■	■			■					
	S-7-TPH-2 ³	08/22/01	4-7 ft	■		■	■	■	■			■					
	S-7-TPH-3 ³	08/22/01	7-10 ft	■		■	■	■	■			■					
S-8-UST	S-8-TPH-0 ³	08/22/01	0-1 ft			■	■	■	■								
	S-8-TPH-1 ³	08/22/01	1-4 ft			■	■	■	■								
	S-8-TPH-2 ³	08/22/01	4-7 ft			■	■	■	■								
	S-8-TPH-3 ³	08/22/01	7-10 ft			■	■	■	■								
S-9-CPH	S-9-CPH-0	08/22/01	0-1 ft	■		■	■	■	■	■							
	Dup (S-9-CPH-0)	08/22/01	0-1 ft	■		■	■	■	■	■							
	S-9-CPH-1	08/22/01	1-4 ft	■		■	■	■	■	■							
	S-9-CPH-2	08/22/01	4-7 ft	■		■	■	■	■	■							
	S-9-CPH-3	08/22/01	7-9 ft	■		■	■	■	■	■							
	S-9-CPH-3A	08/22/01	9-10 ft	■		■	■	■	■	■							

Sample Location ¹	Sample Identification	Date Sampled	Sample Interval	Chemical Analyses ²											
				Metals	TBT	Gasoline-Range Hydrocarbons	Diesel-Range Hydrocarbons	Heavy Oil-Range Hydrocarbons	BETX	Other VOCs	SVOCs	PAHs	Pesticides	Herbicides	PCB Aroclors
S-10-MR	S-10-MR-0	08/22/01	0-1 ft	■		■	■	■	■	■					
	S-10-MR-1	08/22/01	1-4 ft	■		■	■	■	■	■					
	S-10-MR-2	08/22/01	4-7 ft	■		■	■	■	■	■					
	S-10-MR-3	08/22/01	7-10 ft	■		■	■	■	■	■					
S-11-MR	S-11-MR ³	08/22/01	0-1 ft	■		■	■	■							
S-12-MR	S-12-MR-0 ³	08/22/01	0-1 ft	■		■	■	■							
	Dup (S-12-MR-0) ³	08/22/01	0.7 ft	■		■	■	■							
S-13-MR	S-13-MR ³	08/22/01	0-0.5 ft	■		■	■	■							
S-14-TPH	S-14-TPH-1	10/24/01	1-3.1 ft			■	■	■							
	S-14-TPH-4	10/24/01	4-6.4 ft			■	■	■							
	S-14-TPH-7	10/24/01	7-10 ft			■	■	■							
S-15-TPH	S-15-TPH-1	10/24/01	1-3.8 ft			■	■	■							
	S-15-TPH-4	10/24/01	4-6.1 ft			■	■	■							
	S-15-TPH-7	10/24/01	7-9.9 ft			■	■	■							
S-16-TPH	S-16-TPH-1 ³	10/24/01	1-3.7 ft			■	■	■							
	S-16-TPH-4 ³	10/24/01	4-6.3 ft			■	■	■							
	S-16-TPH-7 ³	10/24/01	7-10 ft			■	■	■							
S-17-TPH	S-17-TPH-1	10/24/01	1-3.7 ft			■	■	■							
	S-17-TPH-4A	10/24/01	4-4.4 ft			■	■	■							
	S-17-TPH-4B	10/24/01	4.4-6.3 ft			■	■	■							
	S-17-TPH-7	10/24/01	7-9.8 ft			■	■	■							
S-18-TPH	S-18-TPH-1	10/24/01	1-3.4 ft			■	■	■							
	S-18-TPH-4	10/24/01	4-6.7 ft			■	■	■							
	S-18-TPH-7	10/24/01	7-9.9 ft			■	■	■							
S-19-TPH	S-19-TPH-1	10/24/01	1-3.6 ft			■	■	■							
	S-19-TPH-4	10/24/01	4-6.4 ft			■	■	■							
	S-19-TPH-7	10/24/01	7-9.9 ft			■	■	■							

Sample Location ¹	Sample Identification	Date Sampled	Sample Interval	Chemical Analyses ²												
				Metals	TBT	Gasoline-Range Hydrocarbons	Diesel-Range Hydrocarbons	Heavy Oil-Range Hydrocarbons	BETX	Other VOCs	SVOCs	PAHs	Pesticides	Herbicides	PCB Aroclors	Dioxins and Furans
S-20-TPH	S-20-TPH-1 ³	10/24/01	1-3.9 ft			■	■	■								
	S-20-TPH-4 ³	10/24/01	4-6.5 ft			■	■	■								
	S-20-TPH-7 ³	10/24/01	7-10 ft			■	■	■								
S-21-TPH	S-21-TPH-1 ³	10/24/01	1-2.2 ft			■	■	■								
	S-21-TPH-4 ³	10/24/01	4-4.1 ft			■	■	■								
	S-21-TPH-7 ³	10/24/01	7-9.4 ft			■	■	■								
S-22-TPH	S-22-TPH-1A ³	10/24/01	1-2.5 ft			■	■	■								
	S-22-TPH-1B ³	10/24/01	2.5-4 ft			■	■	■								
	S-22-TPH-4 ³	10/24/01	4-5 ft			■	■	■								
	S-22-TPH-7 ³	10/24/01	7-9.5 ft			■	■	■								
S-23-TPH	S-23-TPH-1 ³	10/24/01	1-3.4 ft			■	■	■								
	S-23-TPH-4 ³	10/24/01	4-6.7 ft			■	■	■								
	S-23-TPH-7 ³	10/24/01	7-9.6 ft			■	■	■								
Independent Cleanup Action (Landau 2002c)																
CS-1	CS-1 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■								
CS-2	CS-2 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■								
CS-3	CS-3 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■								
CS-4	CS-4 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■								
CS-5	CS-5 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■								
CS-6	CS-6 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■								
CS-7	CS-7 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■								
CS-8	CS-8 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■								
CS-9	CS-9 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■								
CS-10	CS-10 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■								
CS-11	CS-11 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■								
CS-12	CS-12 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■								
CS-13	CS-13 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■								
CS-14	CS-14 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■								
CS-15	CS-15 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■								

Sample Location ¹	Sample Identification	Date Sampled	Sample Interval	Chemical Analyses ²													
				Metals	TBT	Gasoline-Range Hydrocarbons	Diesel-Range Hydrocarbons	Heavy Oil-Range Hydrocarbons	BETX	Other VOCs	SVOCs	PAHs	Pesticides	Herbicides	PCB Aroclors	Dioxins and Furans	
CS-16	CS-16 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■									
CS-17	CS-17 8-20 ³	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■									
CS-18	CS-18 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■									
CS-19	CS-19 8-20 ³	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■									
CS-20	CS-20 8-20 ³	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■									
CS-21	CS-21 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■									
CS-22	CS-22 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■									
CS-23	CS-23 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■									
CS-24	CS-24 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■									
CS-25	CS-25 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■									
CS-26	CS-26 8-20 ³	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■									
CS-27	CS-27 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■									
CS-28	CS-28 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■									
CS-29	CS-29 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■									
CS-30	CS-30 8-20	08/20/02	N/A	■		■	■	■				■				■	
CS-31	CS-31 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■									
CS-32	CS-32 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■									
CS-33	CS-33 8-20	08/20/02	N/A	■		■	■	■				■				■	
CS-34	CS-34 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■									
CS-35	CS-35 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■									
CS-36	CS-36 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■									
CS-37	CS-37 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■									
CS-38	CS-38 8-20 ³	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■									
CS-39	CS-39 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■									
CS-40	CS-40 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■									
CS-41	CS-41 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■									
CS-42	CS-42 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■									
CS-43	CS-43 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■									
CS-44	CS-44 8-20	08/20/02	N/A	■		■	■	■									

Sample Location ¹	Sample Identification	Date Sampled	Sample Interval	Chemical Analyses ²													
				Metals	TBT	Gasoline-Range Hydrocarbons	Diesel-Range Hydrocarbons	Heavy Oil-Range Hydrocarbons	BETX	Other VOCs	SVOCs	PAHs	Pesticides	Herbicides	PCB Aroclors	Dioxins and Furans	
CS-45	CS-45 8-20	08/20/02	N/A	■		■	■	■									
CS-46	CS-46 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■									
CS-47	CS-47 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■									
CS-48	CS-48 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■									
CS-49	CS-49 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■									
CS-50	CS-50 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■									
CS-51	CS-51 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■									
CS-52	CS-52 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■									
CS-53	CS-53 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■									
CS-54	CS-54 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■									
CS-55	CS-55 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■									
CS-56	CS-56 8-20	08/20/02	N/A			■	■	■									
Remedial Investigation⁴ (GeoEngineers 2010)																	
SS-1	SS-1-1	06/16/08	1-1.5 ft	■													
SS-2	SS-2-1	06/16/08	1-1.5 ft	■													
SS-3	SS-3-1	06/16/08	1-1.5 ft	■													
SS-4	SS-4-0.5	06/16/08	0.5 -1 ft	■													
MW-5	MW-5-5.0	05/27/08	5-6.5 ft			■	■	■	■	■		■					
	MW-5-10.0	05/27/08	10-11.5 ft			■	■	■	■	■		■					
SB-1	SB-1-2.0	06/16/08	2-3 ft	■													
	SB-1-4.0	06/16/08	4-5 ft	■													
SB-2	SB-2-2.0	06/16/08	2-3 ft	■													
	SB-2-4.0	06/16/08	4-5 ft	■													
SB-4	SB-4-3.0	06/16/08	3-4 ft				■	■		■		■					■
	SB-4-9.0	06/16/08	9-10 ft														■
SB-5	SB-5-3.0	06/16/08	3-4 ft				■	■		■		■					■
	SB-5-9.0	06/16/08	9-10 ft														■
SB-7	SB-7-3.0	06/16/08	3-4 ft				■	■		■		■					■
	SB-7-9.0	06/16/08	9-10 ft														■

Sample Location ¹	Sample Identification	Date Sampled	Sample Interval	Chemical Analyses ²													
				Metals	TBT	Gasoline-Range Hydrocarbons	Diesel-Range Hydrocarbons	Heavy Oil-Range Hydrocarbons	BETX	Other VOCs	SVOCs	PAHs	Pesticides	Herbicides	PCB Aroclors	Dioxins and Furans	
SB-8	SB-8-0.5	06/17/08	0.5-1.5 ft	■													
	SB-8-4.0	06/17/08	4-5 ft	■													
SB-9	SB-9-0.5	06/16/08	0.5-1.5 ft	■													
	SB-9-4.0	06/16/08	4-5 ft	■													
SB-10	SB-10-0.5	06/17/08	0.5-1.5 ft	■													
	SB-10-4.0	06/17/08	4-5 ft	■													
SB-11	SB-11-0.5	06/17/08	0.5-1.5 ft	■													
	SB-11-4.0	06/17/08	4-5 ft	■													
SB-12	SB-12-0.5	06/16/08	0.5-1.5 ft	■													
	SB-12-4.0	06/16/08	4-5 ft	■													
SB-13	SB-13-0.5	06/16/08	0.5-1.5 ft	■													
	SB-13-4.0	06/16/08	4-5 ft	■													
SB-14	SB-14-0.5	06/16/08	0.5-1.5 ft	■													
	SB-14-4.0	06/16/08	4-5 ft	■													
SB-15	SB-15-0.5	06/16/08	0.5-1.5 ft	■													
	SB-15-4.0	06/16/08	4-5 ft	■													
TP-3	TP-3-6	09/05/08	6-6.5 ft	■													
TP-4	TP-4-6	09/08/08	6-6.5 ft	■													
TP-5	TP-5-2	09/08/08	2-2.5 ft	■													
	TP-5-4	09/08/08	4-4.5 ft	■													
TP-10	TP-10-4	09/08/08	4-4.5 ft	■													
	TP-10-6	09/08/08	6-6.5 ft	■													
TP-11	TP-11-6	09/08/08	6-6.5 ft	■													
TP-12	TP-12-3	09/08/08	3-3.5 ft	■													
TP-13	TP-13-2	09/08/08	2-2.5 ft	■													
	TP-13-4	09/08/08	4-4.5 ft	■													
TP-14	TP-14-0-2	09/18/08	0-2 ft	■													
TP-15	TP-15-2-4	09/18/08	2-4 ft	■													

Sample Location ¹	Sample Identification	Date Sampled	Sample Interval	Chemical Analyses ²													
				Metals	TBT	Gasoline-Range Hydrocarbons	Diesel-Range Hydrocarbons	Heavy Oil-Range Hydrocarbons	BETX	Other VOCs	SVOCs	PAHs	Pesticides	Herbicides	PCB Aroclors	Dioxins and Furans	
TP-16	TP-16-0-2	09/18/08	0-2 ft	■													
	TP-16-4-6	09/18/08	4-6 ft	■													
Remedial Investigation⁵ (GeoEngineers 2014)																	
GEI-1	GEI-01_3-4_092914	09/29/2014	3-4 ft	■													
	GEI-02_1-2_092914	09/29/2014	1-2 ft	■													
GEI-2	GEI-02_4-5_092914	09/29/2014	4-5 ft	■													
	GEI-02_7-8_092914	09/29/2014	7-8 ft	■													
GEI-3	GEI-03_2.5-3.5_092914	09/29/2014	2.5-3.5 ft	■													
	GEI-03_7-8_092914	09/29/2014	7-8 ft	■													
GEI-4	GEI-04_1-2_092914	09/29/2014	1-2 ft	■													
	GEI-04_3-4_092914	09/29/2014	3-4 ft	■													
	GEI-04_6-7_092914	09/29/2014	6-7 ft	■													
GEI-5	GEI-05_7-8_092914	09/29/2014	7-8 ft	■													
GEI-6	GEI-06_1.5-2.5_092914	09/29/2014	1.5-2.5 ft	■													
	GEI-06_4-5_092914	09/29/2014	4-5 ft	■													
	GEI-06_7-8_092914	09/29/2014	7-8 ft	■													
GEI-7	GEI-07_1.5-2.5_092914	09/29/2014	1.5-2.5 ft	■													
	GEI-07_7-8_092914	09/29/2014	7-8 ft	■													
GEI-8	GEI-08_1.5-2.5_092914	09/29/2014	1.5-2.5 ft	■													
	GEI-08_4-5_092914	09/29/2014	4-5 ft	■													
	GEI-08_7-8_092914	09/29/2014	7-8 ft	■													
GEI-9	GEI-09_0.5-1.5_092914	09/29/2014	0.5-1.5 ft	■													
	GEI-09_3-4_092914	09/29/2014	3-4 ft	■													
	GEI-09_6-7_092914	09/29/2014	6-7 ft	■													
GEI-10	GEI-10_2-3_092914	09/29/2014	2-3 ft	■													
	GEI-10_7-8_092914	09/29/2014	7-8 ft	■													
GEI-11	GEI-11_2-3_092914	09/29/2014	2-3 ft	■													
	GEI-11_7-8_092914	09/29/2014	7-8 ft	■													
	GEI-11_9-10_092914	09/29/2014	9-10 ft	■													

Sample Location ¹	Sample Identification	Date Sampled	Sample Interval	Chemical Analyses ²													
				Metals	TBT	Gasoline-Range Hydrocarbons	Diesel-Range Hydrocarbons	Heavy Oil-Range Hydrocarbons	BETX	Other VOCs	SVOCs	PAHs	Pesticides	Herbicides	PCB Aroclors	Dioxins and Furans	
GEI-12	GEI-12_2-3_092914	09/29/2014	2-3 ft	■													
	GEI-12_4-5_092914	09/29/2014	4-5 ft	■													
	GEI-12_7-8_092914	09/29/2014	7-8 ft	■													
GEI-13	GEI-13_2-3_093014	09/30/2014	2-3 ft	■													
	GEI-13_5-6_093014	09/30/2014	5-6 ft	■													
	GEI-13_7-8_093014	09/30/2014	7-8 ft	■													
GEI-14	GEI-14_2-3_093014	09/30/2014	2-3 ft	■													
	GEI-14_3.5-4.5_093014	09/30/2014	3.5-4.5 ft	■													
	GEI-14_7-8_093014	09/30/2014	7-8 ft	■													
	GEI-14_9-10_093014	09/30/2014	9-10 ft	■													
GEI-15	GEI-15_10-11_093014	09/30/2014	10-11 ft	■													
	GEI-15_2-3_093014	09/30/2014	2-3 ft	■							■						
	GEI-15_5.5-6.5_093014	09/30/2014	5.5-6.5 ft	■													
GEI-16	GEI-16_2-3_093014	09/30/2014	2-3 ft	■													
	GEI-16_6-7_093014	09/30/2014	6-7 ft	■													
	GEI-16_8-9_093014	09/30/2014	8-9 ft	■													
GEI-17	GEI-17_1-2_093014	09/30/2014	1-2 ft	■													
	GEI-17_4-5_093014	09/30/2014	4-5 ft	■													
	GEI-17_7-8_093014	09/30/2014	7-8 ft	■													
	GEI-17_9-10_093014	09/30/2014	9-10 ft	■													
GEI-18	GEI-18_1-2_093014	09/30/2014	1-2 ft	■													
	GEI-18_4-5_093014	09/30/2014	4-5 ft	■													
	GEI-18_8-9_093014	09/30/2014	8-9 ft	■													
	GEI-18_9-10_093014	09/30/2014	9-10 ft	■													
GEI-19	GEI-19_2-3_093014	09/30/2014	2-3 ft	■													
	GEI-19_4-5_093014	09/30/2014	4-5 ft	■													
	GEI-19_7-8_093014	09/30/2014	7-8 ft	■													
	GEI-19_9-10_093014	09/30/2014	9-10 ft	■													

Sample Location ¹	Sample Identification	Date Sampled	Sample Interval	Chemical Analyses ²													
				Metals	TBT	Gasoline-Range Hydrocarbons	Diesel-Range Hydrocarbons	Heavy Oil-Range Hydrocarbons	BETX	Other VOCs	SVOCs	PAHs	Pesticides	Herbicides	PCB Aroclors	Dioxins and Furans	
GEI-20	GEI-20_2-3_093014	09/30/2014	2-3 ft	■													
	GEI-20_4-5_093014	09/30/2014	4-5 ft	■													
	GEI-20_6-7_093014	09/30/2014	6-7 ft	■								■					
	GEI-20_8-9_093014	09/30/2014	8-9 ft	■													
GEI-21	GEI-21_1-2_093014	09/30/2014	1-2 ft	■													
	GEI-21_5-6_093014	09/30/2014	5-6 ft	■								■					
	GEI-21_7.5-8.5_093014	09/30/2014	7.5-8.5 ft	■								■					
GEI-22	GEI-22_2-3_100114	10/01/2014	2-3 ft	■													
	GEI-22_5-6_100114	10/01/2014	5-6 ft	■													
	GEI-22_7.5-8.5_100114	10/01/2014	7.5-8.5 ft	■													
GEI-23	GEI-23_1-2_093014	09/30/2014	1-2 ft	■													
	GEI-23_5-6_093014	09/30/2014	5-6 ft	■													
	GEI-23_7.5-8.5_093014	09/30/2014	7.5-8.5 ft	■								■					
GEI-24	GEI-24_2-3_093014	09/30/2014	2-3 ft	■													
	GEI-24_4-5_093014	09/30/2014	4-5 ft	■													
	GEI-24_6-7_093014	09/30/2014	6-7 ft	■													
	GEI-24_9-10_093014	09/30/2014	9-10 ft	■													
GEI-25	GEI-25_1-2_093014	09/30/2014	1-2 ft	■													
	GEI-25_4-5_093014	09/30/2014	4-5 ft	■													
	GEI-25_7-8_093014	09/30/2014	7-8 ft	■													
	GEI-25_9-10_093014	09/30/2014	9-10 ft	■													
GEI-26	GEI-26_2-3_093014	09/30/2014	2-3 ft	■													
	GEI-26_6-7_093014	09/30/2014	6-8 ft	■													
GEI-27	GEI-27_1-2_100114	10/01/2014	1-2 ft	■													
	GEI-27_5-6_100114	10/01/2014	5-6 ft	■													
	GEI-27_9-10_100114	10/01/2014	9-10 ft	■													
GEI-28	GEI-28_10-11_100114	10/01/2014	10-11 ft	■													
	GEI-28_2-3_100114	10/01/2014	2-3 ft	■													
	GEI-28_5-6_100114	10/01/2014	5-6 ft	■								■					

Sample Location ¹	Sample Identification	Date Sampled	Sample Interval	Chemical Analyses ²													
				Metals	TBT	Gasoline-Range Hydrocarbons	Diesel-Range Hydrocarbons	Heavy Oil-Range Hydrocarbons	BETX	Other VOCs	SVOCs	PAHs	Pesticides	Herbicides	PCB Aroclors	Dioxins and Furans	
GEI-29	GEI-29_2-3_093014	09/30/2014	2-3 ft	■													
	GEI-29_5-6_093014	09/30/2014	5-6 ft	■													
	GEI-29_8-9_093014	09/30/2014	8-9 ft	■													
	GEI-29_9-10_093014	09/30/2014	9-10 ft	■													
GEI-30	GEI-30_3-4_093014	09/30/2014	3-4 ft	■													
	GEI-30_7-8_093014	09/30/2014	7-8 ft	■													
	GEI-30_9-10_093014	09/30/2014	9-10 ft	■													
GEI-31	GEI-31_1-2_100114	10/01/2014	1-2 ft	■													
	GEI-31_4-5_100114	10/01/2014	4-5 ft	■													
	GEI-31_6-7_100114	10/01/2014	6-7 ft	■													
	GEI-31_9-10_100114	10/01/2014	9-10 ft	■													
GEI-32	GEI-32_1-2_100114	10/01/2014	1-2 ft	■													
	GEI-32_6-7_100114	10/01/2014	6-7 ft	■													
GEI-33	GEI-33_1-2_100114	10/01/2014	1-2 ft	■													
GEI-34	GEI-34_2.5-3.5_100114	10/01/2014	2.5-3.5 ft	■													
	GEI-34_6-7_100114	10/01/2014	6-7 ft	■													
	GEI-34_9-10_100114	10/01/2014	9-10 ft	■													
GEI-35	GEI-35_3-4_100114	10/01/2014	3-4 ft	■													
	GEI-35_4-5_100114	10/01/2014	4-5 ft	■													
	GEI-35_8-9_100114	10/01/2014	8-9 ft	■													
	GEI-35_9-10_100114	10/01/2014	9-10 ft	■													
GEI-36	GEI-36_1-2_100114	10/01/2014	1-2 ft	■													
	GEI-36_5-6_100114	10/01/2014	5-6 ft	■													
GEI-37	GEI-37_1-2_100114	10/01/2014	1-2 ft	■													
	GEI-37_6-7_100114	10/01/2014	6-7 ft	■													
GEI-38	GEI-38_1-2_100114	10/01/2014	1-2 ft	■													
	GEI-38_6-7_100114	10/01/2014	6-7 ft	■													

Sample Location ¹	Sample Identification	Date Sampled	Sample Interval	Chemical Analyses ²													
				Metals	TBT	Gasoline-Range Hydrocarbons	Diesel-Range Hydrocarbons	Heavy Oil-Range Hydrocarbons	BETX	Other VOCs	SVOCs	PAHs	Pesticides	Herbicides	PCB Aroclors	Dioxins and Furans	
GEI-39	GEI-39_1.5-2.5_100114	10/01/2014	1.5-2.5 ft	■													
	GEI-39_4-5_100114	10/01/2014	4-5 ft	■													
	GEI-39_6-7_100114	10/01/2014	6-7 ft	■													
GEI-40	GEI-40_2-3_100114	10/01/2014	2-3 ft	■													
GEI-41	GEI-41_1-2_100114	10/01/2014	1-2 ft	■													
	GEI-41_4-5_100114	10/01/2014	4-5 ft	■													
	GEI-41_6-7_100114	10/01/2014	6-7 ft	■													
	GEI-41_8-9_100114	10/01/2014	8-9 ft	■													
GEI-42	GEI-42_1-2_100114	10/01/2014	1-2 ft	■													
	GEI-42_4-5_100114	10/01/2014	4-5 ft	■													
	GEI-42_6-7_100114	10/01/2014	6-7 ft	■													
GEI-43	GEI-43_1-2_100114	10/01/2014	1-2 ft	■													
	GEI-43_6-7_100114	10/01/2014	6-7 ft	■													
Remedial Investigation⁶ (GeoEngineers 2018)																	
GEI-44	GEI-44_1.5-2	07/23/18	1.5-2 ft	■								■					
	GEI-44_7.5-10	07/23/18	7.5-10 ft	■								■					
	GEI-44_16-17.5	07/23/18	16-17.5 ft	■								■					
GEI-45	GEI-45_1-3	07/23/18	1-3 ft	■								■					
	GEI-45_9-10	07/23/18	9-10 ft	■								■					
	GEI-45_17-20	07/23/18	17-20 ft	■								■					
GEI-46	GEI-46_7-8.5	07/23/18	1-2 ft	■								■					
	GEI-46_13.5-15	07/23/18	4-5 ft	■								■					

Notes:

¹ Soil sampling locations are shown on Figure 14.

² Laboratory results are summarized in Appendix G.

³ Soil represented by this sample was subsequently removed from the Upland Area during the 2002 independent cleanup action completed at the Site.

⁴ Remedial investigation activities were completed to evaluate soil conditions in accordance with the RI/FS Work Plan (GeoEngineers 2008a).

⁵ Additional soil investigation activities were completed as directed by Ecology to fill identified data gaps. Soil investigation activities were completed in accordance with the Ecology-approved RI/FS Work Plan (GeoEngineers 2008a).

⁶ Additional soil investigation activities were completed as directed by Ecology based on semi-annual groundwater monitoring results at MW-8. Soil investigation activities were completed in accordance with the Ecology-approved RI/FS Work Plan Addendum (GeoEngineers, 2018).

BETX = Benzene, Ethylbenzene, Toluene and Xylenes

VOCs = Volatile Organic Compounds

SVOCs = Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

cPAHs = Carcinogenic Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons

PCBs = Polychlorinated Biphenyls

■ = Selected sample submitted for chemical analysis.

Table 8
Summary Statistics and Evaluation of Sediment Contaminants of Concern - Protection of Benthic Organisms
 Dakota Creek Industries
 Anacortes, Washington

Contaminant of Potential Concern ¹ (COPC)	Proposed Sediment Cleanup Level ²		Units	Evaluation of RI Data Results ³											Contaminant of Concern (COC) Selection Considerations			
	SCO/LAET	CSL/2LAET		Number Samples	Number of Detections	Detection Frequency (%)	Maximum Non-Detect Concentration (µg/L)	Maximum Detected Concentration (µg/L)	RL Exceedance Evaluation		SCO/AET Exceedance Evaluation		CSL/2AET Exceedance Evaluation		Initial COC Selection Criteria Met ⁶ (Yes/No)	Groundwater COC ⁷ (Yes/No)	Proposed Sediment COC (Yes/No)	Comments/Rationale
									Frequency of RL Exceedance ⁴ (%)	Maximum Exceedance Ratio ⁵ (ER)	Frequency of PCUL Exceedance ⁴ (%)	Maximum Exceedance Ratio ⁵ (ER)	Frequency of PCUL Exceedance ⁴ (%)	Maximum Exceedance Ratio ⁵ (ER)				
Metals																		
Arsenic	57	73	mg/kg	18	16	89%	10	300	No Exceedance	0.2	11%	5.3	6%	4.1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Retained as a COC
Cadmium	5.1	6.7	mg/kg	18	13	72%	0.6	1.2	No Exceedance	0.1	No Exceedance	0.2	No Exceedance	0.2	No	No	No	None
Chromium	260	270	mg/kg	18	18	100%	--	55	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	0.2	No Exceedance	0.2	No	No	No	None
Copper	390	390	mg/kg	18	18	100%	--	3,870	No Exceedance	--	28%	9.9	28%	9.9	Yes	No	Yes	Retained as a COC
Lead	450	530	mg/kg	18	18	100%	--	939	No Exceedance	--	11%	2.1	11%	1.8	Yes	No	Yes	Retained as a COC
Mercury	0.41	0.59	mg/kg	18	11	61%	--	17.8	No Exceedance	--	28%	43.4	22%	30.2	Yes	No	Yes	Retained as a COC
Nickel	NE	NE	mg/kg	9	9	100%	--	35.5	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	Yes	No	None
Silver	6.1	6.1	mg/kg	18	11	61%	0.9	0.5	No Exceedance	0.1	No Exceedance	0.1	No Exceedance	0.1	No	No	No	None
Zinc	410	960	mg/kg	18	18	100%	--	974	No Exceedance	--	17%	2.4	6%	1.0	Yes	No	Yes	Retained as a COC
Low Molecular Weight Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (LPAHs) (Dry Weight)																		
Sum of LPAHs ⁷	5,200	5,200	µg/kg	3	3	100%	--	10,290	No Exceedance	--	33%	2.0	33%	2.0	Yes	No	Yes	LPAHs are retained as a COC based on one or more analytes meeting the initial selection criteria.
2-Methylnaphthalene	670	670	µg/kg	3	1	33%	59	4,100	No Exceedance	<0.1	33%	6.1	33%	6.1	Yes	No	Yes	
Acenaphthene	500	500	µg/kg	3	1	33%	20	230	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	0.5	No Exceedance	0.5	No	No	Yes	
Acenaphthylene	1,300	1,300	µg/kg	3	0	0%	59	250	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	0.2	No Exceedance	0.2	No	No	Yes	
Anthracene	960	960	µg/kg	3	3	100%	9	1,420	No Exceedance	--	33%	1.5	33%	1.5	Yes	No	Yes	
Fluorene	540	540	µg/kg	3	3	100%	20	742	No Exceedance	<0.1	33%	1.4	33%	1.4	Yes	No	Yes	
Naphthalene	2,100	2,100	µg/kg	3	1	33%	59	3,060	No Exceedance	<0.1	33%	1.5	33%	1.5	Yes	No	Yes	
Phenanthrene	1,500	1,500	µg/kg	3	3	100%	9	5,070	No Exceedance	--	33%	3.4	33%	3.4	Yes	No	Yes	
Low Molecular Weight Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (LPAHs) (OC Normalized)																		
Sum of LPAHs ⁷	370	780	mg/kg OC	10	10	100%	--	263.0	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	0.7	No Exceedance	0.3	No	No	Yes	LPAHs are retained as a COC based on one or more analytes meeting the initial selection criteria for dry weight evaluation.
2-Methylnaphthalene	38	64	mg/kg OC	10	7	70%	0.36	6.4	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	0.2	No Exceedance	0.1	No	No	Yes	
Acenaphthene	16	57	mg/kg OC	10	8	80%	0.36	16.5	No Exceedance	<0.1	10%	1.0	No Exceedance	0.3	No	No	Yes	
Acenaphthylene	66	66	mg/kg OC	10	9	90%	3.3	15.6	No Exceedance	0.1	No Exceedance	0.2	No Exceedance	0.2	No	No	Yes	
Anthracene	220	1,200	mg/kg OC	10	10	100%	--	118.8	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	0.5	No Exceedance	0.1	No	No	Yes	
Fluorene	23	79	mg/kg OC	10	9	90%	3.3	19.4	No Exceedance	0.1	No Exceedance	0.8	No Exceedance	0.2	No	No	Yes	
Naphthalene	99	170	mg/kg OC	10	8	80%	3.3	11	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	0.1	No Exceedance	0.1	No	No	Yes	
Phenanthrene	100	480	mg/kg OC	10	10	100%	--	122	No Exceedance	--	10%	1.2	No Exceedance	0.3	No	No	Yes	
High Molecular Weight Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (HPAHs) (Dry Weight)																		
Sum of HPAHs ⁸	12,000	17,000	µg/kg	3	3	100%	--	28,020	No Exceedance	--	33%	2.3	33%	1.6	Yes	No	Yes	Retained as a COC based on the frequency of initial selection criteria exceedances for HPAHs.
Benzo(a)anthracene	1,300	1,600	µg/kg	3	3	100%	--	1,420	No Exceedance	--	33%	1.1	No Exceedance	0.9	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Benzo(a)pyrene	1,600	1,600	µg/kg	3	3	100%	--	4,100	No Exceedance	--	33%	2.6	33%	2.6	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Total Benzofluoranthenes ⁹	3,200	3,600	µg/kg	3	3	100%	--	2,990	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	0.9	No Exceedance	0.8	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	670	720	µg/kg	3	3	100%	--	4,850	No Exceedance	--	33%	7.2	33%	6.7	Yes	No	Yes	
Chrysene	1,400	2,800	µg/kg	3	3	100%	--	4,150	No Exceedance	--	33%	3.0	33%	1.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	230	230	µg/kg	3	2	67%	6.1	3,060	No Exceedance	<0.1	33%	13.3	33%	13.3	Yes	No	Yes	
Fluoranthene	1,700	2,500	µg/kg	3	3	100%	--	2,100	No Exceedance	--	67%	1.2	No Exceedance	0.8	Yes	No	Yes	
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	600	690	µg/kg	3	3	100%	--	2,050	No Exceedance	--	33%	3.4	33%	3.0	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Pyrene	2,600	3,300	µg/kg	3	3	100%	--	3,300	No Exceedance	--	33%	1.3	No Exceedance	1.0	Yes	No	Yes	

Contaminant of Potential Concern ¹ (COPC)	Proposed Sediment Cleanup Level ²		Units	Evaluation of RI Data Results ³										Contaminant of Concern (COC) Selection Considerations				
	SCO/LAET	CSL/2LAET		Number Samples	Number of Detections	Detection Frequency (%)	Maximum Non-Detect Concentration (µg/L)	Maximum Detected Concentration (µg/L)	RL Exceedance Evaluation		SCO/AET Exceedance Evaluation		CSL/2AET Exceedance Evaluation		Initial COC Selection Criteria Met ⁶ (Yes/No)	Groundwater COC ⁷ (Yes/No)	Proposed Sediment COC (Yes/No)	Comments/Rationale
									Frequency of RL Exceedance ⁴ (%)	Maximum Exceedance Ratio ⁵ (ER)	Frequency of PCUL Exceedance ⁴ (%)	Maximum Exceedance Ratio ⁵ (ER)	Frequency of PCUL Exceedance ⁴ (%)	Maximum Exceedance Ratio ⁵ (ER)				
High Molecular Weight Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (HPAHs) (OC Normalized)																		
Sum of HPAHs ⁸	960	5,300	mg/kg OC	10	10	100%	--	1,888.1	No Exceedance	--	30%	2.0	No Exceedance	0.4	Yes	No	Yes	Retained as a COC based on the frequency of initial selection criteria exceedances for HPAHs.
Benzo(a)anthracene	110	270	mg/kg OC	10	10	100%	--	166.7	No Exceedance	--	20%	1.5	No Exceedance	0.6	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Benzo(a)pyrene	99	210	mg/kg OC	10	10	100%	--	135.9	No Exceedance	--	30%	1.4	No Exceedance	0.6	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Total Benzofluoranthenes ⁹	230	450	mg/kg OC	10	10	100%	--	281.6	No Exceedance	--	20%	1.2	No Exceedance	0.6	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	31	78	mg/kg OC	10	8	80%	0.56	70.9	No Exceedance	<0.1	30%	2.3	No Exceedance	0.9	Yes	No	Yes	
Chrysene	110	460	mg/kg OC	10	10	100%	--	193.8	No Exceedance	--	40%	1.8	No Exceedance	0.4	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	12	33	mg/kg OC	10	8	80%	0.56	17.3	No Exceedance	<0.1	30%	1.4	No Exceedance	0.5	Yes	No	Yes	
Fluoranthene	160	1,200	mg/kg OC	10	10	100%	--	687.5	No Exceedance	--	50%	4.3	No Exceedance	0.6	Yes	No	Yes	
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	34	88	mg/kg OC	10	10	100%	--	70.9	No Exceedance	--	30%	2.1	No Exceedance	0.8	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Pyrene	1,000	1,400	mg/kg OC	10	10	100%	--	468.8	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	0.5	No Exceedance	0.3	No	No	Yes	
Chlorinated Hydrocarbons (Dry Weight)																		
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	31	51	µg/kg	1	0	0%	6.2	--	No Exceedance	0.2	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	35	50	µg/kg	1	0	0%	6.2	--	No Exceedance	0.2	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	110	110	µg/kg	1	0	0%	6.2	--	No Exceedance	0.1	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Hexachlorobenzene	22	70	µg/kg	1	0	0%	6.2	--	No Exceedance	0.3	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Chlorinated Hydrocarbons (OC Normalized)																		
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.81	1.8	mg/kg OC	9	0	0%	0.6	--	No Exceedance	0.7	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	2.3	2.3	mg/kg OC	9	3	33%	0.6	1.3	No Exceedance	0.3	No Exceedance	0.6	No Exceedance	0.6	No	No	No	None
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	3.1	9	mg/kg OC	9	2	22%	0.6	1	No Exceedance	0.2	No Exceedance	0.3	No Exceedance	0.1	No	No	No	None
Hexachlorobenzene	0.38	2.3	mg/kg OC	9	0	0%	0.6	--	No Exceedance	1.6	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Phthalates (Dry Weight)																		
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	1,300	1,900	µg/kg	1	1	100%	--	400	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	0.3	No Exceedance	0.2	No	No	No	None
Butyl benzyl Phthalate	63	900	µg/kg	1	0	0%	15	--	No Exceedance	0.2	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Dibutyl Phthalate	1,400	1,400	µg/kg	1	0	0%	59	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Diethyl Phthalate	200	200	µg/kg	1	0	0%	59	--	No Exceedance	0.3	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Dimethyl Phthalate	71	160	µg/kg	1	0	0%	59	--	No Exceedance	0.8	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Di-N-Octyl Phthalate	6,200	6,200	µg/kg	1	0	0%	59	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Phthalates (OC Normalized)																		
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	47	78	mg/kg OC	9	7	78%	5.6	36.7	No Exceedance	0.1	No Exceedance	0.8	No Exceedance	0.5	No	No	No	None
Butyl benzyl Phthalate	5	64	mg/kg OC	9	1	11%	5.6	0.45	No Exceedance	1.1	No Exceedance	0.1	No Exceedance	<0.1	No	No	No	None
Dibutyl Phthalate	220	1,700	mg/kg OC	9	0	0%	4.2	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Diethyl Phthalate	61	110	mg/kg OC	9	0	0%	4.2	--	No Exceedance	0.1	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Dimethyl Phthalate	53	53	mg/kg OC	9	0	0%	4.2	--	No Exceedance	0.1	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Di-N-Octyl Phthalate	58	4,500	mg/kg OC	9	0	0%	4.2	--	No Exceedance	0.1	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Phenols (Dry Weight)																		
2,4-Dimethylphenol	29	29	µg/kg	10	2	20%	20	40	No Exceedance	0.7	10%	1.4	10%	1.4	--	No	No	None
2-methylphenol (o-Cresol)	63	63	µg/kg	10	0	0%	60	--	No Exceedance	1.0	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
4-methylphenol (p-Cresol)	670	670	µg/kg	10	4	40%	58	59	No Exceedance	0.1	No Exceedance	0.1	No Exceedance	0.1	No	No	No	None
Pentachlorophenol	360	690	µg/kg	10	3	30%	31	70	No Exceedance	0.1	No Exceedance	0.2	No Exceedance	0.1	No	No	No	None
Phenol	420	1,200	µg/kg	10	4	40%	58	76	No Exceedance	0.1	No Exceedance	0.2	No Exceedance	0.1	No	No	No	None
Miscellaneous Extractables (Dry Weight)																		
Dibenzofuran	540	540	µg/kg	1	0	0%	59	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Hexachlorobutadiene	11	120	µg/kg	1	0	0%	6.2	--	No Exceedance	0.6	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	28	40	µg/kg	1	0	0%	6.2	--	No Exceedance	0.2	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Benzoic Acid	650	650	µg/kg	10	1	10%	600	200	No Exceedance	0.9	No Exceedance	0.3	No Exceedance	0.3	No	No	No	None
Benzyl Alcohol	57	73	µg/kg	10	1	10%	50	6.9	No Exceedance	0.9	No Exceedance	0.1	No Exceedance	0.1	No	No	No	None

Contaminant of Potential Concern ¹ (COPC)	Proposed Sediment Cleanup Level ²		Units	Evaluation of RI Data Results ³											Contaminant of Concern (COC) Selection Considerations			
	SCO/LAET	CSL/2LAET		Number Samples	Number of Detections	Detection Frequency (%)	Maximum Non-Detect Concentration (µg/L)	Maximum Detected Concentration (µg/L)	RL Exceedance Evaluation		SCO/AET Exceedance Evaluation		CSL/2AET Exceedance Evaluation		Initial COC Selection Criteria Met ⁶ (Yes/No)	Groundwater COC ⁷ (Yes/No)	Proposed Sediment COC (Yes/No)	Comments/Rationale
									Frequency of RL Exceedance ⁴ (%)	Maximum Exceedance Ratio ⁵ (ER)	Frequency of PCUL Exceedance ⁴ (%)	Maximum Exceedance Ratio ⁵ (ER)	Frequency of PCUL Exceedance ⁴ (%)	Maximum Exceedance Ratio ⁵ (ER)				
Miscellaneous Extractables (OC Normalized)																		
Dibenzofuran	15	58	mg/kg OC	9	5	56%	5.6	9.4	No Exceedance	0.4	No Exceedance	0.6	No Exceedance	0.2	No	No	No	None
Hexachlorobutadiene	3.9	6.2	mg/kg OC	9	0	0%	0.6	-	No Exceedance	0.2	No Exceedance	-	No Exceedance	-	No	No	No	None
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	11	11	mg/kg OC	9	1	11%	0.6	1	No Exceedance	0.1	No Exceedance	0.1	No Exceedance	0.1	No	No	No	None
Pesticides																		
4,4'-DDD	NE	NE	µg/kg	2	0	0%	1	-	No Exceedance	-	No Exceedance	-	No Exceedance	-	No	No	No	None
4,4'-DDE	NE	NE	µg/kg	2	0	0%	1	-	No Exceedance	-	No Exceedance	-	No Exceedance	-	No	No	No	None
4,4'-DDT	NE	NE	µg/kg	2	0	0%	1	-	No Exceedance	-	No Exceedance	-	No Exceedance	-	No	No	No	None
Total DDT (4,4 isomers)	NE	NE	µg/kg	2	0	0%	1	-	No Exceedance	-	No Exceedance	-	No Exceedance	-	No	No	No	None
Aldrin	NE	NE	µg/kg	2	0	0%	1	-	No Exceedance	-	No Exceedance	-	No Exceedance	-	No	No	No	None
Total Chlordane ¹⁰	NE	NE	µg/kg	2	0	0%	1	-	No Exceedance	-	No Exceedance	-	No Exceedance	-	No	No	No	None
Dieldrin	NE	NE	µg/kg	2	0	0%	1	-	No Exceedance	-	No Exceedance	-	No Exceedance	-	No	No	No	None
Heptachlor	NE	NE	µg/kg	2	0	0%	1	-	No Exceedance	-	No Exceedance	-	No Exceedance	-	No	No	No	None
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) (Dry Weight)																		
Total PCBs (Sum of Aroclors)	0.13	1	mg/kg	3	2	67%	0.021	0.168	No Exceedance	0.2	33%	1.3	No Exceedance	0.2	Yes	-	Yes	Retained as a COC
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) (OC Normalized)																		
Total PCBs (Sum of Aroclors)	12	65	mg/kg OC	10	5	50%	3	37	No Exceedance	0.3	40%	3.1	No Exceedance	0.6	Yes	-	Yes	Retained as a COC

Notes:

- ¹ Contaminants of potential concern (COPCs) were established for the RI based on a review of previous environmental studies. Previous sediment study results are summarized in Table C-1 (Appendix C).
- ² Proposed sediment cleanup levels for the protection of benthic organisms are referenced from Table 1.
- ³ The sediment data used for this RI consists of samples obtained by GeoEngineers in 2008 in general accordance with the RI/FS Work Plan (GeoEngineers 2008a) as well as data collected by others to support dredge material suitability determination. Sediment characterization results are summarized in Table C-1 (Appendix C).
- ⁴ Number of samples with analyte detected or non-detected at a concentration greater than PCUL / total number of samples analyzed for analyte.
- ⁵ Exceedance Ratio (max) = ratio of maximum detected or non-detected concentration divided by the Screening Level
- ⁶ Initial contaminant of concern (COC) selection criteria is met if exceedance frequency is greater or equal to 10 percent or if the exceedance ratio is greater than 2.
- ⁷ Total LPAHs are the total of naphthalene, acenaphthylene, acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene and anthracene; 2-methylnaphthalene is not included in the sum of LPAHs.
- ⁸ Total HPAHs are the total of fluoranthene, pyrene, benzo(a)anthracene, chrysene, benzofluoranthenes, benzo(a)pyrene, indeno(1,2,3-c-d)pyrene, dibenzo(a,h)anthracene and benzo(g,h,i)perylene.
- ⁹ Total benzofluoranthenes represents the sum of concentrations of the b, j, and k isomers.
- ¹⁰ Total chlordane represents the sum of concentrations of alpha-Chlordane (cis), gamma-Chlordane (trans), cis-nonachlor, trans-nonachlor and oxychlordane.

RL = Reporting Limit

NE = Not Established

mg/kg = milligrams per kilogram

µg/kg = micrograms per kilogram

OC = organic carbon normalized

- = not applicable

Bold indicate satisfaction of initial COC selection criteria or consideration of other selection criteria.

Yellow shading indicates analyte is identified as a COC based on both satisfaction of initial selection criteria and consideration of other selection criteria, or on consideration of other selection criteria alone.

Table 9

Summary Statistics and Evaluation of Sediment Contaminants of Concern - Protection of Human Health and Higher Trophic Level Ecological Receptors
 Dakota Creek Industries
 Anacortes, Washington

Contaminant of Potential Concern ¹ (COPC)	Proposed Sediment Cleanup Level ²	Units	Evaluation of RI Data Results ³								Contaminant of Concern (COC) Selection Considerations			
			Number Samples	Number of Detections	Detection Frequency (%)	Maximum Non-Detect Concentration (µg/L)	Maximum Detected Concentration (µg/L)	RL Exceedance Evaluation		PCUL Exceedance Evaluation		Initial COC Selection Criteria Met ⁶ (Yes/No)	Proposed Sediment COC (Yes/No)	Comments/Rationale
								Frequency of RL Exceedance ⁴ (%)	Maximum Exceedance Ratio ⁵ (ER)	Frequency of PCUL Exceedance ⁴ (%)	Maximum Exceedance Ratio ⁵ (ER)			
Metals														
Arsenic	11	mg/kg	17	15	88%	10	300	No Exceedance	0.9	29%	27.3	Yes	Yes	Retained as a COC
Cadmium	0.8	mg/kg	17	11	65%	0.6	1	No Exceedance	0.8	6%	1.5	No	No	None
Chromium	6,900,000	mg/kg	17	17	100%	--	55	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No	No	None
Copper	180,000	mg/kg	17	17	100%	--	3,870	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No	No	None
Lead	21	mg/kg	17	17	100%	--	939	No Exceedance	--	29%	44.7	Yes	Yes	Retained as a COC
Mercury	0.2	mg/kg	17	10	59%	--	17.8	No Exceedance	--	35%	89.0	Yes	Yes	Retained as a COC
Nickel	NE	mg/kg	9	9	100%	--	36	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	None
Silver	23,000	mg/kg	17	10	59%	0.9	1	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	<0.1	No	No	None
Zinc	1,400,000	mg/kg	17	17	100%	--	974	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No	No	None
Organometallic Compounds														
Tributyltin, bulk	73	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	None
Interstitial Tributyltin, porewater	0.15	µg/L	5	4	80%	0.08	0.45	No Exceedance	0.5	20%	3.0	Yes	Yes	Retained as a COC
Low Molecular Weight Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (LPAHs)														
2-Methylnaphthalene	16,000,000	µg/kg	13	8	62%	20	4,100	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	<0.1	No	Yes	Retained as a COC based on the results of the benthic organism evaluation (Table 8).
Acenaphthene	240,000,000	µg/kg	13	9	69%	20	230	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	<0.1	No	Yes	
Acenaphthylene	240,000,000	µg/kg	13	9	69%	20	250	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	<0.1	No	Yes	
Anthracene	1,200,000,000	µg/kg	13	13	100%	--	1,900	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No	Yes	
Fluorene	160,000,000	µg/kg	13	12	92%	20	742	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	<0.1	No	Yes	
Naphthalene	79,000,000	µg/kg	13	12	92%	20	3,060	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	<0.1	No	Yes	
Phenanthrene	1,200,000,000	µg/kg	13	13	100%	--	5,070	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No	Yes	
High Molecular Weight Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (HPAHs)														
Benzo(a)anthracene	NE	µg/kg	13	13	100%	--	2,600	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	Yes	Retained as a COC based on the results of the benthic organism evaluation (Table 8).
Benzo(a)pyrene	cPAH TEQ	µg/kg	13	13	100%	--	4,100	No Exceedance	--	cPAH TEQ	cPAH TEQ	Yes	Yes	
Total Benzofluoranthenes ⁸	NE	µg/kg	13	13	100%	--	3,300	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	Yes	
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	120,000,000	µg/kg	13	11	85%	20	4,850	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	<0.1	No	Yes	
Chrysene	NE	µg/kg	13	13	100%	--	4,150	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	Yes	
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	NE	µg/kg	13	10	77%	6.1	3,060	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	Yes	
Fluoranthene	160,000,000	µg/kg	13	13	100%	--	11,000	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No	Yes	
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	NE	µg/kg	13	13	100%	--	2,050	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	Yes	
Pyrene	120,000,000	µg/kg	13	13	100%	--	7,500	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No	Yes	
Carcinogenic PAHs (cPAHs)														
Total cPAH TEQ ⁹ (ND=0.5 RL)	21	µg/kg	13	13	100%	--	5,094	No Exceedance	--	92%	242.5	Yes	Yes	Retained as a COC
Chlorinated Hydrocarbons														
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	140,000	µg/kg	10	0	0%	9.9	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	None
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	370,000,000	µg/kg	10	3	30%	9.9	18	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	<0.1	No	No	None
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	780,000	µg/kg	10	2	20%	9.9	14	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	<0.1	No	No	None
Hexachlorobenzene	2,500	µg/kg	10	0	0%	12	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	None

Contaminant of Potential Concern ¹ (COPC)	Proposed Sediment Cleanup Level ²	Units	Evaluation of RI Data Results ³									Contaminant of Concern (COC) Selection Considerations		
			Number Samples	Number of Detections	Detection Frequency (%)	Maximum Non-Detect Concentration (µg/L)	Maximum Detected Concentration (µg/L)	RL Exceedance Evaluation		PCUL Exceedance Evaluation		Initial COC Selection Criteria Met ⁶ (Yes/No)	Proposed Sediment COC (Yes/No)	Comments/Rationale
								Frequency of RL Exceedance ⁴ (%)	Maximum Exceedance Ratio ⁵ (ER)	Frequency of PCUL Exceedance ⁴ (%)	Maximum Exceedance Ratio ⁵ (ER)			
Phthalates														
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	290,000	µg/kg	10	8	80%	200	510	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	<0.1	No	No	None
Butyl benzyl Phthalate	2,100,000	µg/kg	10	1	10%	20	12	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	<0.1	No	No	None
Dibutyl Phthalate	410,000,000	µg/kg	10	0	0%	59	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	None
Diethyl Phthalate	3,100,000,000	µg/kg	10	0	0%	59	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	None
Dimethyl Phthalate	NE	µg/kg	10	0	0%	59	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	None
Di-N-Octyl Phthalate	41,000,000	µg/kg	10	0	0%	59	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	None
Phenols														
2,4-Dimethylphenol	82,000,000	µg/kg	10	2	20%	20	40	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	<0.1	--	No	None
2-methylphenol (o-Cresol)	200,000,000	µg/kg	10	0	0%	60	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	None
4-methylphenol (p-Cresol)	390,000,000	µg/kg	10	4	40%	58	59	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	<0.1	No	No	None
Pentachlorophenol	10,000,000	µg/kg	10	3	30%	31	70	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	<0.1	No	No	None
Phenol	1,200,000,000	µg/kg	10	4	40%	58	76	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	<0.1	No	No	None
Miscellaneous Extractables														
Dibenzofuran	4,100,000	µg/kg	10	5	50%	20	130	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	<0.1	No	No	None
Hexachlorobutadiene	52,000	µg/kg	10	0	0%	20	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	None
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	830,000	µg/kg	10	1	10%	20	6.1	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	<0.1	No	No	None
Benzoic Acid	16,000,000,000	µg/kg	10	1	10%	600	200	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	<0.1	No	No	None
Benzyl Alcohol	410,000,000	µg/kg	10	1	10%	50	6.9	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	<0.1	No	No	None
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)														
Total PCBs (Sum of Aroclors)	0.0035	mg/kg	13	7	54%	0.021	0.362	38%	6.0	54%	103.4	Yes	Yes	Retained as a COC
Dioxins and Furans														
Total Dioxin/Furan TEQ ¹⁰ (ND=0.5 RL)	5	mg/kg OC	18	18	100%	--	148.94	No Exceedance	--	33%	29.8	Yes	Yes	Retained as a COC

Notes:

- ¹ Contaminants of potential concern (COPCs) were established for the RI based on a review of previous environmental studies. Previous sediment study results are summarized in Table C-2 (Appendix C).
- ² Proposed sediment cleanup levels for the protection of human health and higher trophic level ecological receptors are referenced from Table 2.
- ³ The sediment data used for this RI consists of samples obtained by GeoEngineers in 2008 in general accordance with the RI/FS Work Plan (GeoEngineers 2008a) as well as data collected by others to support dredge material suitability determination. Sediment characterization results are summarized in Table C-1 (Appendix C).
- ⁴ Number of samples with analyte detected or non-detect at a concentration greater than PCUL / total number of samples analyzed for analyte.
- ⁵ Exceedance Ratio (max) = ratio of maximum detected or non-detect concentration divided by the Screening Level
- ⁶ Initial contaminant of concern (COC) selection criteria is met if exceedance frequency is greater or equal to 10 percent or if the exceedance ratio is greater than 2.
- ⁷ Groundwater contaminants of concern (COCs) are presented in Table 10.
- ⁸ Total benzofluoranthenes represents the sum of concentrations of the b, j, and k isomers.
- ⁹ Total cPAH Toxic Equivalency Quotients (TEQs) were calculated using Toxicity Equivalency Factors (TEFs) values referenced from MTCA Table 708.2 (WAC 173-340-900).
- ¹⁰ Total dioxin and furan TEQs were calculated using United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) TEF values for human health (EPA, 2003).

RL = Reporting Limit

NE = Not Established

mg/kg = milligrams per kilogram

µg/kg = micrograms per kilogram

OC = organic carbon normalized

-- = not applicable

Bold indicate satisfaction of initial COC selection criteria or consideration of other selection criteria.

Yellow shading indicates analyte is identified as a COC based on both satisfaction of initial selection criteria and consideration of other selection criteria, or on consideration of other selection criteria alone.

Table 10
Summary Statistics and Evaluation of Groundwater Contaminants of Concern
 Dakota Creek Industries
 Anacortes, Washington

Contaminant of Potential Concern ¹ (COPC)	Proposed Groundwater Cleanup Level ² (PCUL)	Units	Evaluation of RI Data Results ³									Contaminant of Concern (COC) Selection Considerations			
			Number Samples	Number of Detections	Detection Frequency (%)	Maximum Non-Detect Concentration (µg/L)	Maximum Detected Concentration (µg/L)	RL Exceedance Evaluation		PCUL Exceedance Evaluation		Proposed Sediment COC ⁶ (Yes/No)	Initial Groundwater COC Selection Criteria Met ⁷ (Yes/No)	Proposed Groundwater COC (Yes/No)	Comments/Rationale
								Frequency of RL Exceedance ⁴ (%)	Maximum Exceedance Ratio ⁵ (ER)	Frequency of PCUL Exceedance ⁴ (%)	Maximum Exceedance Ratio ⁵ (ER)				
Total Metals															
Arsenic	8	µg/L	53	28	53%	16	153	11%	2.0	38%	19.1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Retained as a COC
Cadmium	7.9	µg/L	18	0	0%	8	-	22%	1.0	No Exceedance	-	No	No	No	RL for non-detect only slightly exceeded the PCUL and was not detected in other samples analyzed.
Total Chromium	50	µg/L	18	6	33%	20	16	No Exceedance	0.4	No Exceedance	0.3	No	No	No	None
Copper	20	µg/L	30	12	40%	20	20	No Exceedance	1.0	No Exceedance	1.0	No	No	No	None
Lead	10	µg/L	18	2	11%	5	2	No Exceedance	0.5	No Exceedance	0.2	Yes	No	No	None
Mercury	0.025	µg/L	30	14	47%	0.2	0.037	53%	8.0	7%	1.5	Yes	No	No	RL for non-detect only slightly exceeded the PCUL and was not detected in other samples analyzed.
Nickel	8.2	µg/L	53	28	53%	20	27	8%	2.4	25%	3.3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Retained as a COC
Silver	10	µg/L	24	0	0%	10	-	No Exceedance	1.0	No Exceedance	-	No	No	No	None
Zinc	160	µg/L	45	5	11%	50	30	No Exceedance	0.3	No Exceedance	0.2	No	No	No	None
Dissolved Metals															
Arsenic	8	µg/L	47	20	43%	16	143	15%	2.0	16%	17.9	Yes	Yes	Yes	Retained as a COC
Cadmium	7.9	µg/L	12	0	0%	8	-	25%	1.0	No Exceedance	-	No	No	No	RL for non-detect only slightly exceeded the PCUL and was not detected in other samples analyzed.
Total Chromium	50	µg/L	12	0	0%	20	12	No Exceedance	0.4	No Exceedance	0.2	No	No	No	None
Copper	20	µg/L	24	4	17%	20	17	No Exceedance	1.0	No Exceedance	0.9	No	No	No	None
Lead	10	µg/L	12	0	0%	5	-	No Exceedance	0.5	No Exceedance	-	Yes	No	No	None
Mercury	0.025	µg/L	24	0	0%	0.13	-	67%	5.2	No Exceedance	-	Yes	No	No	RL for non-detect only slightly exceeded the PCUL and was not detected in other samples analyzed.
Nickel	8.2	µg/L	47	18	38%	10	27	9%	1.2	14%	3.3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Retained as a COC
Silver	10	µg/L	24	0	0%	10	-	No Exceedance	1.0	No Exceedance	-	No	No	No	None
Zinc	160	µg/L	24	1	4%	50	28	No Exceedance	0.3	No Exceedance	0.2	No	No	No	None
Petroleum Hydrocarbons															
Gasoline-Range	800	µg/L	29	0	0%	100	-	No Exceedance	0.1	No Exceedance	-	No	No	No	None
Diesel-Range	500	µg/L	29	1	3%	256	180	No Exceedance	0.5	No Exceedance	0.4	No	No	No	None
Heavy Oil-Range	500	µg/L	29	0	0%	500	-	No Exceedance	1.0	No Exceedance	-	No	No	No	None
BETX Compounds															
Benzene	1.6	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	-	100%	1.3	No Exceedance	-	No	No	No	Benzene not historically detected and RL for previous events below the PCUL.
Ethylbenzene	31	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	-	No Exceedance	0.1	No Exceedance	-	No	No	No	None
Toluene	130	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	-	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	-	No	No	No	None
Xylenes	630	µg/L	6	0	0%	4	-	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	-	No	No	No	None

Contaminant of Potential Concern ¹ (COPC)	Proposed Groundwater Cleanup Level ² (PCUL)	Units	Evaluation of RI Data Results ³									Contaminant of Concern (COC) Selection Considerations			
			Number Samples	Number of Detections	Detection Frequency (%)	Maximum Non-Detect Concentration (µg/L)	Maximum Detected Concentration (µg/L)	RL Exceedance Evaluation		PCUL Exceedance Evaluation		Proposed Sediment COC ⁶ (Yes/No)	Initial Groundwater COC Selection Criteria Met ⁷ (Yes/No)	Proposed Groundwater COC (Yes/No)	Comments/Rationale
								Frequency of RL Exceedance ⁴ (%)	Maximum Exceedance Ratio ⁵ (ER)	Frequency of PCUL Exceedance ⁴ (%)	Maximum Exceedance Ratio ⁵ (ER)				
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)															
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	71	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	12,000	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	1.0	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	100%	2.0	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	Other VOCs either were not detected or detected at concentrations greater than the PCUL.
1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2- trifluoroethane (CFC113)	360	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1.0	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	100%	2.0	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	Other VOCs either were not detected or detected at concentrations greater than the PCUL.
1,1-Dichloroethane	110	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
1,1-Dichloroethene	280	µg/L	6	0	0%	1	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
1,1-Dichloropropene	NE	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	NE	µg/L	6	0	0%	5	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	45	µg/L	6	0	0%	3	--	No Exceedance	0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	5.0	µg/L	6	0	0%	5	--	No Exceedance	1.0	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	520	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	5.0	µg/L	6	0	0%	10	--	No Exceedance	2.0	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	3.0	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	0.7	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	800	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
1,2-Dichloroethane (EDC)	42	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
1,2-Dichloropropane	3.1	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	0.6	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	370	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	2.0	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	1.0	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
1,3-Dichloropropane	NE	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	22	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
2,2-Dichloropropane	NE	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
2-Butanone (MEK)	3,700,000	µg/L	6	0	0%	10	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
2-Chloroethyl Vinyl Ether	NE	µg/L	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	None
2-Chlorotoluene	NE	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
2-Hexanone	16,000	µg/L	6	0	0%	10	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
4-Chlorotoluene	NE	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
4-Methyl-2-Pentanone (Methyl Isobutyl Ketone)	1,000,000	µg/L	6	0	0%	10	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Acetone	32,000,000	µg/L	6	0	0%	25	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Acrolein	50	µg/L	6	0	0%	50	--	No Exceedance	1.0	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Acrylonitrile	1.0	µg/L	6	0	0%	1	--	No Exceedance	1.0	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Bromobenzene	1,400	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Bromochloromethane	NE	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Bromoform	12	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	0.2	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Bromomethane	28	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Carbon Disulfide	870	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Carbon Tetrachloride	1.0	µg/L	6	0	0%	1	--	No Exceedance	1.4	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Chlorobenzene	200	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Chloroethane	32,000	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Chloroform	12	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	0.2	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Chloromethane	330	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	NE	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None

Contaminant of Potential Concern ¹ (COPC)	Proposed Groundwater Cleanup Level ² (PCUL)	Units	Evaluation of RI Data Results ³									Contaminant of Concern (COC) Selection Considerations			
			Number Samples	Number of Detections	Detection Frequency (%)	Maximum Non-Detect Concentration (µg/L)	Maximum Detected Concentration (µg/L)	RL Exceedance Evaluation		PCUL Exceedance Evaluation		Proposed Sediment COC ⁶ (Yes/No)	Initial Groundwater COC Selection Criteria Met ⁷ (Yes/No)	Proposed Groundwater COC (Yes/No)	Comments/Rationale
								Frequency of RL Exceedance ⁴ (%)	Maximum Exceedance Ratio ⁵ (ER)	Frequency of PCUL Exceedance ⁴ (%)	Maximum Exceedance Ratio ⁵ (ER)				
Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	NE	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Dibromochloromethane	2.2	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	0.9	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Dibromomethane	210	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Dichlorobromomethane	2.8	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	0.7	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC 12)	9.2	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	Not a COC. Other VOCs either were not detected or detected at concentrations greater than the PCUL.
Hexachlorobutadiene	5.0	µg/L	6	0	0%	5	--	No Exceedance	1.0	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Isopropylbenzene	2,000	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Methyl Iodide	NE	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Methyl t-Butyl Ether (MTBE)	8,600	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Methylene Chloride	100	µg/L	6	0	0%	5	--	No Exceedance	0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Naphthalene	89	µg/L	6	0	0%	5	--	No Exceedance	0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
n-Butylbenzene	NE	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
n-Propylbenzene	4,900	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
p-Isopropyltoluene	NE	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
sec-Butylbenzene	NE	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Styrene	18,000	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
tert-Butylbenzene	NE	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	2.9	µg/L	6	0	0%	1	--	No Exceedance	0.3	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	170	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	NE	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	NE	µg/L	6	0	0%	5	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Trichloroethene (TCE)	1.0	µg/L	6	0	0%	1	--	No Exceedance	1.0	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Trichlorofluoromethane (CFC 11)	260	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Vinyl Acetate	17,000	µg/L	6	0	0%	5	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Vinyl Chloride	1.0	µg/L	6	0	0%	1	--	No Exceedance	1.0	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs)															
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	1.0	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	2.0	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	800	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	2.0	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	1.0	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	22	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
2,2'-Oxybis[1-chloropropane]	37	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	600	µg/L	6	0	0%	5	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	5.0	µg/L	6	0	0%	5	--	No Exceedance	1.0	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
2,4-Dichlorophenol	10	µg/L	6	0	0%	5	--	No Exceedance	0.5	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
2,4-Dimethylphenol	97	µg/L	6	0	0%	3	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
2,4-Dinitrophenol	100	µg/L	6	0	0%	25	--	No Exceedance	0.3	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	5.0	µg/L	6	0	0%	5	--	No Exceedance	1.0	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	NE	µg/L	6	0	0%	5	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
2-Chloronaphthalene	100	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
2-Chlorophenol	17	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
2-Nitroaniline	NE	µg/L	6	0	0%	5	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
2-Nitrophenol	NE	µg/L	6	0	0%	5	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	5.0	µg/L	6	0	0%	5	--	No Exceedance	1.0	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
3-Nitroaniline	NE	µg/L	6	0	0%	6	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None

Contaminant of Potential Concern ¹ (COPC)	Proposed Groundwater Cleanup Level ² (PCUL)	Units	Evaluation of RI Data Results ³									Contaminant of Concern (COC) Selection Considerations			
			Number Samples	Number of Detections	Detection Frequency (%)	Maximum Non-Detect Concentration (µg/L)	Maximum Detected Concentration (µg/L)	RL Exceedance Evaluation		PCUL Exceedance Evaluation		Proposed Sediment COC ⁶ (Yes/No)	Initial Groundwater COC Selection Criteria Met ⁷ (Yes/No)	Proposed Groundwater COC (Yes/No)	Comments/Rationale
								Frequency of RL Exceedance ⁴ (%)	Maximum Exceedance Ratio ⁵ (ER)	Frequency of PCUL Exceedance ⁴ (%)	Maximum Exceedance Ratio ⁵ (ER)				
4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	10	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	0.2	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
4-Bromophenyl-phenylether	NE	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	36	µg/L	6	0	0%	5	--	No Exceedance	0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
4-Chloroaniline	NE	µg/L	6	0	0%	5	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
4-Chlorophenyl-phenylether	NE	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
4-Nitroaniline	NE	µg/L	6	0	0%	5	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
4-Nitrophenol	NE	µg/L	6	0	0%	5	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Benzoic acid	NE	µg/L	6	0	0%	50	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Benzyl alcohol	NE	µg/L	6	0	0%	5	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane	NE	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	1.0	µg/L	6	0	0%	0.54	--	No Exceedance	0.5	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	1.0	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	100%	2.0	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	Other VOCs either were not detected or detected at concentrations greater than the PCUL.
Butylbenzylphthalate	1.0	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	100%	2.0	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Carbazole	NE	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Dibenzofuran	NE	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Diethylphthalate	200	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Dimethylphthalate	600	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Di-n-butylphthalate	8.0	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	0.3	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Di-n-octylphthalate	NE	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Hexachlorobenzene	1.0	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	100%	2.0	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	Other VOCs either were not detected or detected at concentrations greater than the PCUL.
Hexachlorobutadiene	1.0	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	100%	2.0	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	5.0	µg/L	6	0	0%	5	--	No Exceedance	1.0	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Hexachloroethane	2.0	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	1.0	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Isophorone	110	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Nitrobenzene	100	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
n-Nitroso-di-n-propylamine	5.0	µg/L	6	0	0%	5	--	No Exceedance	1.0	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
n-Nitrosodiphenylamine	1.0	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	100%	2.0	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	Other VOCs either were not detected or detected at concentrations greater than the PCUL.
o-Cresol (2-Methylphenol)	NE	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
p-Cresol (4-Methylphenol)	NE	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Pentachlorophenol	5.0	µg/L	6	0	0%	5	--	No Exceedance	1.0	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Phenol	70,000	µg/L	6	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Non-Carcinogenic Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)															
1-Methylnaphthalene	NE	µg/L	30	0	0%	0.095	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
2-Methylnaphthalene	14	µg/L	30	0	0%	0.095	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Acenaphthene	5.3	µg/L	30	2	7%	0.095	0.03	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	<0.1	No	No	No	None
Acenaphthylene	NE	µg/L	30	2	7%	0.095	0.3	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Anthracene	2.1	µg/L	30	3	10%	0.095	0.05	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	<0.1	No	No	No	None
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	NE	µg/L	30	4	13%	0.095	0.02	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Fluoranthene	2.2	µg/L	30	2	7%	0.095	0.07	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	<0.1	No	No	No	None
Fluorene	3.7	µg/L	30	2	7%	0.095	0.09	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	<0.1	No	No	No	None
Naphthalene	89	µg/L	30	2	7%	0.100	0.03	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	<0.1	No	No	No	None
Phenanthrene	NE	µg/L	30	3	10%	0.095	0.14	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Pyrene	2	µg/L	30	4	13%	0.095	0.07	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	<0.1	No	No	No	None

Contaminant of Potential Concern ¹ (COPC)	Proposed Groundwater Cleanup Level ² (PCUL)	Units	Evaluation of RI Data Results ³									Contaminant of Concern (COC) Selection Considerations			
			Number Samples	Number of Detections	Detection Frequency (%)	Maximum Non-Detect Concentration (µg/L)	Maximum Detected Concentration (µg/L)	RL Exceedance Evaluation		PCUL Exceedance Evaluation		Proposed Sediment COC ⁶ (Yes/No)	Initial Groundwater COC Selection Criteria Met ⁷ (Yes/No)	Proposed Groundwater COC (Yes/No)	Comments/Rationale
								Frequency of RL Exceedance ⁴ (%)	Maximum Exceedance Ratio ⁵ (ER)	Frequency of PCUL Exceedance ⁴ (%)	Maximum Exceedance Ratio ⁵ (ER)				
Carcinogenic Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (cPAHs)															
Benzo[a]anthracene	see cPAH TEQ	µg/L	42	8	19%	0.018	0.10	10%	see cPAH TEQ	see cPAH TEQ	see cPAH TEQ	see cPAH TEQ	see cPAH TEQ	see cPAH TEQ	Retained as a COC
Benzo[a]pyrene		µg/L	42	4	10%	0.018	0.12	10%							
Benzo[b]fluoranthene		µg/L	42	4	10%	0.018	0.18	10%							
Benzo[k]fluoranthene		µg/L	42	4	10%	0.018	0.07	10%							
Chrysene		µg/L	42	5	12%	0.018	0.14	10%							
Dibenz[a,h]anthracene		µg/L	42	1	2%	0.018	0.02	10%							
Indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene		µg/L	42	3	7%	0.018	0.09	10%							
cPAHs TEQ ⁸ (ND = 0.5RL)		0.01	µg/L	42	9	21%	0.01	0.17							
Pesticides and Herbicides															
4,4'-DDD	0.1	µg/L	18	0	0%	0.1	--	No Exceedance	1.0	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
4,4'-DDE	0.1	µg/L	18	0	0%	0.1	--	No Exceedance	1.0	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
4,4'-DDT	0.1	µg/L	18	0	0%	0.1	--	No Exceedance	1.0	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Aldrin	0.05	µg/L	18	0	0%	0.052	--	No Exceedance	1.0	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Alpha-BHC	0.05	µg/L	18	0	0%	0.052	--	No Exceedance	1.0	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Alpha-Chlordane (cis)	NE	µg/L	18	0	0%	0.052	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Beta-BHC	0.05	µg/L	18	0	0%	0.052	--	No Exceedance	1.0	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Delta-BHC	NE	µg/L	18	0	0%	0.052	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Dieldrin	0.1	µg/L	18	0	0%	0.1	--	No Exceedance	1.0	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Endosulfan I	0.05	µg/L	18	0	0%	0.052	--	No Exceedance	1.0	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Endosulfan II	NE	µg/L	18	0	0%	0.1	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Endosulfan Sulfate	10	µg/L	18	0	0%	0.1	--	No Exceedance	0.0	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Endrin	0.1	µg/L	18	0	0%	0.1	--	No Exceedance	1.0	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Endrin Aldehyde	0.1	µg/L	18	0	0%	0.1	--	No Exceedance	1.0	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Endrin Ketone	NE	µg/L	18	0	0%	0.1	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Gamma-Chlordane	NE	µg/L	18	0	0%	0.052	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Heptachlor	0.05	µg/L	18	0	0%	0.052	--	No Exceedance	1.0	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Heptachlor Epoxide	0.05	µg/L	18	0	0%	0.052	--	No Exceedance	1.0	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Lindane (Gamma-BHC)	0.05	µg/L	18	0	0%	0.052	--	No Exceedance	1.0	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Herbicides															
2,4,5-T	NE	µg/L	18	0	0%	1	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	--	No	No	None
2,4-D	12,000	µg/L	18	0	0%	1.5	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	--	No	No	None
2,4-DB	NE	µg/L	18	0	0%	10	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	--	No	No	None
Dalapon (DPA)	NE	µg/L	18	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	--	No	No	None
Dicamba	NE	µg/L	18	0	0%	1	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	--	No	No	None
Dichlorprop	NE	µg/L	18	0	0%	3	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	--	No	No	None
Dinoseb	NE	µg/L	18	0	0%	2	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	--	No	No	None
MCPA	NE	µg/L	18	0	0%	260	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	--	No	No	None
Mecoprop (MCPP)	NE	µg/L	18	0	0%	250	--	No Exceedance	--	No Exceedance	--	--	No	No	None
Silvex (Fenoprop or 2,4,5-TP)	400	µg/L	18	0	0%	1	--	No Exceedance	<0.1	No Exceedance	--	--	No	No	None
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)															
Total PCBs (Sum of Aroclors or Congeners)	0.01	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	None
Dioxins and Furans															
Total Dioxins/Furans - Human Health TEQ ⁹	5	pg/L	13	8	62%	2	2.18	No Exceedance	0.39	No Exceedance	0.4	No	No	No	None

Notes:

¹ Contaminants of potential concern (COPCs) were established for the RI based on a review of previous environmental studies. Previous sediment study results are summarized in Table F-1 (Appendix F).

² Proposed groundwater cleanup levels are referenced from Table 3.

³ The groundwater data used for this RI consists of samples obtained by GeoEngineers between June 2008 and August 2017 in general accordance with the RI/FS Work Plan (GeoEngineers 2008a) and in coordination with Ecology. Groundwater results are summarized in Table F-1 (Appendix F).

⁴ Number of samples with analyte detected or non-detect at a concentration greater than PCUL / total number of samples analyzed for analyte.

⁵ Exceedance Ratio (max) = ratio of maximum detected or non-detect concentration divided by the Screening Level

⁶ Sediment contaminants of concern (COCs) are presented in Tables 8 and 9.

⁷ Initial contaminant of concern (COC) selection criteria is met if exceedance frequency is greater or equal to 10 percent or if the exceedance ratio is greater than 2.

⁸ Total cPAH Toxic Equivalency Quotients (TEQs) were calculated using Toxicity Equivalency Factors (TEFs) values referenced from MTCA Table 708.2 (WAC 173-340-900).

⁹ Total dioxin and furan TEQs were calculated using United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) TEF values for human health (EPA, 2003).

NE = Not Established

µg/L = micrograms per liter

ng/L = nanograms per liter

ND = Non-detect

RL = reporting limit

TEQ = toxicity equivalency concentration

Bold indicated satisfaction of initial COC or consideration of other selection criteria.

Yellow shading indicates analyte is identified as a COC based on both satisfaction of initial selection criteria and consideration of other selection criteria, or on consideration of other selection criteria alone.

Table 11
Summary Statistics and Evaluation of Soil Contaminants of Concern
 Dakota Creek Industries
 Anacortes, Washington

Analyte	Proposed Soil Cleanup Level ¹		Units	Evaluation of RI Data Results ²												Proposed Groundwater COC ⁵ (Yes/No)	COC Selection Considerations		
	Vadose Zone	Saturated Zone		Total Number Samples	Total Number of Detections	Detection Frequency (%)	RL Exceedance Evaluation			Vadose Zone Exceedance Evaluation			Saturated Zone Exceedance Evaluation				Initial Soil COC Selection Criteria Met ⁶ (Yes/No)	Proposed Soil COC (Yes/No)	Comments/Rationale
							Maximum Non-Detect Concentration (µg/L)	Frequency of RL Exceedance ³ (%)	Maximum Non-Detect Ratio ⁴	Maximum Detected Concentration (µg/L)	Frequency of PCUL Exceedance ³ (%)	Maximum Exceedance Ratio ⁴ (ER)	Maximum Detected Concentration (µg/L)	Frequency of PCUL Exceedance ³ (%)	Maximum Exceedance Ratio ⁴ (ER)				
Metals																			
Arsenic	20	20	µg/L	133	33	25%	6.9	No Exceedance	0.3	910	27%	45.5	92	10%	4.6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Retained as a COC
Cadmium	3,500	3,500	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC
Total Chromium	5,300,000	5,300,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC
Copper	140,000	140,000	µg/L	22	22	100%	--	No Exceedance	--	1,100	No Exceedance	--	2,000.0	No Exceedance	--	No	--	No	None
Lead	1,000	1,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC
Mercury	1,100	1,100	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC
Nickel	48	48	µg/L	85	25	29%	48	No Exceedance	1.0	150	60%	3.1	200	21%	4.2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Retained as a COC
Silver	18,000	18,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC
Zinc	1,100,000	1,100,000	µg/L	33	33	100%	0	No Exceedance	<0.1	2,800	No Exceedance	--	720	No Exceedance	--	No	--	No	None
Petroleum Hydrocarbons																			
Gasoline-Range	100	100	µg/L	2	0	0%	3	No Exceedance	--	--	No Exceedance	--	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	Yes	Cleanup actions were previously completed to remove petroleum hydrocarbons in soil exceeding PCULs. However, the data used to confirm the removal of soil in these areas cannot be verified. Additional soil investigation activities will be performed within the footprints of the previously completed remedial excavations to verify the completeness of the previously completed cleanup actions.
Diesel-Range	2,000	2,000	µg/L	5	3	60%	25	No Exceedance	<0.1	--	No Exceedance	--	420	No Exceedance	0.2	No	No	Yes	
Heavy Oil-Range	2,000	2,000	µg/L	5	3	60%	50	No Exceedance	<0.1	--	No Exceedance	--	330	No Exceedance	0.2	No	No	Yes	
BTEX Compounds																			
Benzene	2,400	2,400	µg/L	2	0	0%	0.030	No Exceedance	<0.1	--	No Exceedance	--	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Ethylbenzene	350,000	350,000	µg/L	2	0	0%	0.050	No Exceedance	<0.1	--	No Exceedance	--	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Toluene	280,000	280,000	µg/L	2	0	0%	0.050	No Exceedance	<0.1	--	No Exceedance	--	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Xylenes	700,000	700,000	µg/L	2	0	0%	0.02	No Exceedance	<0.1	--	No Exceedance	--	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)																			
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	5,000	5,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	<0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	7,000,000	7,000,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	660	660	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC
1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC113)	110,000,000	110,000,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	2,300	2,300	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC
1,1-Dichloroethane	23,000	23,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC
1,1-Dichloroethene	180,000	180,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC
1,1-Dichloropropene	NE	NE	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	2,800	2,800	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	4.4	4.4	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	4,500	4,500	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	35,000	35,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	160	160	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	66	66	µg/L	5	0	0%	0.005	No Exceedance	<0.1	--	No Exceedance	--	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	320,000	320,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC
1,2-Dichloroethane (EDC)	1400	1400	µg/L	5	0	0%	0.01	No Exceedance	<0.1	--	No Exceedance	--	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None
1,2-Dichloropropane	3,500	3,500	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	35,000	35,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	NE	NE	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC
1,3-Dichloropropane	70,000	70,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	24000	24000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC
2,2-Dichloropropane	NE	NE	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC
2-Butanone (MEK)	2,100,000	2,100,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC

Analyte	Proposed Soil Cleanup Level ¹		Units	Evaluation of RI Data Results ²											Proposed Groundwater COC ⁵ (Yes/No)	COC Selection Considerations			
	Vadose Zone	Saturated Zone		Total Number Samples	Total Number of Detections	Detection Frequency (%)	RL Exceedance Evaluation			Vadose Zone Exceedance Evaluation			Saturated Zone Exceedance Evaluation			Initial Soil COC Selection Criteria Met ⁶ (Yes/No)	Proposed Soil COC (Yes/No)	Comments/Rationale	
							Maximum Non-Detect Concentration (µg/L)	Frequency of RL Exceedance ³ (%)	Maximum Non-Detect Exceedance Ratio ⁴	Maximum Detected Concentration (µg/L)	Frequency of PCUL Exceedance ³ (%)	Maximum Exceedance Ratio ⁴	Maximum Detected Concentration (µg/L)	Frequency of PCUL Exceedance ³ (%)					Maximum Exceedance Ratio ⁴
2-Chloroethyl Vinyl Ether	NE	NE	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
2-Chlorotoluene	70,000	70,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
2-Hexanone	18,000	18,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
4-Chlorotoluene	NE	NE	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
4-Methyl-2-Pentanone (Methyl Isobutyl Ketone)	280,000	280,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Acetone	3,200,000	3,200,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Acrolein	NE	NE	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Acrylonitrile	240	240	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Bromobenzene	28,000	28,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Bromochloromethane	NE	NE	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Bromoform	17,000	17,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Bromomethane	4,900	4,900	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Carbon Disulfide	350,000	350,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Carbon Tetrachloride	1,900	1,900	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Chlorobenzene	70,000	70,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Chloroethane	NE	NE	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Chloroform	4200	4200	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Chloromethane	NE	NE	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	7,000	7,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	NE	NE	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Dibromochloromethane	1,600	1,600	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Dibromomethane	35,000	35,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Dichlorobromomethane	2,100	2,100	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC 12)	700,000	700,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Hexachlorobutadiene	1,700	1,700	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Isopropylbenzene	350,000	350,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Methyl Iodide	NE	NE	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Methyl t-Butyl Ether (MTBE)	73,000	73,000	µg/L	5	0	0%	0	No Exceedance	<0.1	--	No Exceedance	--	--	No Exceedance	--	No	No	None	
Methylene Chloride	21,000	21,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Naphthalene	70,000	70,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
n-Butylbenzene	180,000	180,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
n-Propylbenzene	350,000	350,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
p-Isopropyltoluene	NE	NE	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
sec-Butylbenzene	350,000	350,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Styrene	700,000	700,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
tert-Butylbenzene	350,000	350,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	21,000	21,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	70,000	70,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	NE	NE	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	NE	NE	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Trichloroethene (TCE)	1,800	1,800	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Trichlorofluoromethane (CFC 11)	1,100,000	1,100,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Vinyl Acetate	3,500,000	3,500,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Vinyl Chloride	88	88	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs)																			
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	4,500	4,500	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	320,000	320,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	

Analyte	Proposed Soil Cleanup Level ¹		Units	Evaluation of RI Data Results ²											Proposed Groundwater COC ⁵ (Yes/No)	COC Selection Considerations			
	Vadose Zone	Saturated Zone		Total Number Samples	Total Number of Detections	Detection Frequency (%)	RL Exceedance Evaluation			Vadose Zone Exceedance Evaluation			Saturated Zone Exceedance Evaluation			Initial Soil COC Selection Criteria Met ⁶ (Yes/No)	Proposed Soil COC (Yes/No)	Comments/Rationale	
							Maximum Non-Detect Concentration (µg/L)	Frequency of RL Exceedance ³ (%)	Maximum Non-Detect Exceedance Ratio ⁴	Maximum Detected Concentration (µg/L)	Frequency of PCUL Exceedance ³ (%)	Maximum Exceedance Ratio ⁴ (ER)	Maximum Detected Concentration (µg/L)	Frequency of PCUL Exceedance ³ (%)					Maximum Exceedance Ratio ⁴ (ER)
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	NE	NE	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	24,000	24,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
2,2'-Oxybis[1-chloropropane]	NE	NE	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	350,000	350,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	3,500	3,500	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
2,4-Dichlorophenol	11,000	11,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
2,4-Dimethylphenol	70,000	70,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
2,4-Dinitrophenol	7,000	7,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	420	420	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	88	88	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
2-Chloronaphthalene	280,000	280,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
2-Chlorophenol	18,000	18,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
2-Nitroaniline	35,000	35,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
2-Nitrophenol	NE	NE	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	290	290	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
3-Nitroaniline	NE	NE	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	280	280	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
4-Bromophenyl-phenylether	NE	NE	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	350,000	350,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
4-Chloroaniline	660	660	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
4-Chlorophenyl-phenylether	NE	NE	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
4-Nitroaniline	6,600	6,600	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
4-Nitrophenol	NE	NE	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Benzoic acid	14,000,000	14,000,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Benzyl alcohol	350,000	350,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane	11,000	11,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	120	120	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	9,400	9,400	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Butylbenzylphthalate	69,000	69,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Carbazole	NE	NE	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Dibenzofuran	3,500	3,500	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Diethylphthalate	2,800,000	2,800,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Dimethylphthalate	NE	NE	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Di-n-butylphthalate	350,000	350,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Di-n-octylphthalate	35,000	35,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Hexachlorobenzene	82	82	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Hexachlorobutadiene	1,700	1,700	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	21,000	21,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Hexachloroethane	2,500	2,500	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Isophorone	140,000	140,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Nitrobenzene	7,000	7,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
n-Nitroso-di-n-propylamine	19	19	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
n-Nitrosodiphenylamine	27,000	27,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
o-Cresol (2-Methylphenol)	180,000	180,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
p-Cresol (4-Methylphenol)	350,000	350,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Pentachlorophenol	330	330	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Phenol	1,100,000	1,100,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COPC	
Non-Carcinogenic Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)																			
1-Methylnaphthalene	4,500	4,500	µg/L	11	4	36%	0.06	No Exceedance	<0.1	0.06	No Exceedance	--	0.28	No Exceedance	--	No	No	None	
2-Methylnaphthalene	14,000	14,000	µg/L	11	4	36%	0.03	No Exceedance	<0.1	0.05	No Exceedance	--	0.032	No Exceedance	--	No	No	None	
Acenaphthene	210,000	210,000	µg/L	11	2	18%	0.02	No Exceedance	<0.1	0.015	No Exceedance	--	0.041	No Exceedance	--	No	No	None	

Analyte	Proposed Soil Cleanup Level ¹		Units	Evaluation of RI Data Results ²											Proposed Groundwater COC ⁵ (Yes/No)	COC Selection Considerations				
				Total Number Samples	Total Number of Detections	Detection Frequency (%)	RL Exceedance Evaluation			Vadose Zone Exceedance Evaluation			Saturated Zone Exceedance Evaluation			Initial Soil COC Selection Criteria Met ⁶ (Yes/No)	Proposed Soil COC (Yes/No)	Comments/Rationale		
	Maximum Non-Detect Concentration (µg/L)	Frequency of RL Exceedance ³ (%)					Maximum Non-Detect Exceedance Ratio ⁴	Maximum Detected Concentration (µg/L)	Frequency of PCUL Exceedance ³ (%)	Maximum Exceedance Ratio ⁴ (ER)	Maximum Detected Concentration (µg/L)	Frequency of PCUL Exceedance ³ (%)	Maximum Exceedance Ratio ⁴ (ER)							
	Vadose Zone	Saturated Zone		Maximum Non-Detect Concentration (µg/L)	Frequency of RL Exceedance ³ (%)	Maximum Non-Detect Exceedance Ratio ⁴	Maximum Detected Concentration (µg/L)	Frequency of PCUL Exceedance ³ (%)	Maximum Exceedance Ratio ⁴ (ER)	Maximum Detected Concentration (µg/L)	Frequency of PCUL Exceedance ³ (%)	Maximum Exceedance Ratio ⁴ (ER)	Proposed Groundwater COC ⁵ (Yes/No)	Initial Soil COC Selection Criteria Met ⁶ (Yes/No)		Proposed Soil COC (Yes/No)	Comments/Rationale			
Acenaphthylene	NE	NE	µg/L	11	2	18%	0.02	No Exceedance	--	0.12	No Exceedance	--	0.02	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None	
Anthracene	1,100,000	1,100,000	µg/L	11	4	36%	0.02	No Exceedance	<0.1	0.12	No Exceedance	--	0.04	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None	
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	NE	NE	µg/L	11	6	55%	0.02	No Exceedance	--	0.56	No Exceedance	--	0.11	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None	
Fluoranthene	140,000	140,000	µg/L	11	6	55%	0.05	No Exceedance	<0.1	2.0	No Exceedance	--	0.29	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None	
Fluorene	140,000	140,000	µg/L	11	4	36%	0.03	No Exceedance	<0.1	0.56	No Exceedance	--	0.04	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None	
Naphthalene	70,000	70,000	µg/L	11	4	36%	0.08	No Exceedance	<0.1	0.56	No Exceedance	--	0.08	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None	
Phenanthrene	NE	NE	µg/L	11	6	55%	0.07	No Exceedance	--	0.62	No Exceedance	--	0.16	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None	
Pyrene	110,000	110,000	µg/L	11	6	55%	0.05	No Exceedance	<0.1	1.80	No Exceedance	--	0.27	No Exceedance	--	No	No	No	None	
Carcinogenic Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (cPAHs)																				
Benzo[a]anthracene	see cPAH TEQ	see cPAH TEQ	µg/L	19	7	37%	0.02	see cPAH TEQ	see cPAH TEQ	0.94	see cPAH TEQ	see cPAH TEQ	0.13	see cPAH TEQ	see cPAH TEQ	see cPAH TEQ	see cPAH TEQ	see cPAH TEQ	see cPAH TEQ	Retained as a COC
Benzo[a]pyrene			µg/L	19	7	37%	0.02			1.00			0.13							
Benzo[b]fluoranthene			µg/L	19	7	37%	0.02			0.92			0.12							
Benzo[k]fluoranthene			µg/L	19	6	32%	0.02			1.10			0.12							
Chrysene			µg/L	19	7	37%	0.02			1.10			0.15							
Dibenz[a,h]anthracene			µg/L	19	3	16%	0.02			0.56			0.04							
Indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene			µg/L	19	6	32%	0.02			0.64			0.09							
cPAHs TEQ (ND = 0.5RL)	2.0	0.1	µg/L	19	7	37%	0.02	No Exceedance	<0.1	1.38	No Exceedance	0.69	0.18	11%	0.1	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Pesticides and Herbicides																				
4,4'-DDD	110	110	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC	
4,4'-DDE	390	390	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC	
4,4'-DDT	4	4	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC	
Aldrin	7.7	7.7	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC	
Alpha-BHC	21	21	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC	
Alpha-Chlordane (cis)	NE	NE	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC	
Beta-BHC	73	73	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC	
Delta-BHC	NE	NE	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC	
Dieldrin	8.2	8.2	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC	
Endosulfan I	NE	NE	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC	
Endosulfan II	NE	NE	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC	
Endosulfan Sulfate	21,000	21,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC	
Endrin	1,100	1,100	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC	
Endrin Aldehyde	NE	NE	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC	
Endrin Ketone	NE	NE	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC	
Gamma-Chlordane	NE	NE	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC	
Heptachlor	29	29	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC	
Heptachlor Epoxide	14	14	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC	
Lindane (Gamma-BHC)	0.01	0.01	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC	
Methoxychlor	18,000	18,000	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC	
Toxaphene	120	120	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC	
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)																				
Total PCBs (Sum of Aroclors or Congeners)	10	10	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	--	No	Not identified as a COC	
Dioxins and Furans																				
Total Dioxins/Furans - Human Health TEQ	1,700	1,700	ng/L	6	6	100%	--	No Exceedance	--	4.27	No Exceedance	<1	0.22	No Exceedance	<1	No	No	No	None	

Notes:

¹ Proposed soil cleanup levels are referenced from Table 4.

² Data used to evaluate Site soil conditions are presented in Table G-1 (Appendix G).

³ Number of samples with analyte detected or non-detect at a concentration greater than PCUL / total number of samples analyzed for analyte.

⁴ Exceedance Ratio (max) = ratio of maximum detected or non-detect concentration divided by the Screening Level

⁵ Groundwater contaminants of concern (COCs) are presented in Table 10.

⁶ Initial contaminant of concern (COC) selection criteria is met if exceedance frequency is greater or equal to 10 percent or if the exceedance ratio is greater than 2.

NE = Not Established

µg/L = micrograms per liter

ng/L = nanograms per liter

ND = Non-detect

RL = reporting limit

TEQ = toxicity equivalency concentration

Bold indicated satisfaction of initial COC or consideration of other selection criteria.

Yellow shading indicates analyte is identified as a COC based on both satisfaction of initial selection criteria and consideration of other selection criteria, or on consideration of other selection criteria alone.

Table 12

Sediment Contaminant of Concern Chemical Analytical Data – Protection of Benthic Organisms

Dakota Creek Industries
Anacortes, Washington

Sample Location ID ¹	DC-SED-09	P1-2	DC-106-2	DC-106-2	FB-A4-14	FB-A4-15	SMA-1	Proposed Sediment Screening Level ²		
Sample Identification	DC-SED-09	AN-P1-2	DCI06-2A	DCI06-2-D	FB-A4-14	FB-A4-15	SMA 1-1			
Sample Date	08/06/97	07/15/04	N/A	N/A	09/06/07	09/06/07	09/30/08			
Sample Interval (dbm)	0-10 cm	1-3 ft	0-10 cm	0-10 cm	0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm			
Sample Study	1997 Phase II ESA	2004 Sediment Study	2007 Sediment Study	2007 Sediment Study	2007 Sediment Study	2007 Sediment Study	2007 Interim Action			
Sample Type	Surface	Subsurface	Surface	Surface	Surface	Surface	Surface			SCO/ LAET
Sampled By	Otten Engineering	Anchor Env.	Floyd Snider	Floyd Snider	Ecology	Ecology	GeoEngineers			
Conventionals										
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	%	0.167	0.64	0.641	1.15	0.95 J	0.26	0.12	NE	NE
Total Volatile Solids (TVS)	%	--	--	--	--	2.46 J	2.35	--	NE	NE
Total Solids (TS)	%	N/A	78.2	78.3	78.2	79.1 J	76.8	78.1	NE	NE
Total Ammonia	mg-N/kg	--	--	--	--	13.6 J	5.9	--	NE	NE
Total Sulfide	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	0.07 J	6.7 UJ	--	NE	NE
Grain Size										
Gravel (>2,000 μm)	%	--	--	--	--	--	59.9	--	NE	NE
μm)	%	--	--	--	--	--	7.29	--	NE	NE
Coarse Sand (1,000 to 500 μm)	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE	NE
Medium Sand (500 to 250 μm)	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE	NE
Fine Sand (250 to 125 μm)	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE	NE
Very Fine Sand (125 to 62.5 μm)	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE	NE
Coarse Silt (62.5 to 31 μm)	%	--	--	--	--	--	3.52	--	NE	NE
Medium Silt (31 to 15.6 μm)	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE	NE
Fine Silt (15.6 to 7.8 μm)	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE	NE
Very Fine Silt (7.8 to 3.9 μm)	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE	NE
Clay (3.9 to <1 μm)	%	--	--	--	--	--	1.25	--	NE	NE
Total Fines (<62.5 μm)	%	--	--	--	--	--	4.77	--	NE	NE
Metals										
Arsenic	mg/kg	2.1 J	--	--	--	2.37	2.1	--	57	73
Cadmium	mg/kg	ND	--	--	--	0.09	0.08 U	0.054	5.1	6.7
Chromium	mg/kg	13.4	--	--	--	12.3	13.5	26.2	260	270
Copper	mg/kg	15.3	--	--	--	10.4	9.49	27.4	390	390
Lead	mg/kg	6.23 J	--	--	--	2.23 J	1.63	4.08	450	530
Mercury	mg/kg	ND	--	--	--	0.01 J	0.01	0.033	0.41	0.59
Silver	mg/kg	0.0582	--	--	--	0.02 U	0.03	0.07	6.1	6.1
Zinc	mg/kg	21.3	--	--	--	20.9	19.1	43.9	410	960

Sample Location ID ¹	DC-SED-09	P1-2	DC-106-2	DC-106-2	FB-A4-14	FB-A4-15	SMA-1	Proposed Sediment Screening Level ²		
Sample Identification	DC-SED-09	AN-P1-2	DCI06-2A	DCI06-2-D	FB-A4-14	FB-A4-15	SMA 1-1			
Sample Date	08/06/97	07/15/04	N/A	N/A	09/06/07	09/06/07	09/30/08			
Sample Interval (dbm)	0-10 cm	1-3 ft	0-10 cm	0-10 cm	0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm			
Sample Study	1997 Phase II ESA	2004 Sediment Study	2007 Sediment Study	2007 Sediment Study	2007 Sediment Study	2007 Sediment Study	2007 Interim Action			
Sample Type	Surface	Subsurface	Surface	Surface	Surface	Surface	Surface			
Sampled By	Otten Engineering	Anchor Env.	Floyd Snider	Floyd Snider	Ecology	Ecology	GeoEngineers	SCO/ LAET	CSL/ 2LAET	
Low Molecular Weight Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (LPAHs) (Dry Weight)										
Sum of LPAHs ³	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	9.6	9.1 U	4.40	5,200	5,200
2-Methylnaphthalene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	9.7 U	9.1 U	0.85 J	670	670
Acenaphthene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	9.7 U	9.1 U	0.91 J	500	500
Acenaphthylene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	1.4 J	9.1 U	0.24 U	1,300	1,300
Anthracene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	9.7 U	9.1 U	0.5 J	960	960
Fluorene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	9.7 U	9.1 U	1.1 J	540	540
Naphthalene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	9.7 U	9.1 U	2.5	2,100	2,100
Phenanthrene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	8.2 J	9.1 U	2.9	1,500	1,500
Low Molecular Weight Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (LPAHs) (OC Normalized)										
Sum of LPAHs ³	mg/kg OC	--	--	--	--	1.01 U	3.5 U	6.03 J	370	780
2-Methylnaphthalene	mg/kg OC	--	--	--	--	1.01 U	3.5 U	0.71 J	38	64
Acenaphthene	mg/kg OC	--	--	--	--	1.01 U	3.5 U	0.76 J	16	57
Acenaphthylene	mg/kg OC	--	--	--	--	0.15 J	3.5 U	0.2 U	66	66
Anthracene	mg/kg OC	--	--	--	--	1.01 U	3.5 U	0.42 J	220	1,200
Fluorene	mg/kg OC	--	--	--	--	1.01 U	3.5 U	0.92 J	23	79
Naphthalene	mg/kg OC	--	--	--	--	1.01 U	3.5 U	2.1 J	99	170
Phenanthrene	mg/kg OC	--	--	--	--	0.86 J	3.5 U	2.4 J	100	480
High Molecular Weight Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (HPAHs) (Dry Weight)										
Sum of HPAHs ⁴	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	121 J	2.2 J	9.35 J	12,000	17,000
Benzo(a)anthracene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	4.1 J	9.1 U	1.3 J	1,300	1,600
Benzo(a)pyrene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	2.6 J	9.1 U	0.86 J	1,600	1,600
Total Benzofluoranthenes ⁵	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	9.9 J	9.1 U	1.87 J	3,200	3,600
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	2 J	9.1 U	0.94 J	670	720
Chrysene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	18	9.1 U	1.1 J	1,400	2,800
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	9.7 U	9.1 U	0.28 U	230	230
Fluoranthene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	50	2.2 J	3	1,700	2,500
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	1.8 J	9.1 U	0.83 J	600	690
Pyrene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	33	9.1 U	4.0	2,600	3,300
High Molecular Weight Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (HPAHs) (OC Normalized)										
Sum of HPAHs ⁴	mg/kg OC	--	--	--	--	12.7 J	0.85 J	7.79 J	960	5,300
Benzo(a)anthracene	mg/kg OC	--	--	--	--	0.43 J	3.5 U	1.08 J	110	270
Benzo(a)pyrene	mg/kg OC	--	--	--	--	0.27 J	3.5 U	0.72 J	99	210
Total Benzofluoranthenes ⁵	mg/kg OC	--	--	--	--	1.04 J	3.5 U	1.56 J	230	450
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	mg/kg OC	--	--	--	--	0.21 J	3.5 U	0.78 J	31	78
Chrysene	mg/kg OC	--	--	--	--	1.89 J	3.5 U	0.92 J	110	460
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	mg/kg OC	--	--	--	--	1.01 U	3.5 U	0.23 U	12	33
Fluoranthene	mg/kg OC	--	--	--	--	5.26 J	0.85 J	2.5	160	1,200
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	mg/kg OC	--	--	--	--	0.19 J	3.5 U	0.69 J	34	88
Pyrene	mg/kg OC	--	--	--	--	3.47 J	3.5 U	3.3	1,000	1,400

Sample Location ID ¹	DC-SED-09	P1-2	DC-106-2	DC-106-2	FB-A4-14	FB-A4-15	SMA-1	Proposed Sediment Screening Level ²		
Sample Identification	DC-SED-09	AN-P1-2	DCI06-2A	DCI06-2-D	FB-A4-14	FB-A4-15	SMA 1-1			
Sample Date	08/06/97	07/15/04	N/A	N/A	09/06/07	09/06/07	09/30/08			
Sample Interval (dbm)	0-10 cm	1-3 ft	0-10 cm	0-10 cm	0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm			
Sample Study	1997 Phase II ESA	2004 Sediment Study	2007 Sediment Study	2007 Sediment Study	2007 Sediment Study	2007 Sediment Study	2007 Interim Action			
Sample Type	Surface	Subsurface	Surface	Surface	Surface	Surface	Surface			
Sampled By	Otten Engineering	Anchor Env.	Floyd Snider	Floyd Snider	Ecology	Ecology	GeoEngineers	SCO/ LAET	CSL/ 2LAET	
Chlorinated Hydrocarbons (Dry Weight)										
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	9.7 U	9.1 U	2.6 U	31	51
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	9.7 U	9.1 U	2.9 U	35	50
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	9.7 U	9.1 U	2.9 U	110	110
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	9.7 U	9.1 U	1.2 U	22	70
Chlorinated Hydrocarbons (OC Normalized)										
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	mg/kg OC	--	--	--	--	1.01 U	3.5 U	2.2 U	0.81	1.8
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	mg/kg OC	--	--	--	--	1.01 U	3.5 U	2.4 U	2.3	2.3
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	mg/kg OC	--	--	--	--	1.01 U	3.5 U	2.4 U	3.1	9
Hexachlorobenzene	mg/kg OC	--	--	--	--	1.01 U	3.5 U	1 U	0.38	2.3
Phthalates (Dry Weight)										
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	97	91	7 U	1,300	1,900
Butyl benzyl Phthalate	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	9.7 U	9.1 U	3.2 U	63	900
Dibutyl Phthalate	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	9.2 J	16	7.9 U	1,400	1,400
Diethyl Phthalate	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	1.9 J	9.1 U	1.3 U	200	> 1,200
Dimethyl Phthalate	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	1 J	9.1 U	1 U	71	160
Di-N-Octyl Phthalate	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	9.7 U	9.1 U	1.7 U	6,200	6,200
Phthalates (OC Normalized)										
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	mg/kg OC	--	--	--	--	10.21	35	5.83 U	47	78
Butyl benzyl Phthalate	mg/kg OC	--	--	--	--	1.01 U	3.5 U	2.67 U	5	64
Dibutyl Phthalate	mg/kg OC	--	--	--	--	0.97 J	6.15	6.58 U	220	1,700
Diethyl Phthalate	mg/kg OC	--	--	--	--	0.2 J	3.50	1.08 U	61	110
Dimethyl Phthalate	mg/kg OC	--	--	--	--	0.11 J	3.5 U	0.83 U	53	53
Di-N-Octyl Phthalate	mg/kg OC	--	--	--	--	1.01 U	3.5 U	1.42 U	58	4,500
Phenols (Dry Weight)										
2,4-Dimethylphenol	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	46 R	5.5 U	29	29
2-methylphenol (o-Cresol)	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	9.1 U	1.5 U	63	63
4-methylphenol (p-Cresol)	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	9.1 U	3.4 J	670	670
Pentachlorophenol	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	91 U	20 U	360	690
Phenol	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	28 U	2 U	420	1,200
Miscellaneous Extractables (Dry Weight)										
Dibenzofuran	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	9.7 U	9.1 U	0.87 J	540	540
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	9.7 U	9.1 U	2.5 U	11	120
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	9.7 U	9.1 U	1.6 U	28	40
Benzoic Acid	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	200	190 R	96 U	650	650
Benzyl Alcohol	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	6.2 J	19 U	2.1 U	57	73
Miscellaneous Extractables (OC Normalized)										
Dibenzofuran	mg/kg OC	--	--	--	--	1.01 U	3.5 U	0.73 J	15	58
Hexachlorobutadiene	mg/kg OC	--	--	--	--	1.01 U	3.5 U	2.08 U	3.9	6.2
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	mg/kg OC	--	--	--	--	1.01 U	3.5 U	1.33 U	11	11

Sample Location ID ¹	DC-SED-09	P1-2	DC-106-2	DC-106-2	FB-A4-14	FB-A4-15	SMA-1	Proposed Sediment Screening Level ²		
Sample Identification	DC-SED-09	AN-P1-2	DCI06-2A	DCI06-2-D	FB-A4-14	FB-A4-15	SMA 1-1			
Sample Date	08/06/97	07/15/04	N/A	N/A	09/06/07	09/06/07	09/30/08			
Sample Interval (dbm)	0-10 cm	1-3 ft	0-10 cm	0-10 cm	0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm			
Sample Study	1997 Phase II ESA	2004 Sediment Study	2007 Sediment Study	2007 Sediment Study	2007 Sediment Study	2007 Sediment Study	2007 Interim Action			
Sample Type	Surface	Subsurface	Surface	Surface	Surface	Surface	Surface			SCO/ LAET
Sampled By	Otten Engineering	Anchor Env.	Floyd Snider	Floyd Snider	Ecology	Ecology	GeoEngineers			
Pesticides										
4,4'-DDD	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	0.99 U	--	--	NE	NE
4,4'-DDE	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	0.99 U	--	--	NE	NE
4,4'-DDT	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	0.99 U	--	--	NE	NE
Total DDT (4,4 isomers)	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	0.99 U	--	--	NE	NE
Aldrin	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	0.99 U	--	--	NE	NE
Total Chlordane	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	9.9 U	--	--	NE	NE
Dieldrin	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	0.99 U	--	--	NE	NE
Heptachlor	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	0.99 U	--	--	NE	NE
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) (Dry Weight)										
Total PCBs (Sum of Aroclors)	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	0.02 U	0.013 U	0.0013 U	0.13	1
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) (OC Normalized)										
Total PCBs (Sum of Aroclors)	mg/kg OC	--	--	--	--	2.11 U	5 U	1.08 U	12	65

Notes:

¹ Sediment sample locations are shown on Figure 12.

² Proposed sediment cleanup levels for the protection of benthic organisms are referenced from Table 1.

³ Total LPAH represents the sum of the detected concentrations of the following LPAH compounds: acenaphthene, acenaphthylene, anthracene, fluorene, naphthalene, and phenanthrene. When all compounds are undetected, only the single highest individual chemical quantitation limit is reported. The result for 2-Methylnaphthalene is not included in the LPAH sum.

⁴ Total HPAH represents the sum of the detected concentrations of the following HPAH compounds: benz[a]anthracene, benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[g,h,i]perylene, chrysene, dibenzo[a,h]anthracene, fluoranthene, indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene, pyrene, and total benzofluoranthenes. When all compounds are undetected, only the single highest individual chemical quantitation limit is reported.

⁵ Total benzofluoranthenes represents the sum of concentrations of the b, j, and k isomers.

SCO = Sediment Cleanup Objective

CSL = Cleanup Screening Level

LAET = Lowest Apparent Effects Threshold

2LAET = Second Lowest Apparent Effects Threshold

mg-N/kg = milligrams of nitrogen per kilogram

mg-N/L = milligrams of nitrogen per liter

mg/kg = milligram per kilogram

mg/kg OC = milligram per kilogram normalized to organic carbon

µg/kg = microgram per kilogram

-- = not analyzed

NE = not established

U = The analyte was not detected at a concentration greater than the value identified.

J = The analyte was detected and the detected concentration is considered an estimate.

cm = centimeters

Bold font type indicates the analyte was detected at the reported concentration.

Yellow shading indicates exceedance of the SCO/LAET screening level.

Orange shading indicates exceedance of the CSL/2LAET screening level.

Grey text indicates that the reported value is not compared to the screening levels because the TOC concentration of the sample is outside the specified range for application of the screening level.

Blue shading indicates that the practical quantitation limit (PQL) is above screening level.

Table 12

Sediment Contaminant of Concern Chemical Analytical Data – Protection of Benthic Organisms

Dakota Creek Industries
Anacortes, Washington

Sample Location ID ¹		SMA-2	SMA-3	SMA-4	SMA-4	SMA-5	SMA-5	Proposed Sediment Screening Level ²	
Sample Identification		SMA 2-1	SMA 3-2	DCI 4-1	DCI 4-1A	SMA 5-2	SMA 5-3		
Sample Date		09/30/08	08/28/08	10/10/08	10/10/08	08/26/08	08/26/08		
Sample Interval (dbm)		0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm		
Sample Study		2007 Interim Action	2007 Interim Action	2007 Interim Action	2007 Interim Action	2007 Interim Action	2007 Interim Action		
Sample Type		Surface	Surface	Surface	Surface	Surface	Surface		
Sampled By		GeoEngineers	GeoEngineers	GeoEngineers	GeoEngineers	GeoEngineers	GeoEngineers		
Conventionals									
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	%	0.09	0.09	0.1	0.09	0.32	0.44	NE	NE
Total Volatile Solids (TVS)	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE	NE
Total Solids (TS)	%	73.2	73.2	86.7	85.7	83.6	85	NE	NE
Total Ammonia	mg-N/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE	NE
Total Sulfide	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE	NE
Grain Size									
Gravel (>2,000 μm)	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE	NE
μm)	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE	NE
Coarse Sand (1,000 to 500 μm)	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE	NE
Medium Sand (500 to 250 μm)	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE	NE
Fine Sand (250 to 125 μm)	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE	NE
Very Fine Sand (125 to 62.5 μm)	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE	NE
Coarse Silt (62.5 to 31 μm)	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE	NE
Medium Silt (31 to 15.6 μm)	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE	NE
Fine Silt (15.6 to 7.8 μm)	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE	NE
Very Fine Silt (7.8 to 3.9 μm)	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE	NE
Clay (3.9 to <1 μm)	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE	NE
Total Fines (<62.5 μm)	%	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE	NE
Metals									
Arsenic	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	57	73
Cadmium	mg/kg	0.091	0.078	0.077	0.071	0.3 U	0.3 U	5.1	6.7
Chromium	mg/kg	12.7	51.1	244	96.9	35.3	33.3	260	270
Copper	mg/kg	16.1	23.6	27.8	25.7	29.1	25.9	390	390
Lead	mg/kg	3.73	4.21	2.45	3	3 U	2.9 U	450	530
Mercury	mg/kg	0.0453	0.0221	0.032	0.036	0.041	0.036	0.41	0.59
Silver	mg/kg	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.8 U	0.8	6.1	6.1
Zinc	mg/kg	25.4	42	43.7	44.2	53	41.7	410	960

Sample Location ID ¹	SMA-2	SMA-3	SMA-4	SMA-4	SMA-5	SMA-5	Proposed Sediment Screening Level ²		
Sample Identification	SMA 2-1	SMA 3-2	DCI 4-1	DCI 4-1A	SMA 5-2	SMA 5-3			
Sample Date	09/30/08	08/28/08	10/10/08	10/10/08	08/26/08	08/26/08			
Sample Interval (dbm)	0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm			
Sample Study	2007 Interim Action	2007 Interim Action	2007 Interim Action	2007 Interim Action	2007 Interim Action	2007 Interim Action			
Sample Type	Surface	Surface	Surface	Surface	Surface	Surface			SCO/LAET
Sampled By	GeoEngineers	GeoEngineers	GeoEngineers	GeoEngineers	GeoEngineers	GeoEngineers			
Low Molecular Weight Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (LPAHs) (Dry Weight)									
Sum of LPAHs ³	µg/kg	1.71	2.11	3.89	2.98	4.2	1.9	5,200	5,200
2-Methylnaphthalene	µg/kg	6.8	0.61 J	0.5 J	0.42 J	0.79 J	0.53 J	670	670
Acenaphthene	µg/kg	6.8	0.78 J	0.23 U	0.23 U	5.1 J	0.91 J	500	500
Acenaphthylene	µg/kg	0.45 J	0.44 J	0.24 U	0.24 U	0.39 J	0.24 U	1,300	1,300
Anthracene	µg/kg	8.3	2.5	0.47 U	0.47 U	2.8 J	0.82 J	960	960
Fluorene	µg/kg	8.6	1.3 J	0.5 U	0.5 U	4.5 J	1.2 J	540	540
Naphthalene	µg/kg	10	1.3 J	0.91 J	0.82 J	5 J	0.81 J	2,100	2,100
Phenanthrene	µg/kg	33	6.3	0.81 J	0.9 J	15 J	3.8	1,500	1,500
Low Molecular Weight Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (LPAHs) (OC Normalized)									
Sum of LPAHs ³	mg/kg OC	67.1 J	13.2 J	1.72 J	1.91 J	10.49 J	1.86 J	370	780
2-Methylnaphthalene	mg/kg OC	7.6	0.68 J	0.5 J	0.47 J	0.25 J	0.12 J	38	64
Acenaphthene	mg/kg OC	7.6	0.87 J	0.23 U	0.26 U	1.59 J	0.21 J	16	57
Acenaphthylene	mg/kg OC	0.5 J	0.49 J	0.24 U	0.27 U	0.12 J	0.05 U	66	66
Anthracene	mg/kg OC	9.2	2.8	0.47 U	0.52 U	0.88 J	0.19 J	220	1,200
Fluorene	mg/kg OC	9.6	1.4 J	0.5 U	0.56 U	1.41 J	0.27 J	23	79
Naphthalene	mg/kg OC	11	1.4 J	0.91 J	0.91 J	1.56 J	0.18 J	99	170
Phenanthrene	mg/kg OC	37	7	0.81 J	1 J	4.69 J	0.86 J	100	480
High Molecular Weight Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (HPAHs) (Dry Weight)									
Sum of HPAHs ⁴	µg/kg	114	40.98 J	1.82 J	1.26 J	58 J	16.97 J	12,000	17,000
Benzo(a)anthracene	µg/kg	15	5	0.48 U	0.48 U	3.2	0.98 J	1,300	1,600
Benzo(a)pyrene	µg/kg	13	5.3	0.14 U	0.14 U	2.9	0.61 J	1,600	1,600
Total Benzofluoranthenes ⁵	µg/kg	20.6	9.1	0.25 U	0.25 U	6.7	1.72	3,200	3,600
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	µg/kg	9.9	3.5	0.64 U	0.64 U	2.3	0.64 U	670	720
Chrysene	µg/kg	16.0	7.1	0.47 J	0.25 U	5.4	1.8	1,400	2,800
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	µg/kg	3.5	0.98 J	0.28 U	0.28 U	0.5 J	0.28 U	230	230
Fluoranthene	µg/kg	36	10	0.63 J	0.61 J	14	4.4	1,700	2,500
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	µg/kg	8.9	4	0.16 U	0.16 U	2.3	0.54 J	600	690
Pyrene	µg/kg	40	11	0.72 J	0.65 J	14	3.7	2,600	3,300
High Molecular Weight Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (HPAHs) (OC Normalized)									
Sum of HPAHs ⁴	mg/kg OC	126.7	45.5 J	1.83 J	1.4 J	18.1 J	3.86 J	960	5,300
Benzo(a)anthracene	mg/kg OC	16.7	5.56	0.48 U	0.53 U	1.0	0.22 J	110	270
Benzo(a)pyrene	mg/kg OC	14.4	5.89	0.14 U	0.16 U	0.91	0.14 J	99	210
Total Benzofluoranthenes ⁵	mg/kg OC	22.9	10.1	0.25 U	0.28 U	2.09	0.39	230	450
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	mg/kg OC	11	3.89	0.64 U	0.71 U	0.72	0.15 U	31	78
Chrysene	mg/kg OC	17.8	7.89	0.47 J	0.28 U	1.69	0.41	110	460
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	mg/kg OC	3.89	1.09 J	0.28 U	0.31 U	0.16 J	0.06 U	12	33
Fluoranthene	mg/kg OC	40	11.1	0.63 J	0.68 J	4.38	1.0	160	1,200
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	mg/kg OC	9.89	4.44	0.16 U	0.18 U	0.72	0.12 J	34	88
Pyrene	mg/kg OC	44.4	12.2	0.72 J	0.72 J	4.38	0.84	1,000	1,400

Sample Location ID ¹		SMA-2	SMA-3	SMA-4	SMA-4	SMA-5	SMA-5	Proposed Sediment Screening Level ²	
Sample Identification		SMA 2-1	SMA 3-2	DCI 4-1	DCI 4-1A	SMA 5-2	SMA 5-3		
Sample Date		09/30/08	08/28/08	10/10/08	10/10/08	08/26/08	08/26/08		
Sample Interval (dbm)		0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm		
Sample Study		2007 Interim Action	2007 Interim Action	2007 Interim Action	2007 Interim Action	2007 Interim Action	2007 Interim Action		
Sample Type		Surface	Surface	Surface	Surface	Surface	Surface		
Sampled By		GeoEngineers	GeoEngineers	GeoEngineers	GeoEngineers	GeoEngineers	GeoEngineers	SCO/LAET	CSL/2LAET
Chlorinated Hydrocarbons (Dry Weight)									
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	µg/kg	2.6 U	2.6 U	2.6 U	2.6 U	2.6 U	2.6 U	31	51
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	µg/kg	2.9 U	2.9 U	2.9 U	2.9 U	2.9 U	5.9 U	35	50
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	µg/kg	2.9 U	2.9 U	2.9 U	2.9 U	2.9 U	2.9 U	110	110
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/kg	1.2 U	1.2 U	1.2 U	1.2 U	1.2 U	1.2 U	22	70
Chlorinated Hydrocarbons (OC Normalized)									
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	mg/kg OC	2.9 U	2.9 U	2.6 U	2.9 U	0.8 U	0.6 U	0.81	1.8
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	mg/kg OC	3.2 U	3.2 U	2.9 U	3.2 U	0.9 U	1.3 U	2.3	2.3
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	mg/kg OC	3.2 U	3.2 U	2.9 U	3.2 U	0.9 U	0.7 U	3.1	9
Hexachlorobenzene	mg/kg OC	1.3 U	1.3 U	1.2 U	1.3 U	0.4 U	0.3 U	0.38	2.3
Phthalates (Dry Weight)									
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	µg/kg	9.4 J	7 U	7 U	18	7 U	7 U	1,300	1,900
Butyl benzyl Phthalate	µg/kg	3.2 U	3.2 U	3.2 U	3.2 U	3.2 U	3.2 U	63	900
Dibutyl Phthalate	µg/kg	7.9 U	7.9 U	7.9 U	7.9 U	8.4 J	8.9 J	1,400	1,400
Diethyl Phthalate	µg/kg	1.3 U	1.3 U	1.5 U	1.4	1.4 J	1.4 J	200	> 1,200
Dimethyl Phthalate	µg/kg	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	71	160
Di-N-Octyl Phthalate	µg/kg	1.7 U	1.7 U	1.7 U	1.7 U	1.7 U	1.7 U	6,200	6,200
Phthalates (OC Normalized)									
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	mg/kg OC	10.4 J	7.78 U	7 U	20.00	2.19 U	1.59 U	47	78
Butyl benzyl Phthalate	mg/kg OC	3.56 U	3.56 U	3.2 U	3.56 U	1 U	0.73 U	5	64
Dibutyl Phthalate	mg/kg OC	8.78 U	8.78 U	7.9 U	8.78 U	2.63	2.02	220	1,700
Diethyl Phthalate	mg/kg OC	1.44 U	1.44 U	1.5 U	1.56	0.44	0.32	61	110
Dimethyl Phthalate	mg/kg OC	1.11 U	1.11 U	1 U	1.11 U	0.31 U	0.23 U	53	53
Di-N-Octyl Phthalate	mg/kg OC	1.89 U	1.89 U	1.7 U	1.89 U	0.53 U	0.39 U	58	4,500
Phenols (Dry Weight)									
2,4-Dimethylphenol	µg/kg	5.5 U	5.5 U	5.5 U	5.5 U	5.5 U	5.5 U	29	29
2-methylphenol (o-Cresol)	µg/kg	1.5 U	1.5 U	1.5 U	1.5 U	1.5 U	1.5 U	63	63
4-methylphenol (p-Cresol)	µg/kg	1.5 U	1.5 U	1.5 U	1.5 U	1.5 U	1.5 U	670	670
Pentachlorophenol	µg/kg	20 U	20 U	20 U	20 U	20 U	20 U	360	690
Phenol	µg/kg	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	420	1,200
Miscellaneous Extractables (Dry Weight)									
Dibenzofuran	µg/kg	6.3	0.85 J	0.59 U	0.59 U	2.8 J	1.2 U	540	540
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/kg	2.5 U	2.5 U	2.5 U	2.5 U	2.5 U	2.5 U	11	120
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/kg	1.6 U	1.6 U	1.6 U	1.6 U	1.6 U	1.6 U	28	40
Benzoic Acid	µg/kg	96 U	96 U	96 U	96 U	96 U	96 U	650	650
Benzyl Alcohol	µg/kg	2.1 U	2.1 U	2.1 U	2.1 U	2.1 U	2.1 U	57	73
Miscellaneous Extractables (OC Normalized)									
Dibenzofuran	mg/kg OC	7.00	0.94 J	0.59 U	0.66 U	0.88 J	0.27 U	15	58
Hexachlorobutadiene	mg/kg OC	2.78 U	2.78 U	2.5 U	2.78 U	0.78 U	0.57 U	3.9	6.2
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	mg/kg OC	1.78 U	1.78 U	1.6 U	1.78 U	0.5 U	0.36 U	11	11

Sample Location ID ¹	SMA-2	SMA-3	SMA-4	SMA-4	SMA-5	SMA-5	Proposed Sediment Screening Level ²		
Sample Identification	SMA 2-1	SMA 3-2	DCI 4-1	DCI 4-1A	SMA 5-2	SMA 5-3			
Sample Date	09/30/08	08/28/08	10/10/08	10/10/08	08/26/08	08/26/08			
Sample Interval (dbm)	0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm			
Sample Study	2007 Interim Action	2007 Interim Action	2007 Interim Action	2007 Interim Action	2007 Interim Action	2007 Interim Action			
Sample Type	Surface	Surface	Surface	Surface	Surface	Surface			SCO/LAET
Sampled By	GeoEngineers	GeoEngineers	GeoEngineers	GeoEngineers	GeoEngineers	GeoEngineers			
Pesticides									
4,4'-DDD	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE	NE
4,4'-DDE	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE	NE
4,4'-DDT	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE	NE
Total DDT (4,4 isomers)	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE	NE
Aldrin	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE	NE
Total Chlordane	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE	NE
Dieldrin	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE	NE
Heptachlor	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE	NE
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) (Dry Weight)									
Total PCBs (Sum of Aroclors)	mg/kg	0.0031	0.0013 U	0.0013 U	0.0013 U	0.0013 U	0.0013 U	0.13	1
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) (OC Normalized)									
Total PCBs (Sum of Aroclors)	mg/kg OC	3.44	1.44 U	1.3 U	1.44 U	0.41 U	0.3 U	12	65

Notes:

¹ Sediment sample locations are shown on Figure 12.

² Proposed sediment cleanup levels for the protection of benthic organisms are referenced from Table 1.

³ Total LPAH represents the sum of the detected concentrations of the following LPAH compounds: acenaphthene, acenaphthylene, anthracene, fluorene, naphthalene, and phenanthrene. When all compounds are undetected, only the single highest individual chemical quantitation limit is reported. The result for 2-Methylnaphthalene is not included in the LPAH sum.

⁴ Total HPAH represents the sum of the detected concentrations of the following HPAH compounds: benz[a]anthracene, benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[g,h,i]perylene, chrysene, dibenzo[a,h]anthracene, fluoranthene, indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene, pyrene, and total benzofluoranthenes. When all compounds are undetected, only the single highest individual chemical quantitation limit is reported.

⁵ Total benzofluoranthenes represents the sum of concentrations of the b, j, and k isomers.

SCO = Sediment Cleanup Objective

CSL = Cleanup Screening Level

LAET = Lowest Apparent Effects Threshold

2LAET = Second Lowest Apparent Effects Threshold

mg-N/kg = milligrams of nitrogen per kilogram

mg-N/L = milligrams of nitrogen per liter

mg/kg = milligram per kilogram

mg/kg OC = milligram per kilogram normalized to organic carbon

µg/kg = microgram per kilogram

-- = not analyzed

NE = not established

U = The analyte was not detected at a concentration greater than the value identified.

J = The analyte was detected and the detected concentration is considered an estimate.

cm = centimeters

Bold font type indicates the analyte was detected at the reported concentration.

Yellow shading indicates exceedance of the SCO/LAET screening level.

Orange shading indicates exceedance of the CSL/2LAET screening level.

Grey text indicates that the reported value is not compared to the screening levels because the TOC concentration of the sample is outside the specified range for application of the screening level.

Blue shading indicates that the practical quantitation limit (PQL) is above screening level.

Table 13

Sediment Contaminant of Concern Chemical Analytical Data – Protection of Human Health and Higher Trophic Level Ecological Receptors

Dakota Creek Industries
Anacortes, Washington

Sample Location ¹		DC-SED-09	P1-2	DC-106-2	DC-106-2	FB-A4-14	FB-A4-15	SMA-1	Proposed Sediment Screening Level ²
Sample Identification		DC-SED-09	AN-P1-2	DCI06-2A	DCI06-2-D	FB-A4-14	FB-A4-15	SMA 1-1	
Sample Date		08/06/97	07/15/04	N/A	N/A	09/06/07	09/06/07	09/30/08	
Sample Interval (dbm)		0-10 cm	1-3 ft	0-10 cm	0-10 cm	0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm	
Sample Study		1997 Phase II ESA	2004 Sediment Study	2007 Sediment Study	2007 Sediment Study	2007 Sediment Study	2007 Sediment Study	2007 Interim Action	
Sample Type		Surface	Subsurface	Surface	Surface	Surface	Surface	Surface	
Sampled By		Otten Engineering	Anchor Env.	Floyd Snider	Floyd Snider	Ecology	Ecology	GeoEngineers	
Metals									
Arsenic	mg/kg	2.1 J	--	--	--	2.37	2.1	4.40	11
Cadmium	mg/kg	ND	--	--	--	0.09	0.08 U	0.054	0.8
Chromium	mg/kg	13.4	--	--	--	12.3	13.5	26.2	6,900,000
Copper	mg/kg	15.3	--	--	--	10.4	9.49	27.4	180,000
Lead	mg/kg	6.23 J	--	--	--	2.23 J	1.63	4.08	21
Mercury	mg/kg	ND	--	--	--	0.01 J	0.01	0.033	0.2
Silver	mg/kg	0.0582	--	--	--	0.02 U	0.03	0.07	23,000
Zinc	mg/kg	21.3	--	--	--	20.9	19.1	43.9	1,400,000
Organometallic Compounds									
Tributyltin, bulk	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.24 J	73
Interstitial Tributyltin, porewater	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.15
Low Molecular Weight Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (LPAHs)									
2-Methylnaphthalene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	9.7 U	9.1 U	0.85 J	16,000,000
Acenaphthene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	9.7 U	9.1 U	0.91 J	240,000,000
Acenaphthylene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	1.4 J	9.1 U	0.24 U	240,000,000
Anthracene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	9.7 U	9.1 U	0.5 J	1,200,000,000
Fluorene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	9.7 U	9.1 U	1.1 J	160,000,000
Naphthalene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	9.7 U	9.1 U	2.5	79,000,000
Phenanthrene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	8.2 J	9.1 U	2.9	1,200,000,000
High Molecular Weight Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (HPAHs)									
Benzo(a)anthracene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	4.1 J	9.1 U	1.3 J	NE
Benzo(a)pyrene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	2.6 J	9.1 U	0.86 J	cPAH TEQ
Total Benzo(a)fluoranthenes ³	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	9.9 J	9.1 U	1.87 J	NE
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	2 J	9.1 U	0.94 J	120,000,000
Chrysene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	18	9.1 U	1.1 J	NE
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	9.7 U	9.1 U	0.28 U	NE
Fluoranthene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	50	2.2 J	3	160,000,000
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	1.8 J	9.1 U	0.83 J	NE
Pyrene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	33	9.1 U	4.0	120,000,000
Carcinogenic PAHs (cPAHs)									
Total cPAH TEQ ⁴ (ND=0.5 RL)	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	4.85 J	6.42 U	1.27 J	21

Sample Location ¹	DC-SED-09	P1-2	DC-106-2	DC-106-2	FB-A4-14	FB-A4-15	SMA-1	Proposed Sediment Screening Level ²	
Sample Identification	DC-SED-09	AN-P1-2	DCI06-2A ²	DCI06-2-D ²	FB-A4-14	FB-A4-15	SMA 1-1		
Sample Date	08/06/97	07/15/04	N/A	N/A	09/06/07	09/06/07	09/30/08		
Sample Interval (dbm)	0-10 cm	1-3 ft	0-10 cm	0-10 cm	0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm		
Sample Study	1997 Phase II ESA	2004 Sediment Study	2007 Sediment Study	2007 Sediment Study	2007 Sediment Study	2007 Sediment Study	2007 Interim Action		
Sample Type	Surface	Subsurface	Surface	Surface	Surface	Surface	Surface		
Sampled By	Otten Engineering	Anchor Env.	Floyd Snider	Floyd Snider	Ecology	Ecology	GeoEngineers		
Chlorinated Hydrocarbons									
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	9.7 U	9.1 U	2.6 U	140,000
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	9.7 U	9.1 U	2.9 U	370,000,000
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	9.7 U	9.1 U	2.9 U	780,000
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	9.7 U	9.1 U	1.2 U	2,500
Phthalates									
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	97	91	7 U	290,000
Butyl benzyl Phthalate	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	9.7 U	9.1 U	3.2 U	2,100,000
Dibutyl Phthalate	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	9.2 J	16	7.9 U	410,000,000
Diethyl Phthalate	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	1.9 J	9.1 U	1.3 U	3,100,000,000
Dimethyl Phthalate	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	1 J	9.1 U	1 U	NE
Di-N-Octyl Phthalate	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	9.7 U	9.1 U	1.7 U	41,000,000
Phenols									
2,4-Dimethylphenol	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	46 R	5.5 U	82,000,000
2-methylphenol (o-Cresol)	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	9.1 U	1.5 U	200,000,000
4-methylphenol (p-Cresol)	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	9.1 U	3.4 J	390,000,000
Pentachlorophenol	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	91 U	20 U	10,000,000
Phenol	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	28 U	2 U	1,200,000,000
Miscellaneous Extractables									
Dibenzofuran	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	9.7 U	9.1 U	0.87 J	4,100,000
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	9.7 U	9.1 U	2.5 U	52,000
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	9.7 U	9.1 U	1.6 U	830,000
Benzoic Acid	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	200	190 R	96 U	16,000,000,000
Benzyl Alcohol	µg/kg	--	--	--	--	6.2 J	19 U	2.1 U	410,000,000
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)									
Total PCBs (Sum of Aroclors or Congeners)	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	0.02 U	0.013 U	0.0013 U	0.0035
Dioxins and Furans									
2,3,7,8-TCDD	ng/kg	--	1 U	0.21 U	0.18 U	--	--	--	NE
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD	ng/kg	--	2.5 U	1.1 U	0.91 U	--	--	--	NE
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD	ng/kg	--	2.5 U	1.1 U	0.91 U	--	--	--	NE
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDD	ng/kg	--	2.5 U	1.1 U	0.91 U	--	--	--	NE
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDD	ng/kg	--	2.5 U	1.1 U	0.91 U	--	--	--	NE
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD	ng/kg	--	2.5 U	2 J	5	--	--	--	NE
OCDD	ng/kg	--	5 U	14	35	--	--	--	NE
2,3,7,8-TCDF	ng/kg	--	1 U	0.21 U	0.18 U	--	--	--	NE
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF	ng/kg	--	2.5 U	1.1 U	0.91 U	--	--	--	NE
2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF	ng/kg	--	2.5 U	1.1 U	0.91 U	--	--	--	NE
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDF	ng/kg	--	2.5 U	1.1 U	0.91 U	--	--	--	NE
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDF	ng/kg	--	2.5 U	1.1 U	0.91 U	--	--	--	NE
2,3,4,6,7,8-HxCDF	ng/kg	--	2.5 U	1.1 U	0.91 U	--	--	--	NE

Sample Location ¹	DC-SED-09	P1-2	DC-106-2	DC-106-2	FB-A4-14	FB-A4-15	SMA-1	Proposed Sediment Screening Level ²
Sample Identification	DC-SED-09	AN-P1-2	DCI06-2A ²	DCI06-2-D ²	FB-A4-14	FB-A4-15	SMA 1-1	
Sample Date	08/06/97	07/15/04	N/A	N/A	09/06/07	09/06/07	09/30/08	
Sample Interval (dbm)	0-10 cm	1-3 ft	0-10 cm	0-10 cm	0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm	
Sample Study	1997 Phase II ESA	2004 Sediment Study	2007 Sediment Study	2007 Sediment Study	2007 Sediment Study	2007 Sediment Study	2007 Interim Action	
Sample Type	Surface	Subsurface	Surface	Surface	Surface	Surface	Surface	
Sampled By	Otten Engineering	Anchor Env.	Floyd Snider	Floyd Snider	Ecology	Ecology	GeoEngineers	
Sampled By	Otten Engineering	Anchor Env.	Floyd Snider	Floyd Snider	Ecology	Ecology	GeoEngineers	
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDF	ng/kg	--	2.5 U	1.1 U	0.91 U	--	--	NE
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF	ng/kg	--	2.5 U	1.1 U	0.91 U	--	--	NE
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDF	ng/kg	--	2.5 U	1.1 U	0.91 U	--	--	NE
OCDF	ng/kg	--	9.1	2.1 U	2.2 J	--	--	NE
Total Dioxin/Furan TEQ ⁵ (ND=0.5 RL)	ng/kg	--	3.13	1.32 J	1.09 J	--	--	5

Notes:

¹ Sediment sample locations are shown on Figure 12.

² Proposed sediment cleanup levels for the protection of human health and higher trophic level ecological receptors are referenced from Table 2.

³ Total benzofluoranthenes represents the sum of concentrations of the b, j, and k isomers.

⁴ Total cPAH Toxic Equivalency Quotients (TEQs) were calculated using Toxicity Equivalency Factors (TEFs) values referenced from MTCA Table 708.2 (WAC 173-340-900).

⁵ Total dioxin and furan TEQs were calculated using United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) TEF values for human health (EPA, 2003).

ng/kg = nanogram per kilogram

mg/kg = milligram per kilogram

µg/kg = microgram per kilogram

-- = not analyzed

NE = not established

ND = Not detected

RL = Reporting limit

ft = feet

U = The analyte was not detected at a concentration greater than the value identified.

J = The analyte was detected and the detected concentration is considered an estimate.

Bold font type indicates the analyte was detected at the reported concentration.

Yellow shading indicates that the identified concentration is greater than the sediment screening level for protection of human health (HH) and higher trophic level ecological receptors (HTLER).

Blue shading indicates that the practical quantitation limit (PQL) is above screening level.

Table 13

Sediment Contaminant of Concern Chemical Analytical Data – Protection of Human Health and Higher Trophic Level Ecological Receptors

Dakota Creek Industries
Anacortes, Washington

Sample Location ¹		SMA-2	SMA-3	SMA-4	SMA-4	SMA-5	SMA-5	Proposed Sediment Screening Level ²
Sample Identification		SMA 2-1	SMA 3-2	DCI 4-1	DCI 4-1A	SMA 5-2	SMA 5-3	
Sample Date		09/30/08	08/28/08	10/10/08	10/10/08	08/26/08	08/26/08	
Sample Interval (dbm)		0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm	
Sample Study		2007 Interim Action	2007 Interim Action	2007 Interim Action	2007 Interim Action	2007 Interim Action	2007 Interim Action	
Sample Type		Surface	Surface	Surface	Surface	Surface	Surface	
Sampled By		GeoEngineers	GeoEngineers	GeoEngineers	GeoEngineers	GeoEngineers	GeoEngineers	
Metals								
Arsenic	mg/kg	1.71	2.11	3.89	2.98	4.2	1.9	11
Cadmium	mg/kg	0.091	0.078	0.077	0.071	0.3 U	0.3 U	0.8
Chromium	mg/kg	12.7	51.1	244	96.9	35.3	33.3	6,900,000
Copper	mg/kg	16.1	23.6	27.8	25.7	29.1	25.9	180,000
Lead	mg/kg	3.73	4.21	2.45	3	3 U	2.9 U	21
Mercury	mg/kg	0.0453	0.0221	0.032	0.036	0.041	0.036	0.2
Silver	mg/kg	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.8 U	0.8	23,000
Zinc	mg/kg	25.4	42	43.7	44.2	53	41.7	1,400,000
Organometallic Compounds								
Tributyltin, bulk	µg/kg	60.35 J	11.84 J	1.72 J	1.72 J	33.58 J	8.19 J	73
Interstitial Tributyltin, porewater	µg/L	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.15
Low Molecular Weight Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (LPAHs)								
2-Methylnaphthalene	µg/kg	6.8	0.61 J	0.5 J	0.42 J	0.79 J	0.53 J	16,000,000
Acenaphthene	µg/kg	6.8	0.78 J	0.23 U	0.23 U	5.1 J	0.91 J	240,000,000
Acenaphthylene	µg/kg	0.45 J	0.44 J	0.24 U	0.24 U	0.39 J	0.24 U	240,000,000
Anthracene	µg/kg	8.3	2.5	0.47 U	0.47 U	2.8 J	0.82 J	1,200,000,000
Fluorene	µg/kg	8.6	1.3 J	0.5 U	0.5 U	4.5 J	1.2 J	160,000,000
Naphthalene	µg/kg	10	1.3 J	0.91 J	0.82 J	5 J	0.81 J	79,000,000
Phenanthrene	µg/kg	33	6.3	0.81 J	0.9 J	15 J	3.8	1,200,000,000
High Molecular Weight Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (HPAHs)								
Benzo(a)anthracene	µg/kg	15	5	0.48 U	0.48 U	3.2	0.98 J	NE
Benzo(a)pyrene	µg/kg	13	5.3	0.14 U	0.14 U	2.9	0.61 J	cPAH TEQ
Total Benzofluoranthenes ³	µg/kg	20.6	9.1	0.25 U	0.25 U	6.7	1.72	NE
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	µg/kg	9.9	3.5	0.64 U	0.64 U	2.3	0.64 U	120,000,000
Chrysene	µg/kg	16.0	7.1	0.47 J	0.25 U	5.4	1.8	NE
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	µg/kg	3.5	0.98 J	0.28 U	0.28 U	0.5 J	0.28 U	NE
Fluoranthene	µg/kg	36	10	0.63 J	0.61 J	14	4.4	160,000,000
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	µg/kg	8.9	4	0.16 U	0.16 U	2.3	0.54 J	NE
Pyrene	µg/kg	40	11	0.72 J	0.65 J	14	3.7	120,000,000
Carcinogenic PAHs (cPAHs)								
Total cPAH TEQ ⁴ (ND=0.5 RL)	µg/kg	17.96	7.28 J	0.005 J	0.003 J	4.22 J	0.95 J	21

Sample Location ¹		SMA-2	SMA-3	SMA-4	SMA-4	SMA-5	SMA-5	Proposed Sediment Screening Level ²
Sample Identification		SMA 2-1	SMA 3-2	DCI 4-1	DCI 4-1A	SMA 5-2	SMA 5-3	
Sample Date		09/30/08	08/28/08	10/10/08	10/10/08	08/26/08	08/26/08	
Sample Interval (dbm)		0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm	
Sample Study		2007 Interim Action	2007 Interim Action	2007 Interim Action	2007 Interim Action	2007 Interim Action	2007 Interim Action	
Sample Type		Surface	Surface	Surface	Surface	Surface	Surface	
Sampled By		GeoEngineers	GeoEngineers	GeoEngineers	GeoEngineers	GeoEngineers	GeoEngineers	
Chlorinated Hydrocarbons								
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	µg/kg	2.6 U	2.6 U	2.6 U	2.6 U	2.6 U	2.6 U	140,000
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	µg/kg	2.9 U	2.9 U	2.9 U	2.9 U	2.9 U	5.9 U	370,000,000
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	µg/kg	2.9 U	2.9 U	2.9 U	2.9 U	2.9 U	2.9 U	780,000
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/kg	1.2 U	1.2 U	1.2 U	1.2 U	1.2 U	1.2 U	2,500
Phthalates								
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	µg/kg	9.4 J	7 U	7 U	18	7 U	7 U	290,000
Butyl benzyl Phthalate	µg/kg	3.2 U	3.2 U	3.2 U	3.2 U	3.2 U	3.2 U	2,100,000
Dibutyl Phthalate	µg/kg	7.9 U	7.9 U	7.9 U	7.9 U	8.4 J	8.9 J	410,000,000
Diethyl Phthalate	µg/kg	1.3 U	1.3 U	1.5 U	1.4	1.4 J	1.4 J	3,100,000,000
Dimethyl Phthalate	µg/kg	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	NE
Di-N-Octyl Phthalate	µg/kg	1.7 U	1.7 U	1.7 U	1.7 U	1.7 U	1.7 U	41,000,000
Phenols								
2,4-Dimethylphenol	µg/kg	5.5 U	5.5 U	5.5 U	5.5 U	5.5 U	5.5 U	82,000,000
2-methylphenol (o-Cresol)	µg/kg	1.5 U	1.5 U	1.5 U	1.5 U	1.5 U	1.5 U	200,000,000
4-methylphenol (p-Cresol)	µg/kg	1.5 U	1.5 U	1.5 U	1.5 U	1.5 U	1.5 U	390,000,000
Pentachlorophenol	µg/kg	20 U	20 U	20 U	20 U	20 U	20 U	10,000,000
Phenol	µg/kg	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	2 U	1,200,000,000
Miscellaneous Extractables								
Dibenzofuran	µg/kg	6.3	0.85 J	0.59 U	0.59 U	2.8 J	1.2 U	4,100,000
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/kg	2.5 U	2.5 U	2.5 U	2.5 U	2.5 U	2.5 U	52,000
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/kg	1.6 U	1.6 U	1.6 U	1.6 U	1.6 U	1.6 U	830,000
Benzoic Acid	µg/kg	96 U	96 U	96 U	96 U	96 U	96 U	16,000,000,000
Benzyl Alcohol	µg/kg	2.1 U	2.1 U	2.1 U	2.1 U	2.1 U	2.1 U	410,000,000
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)								
Total PCBs (Sum of Aroclors or Congeners)	mg/kg	0.0031	0.0013 U	0.0013 U	0.0013 U	0.0013 U	0.0013 U	0.0035
Dioxins and Furans								
2,3,7,8-TCDD	ng/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD	ng/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD	ng/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDD	ng/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDD	ng/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD	ng/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE
OCDD	ng/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE
2,3,7,8-TCDF	ng/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF	ng/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE
2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF	ng/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDF	ng/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDF	ng/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE
2,3,4,6,7,8-HxCDF	ng/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE

Sample Location ¹		SMA-2	SMA-3	SMA-4	SMA-4	SMA-5	SMA-5	Proposed Sediment Screening Level ²
Sample Identification		SMA 2-1	SMA 3-2	DCI 4-1	DCI 4-1A	SMA 5-2	SMA 5-3	
Sample Date		09/30/08	08/28/08	10/10/08	10/10/08	08/26/08	08/26/08	
Sample Interval (dbm)		0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm	0 - 10 cm	
Sample Study		2007 Interim Action	2007 Interim Action	2007 Interim Action	2007 Interim Action	2007 Interim Action	2007 Interim Action	
Sample Type		Surface	Surface	Surface	Surface	Surface	Surface	
Sampled By		GeoEngineers	GeoEngineers	GeoEngineers	GeoEngineers	GeoEngineers	GeoEngineers	
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDF	ng/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF	ng/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDF	ng/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE
OCDF	ng/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	NE
Total Dioxin/Furan TEQ ⁵ (ND=0.5 RL)	ng/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	5

Notes:

¹ Sediment sample locations are shown on Figure 12.

² Proposed sediment cleanup levels for the protection of human health and higher trophic level ecological receptors are referenced from Table 2.

³ Total benzofluoranthenes represents the sum of concentrations of the b, j, and k isomers.

⁴ Total cPAH Toxic Equivalency Quotients (TEQs) were calculated using Toxicity Equivalency Factors (TEFs) values referenced from MTCA Table 708.2 (WAC 173-340-900).

⁵ Total dioxin and furan TEQs were calculated using United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) TEF values for human health (EPA, 2003).

ng/kg = nanogram per kilogram

mg/kg = milligram per kilogram

µg/kg = microgram per kilogram

-- = not analyzed

NE = not established

ND = Not detected

RL = Reporting limit

ft = feet

U = The analyte was not detected at a concentration greater than the value identified.

J = The analyte was detected and the detected concentration is considered an estimate.

Bold font type indicates the analyte was detected at the reported concentration.

Yellow shading indicates that the identified concentration is greater than the sediment screening level for protection of human health (HH) and higher trophic level ecological receptors (HTLER).

Blue shading indicates that the practical quantitation limit (PQL) is above screening level.

Table 14

Groundwater Contaminant of Concern Chemical Analytical Data

Dakota Creek Industries

Anacortes, Washington

Monitoring Well ¹	Sample Date	Units	Total Metals ²		Dissolved Metals ²		Total cPAH TEQ ^{3,4}
			Arsenic	Nickel	Arsenic	Nickel	
MW-1 (Upland Well)	06/05/02	µg/L	5	3.8	4	2.2	1.41 U
	08/19/02	µg/L	0.6	4.2	--	--	0.07 U
	11/17/06	µg/L	3.3	2.1	--	--	0.07 U
	06/17/08	µg/L	4.8	3.2	--	--	0.013 U
	06/17/08 ⁶	µg/L	4.9	3.3	--	--	0.013 U
	05/23/12	µg/L	17 U	8 U	15 U	8 U	0.007 U
	08/16/12	µg/L	15	8 U	15	8 U	0.007 U
	11/13/12	µg/L	16 U	5.4	16 U	5 U	0.007 U
	02/13/13	µg/L	15	8 U	14	8 U	0.007 U
	02/10/16	µg/L	1.3	--	1.2 J	--	--
	08/18/16	µg/L	9.2	--	7.8 U	--	--
	02/15/17	µg/L	11	--	5.6	--	--
08/23/17	µg/L	5.6 U	--	5.6 U	--	--	
MW-2 (Shoreline Well)	06/05/02	µg/L	3	7.5	3	7.5	1.41 U
	06/05/02 ⁶	µg/L	3	7.5	3	7.5	1.41 U
	08/19/02	µg/L	4	9.9	--	--	0.07 U
	08/19/02 ⁶	µg/L	2	8.2	--	--	0.07 U
	11/17/06	µg/L	4	3.9	--	--	0.007
	11/17/06 ⁶	µg/L	3.8	3.9	--	--	0.007 U
	06/17/08	µg/L	3.4	2.4	--	--	0.015
MW-2A (Shoreline Well)	05/23/12	µg/L	12 U	20 U	11 U	20 U	0.007 U
	08/16/12	µg/L	7.5 U	17	7.5 U	16	0.007 U
	11/13/12	µg/L	10 U	13	10 U	13	0.007 U
	02/13/13	µg/L	8 U	7	8 U	8 U	0.007 U
	02/10/16	µg/L	-- ⁶	-- ⁶	-- ⁶	-- ⁶	--
MW-2B (Shoreline Well)	08/19/16	µg/L	7.8 U	7.8 U	7 U	7 U	--
	02/15/17	µg/L	5.6 U	8.2	5 U	8.3	--
	08/23/17	µg/L	6	6.9	6.5	6	--
MW-3 (Shoreline Well)	06/05/02	µg/L	1 U	3.4	0.1 U	0.33	1.41 U
	08/19/02	µg/L	1	3.7	--	--	0.07 U
	11/17/06	µg/L	0.9	1.5	--	--	0.007 J
	06/17/08	µg/L	0.8	2.2	--	--	0.013 U
MW-3A (Shoreline Well)	05/23/12	µg/L	4 U	8 U	4.5 U	8 U	0.007 U
	08/16/12	µg/L	7.5 U	19	7.5 U	18	0.007 U
	11/13/12	µg/L	8 U	18	8 U	17	0.007 U
	02/13/13	µg/L	8 U	16	8 U	18	0.007 U
	02/11/16	µg/L	--	0.5 J	--	0.5 U	--
	08/19/16	µg/L	--	7.8 U	--	7 U	--
	02/16/17	µg/L	--	5.6 U	--	5 U	--
08/24/17	µg/L	--	5.6 U	--	5 U	--	
Proposed Groundwater Cleanup Level ⁷			8	8.2	8	8.2	0.01

Monitoring Well ¹	Sample Date	Units	Total Metals ²		Dissolved Metals ²		Total cPAH - TEQ ^{3,4}
			Arsenic	Nickel	Arsenic	Nickel	
MW-4 (Upland Well)	06/05/02	µg/L	8	3.4	9	1.1	--
	08/19/02	µg/L	12	3.3	--	--	0.07 U
	11/17/06	µg/L	11.6	2	--	--	0.007 U
	06/17/08	µg/L	8.1	1.1	--	--	0.013 U
	05/23/12	µg/L	9 U	20 U	9.5 U	20 U	0.007 U
	08/16/12	µg/L	11	8 U	10	8 U	0.007 U
	11/13/12	µg/L	10 U	5 U	10 U	5 U	0.031
	02/13/13	µg/L	8 U	8 U	8 U	8 U	0.015
	02/11/16	µg/L	3.5	--	3.5	--	0.008
	08/18/16	µg/L	7.8 U	--	7.8 U	--	0.008
02/15/17	µg/L	5.6 U	--	5 U	--	0.007 U	
08/24/17	µg/L	5.6 U	--	5 U	--	0.007 U	
MW-5 (Upland Well)	06/17/08	µg/L	10	5.2	--	--	0.013 U
MW-6 (Shoreline Well)	05/23/12	µg/L	3.5 U	20 U	3 U	20 U	0.008
	08/16/12	µg/L	7.5 U	18	7.5 U	19	0.007 U
	11/13/12	µg/L	8 U	18	8 U	18	0.007 U
	02/13/13	µg/L	8 U	8 U	8 U	8 U	0.007 U
	02/11/16	µg/L	--	0.4 U	--	0.4 U	--
	08/19/16	µg/L	--	7.8 U	--	7 U	--
	02/16/17	µg/L	--	5.6 U	--	5 U	--
08/24/17	µg/L	--	5.6 U	--	5 U	--	
MW-7 (Upland Well)	05/23/12	µg/L	11 U	20 U	9.8 U	20 U	0.007 U
	08/16/12	µg/L	10	27	7.5 U	27	0.0104
	11/13/12	µg/L	8 U	18	8 U	19	0.013
	02/13/13	µg/L	9	18	8	18	0.007 U
	02/10/16	µg/L	12.9	9.9	13	5.2 J	--
	08/19/16	µg/L	12	11	11	10	--
	02/16/17	µg/L	9.2	6.7	7.1	6.6	--
08/23/17	µg/L	14	8.8	12	9.3	--	
MW-8 (Shoreline Well)	02/10/16	µg/L	16.6	9.1	16.1	7.4	0.008 U
	02/10/16 ⁶	µg/L	16.1	8.4	16.3	7.8	0.008 U
	08/18/16	µg/L	16	7.8 U	15	7.8 U	0.008 U
	08/18/16 ⁶	µg/L	14	7.8 U	14	7.8 U	0.008 U
	02/15/17	µg/L	12	5.6 U	12	5 U	0.007 U
	02/15/17 ⁶	µg/L	5.6 U	5.6 U	5 U	5 U	0.007 U
	08/23/17	µg/L	17	6.7	17	5.6 U	0.167
08/23/17	µg/L	17	6	15	5.6 U	0.040	
Proposed Groundwater Cleanup Level ⁷			8	8.2	8	8.2	0.01

Notes:

¹ Monitoring well locations are shown on Figure 13. Groundwater results are summarized on Figures 20 through 22.

² Metals analyzed using EPA Method 6010/6020.

³ Carcinogenic Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (cPAHs) analyzed by EPA method 8270D/SIM.

⁴ Total cPAH Toxic Equivalency Quotients (TEQs) were calculated using Toxicity Equivalency Factors (TEFs) values referenced from MTCA Table 708.2 (WAC 173-340-900).

⁵ Monitoring well not accessible at the time of sampling.

⁶ Duplicate sample collected for laboratory analysis.

⁷ Proposed groundwater cleanup level is referenced from Table 4.

J = Estimated value


T = qualifier indicating total concentration

U = qualifier indicating analyte not detected at level above listed practical quantitation limit

µg/L = microgram per liter

-- = not analyzed

Bold indicates analyte was detected.

 Blue shading indicates that the reporting limit exceeds the proposed groundwater cleanup level.


 Yellow shading indicates analyte was detected at a concentration above proposed groundwater cleanup level.

Table 15
Soil Contaminant of Concern Chemical Analytical Data
 Dakota Creek Industries
 Anacortes, Washington

Sample Location ¹	Sample Identification	Sample Depth (bgs)	Sample Date	Units	Total Metals ²		Petroleum Hydrocarbons			Total cPAH TEQ ^{3,4}	
					Arsenic	Nickel	Gasoline-Range	Diesel-Range	Heavy Oil-Range	Vadose Zone	Saturated Zone
S-1	DC-B-1	4.5 ft	07/14/97	mg/kg	5.24	32.7	--	--	--	--	--
	DC-B-1B	4.5 ft	07/14/97	mg/kg	8.85	25.6	--	--	--	--	--
S-2	DC-B-2A	2.5 ft	07/14/97	mg/kg	1.0	5.75	--	--	--	ND	--
	DC-B-2	4.5 ft	07/14/97	mg/kg	2.11	22.9	--	--	--	--	--
SS-1A/1B	DC-UPLD SS-1A	0-1 ft	07/03/97	mg/kg	32.1 J	20.9 J	--	--	--	--	--
	DC-UPLD SS-1B	0-1 ft	07/03/97	mg/kg	1.74 J	45.7 J	--	--	--	--	--
SS-2A/2B	DC-UPLD SS-2A	0-1 ft	07/30/97	mg/kg	15 J	27.9 J	--	--	--	--	--
	DC-UPLD SS-2B	0-1 ft	07/30/97	mg/kg	1.44 J	52.6 J	--	--	--	--	--
SS-3	DC-UPLD SS-3	0-1 ft	07/30/97	mg/kg	3	35.7 J	ND	10.9	63.9	--	--
SS-4	DC-UPLD SS-4	0-1 ft	07/30/97	mg/kg	7.26	21.7 J	ND	203	2,220 ⁵	--	--
SS-6	DC-UPLD SS-6	0-1 ft	07/30/97	mg/kg	--	--	ND	492	2,100 ⁵	--	--
SS-9	DC-UPLD SS-9	0-1 ft	07/30/97	mg/kg	--	--	233	8,360	4,470	ND	--
SS-11	DC-UPLD SS-11	0-1 ft	07/30/97	mg/kg	--	--	126	16,300	1,980	ND	--
SS-13A	DC-UPLD SS-13A	0-1 ft	07/30/97	mg/kg	22.6	15.1 J	26.7	421	843	--	--
SS-14A	DC-UPLD SS-14A	0-1 ft	07/30/97	mg/kg	27	16.5 J	22.9	1,590	18,500	ND	--
SS-14B	DC-UPLD SS-14B	0-1 ft	07/30/97	mg/kg	1.97	23.3 J	23.1	2,900	2,820	ND	--
DCI-SB-UL01	0020-LAI	2 ft	07/17/01	mg/kg	5	46.7	--	--	--	0.266 J	--
	0040-LAI	4 ft	07/17/01	mg/kg	6.5	35.4	--	--	--	0.131 J	--
	0070-LAI	7 ft	07/17/01	mg/kg	5.3	42.9	--	--	--	0.44 U	--
DCI-SB-UL03	0020-LAI	2 ft	07/17/01	mg/kg	2.7	17.7	--	--	--	0.285 J	--
	0060-LAI	6 ft	07/17/01	mg/kg	3.0	21.8	--	--	--	0.315 J	--
S-1-WS	S-1-WS-0	0.5-1 ft	08/22/01	mg/kg	3.4	58	--	--	--	--	--
	S-1-WS-1	1-4 ft	08/22/01	mg/kg	3.8	52	--	--	--	--	--
	S-1-WS-2	4-7 ft	08/22/01	mg/kg	3.1	59	--	--	--	--	--
	S-1-WS-3	7-10 ft	08/22/01	mg/kg	2.2	16	--	--	--	--	--
Proposed Soil Cleanup Level ⁶					20	48	100	2,000	2,000	2	0.1

Sample Location ¹	Sample Identification	Sample Depth (bgs)	Sample Date	Units	Total Metals ²		Petroleum Hydrocarbons			Total cPAH TEQ ^{3,4}	
					Arsenic	Nickel	Gasoline-Range	Diesel-Range	Heavy Oil-Range	Vadose Zone	Saturated Zone
S-2-MS	S-2-MS-0	0.5-1 ft	08/22/01	mg/kg	3.8	17	5.8 U	8.1 J	18 J	--	--
	S-2-MS-1	1-4 ft	08/22/01	mg/kg	5.3	20	6 U	5.9 J	10 U	--	--
	S-2-MS-2	4-7 ft	08/22/01	mg/kg	1.5	12	7.3 U	5.4 J	10 U	--	--
S-3-EFA	S-3-EFA-0	0-1 ft	08/22/01	mg/kg	25	63	200 ⁵	990	620	0.28	--
	S-3-EFA-1	1-4 ft	08/22/01	mg/kg	4.3	32	250 ⁵	370	50 U	0.056 U	--
	S-3-EFA-2	4-7 ft	08/22/01	mg/kg	3.6	30	7.2 U	19	22	0.06 U	--
	S-3-EFA-3	10-13 ft	08/22/01	mg/kg	6.5	38	17 U	19 J	55 J	--	0.08 U
S-4-EFA	S-4-EFA-0	0-1 ft	08/22/01	mg/kg	13.6	52	5.5 U	97	340	0.061	--
	S-4-EFA-1	1-4 ft	08/22/01	mg/kg	5.4	42	6.4 U	6.6 J	24 J	0.061 U	--
	S-4-EFA-2	4-7 ft	08/22/01	mg/kg	6.3	72	7.8 U	130 J	220	1.38	--
S-5-EFA	S-5-EFA-0	0-1 ft	08/22/01	mg/kg	21	63	6.3 U	68	220	0.26	--
	S-5-EFA-1	1-4 ft	08/22/01	mg/kg	6.1	39	6.7 U	9	15	0.061 U	--
	S-5-EFA-2	4-7 ft	08/22/01	mg/kg	6.5	37	8.4 U	10	23	0.12	--
	S-5-EFA-3	7-10 ft	08/22/01	mg/kg	4.5	54	7.8 U	8.2 J	35 J	--	0.075 U
	S-5-EFA-4	10-13 ft	08/22/01	mg/kg	3.1	43	6.8 U	5 U	10 U	--	0.05 U
S-6-UST	S-6-TPH-0	0-1 ft	08/22/01	mg/kg	8.0	105	5.7 U	46 J	230	0.2	--
	S-6-TPH-1	1-4 ft	08/22/01	mg/kg	3.9	36	6.6 U	65 J	42 J	0.05 U	--
	Dup (S-6-TPH-1)	1-4 ft	08/22/01	mg/kg	3.8	41	7.1 U	330 J	100 J	0.0069	--
	S-6-TPH-2	4-7 ft	08/22/01	mg/kg	4.1	22	9.3 U	68 J	91	0.79	--
S-7-UST	S-7-TPH-0	0-1 ft	08/22/01	mg/kg	74	66	5.4 U	48	76	0.16	--
	S-7-TPH-1	1-4 ft	08/22/01	mg/kg	45	39	68	4,400	500 U	0.17 U	--
	S-7-TPH-2	4-7 ft	08/22/01	mg/kg	6.2	28	560	7,600 J	500 U	0.10	--
	S-7-TPH-3	7-10 ft	08/22/01	mg/kg	1.8	12	7.8 U	360 J	40 U	--	0.0061 U
S-8-UST	S-8-TPH-0	0-1 ft	08/22/01	mg/kg	--	--	130	970 J	4,100	--	--
	S-8-TPH-1	1-4 ft	08/22/01	mg/kg	--	--	310	1,100 J	780	--	--
	S-8-TPH-2	4-7 ft	08/22/01	mg/kg	--	--	50	74 J	76	--	--
	S-8-TPH-3	7-10 ft	08/22/01	mg/kg	--	--	35	13 J	26	--	--
Proposed Soil Cleanup Level ⁶					20	48	100	2,000	2,000	2	0.1

Sample Location ¹	Sample Identification	Sample Depth (bgs)	Sample Date	Units	Total Metals ²		Petroleum Hydrocarbons			Total cPAH TEQ ^{3,4}	
					Arsenic	Nickel	Range	Range	Range	Zone	Zone
S-9-CPH	S-9-CPH-0	0-1 ft	08/22/01	mg/kg	5.3	59	5.6 U	14 J	52 J	--	--
	Dup (S-9-CPH-0)	0-1 ft	08/22/01	mg/kg	5.9	70	5.6 U	18 J	60 J	--	--
	S-9-CPH-1	1-4 ft	08/22/01	mg/kg	2.3	28	6 U	5.5 J	10 U	--	--
	S-9-CPH-2	4-7 ft	08/22/01	mg/kg	2.6	31	6.5 U	25 J	23 J	--	--
	S-9-CPH-3	7-9 ft	08/22/01	mg/kg	7.2	24	47	420 J	330 J	--	--
	S-9-CPH-3A	9-10 ft	08/22/01	mg/kg	4.7	24	9 U	94 J	82 J	--	--
S-10-MR	S-10-MR-0	0-1 ft	08/22/01	mg/kg	10.5	173	5.6 U	35 J	200 J	--	--
	S-10-MR-1	1-4 ft	08/22/01	mg/kg	5.1	26	6.1 U	22 J	70 J	--	--
	S-10-MR-2	4-7 ft	08/22/01	mg/kg	4.5	42	6.7 U	8.3 J	25 J	--	--
	S-10-MR-3	7-10 ft	08/22/01	mg/kg	4.2	28	8	8.0 J	29 J	--	--
S-11-MR	S-11-MR	0-1 ft	08/22/01	mg/kg	39	67 J	470	2,600	1,300	--	--
S-12-MR	S-12-MR-0	0-1 ft	08/22/01	mg/kg	124 J	56 J	5.9 U	1,900	790	--	--
	Dup (S-12-MR-0)	0.7 ft	08/22/01	mg/kg	240 J	65 J	6 U	1,900	720	--	--
S-13-MR	S-13-MR	0-0.5 ft	08/22/01	mg/kg	270	22 J	7	120	340	--	--
S-14-TPH	S-14-TPH-1	1-3.1 ft	10/24/01	mg/kg	--	--	5.8 U	72	100	--	--
	S-14-TPH-4	4-6.4 ft	10/24/01	mg/kg	--	--	6.4 U	5 U	10 U	--	--
	S-14-TPH-7	7-10 ft	10/24/01	mg/kg	--	--	7.9 U	5 U	10 U	--	--
S-15-TPH	S-15-TPH-1	1-3.8 ft	10/24/01	mg/kg	--	--	5.5 U	15	32	--	--
	S-15-TPH-4	4-6.1 ft	10/24/01	mg/kg	--	--	6.8 U	7	10 U	--	--
	S-15-TPH-7	7-9.9 ft	10/24/01	mg/kg	--	--	7.6 U	5 U	10 U	--	--
S-16-TPH	S-16-TPH-1	1-3.7 ft	10/24/01	mg/kg	--	--	120	730	730	--	--
	S-16-TPH-4	4-6.3 ft	10/24/01	mg/kg	--	--	2,000	40,000	1,300	--	--
	S-16-TPH-7	7-10 ft	10/24/01	mg/kg	--	--	7.2 U	21	10 U	--	--
S-17-TPH	S-17-TPH-1	1-3.7 ft	10/24/01	mg/kg	--	--	6.6 U	51	130	--	--
	S-17-TPH-4A	4-4.4 ft	10/24/01	mg/kg	--	--	9.3 U	500	100 U	--	--
	S-17-TPH-4B	4.4-6.3 ft	10/24/01	mg/kg	--	--	7.3 U	6	10 U	--	--
	S-17-TPH-7	7-9.8 ft	10/24/01	mg/kg	--	--	7.6 U	5 U	10 U	--	--
S-18-TPH	S-18-TPH-1	1-3.4 ft	10/24/01	mg/kg	--	--	5.9 UJ	48 J	150	--	--
	S-18-TPH-4	4-6.7 ft	10/24/01	mg/kg	--	--	6.2 U	9	10 U	--	--
	S-18-TPH-7	7-9.9 ft	10/24/01	mg/kg	--	--	6.8 U	5 U	10 U	--	--
Proposed Soil Cleanup Level ⁶					20	48	100	2,000	2,000	2	0.1

Sample Location ¹	Sample Identification	Sample Depth (bgs)	Sample Date	Units	Total Metals ²		Petroleum Hydrocarbons			Total cPAH TEQ ^{3,4}	
					Arsenic	Nickel	Range	Range	Range	Zone	Zone
S-19-TPH	S-19-TPH-1	1-3.6 ft	10/24/01	mg/kg	--	--	6.1 U	350	100 U	--	--
	S-19-TPH-4	4-6.4 ft	10/24/01	mg/kg	--	--	69	1,700 J	36 J	--	--
	S-19-TPH-7	7-9.9 ft	10/24/01	mg/kg	--	--	7.5 U	190	10 U	--	--
S-20-TPH	S-20-TPH-1	1-3.9 ft	10/24/01	mg/kg	--	--	5.8 U	9	15	--	--
	S-20-TPH-4	4-6.5 ft	10/24/01	mg/kg	--	--	210	2,600	140 J	--	--
	S-20-TPH-7	7-10 ft	10/24/01	mg/kg	--	--	9 U	12	18	--	--
S-21-TPH	S-21-TPH-1	1-2.2 ft	10/24/01	mg/kg	--	--	5.5 U	12	10 U	--	--
	S-21-TPH-4	4-4.1 ft	10/24/01	mg/kg	--	--	5.7 U	140	35	--	--
	S-21-TPH-7	7-9.4 ft	10/24/01	mg/kg	--	--	8 U	8	10U	--	--
S-22-TPH	S-22-TPH-1A	1-2.5 ft	10/24/01	mg/kg	--	--	6.9 U	1,600	960	--	--
	S-22-TPH-1B	2.5-4 ft	10/24/01	mg/kg	--	--	700	6,700	110 J	--	--
	S-22-TPH-4	4-5 ft	10/24/01	mg/kg	--	--	360	380	39	--	--
	S-22-TPH-7	7-9.5 ft	10/24/01	mg/kg	--	--	34	10	11	--	--
S-23-TPH	S-23-TPH-1	1-3.4 ft	10/24/01	mg/kg	--	--	5.9 U	5 U	10 U	--	--
	S-23-TPH-4	4-6.7 ft	10/24/01	mg/kg	--	--	6.9 U	3,800	210 J	--	--
	S-23-TPH-7	7-9.6 ft	10/24/01	mg/kg	--	--	8.9 U	9	10 U	--	--
SS-1	SS-1-1	1-1.5 ft	06/16/08	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SS-2	SS-2-1	1-1.5 ft	06/16/08	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SS-3	SS-3-1	1-1.5 ft	06/16/08	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SS-4	SS-4-0.5	0.5 -1 ft	06/16/08	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
MW-5	MW-5-5.0	5-6.5 ft	05/27/08	mg/kg	--	--	3 U	200	59	0.19	--
	MW-5-10.0	10-11.5 ft	05/27/08	mg/kg	--	--	3 U	91	50 U	--	0.18
SB-1	SB-1-2.0	2-3 ft	06/16/08	mg/kg	8.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
	SB-1-4.0	4-5 ft	06/16/08	mg/kg	5 U	--	--	--	--	--	--
SB-2	SB-2-2.0	2-3 ft	06/16/08	mg/kg	5 U	--	--	--	--	--	--
	SB-2-4.0	4-5 ft	06/16/08	mg/kg	5 U	--	--	--	--	--	--
SB-4	SB-4-3.0	3-4 ft	06/16/08	mg/kg	--	--	--	25 U	50 U	0.02 U	--
	SB-4-9.0	9-10 ft	06/16/08	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SB-5	SB-5-3.0	3-4 ft	06/16/08	mg/kg	--	--	--	25 U	85	0.07	--
	SB-5-9.0	9-10 ft	06/16/08	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Proposed Soil Cleanup Level ⁶					20	48	100	2,000	2,000	2	0.1

Sample Location ¹	Sample Identification	Sample Depth (bgs)	Sample Date	Units	Total Metals ²		Petroleum Hydrocarbons			Total cPAH TEQ ^{3,4}	
					Arsenic	Nickel	Range	Range	Range	Zone	Zone
SB-7	SB-7-3.0	3-4 ft	06/16/08	mg/kg	--	--	--	760	370	0.038	--
	SB-7-9.0	9-10 ft	06/16/08	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SB-8	SB-8-0.5	0.5-1.5 ft	06/17/08	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	SB-8-4.0	4-5 ft	06/17/08	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SB-9	SB-9-0.5	0.5-1.5 ft	06/16/08	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	SB-9-4.0	4-5 ft	06/16/08	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SB-10	SB-10-0.5	0.5-1.5 ft	06/17/08	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	SB-10-4.0	4-5 ft	06/17/08	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SB-11	SB-11-0.5	0.5-1.5 ft	06/17/08	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	SB-11-4.0	4-5 ft	06/17/08	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SB-12	SB-12-0.5	0.5-1.5 ft	06/16/08	mg/kg	910	--	--	--	--	--	--
	SB-12-4.0	4-5 ft	06/16/08	mg/kg	48	--	--	--	--	--	--
SB-13	SB-13-0.5	0.5-1.5 ft	06/16/08	mg/kg	5.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
	SB-13-4.0	4-5 ft	06/16/08	mg/kg	5 U	--	--	--	--	--	--
SB-14	SB-14-0.5	0.5-1.5 ft	06/16/08	mg/kg	73	--	--	--	--	--	--
	SB-14-4.0	4-5 ft	06/16/08	mg/kg	5 U	--	--	--	--	--	--
SB-15	SB-15-0.5	0.5-1.5 ft	06/16/08	mg/kg	180	--	--	--	--	--	--
	SB-15-4.0	4-5 ft	06/16/08	mg/kg	5 U	--	--	--	--	--	--
TP-3	TP-3-6	6-6.5 ft	09/05/08	mg/kg	5 U	--	--	--	--	--	--
TP-4	TP-4-6	6-6.5 ft	09/08/08	mg/kg	5 U	--	--	--	--	--	--
TP-5	TP-5-2	2-2.5 ft	09/08/08	mg/kg	15	--	--	--	--	--	--
	TP-5-4	4-4.5 ft	09/08/08	mg/kg	9.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
TP-10	TP-10-4	4-4.5 ft	09/08/08	mg/kg	5 U	--	--	--	--	--	--
	TP-10-6	6-6.5 ft	09/08/08	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
TP-11	TP-11-6	6-6.5 ft	09/08/08	mg/kg	5 U	--	--	--	--	--	--
TP-12	TP-12-3	3-3.5 ft	09/08/08	mg/kg	5 U	--	--	--	--	--	--
TP-13	TP-13-2	2-2.5 ft	09/08/08	mg/kg	24	--	--	--	--	--	--
	TP-13-4	4-4.5 ft	09/08/08	mg/kg	34	--	--	--	--	--	--
TP-14	TP-14-0-2	0-2 ft	09/18/08	mg/kg	5 U	--	--	--	--	--	--
TP-15	TP-15-2-4	2-4 ft	09/18/08	mg/kg	5 U	--	--	--	--	--	--
Proposed Soil Cleanup Level ⁶					20	48	100	2,000	2,000	2	0.1

Sample Location ¹	Sample Identification	Sample Depth (bgs)	Sample Date	Units	Total Metals ²		Petroleum Hydrocarbons			Total cPAH TEQ ^{3,4}	
					Arsenic	Nickel	Range	Range	Range	Zone	Zone
TP-16	TP-16-0-2	0-2 ft	09/18/08	mg/kg	5 U	--	--	--	--	--	--
	TP-16-4-6	4-6 ft	09/18/08	mg/kg	5 U	--	--	--	--	--	--
GEI-01	GEI-01_3-4	3-4 ft	09/29/14	mg/kg	6 U	--	--	--	--	--	--
GEI-02	GEI-02_1-2	1-2 ft	09/29/14	mg/kg	5.2 U	34	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-02_4-5	4-5 ft	09/29/14	mg/kg	5.8 U	--	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-02_7-8	7-8 ft	09/29/14	mg/kg	5.3 U	8	--	--	--	--	--
GEI-03	GEI-03_2.5-3.5	2.5-3.5 ft	09/29/14	mg/kg	7.8	25	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-03_7-8	7-8 ft	09/29/14	mg/kg	5.7 U	21 J	--	--	--	--	--
GEI-04	GEI-04_1-2	1-2 ft	09/29/14	mg/kg	5.2 U	31	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-04_3-4	3-4 ft	09/29/14	mg/kg	13	--	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-04_6-7	6-7 ft	09/29/14	mg/kg	33	43	--	--	--	--	--
GEI-05	GEI-05_7-8	7-8 ft	09/29/14	mg/kg	6.0 U	88	--	--	--	--	--
GEI-06	GEI-06_1.5-2.5	1.5-2.5 ft	09/29/14	mg/kg	23	58	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-06_4-5	4-5 ft	09/29/14	mg/kg	5.2 U	--	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-06_7-8	7-8 ft	09/29/14	mg/kg	5.6 U	29	--	--	--	--	--
GEI-07	GEI-07_1.5-2.5	1.5-2.5 ft	09/29/14	mg/kg	27	52	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-07_7-8	7-8 ft	09/29/14	mg/kg	4.4	38	--	--	--	--	--
GEI-08	GEI-08_1.5-2.5	1.5-2.5 ft	09/29/14	mg/kg	5.2 U	50	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-08_4-5	4-5 ft	09/29/14	mg/kg	5.3 U	--	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-08_7-8	7-8 ft	09/29/14	mg/kg	6.3 U	27	--	--	--	--	--
GEI-09	GEI-09_0.5-1.5	0.5-1.5 ft	09/29/14	mg/kg	62	57	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-09_3-4	3-4 ft	09/29/14	mg/kg	5.4 U	--	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-09_6-7	6-7 ft	09/29/14	mg/kg	4.6	40	--	--	--	--	--
GEI-10	GEI-10_2-3	2-3 ft	09/29/14	mg/kg	33	150	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-10_7-8	7-8 ft	09/29/14	mg/kg	6.1 U	8.3	--	--	--	--	--
GEI-11	GEI-11_2-3	2-3 ft	09/29/14	mg/kg	5.9	26	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-11_7-8	7-8 ft	09/29/14	mg/kg	5.5 U	38	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-11_9-10	9-10 ft	09/29/14	mg/kg	5.6 U	34	--	--	--	--	--
GEI-12	GEI-12_2-3	2-3 ft	09/29/14	mg/kg	5.2 U	--	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-12_4-5	4-5 ft	09/29/14	mg/kg	19	--	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-12_7-8	7-8 ft	09/29/14	mg/kg	5.8 U	--	--	--	--	--	--
Proposed Soil Cleanup Level ⁶					20	48	100	2,000	2,000	2	0.1

Sample Location ¹	Sample Identification	Sample Depth (bgs)	Sample Date	Units	Total Metals ²		Petroleum Hydrocarbons			Total cPAH TEQ ^{3,4}	
					Arsenic	Nickel	Range	Range	Range	Zone	Zone
GEI-13	GEI-13_2-3	2-3 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	85	110	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-13_5-6	5-6 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	5.2 U	--	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-13_7-8	7-8 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	5.3 U	12	--	--	--	--	--
GEI-14	GEI-14_2-3	2-3 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	91	43	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-14_3.5-4.5	3.5-4.5 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	6.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-14_7-8	7-8 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	7.4	13	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-14_9-10	9-10 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	6.4 U	--	--	--	--	--	--
GEI-15	GEI-15_2-3	2-3 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	5.2 U	--	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-15_5.5-6.5	5.5-6.5 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	6.0 U	41	--	--	--	0.0061 U	--
	GEI-15_10-11	10-11 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	--	39	--	--	--	--	--
GEI-16	GEI-16_2-3	2-3 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	6.6	36	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-16_6-7	6-7 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	6.6 U	6.2	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-16_8-9	8-9 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	5.8 U	15	--	--	--	--	--
GEI-17	GEI-17_1-2	1-2 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	--	41	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-17_4-5	4-5 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-17_7-8	7-8 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	31	39	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-17_9-10	9-10 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	8.1	58	--	--	--	--	--
GEI-18	GEI-18_1-2	1-2 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	5.2	36	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-18_4-5	4-5 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	18	37	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-18_8-9	8-9 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	11	200	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-18_9-10	9-10 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	6.9	49	--	--	--	--	--
GEI-19	GEI-19_2-3	2-3 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	--	43	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-19_4-5	4-5 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	5.2 U	--	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-19_7-8	7-8 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-19_9-10	9-10 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	--	29	--	--	--	--	--
GEI-20	GEI-20_2-3	2-3 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	--	37	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-20_4-5	4-5 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	6.5	--	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-20_6-7	6-7 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	--	--	--	--	--	0.06	--
	GEI-20_8-9	8-9 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	5.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Proposed Soil Cleanup Level ⁶					20	48	100	2,000	2,000	2	0.1

Sample Location ¹	Sample Identification	Sample Depth (bgs)	Sample Date	Units	Total Metals ²		Petroleum Hydrocarbons			Total cPAH TEQ ^{3,4}	
					Arsenic	Nickel	Range	Range	Range	Zone	Zone
GEI-21	GEI-21_1-2	1-2 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	--	33	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-21_5-6	5-6 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	5.9 U	28	--	--	--	0.015	--
	GEI-21_7.5-8.5	7.5-8.5 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	3.1	--	--	--	--	--	0.024
GEI-22	GEI-22_2-3	2-3 ft	10/01/14	mg/kg	5.3 U	35	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-22_5-6	5-6 ft	10/01/14	mg/kg	5.4 U	30	--	--	--	0.022	--
	GEI-22_7.5-8.5	7.5-8.5 ft	10/01/14	mg/kg	92	--	--	--	--	--	--
GEI-23	GEI-23_1-2	1-2 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	5.2 U	27	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-23_5-6	5-6 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	12	--	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-23_7.5-8.5	7.5-8.5 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	6.1 U	--	--	--	--	--	0.0061 U
GEI-24	GEI-24_2-3	2-3 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	5.2 U	40	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-24_4-5	4-5 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	5.2 U	--	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-24_6-7	6-7 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	13	--	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-24_9-10	9-10 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	6.3 U	--	--	--	--	--	--
GEI-25	GEI-25_1-2	1-2 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	7.5	36	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-25_4-5	4-5 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	6.0 U	80	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-25_7-8	7-8 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	6.1 U	130	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-25_9-10	9-10 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	--	130	--	--	--	--	--
GEI-26	GEI-26_2-3	2-3 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	5.4	40	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-26_6-7	6-7 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	5.8 U	33	--	--	--	--	--
GEI-27	GEI-27_1-2	1-2 ft	10/01/14	mg/kg	--	28	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-27_5-6	5-6 ft	10/01/14	mg/kg	22	20	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-27_9-10	9-10 ft	10/01/14	mg/kg	6.6 U	--	--	--	--	--	--
GEI-28	GEI-28_2-3	2-3 ft	10/01/14	mg/kg	5.9 U	34	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-28_5-6	5-6 ft	10/01/14	mg/kg	5.8 U	50	--	--	--	0.0058 U	--
	GEI-28_10-11	10-11 ft	10/01/14	mg/kg	6.7	37	--	--	--	--	--
GEI-29	GEI-29_2-3	2-3 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	5.5 U	42	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-29_5-6	5-6 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	6.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-29_8-9	8-9 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	3.6 U	--	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-29_9-10	9-10 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	6.0 U	--	--	--	--	--	--
Proposed Soil Cleanup Level ⁶					20	48	100	2,000	2,000	2	0.1

Sample Location ¹	Sample Identification	Sample Depth (bgs)	Sample Date	Units	Total Metals ²		Petroleum Hydrocarbons			Total cPAH TEQ ^{3,4}	
					Arsenic	Nickel	Range	Range	Range	Zone	Zone
GEI-30	GEI-30_3-4	3-4 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	5.4 U	7.3	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-30_7-8	7-8 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	5.7 U	8.9	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-30_9-10	9-10 ft	09/30/14	mg/kg	6.0 U	11	--	--	--	--	--
GEI-31	GEI-31_1-2	1-2 ft	10/01/14	mg/kg	7.6	110	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-31_4-5	4-5 ft	10/01/14	mg/kg	--	40	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-31_6-7	6-7 ft	10/01/14	mg/kg	--	86	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-31_9-10	9-10 ft	10/01/14	mg/kg	--	48	--	--	--	--	--
GEI-32	GEI-32_1-2	1-2 ft	10/01/14	mg/kg	5.3 U	64	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-32_6-7	6-7 ft	10/01/14	mg/kg	--	14	--	--	--	--	--
GEI-33	GEI-33_1-2	1-2 ft	10/01/14	mg/kg	5.2 U	--	--	--	--	--	--
GEI-34	GEI-34_2.5-3.5	2.5-3.5 ft	10/01/14	mg/kg	5.3 U	--	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-34_6-7	6-7 ft	10/01/14	mg/kg	--	38	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-34_9-10	9-10 ft	10/01/14	mg/kg	--	38	--	--	--	--	--
GEI-35	GEI-35_3-4	3-4 ft	10/01/14	mg/kg	6.2 U	35	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-35_4-5	4-5 ft	10/01/14	mg/kg	--	22	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-35_8-9	8-9 ft	10/01/14	mg/kg	--	40	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-35_9-10	9-10 ft	10/01/14	mg/kg	--	28	--	--	--	--	--
GEI-36	GEI-36_1-2	1-2 ft	10/01/14	mg/kg	5.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-36_5-6	5-6 ft	10/01/14	mg/kg	6.9	50	--	--	--	--	--
GEI-37	GEI-37_1-2	1-2 ft	10/01/14	mg/kg	5.2 U	--	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-37_6-7	6-7 ft	10/01/14	mg/kg	5.7 U	8.1	--	--	--	--	--
GEI-38	GEI-38_1-2	1-2 ft	10/01/14	mg/kg	5.6 U	--	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-38_6-7	6-7 ft	10/01/14	mg/kg	5.8 U	--	--	--	--	--	--
GEI-39	GEI-39_1.5-2.5	1.5-2.5 ft	10/01/14	mg/kg	6.0 U	38	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-39_4-5	4-5 ft	10/01/14	mg/kg	--	45	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-39_6-7	6-7 ft	10/01/14	mg/kg	6.5 U	40	--	--	--	--	--
GEI-40	GEI-40_2-3	2-3 ft	10/01/14	mg/kg	6.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
GEI-41	GEI-41_1-2	1-2 ft	10/01/14	mg/kg	6.2 U	46	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-41_4-5	4-5 ft	10/01/14	mg/kg	5.8 U	--	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-41_6-7	6-7 ft	10/01/14	mg/kg	--	43	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-41_8-9	8-9 ft	10/01/14	mg/kg	--	30	--	--	--	--	--
Proposed Soil Cleanup Level ⁶					20	48	100	2,000	2,000	2	0.1

Sample Location ¹	Sample Identification	Sample Depth (bgs)	Sample Date	Units	Total Metals ²		Petroleum Hydrocarbons			Total cPAH TEQ ^{3,4}	
					Arsenic	Nickel	Range	Range	Range	Zone	Zone
GEI-42	GEI-42_1-2	1-2 ft	10/01/14	mg/kg	5.5	34	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-42_4-5	4-5 ft	10/01/14	mg/kg	--	24	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-42_6-7	6-7 ft	10/01/14	mg/kg	6.0 U	31	--	--	--	--	--
GEI-43	GEI-43_1-2	1-2 ft	10/01/14	mg/kg	6.6	52	--	--	--	--	--
	GEI-43_6-7	6-7 ft	10/01/14	mg/kg	--	37	--	--	--	--	--
GEI-44	GEI-44_1.5-2	1.5-2 ft	07/23/18	mg/kg	9.5	--	--	--	--	0.049	--
	GEI-44_7.5-10	7.5-10 ft	07/23/18	mg/kg	5.6 U	--	--	--	--	--	0.006 U
	GEI-44_16-17.5	16-17.5 ft	07/23/18	mg/kg	5.4 U	--	--	--	--	--	0.006 U
GEI-45	GEI-45_1-3	1-3 ft	07/23/18	mg/kg	5.3 U	--	--	--	--	0.005 U	--
	GEI-45_9-10	9-10 ft	07/23/18	mg/kg	5.5 U	--	--	--	--	--	0.006 U
	GEI-45_17-20	17-20 ft	07/23/18	mg/kg	5.6 U	--	--	--	--	--	0.006 U
GEI-46	GEI-46_7-8.5	7-8.5 ft	07/23/18	mg/kg	5.7 U	--	--	--	--	0.006 U	--
	GEI-46_13.5-15	13.5-15 ft	07/23/18	mg/kg	6.0 U	--	--	--	--	--	0.006 U
Proposed Soil Cleanup Level ⁶					20	48	100	2,000	2,000	2	0.1

Notes:



- ¹ Soil sample locations are shown on Figure 14. Soil sample results are summarized on Figures s 23 through 26.
 - ² Metals analyzed using United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Method 6010/6020.
 - ³ Carcinogenic Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (cPAHs) analyzed by EPA method 8270D/SIM.
 - ⁴ Total cPAHs calculated using toxic equivalent (TEQ) methodology relative to benzo(a)pyrene. Non-detect compounds were assigned a value of one half the reporting limit for the calculation.
 - ⁵ PCULs for petroleum hydrocarbons for this sample (Earth Fill Area) was adjusted for protection of direct contact only using Ecology's worksheet calculating soil cleanup levels for petroleum contaminated sites (MTCA TPH 11.1 Excel Workbook) in accordance with WAC 173-340-745. Adjusted PCUL calculations for the Earth Fill Area are presented in Appendix L.
 - ⁶ Proposed soil cleanup level is referenced from the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Work Plan (GeoEngineers 2008).
- bgs = below the ground surface
mg/kg = milligram per kilogram
J = Estimated value
U = qualifier indicating analyte not detected at level above listed practical quantitation limit
-- = not analyzed
- Bold** indicates analyte was detected.
Gray text indicates soil represented by this samples has been subsequently removed from the Site.
 Blue shading indicates that the reporting limit exceeds the proposed groundwater cleanup level.
 Yellow shading indicates analyte was detected at a concentration above proposed groundwater cleanup level.

Table 16
Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements
 Dakota Creek Industries
 Anacortes, Washington

Authorizing Statute and Implementing Regulation	Citation	Procedural/Substantive Requirements	Description and Applicability
Federal ARARs			
Archaeological Resources Protection Act	16 USC § 470aa et seq. 43 CFR Part 7	Prohibits the unauthorized disturbance of archaeological resources on public or Indian lands. Archaeological resources are “any material remains of past human life and activities which are of archaeological interest,” including pottery, baskets, tools, and human skeletal remains. The unauthorized removal of archaeological resources from public or Indian lands is prohibited without a permit, and any archaeological investigations at a site must be conducted by a professional archeologist.	Potentially applicable to a site where response actions involve disturbance/ alteration of the ground and/or site terrain. Appropriate measures will be taken to evaluate the presence of cultural resources. If a potential for an existence of cultural resources exists then appropriate measures will be taken during excavation activities and appropriate tribal members will be contacted in the event that an artifact is encountered.
American Indian Religious Freedom Act	42 USC § 1996 et seq	The American Indian Religious Freedom Act and implementing regulations are intended to protect Native American religious, ceremonial, and burial sites, and the free practice of religions by Native American groups. The requirements of this Act must be followed if sacred sites graves are discovered in the course of ground-disturbing activities.	
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act	25 USC § 3001 et seq 43 CFR Part 10 25 USC 3001 et seq. 43 CFR 10	Intended to protect Native American graves from desecration through the removal and trafficking of human remains and “cultural items” including funerary and sacred objects. The requirements of this Act must be followed when graves are discovered or ground-disturbing activities encounter Native American burial sites.	
Clean Air Act (CAA), National Ambient Air Quality Standards	42 USC 7401 et seq. 40 CFR 50	Provides air quality standards for six criteria pollutants, including particulate matter, to protect public health and welfare.	Applicable.
Endangered Species Act (ESA)	16 U.S.C. § 1531 – 1544 50 CFR Parts 17, 402	Provides for the protection of species of fish, wildlife, and plants that are listed as threatened or endangered with extinction. It also protects designated critical habitat for listed species. The Act outlines procedures for federal agencies to follow when taking actions that may jeopardize listed species, including consultation with resource agencies.	Potentially applicable to the site for listed and proposed to be listed threatened or endangered species and their habitat areas which will, or could, be impacted by cleanup action.
Federal Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA)	16 USC 1451-1464 15 CFR 923-930	The CZMA requires that federal agency action that is reasonably likely to affect use of shorelines be consistent with the approved coastal zone management plan to the maximum extent practicable, subject to limitations set forth in the CZMA and requires that construction activities near the shoreline must be consistent with the State’s Coastal Zone Management Program.	Applicable if construction is completed within 200 feet of the shoreline. The requirements will be met by preparing a CMZA form for Washington State Department of Ecology’s review. Ecology reviews the proposed project for consistency with state environmental requirements, including shoreline permitting requirements.
Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act (FWCA)	16 U.S.C. § 661 et seq 50 CFA 83	Requires that adequate provision must be made for the conservation, maintenance, and management of wildlife resources and habitat and requires consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife service and appropriate state agencies.	Applicable to the site if listed threatened or endangered species habitat areas will, or could, be impacted by cleanup action.

Authorizing Statute and Implementing Regulation	Citation	Procedural/Substantive Requirements	Description and Applicability
Hazardous Materials Transportation Act	49 USC 1801-1813 49 CFR 107, 171-177	Regulates the transportation of hazardous waste.	Applicable to the site if offsite disposal is included in cleanup action.
Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)	16 USC § 703 et seq	Makes it unlawful to “hunt, take, capture, kill” or take various other actions adversely affecting a broad range of migratory birds, including tundra swans, hawks, falcons, songbirds, without prior approval by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.	Applicable for protecting migratory bird species if identified. The selected response action must be carried out in a manner that avoids the taking of protected migratory bird species, including individual birds or their nests or eggs.
Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA)	29 CFR 1904 29 CFR 1910 29 CFR 1926	Specifies minimum requirements to maintain worker health and safety during hazardous waste operations, including training and construction safety requirements.	Applicable to construction phases of a cleanup. Construction activities will be conducted in accordance with the requirements of OSHA.
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Identification and Management of Hazardous Wastes	40 CFR 261 et seq.	Specifies how to determine whether a solid waste is considered hazardous (whether listed or based on characteristic) and how to manage hazardous wastes.	Relevant and appropriate to the site. Washington State is authorized for RCRA.
State ARARs			
Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) Cleanup Regulation	Chapert 70.305 RCW Chapter 173-340 WAC	MTCA is the primary regulation governing cleanup actions.	Cleanup actions conducted by Ecology under MTCA are exempt from the procedural requirements of most state and local laws/permits; however, must meet substantive requirements of the laws/permits.
State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA)	Chapter 43.21C RCW Chapter 173-802 WAC Chapter 197-11 WAC	Prior to taking any action on a proposal, agencies must follow specific procedures to ensure that appropriate consideration has been given to the environment. The severity of potential environmental impacts associated with a project determines whether an Environmental Impact Statement is required.	Applicable. A SEPA checklist is required prior remedial construction activities.
Shoreline Management Act	Chapter 90.58 RCW Chapter 173-27-060 WAC	The Shoreline Management Act and its implementing regulations establish requirements for substantial developments occurring within waters of the state or within 200 feet of the shoreline. Local shoreline management programs are adopted under state regulations, creating an enforceable state law.	Applicable to upland cleanup action alternatives that include activities within 200 feet of the shoreline. Cleanup actions under MTCA are exempt from shoreline management act permitting; however, will need to meet substantive requirements.
MTCA, Site Cleanup and Monitoring	WAC 173-340-400 through 173-340-440	Provides requirements for implementation of the cleanup action, compliance monitoring, periodic review, interim action and institutional controls.	Applicable.
Washington Clean Air Act	Chapter 70.A.15 RCW Chapter 173-400 WAC	Requires all sources of air contaminants to meet emission standards for visible, particulate, fugitive, odors, and hazardous air emissions. Requires use of reasonably available control technology.	Substantive requirements are applicable for any response actions in the project area that may create fugitive dust or other regulated air emissions.
Puget Sound Clean Air Agency (PSCAA)	Regulation 1, Section 9.15.	Provides regulation for the visible emissions of fugitive dust and reasonable precautions that should be employed to minimize these emissions.	Substantive requirements are applicable for any response actions in the project area that may create fugitive dust or other regulated air emissions.

Authorizing Statute and Implementing Regulation	Citation	Procedural/Substantive Requirements	Description and Applicability
Hazardous Waste Management Act, Dangerous Waste Regulations	Chapter 70.300 RCW Chapter 173-303 WAC	Governs handling and disposition of dangerous waste, including identification, accumulation, storage, transport, treatment, and disposal.	Substantive requirements are applicable handling, storage, and disposal of hazardous material. These requirements will apply if dangerous wastes are generated during the cleanup action.
Solid Waste Handling Standards	Chapter 70.95 RCW Chapter 173-350 WAC.	The solid waste requirements are applicable to remedial alternatives that consist of off-site disposal of solid non-hazardous wastes and contaminated media.	For off site disposal activities, waste materials will be sent to facilities licensed and permitted to accept the specific waste material and documentation will be obtained of such disposition.
Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act (WISHA)	Chapter 49.17 RCW Chapter 296-62 WAC Chapter 296-843 WAC	Specifies minimum requirements to maintain worker health and safety during hazardous waste operations, including training and construction safety requirements.	Applicable to construction phases of a cleanup. Construction activities will be conducted in accordance with the requirements of WISHA.
City ARARs			
City of Anacortes Noise Ordinance	Chapter 17.54.010 Ordinance 2316 (part), 1994	Establishes noise levels and standards.	Applicable.
City of Anacortes Publicly Owned Treatment Water (POTW) Discharge Authorization	Chapter 13.40.060	Establishes the requirements and limitations for discharges to the POTW.	Potentially applicable if collected water from construction activities will be treated and permitted for disposal under a discharge authorization by the City.
City of Anacortes Stormwater Management Program	Chapter 13.36 Chapter 17.54.050	Provides the necessary measures to control the quantity and quality of stormwater produced by new development and redevelopment such that they comply with water quality standards and contribute to the protection of beneficial uses of the receiving waters.	Potentially applicable if dredged material is processed upland of the Site prior to permitted landfill disposal.

Notes:

- ARAR = Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirement
- CFR = Code of Federal Regulations
- RCW = Revised Code of Washington
- WAC = Washington Administrative Code
- USC = United States Code

Table 17
Soil Remedial Technologies Screening
Dakota Creek Industries
Anacortes, Washington

Remedial Technology Identification			Description of Remedial Technology	Implementability of Remedial Technology	Effectiveness of Remedial Technology	Relative Cost of Remedial Technology		Summary of Screening	Technology Retained (Yes/No)
General Response Action	Type of Remedial Technology	Process Option				Capital	O&M		
No Action	No Action	None	No institutional controls or treatment.	Not effective for protecting human health and environment.	Implementable but not acceptable to the general public or government agencies.	None	None	Used as a baseline for comparison.	No
Institutional Controls (ICs)	Governmental/ Property Controls	Environmental Covenant	Legal restrictions associated with future land use and activities (e.g., development, construction, etc.); may also be used to specify long-term maintenance requirements of remediation systems.	Technically implementable. Specific legal requirements and authority would need to be met.	Not effective for remediating contaminants. Can be effective at reducing risks and maintaining integrity of a remedy.	Low	Low	Applicable and/or required in combination with other technologies.	Yes
		Land Use Restrictions, Soil Management Plans/ Requirements	Restrictions on activities such as excavation to prevent physical damage to in situ remedies (e.g., caps) and/or exposure to hazardous substances that remain in-place. Implement soil management plans/requirements so that contaminated soils are managed properly in an event that it is necessary to disturb/excavate (e.g., utility work, etc.).	Technically implementable but administratively more difficult. Requires an implementing agency.	Not effective for remediating contaminants. Enforcement would be required for restrictions to be effective.	Low	Low	Applicable and/or required in combination with other technologies.	Yes
	Access Restrictions and Information Devices	Fencing and Warning Signage	Placement of fencing and warning signs to prevent access and inform the public regarding health risks. Fencing currently exists at the Site to restrict public access. Signage would be used to inform site workers of potential health risks.	Technically implementable. Implementability and applicability depends on current and future site uses.	Not effective for remediating contaminants. Effective in minimizing human exposure to contaminated media by preventing access.	Low	Low	Applicable and/or required in combination with other technologies.	Yes
Containment/ Capping	Low-Permeability Cap with Drainage Controls	Asphalt and/or Concrete Cap	Maintain existing asphalt or concrete cap over contaminated soil as well as existing stormwater collection and treatment system. Installation of additional asphalt and/or concrete cap in unpaved areas of the Site. Primary function of the cap is to prevent/minimize stormwater infiltration, contaminant migration and exposure to hazardous substances that remain in-place.	Technically implementable. A majority of the Site is currently paved and stormwater collection systems are in place to manage and treat water prior to discharge.	Effective for preventing exposure to hazardous substances that remain in-place, erosion of source material, and reducing stormwater infiltration and contaminant migration.	Low to Moderate	Low	Applicable and/or required in combination with other technologies.	Yes
		A minimum of 1-Foot of Soil Cover with Underlying Low-Permeability Barrier	Install soil cover (a minimum of 1-foot thick) with underlying barrier (plastic or similar) over contaminated soil in unpaved areas. Surface/storm water collection and discharge would be designed to reduce infiltration of stormwater at the site. Primary function of the cover is to prevent/minimize contaminant migration and exposure to hazardous substances that remain in-place.	Technically implementable. Implementability and applicability depends on current and future site uses. Additional considerations for stormwater collection, treatment, and discharge will be needed. May require off-site disposal of material removed to facilitate cap placement.	Effective for preventing exposure to hazardous substances that remain in-place, and reducing stormwater infiltration and contaminant migration. However, the use of heavy equipment on site may compromise the integrity of underlying barrier causing this technology to be less effective.	Low to Moderate	Low	May not be effective due to current site use.	No

Remedial Technology Identification			Description of Remedial Technology	Implementability of Remedial Technology	Effectiveness of Remedial Technology	Relative Cost of Remedial Technology		Summary of Screening	Technology Retained (Yes/No)
General Response Action	Type of Remedial Technology	Process Option				Capital	O&M		
Containment/ Capping	Permeable Cap	Permeable Soil Cover	Install and/or maintain existing 6-foot thick (conditional point of compliance) soil cover over contaminated soil. Can be vegetated at the surface based on current/future site use. Primary function of the cover is to prevent/minimize exposure to hazardous substances that remain in-place. Not effective at reducing stormwater infiltration.	Technically implementable. Implementability and applicability depends on current and future site uses. Requires disposal of material removed to facilitate placement of cover.	Effective for preventing exposure to hazardous substances that remain in-place and erosion of source material. Not effective at reducing stormwater infiltration and contaminant migration.	Moderate to High	Low	Ineffective at reducing stormwater infiltration/contaminant migration and high cost relative to other remedial technologies.	No
In Situ Treatment	Monitored Natural Attenuation (MNA)	Natural Attenuation	Natural biotransformation processes such as volatilization, biodegradation, adsorption, and chemical reactions with soil materials are used to reduce contaminant concentrations.	Technically implementable. Monitoring may be required to ensure adequate reduction rate. Require institutional controls during treatment period.	Generally not effective for reducing risk to human health and ongoing threats to groundwater in a reasonable time frame. Effectiveness is highest in combination with other technologies as a final step to achieve cleanup levels when risks to human health and the environment are low.	Low	Moderate	Remediation time frame would not be reasonable.	No
	Physical Treatment	Soil Flushing	The extraction of contaminants from soil with aqueous solution accomplished by passing fluid through in-place soils using an injection or infiltration process. Extraction fluids must be recovered from underlying groundwater.	Technically implementable, but would require significant safety components to prevent exacerbating groundwater contamination. Regulatory concerns over potential to wash contaminants beyond fluid capture zones and introduction of surfactants in to the subsurface would make permitting difficult.	Effective for more soluble chemicals. Presence of fine-grained soils and debris limits effectiveness.	High	Moderate	High cost and uncertainty relative to other remedial technologies.	No
	Chemical Treatment	In Situ Stabilization (ISS)	ISS is accomplished by injecting solutions of chemical reagents with contaminated media. The reagents reduce the mobility/leachability of contaminants and stabilizes it.	Technically implementable. Buried debris or subsurface obstruction such as foundation/utilities may interfere and would require prior removal. Solidification and stabilization processes can result in an increase in volume. Treatability testing is required.	Effective for reducing mobility of metals. Most common in situ source control technology for metals used at CERCLA sites.	Moderate to High	Low	Applicable for site conditions and contaminants (metals) but requires treatability testing.	Yes
	Chemical Treatment	In Situ Chemical Oxidation (ISCO)	ISCO is accomplished by injecting solutions of chemical oxidation reagents with contaminated media. The reagents chemically oxidizes and destroys contaminants.	Technically implementable. Buried debris or subsurface obstruction such as foundation/utilities may interfere and would require prior removal. Treatability testing is required.	Effective for treating PAHs and other organics. Implemented widely on CERCLA sites.	Moderate to High	Low	Applicable for site conditions and contaminants (PAHs) but requires treatability testing.	Yes
Biological Treatment	Phytoextraction/ Phytodegradation	Plants, called "Hyperaccumulators" (e.g. Chinese brake fern) have the capacity to extract and store large amounts of contaminants (metals, hydrocarbons etc.) from soil and use them as nutrients during metabolism. Phytoremediation typically involves interaction of plant roots and microorganisms associated with them to remediate soil.	Technically implementable. However, industrial site use would limit implementation. Disposal of accumulated waste materials or plant materials may be necessary. Pilot testing that would be required will significantly delay implementation of full-scale remediation.	Use for Chinese brake fern for remediating soil contaminated with metals were evaluated as part of Tacoma Smelter Plume and the study concluded that phytoremediation is not a good cleanup option due to following reasons: Phytoremediating plants (Chinese brake fern) did not grow well in climatic conditions of Puget Sound, arsenic level in the fronds pose a health risk, fronds hyperaccumulated arsenic and became dangerous waste and fern did not take up other metals.	Moderate	Moderate	Not applicable to all contaminants on site, industrial site use would limit implementation, and climatic conditions limit effectiveness.	No	

Remedial Technology Identification			Description of Remedial Technology	Implementability of Remedial Technology	Effectiveness of Remedial Technology	Relative Cost of Remedial Technology		Summary of Screening	Technology Retained (Yes/No)
General Response Action	Type of Remedial Technology	Process Option				Capital	O&M		
Removal	Soil Excavation and Off-Site Disposal	Excavation and Landfill	Removal of impacted soil using common excavation techniques. Disposal of impacted soil at an off-site, permitted landfill. May include treatment of contaminated soil by off-site landfill prior to disposal.	Technically implementable where accessibility allows for excavation.	Effective for all site soil contaminants.	High	Low	Commonly used established technology effective for all site soil contaminants.	Yes
	Soil Excavation, Ex Situ Treatment and Off-Site Disposal/On Site Reuse	Solidification/Stabilization (S/S)	Removal of impacted soil using common excavation techniques. Contaminants are physically bound or enclosed within a stabilized mass using cementitious reagents (cement, lime, etc.) or surface adsorption/chemical reagents.	Requires sufficient space on site to set up temporary treatment plant and treat/process excavated material prior to disposal. S/S processes may result in an increase in the overall volume of material for off-site disposal/on-site reuse. Additionally S/S processes increases density which increases disposal costs.	Stabilization is a common and effective technology for reducing the leachability of metals in soil.	High	Low	Requires sufficient space on site to set up ex-situ treatment. High capital cost and does not provide specific advantage over in situ S/S.	No
		Soil Washing	Removal of impacted soil using common excavation techniques. Wash soil with water-based surfactants, detergents, acids, etc., to remove chemicals from soil particles. Treat or dispose of high chemical concentration residuals fluids.	Technically implementable. Require sufficient space on site to set up temporary treatment plant and treat/process excavated material prior to disposal/reuse. Require treatment of residual fluids.	Effective for more soluble chemicals. Presence of fine-grained soils and debris limits effectiveness.	High	Moderate	High cost and uncertainty relative to other remedial technologies.	No
	Soil Excavation, Ex Situ Treatment and Off-Site Disposal/On Site Reuse	Incineration	Removed soil is heated above approximately 1,600 degrees Fahrenheit to volatilize and combust organic contaminants. Incinerator off-gas is treated in an air pollution control system.	Potentially difficult to implement. Limited space for on-site treatment system and staging. Specific feed size and material handling requirements may impact implement ability. Suitable off-site facility not currently identified.	Proven effective treatment for organics, however, ineffective for inorganic hazardous substances.	High	High	High cost and uncertainty relative to other remedial technologies. Not applicable to all contaminants on site.	No
		Bioremediation	Biodegradation of contaminants in removed soil is enhanced through modification of the material for microbial growth. Treatment is conducted in landfarm arrangement, aboveground reactor, or in treatment cells (biopiles).	Difficult to implement. Landfarming option may require use of a large amount of space, depending on quantity of excavated material. Slurry and biopile treatment require reactor or treatment cell construction. Leachate and off-gas require collection and treatment. Addition of additives may increase total bulk volume of treated material.	While bioremediation cannot degrade inorganic contaminants, bioremediation can be used to change the valence state of inorganics and cause adsorption, immobilization onto soil particulates, precipitation, uptake, accumulation, and concentration of inorganics in micro or macroorganisms.	Moderate to High	Moderate to High	Likely not effective and difficult to implement.	No

Notes:

O&M = Operations and Maintenance

MNR = Monitored Natural Recovery

ISS = In Situ Stabilization

ISCO = In Situ Chemical Oxidation

S/S = Solidification and Stabilization

Shading indicates remedial technology retained for cleanup action evaluation.

Table 18
Groundwater Remedial Technologies Screening
 Dakota Creek Industries
 Anacortes, Washington

Remedial Technology Identification			Description of Remedial Technology	Implementability of Remedial Technology	Effectiveness of Remedial Technology	Relative Cost of Remedial Technology		Summary of Screening	Technology Retained (Yes/No)
General Response Action	Type of Remedial Technology	Process Option				Capital	O&M		
No Action	No Action	None	No institutional controls or treatment.	Not effective for protecting human health and environment.	Implementable but not acceptable to the general public or government agencies.	None	None	Used as a baseline for comparison.	No
Institutional Controls (ICs)	Governmental/Property Controls	Environmental Covenant	Legal restrictions associated with future land use and activities (e.g., development, construction, etc.); may also be used to specify long-term maintenance requirements of remediation systems.	Technically implementable. Specific legal requirements and authority would need to be met.	Not effective for remediating contaminants. Can be effective at reducing risks and maintaining integrity of a remedy.	Low	Low	Applicable and/or required in combination with other technologies.	Yes
		Groundwater Use Restrictions, Groundwater Management Plans/Requirements	Restrictions on groundwater extraction and use and/or exposure of humans and environment to hazardous substances present in groundwater. Implement groundwater management plans/requirements so that contaminated groundwater is managed properly in an event that it is necessary to remove groundwater (e.g., utility work, etc.).	Technically implementable but administratively more difficult. Requires an implementing agency.	Not effective for remediating contaminants. Enforcement would be required for restrictions to be effective.	Low	Low	Applicable and/or required in combination with other technologies.	Yes
Containment	Physical Groundwater Barrier	Low-Permeability Vertical Barrier	Construction of a low-permeability vertical barrier such as driven steel sheet piles, soil-bentonite or cement-bentonite wall to restrict groundwater flow and contaminant migration in the downgradient direction. Barrier can be installed down to the nearest aquitard to provide full containment, or installed at a partial depth to direct groundwater deeper. Groundwater extraction may be required to achieve containment under some scenarios. Long-term monitoring of containment structure required.	Technically implementable. A sheet pile wall is currently present which separates a majority of the Marine Area from the Upland Area.	Established technology effective for reducing mobility of contaminants. Effective for containing impacted groundwater or directing groundwater away from a source. However, does not provide treatment of contaminants. Effectiveness likely to increase if implemented to encapsulate the entire source area such that upgradient groundwater flows around the source area thereby minimizing contaminant mobility.	Low	Low	Applicable and/or required in combination with other technologies. A sheet pile wall barrier already exists at Site which separates a majority of the Marine and Upland Areas.	Yes
	Hydraulic Groundwater Barrier	Groundwater Pumping	Groundwater pumping to establish a hydraulic capture zone and restrict groundwater flow and contaminant migration in the downgradient direction. May be used in conjunction with a physical barrier to achieve full containment.	Technically implementable using standard groundwater extraction methods. The need to treat extracted groundwater to acceptable levels to allow discharge will reduce the implementability.	Potentially effective for hydraulic control of impacted groundwater. May be implemented to increase effectiveness of physical barrier technologies. Requires continuous long-term operation to achieve effective containment and maintenance of treatment components to prevent discharge of contaminated groundwater.	Moderate	High	Potentially applicable in combination with other technologies, but at high cost. Not expected to be cost effective if applied as sole containment method.	No

Remedial Technology Identification			Description of Remedial Technology	Implementability of Remedial Technology	Effectiveness of Remedial Technology	Relative Cost of Remedial Technology		Summary of Screening	Technology Retained (Yes/No)
General Response Action	Type of Remedial Technology	Process Option				Capital	O&M		
In Situ Treatment	Monitored Natural Attenuation (MNA)	Natural Attenuation	Monitoring of naturally occurring physical, chemical and biological processes that reduce the mass, toxicity, mobility, volume, or concentration of contaminants in groundwater. Involves monitoring over time to confirm that natural processes are occurring to reduce risk associated with contaminant concentrations. A contingency plan is needed if the expected processes do not occur.	Technically implementable but requires long-term monitoring. Cleanup time frame may be longer than other remedial technologies. Source to groundwater generally requires treatment such as removal, containment or stabilization.	Effectiveness is dependent on site conditions and time frame for implementation. Not effective in preventing contaminant migration and/or exposure.	Low	Low	Applicable in combination with other technologies.	Yes
	Chemical Treatment	Chemical Oxidation	ENA is the use of low-energy, long-acting (sustainable) technologies to augment the natural attenuation processes. Oxygen releasing material (additive) is injected into ground to oxidize metals to a higher valence state which are more stable and less mobile in groundwater. Enhanced attenuation is based on a mass balance between contaminant loading into the system and the attenuation capacity of the system that will result in contaminants meeting the cleanup action objectives.	Technically implementable but requires long-term monitoring. Cleanup time frame longer than other remedial technologies but shorter compared to MNA. Source to groundwater generally requires treatment such as removal, containment or stabilization.	Not anticipated to be effective long term because additive injected into ground to alter geochemical parameters of groundwater can be consumed resulting in the release contaminants that were previously stabilized.	Low to Moderate	Low to Moderate	Not a permanent solution. Pre-treatment groundwater geochemical parameters may return after the additives are consumed resulting in the release contaminants. COCs in groundwater are below screening levels except for cPAHs at MW-8 which there is no identified source. Therefore the likelihood of implementing/maintaining remedy is uncertain/indefinite.	No
		Permeable Reactive Barrier (PRB)	PRBs are walls containing reactive media that are installed across the path of contaminated groundwater flow to intercept and treat contaminated groundwater. The barrier allows water to pass through while the media remove the contaminants by precipitation, degradation, adsorption, or ion exchange. PRB wall can be installed by excavating a trench (continuous or funnel/gate) or by injection method.	Technically implementable where accessibility allows for placement of reactive barrier.	Effective treatment configuration under proper hydrogeologic conditions that direct Site groundwater through PRB. Effectiveness relies on selecting an effective reactive treatment component. Reactive media used are chemical reagent such as zero valent iron (ZVI) or combination of ZVI, iron sulfide, iron oxide and/or calcium carbonate (pH adjusting agent).	Moderate	Moderate	PRB is most effective when combined with other technologies to reduce source area (i.e., removal or treatment). COCs in groundwater are below screening levels except for cPAHs at MW-8 which there is no identified source. Therefore the likelihood of implementing/maintaining PRB is uncertain/indefinite.	No

Remedial Technology Identification			Description of Remedial Technology	Implementability of Remedial Technology	Effectiveness of Remedial Technology	Relative Cost of Remedial Technology		Summary of Screening	Technology Retained (Yes/No)
General Response Action	Type of Remedial Technology	Process Option				Capital	O&M		
In Situ Treatment	Physical Treatment	Electrokinetics Remediation (ER)	ER includes passing a low density current between electrodes to mobilize contaminants through soil and water in form of charged species. Positively-charged metal or metalloid cations migrate to the negatively-charged electrode (cathode), while metal or metalloid anions migrate to the positively charged electrode (anode). Contaminants arriving at the electrodes can be removed by means of electroplating/ electrodeposition, precipitation/ coprecipitation, adsorption, complexing with ion exchange resins, or by pumping of water (or other fluid) near the electrode.	Difficult implementability. ER is an emerging technology with relatively few applications for arsenic treatment.	Effectiveness may be limited by a variety of contaminants and soil and water characteristics. Treatment depth is limited by the depth to which the electrodes can be placed. ER is most applicable to saturated soil and soil with small particle sizes, such as clay.	High	High	Emerging technologies with limited case studies. Difficult Implementability. High capital and O&M cost.	No
Ex-Situ Treatment	Pump and Treat	Precipitation/ Coprecipitation	Extracted groundwater is treated by either mixing treatment chemicals into groundwater or by passing extracted groundwater through a fixed bed of media (e.g. ferric salts, alum) to form solid matrix through precipitation/coprecipitation. Usually involves pretreatment of pH adjustment and addition of chemical oxidant to create oxidizing environment to increase effectiveness. The precipitated/coprecipitated solid is then removed from the liquid phase by clarification or filtration.	Technically implementable. Long treatment time frame. Permitting may be required for discharge of treated water. May need to be combined with pre- and post-treatment steps. Treatment byproducts (e.g., settled solids) require management. Systems using this technology generally require skilled operators.	The effectiveness of this technology is less likely to be reduced by characteristics and contaminants other than arsenic, compared to other pump and treat water treatment technologies. It is also capable of treating heavy metals.	High	High	Potential physical constraints in relation to current/future site use. The nature of the groundwater contamination source at the site makes actively pumping and treating groundwater expensive and timeframe for running an active system uncertain if source to groundwater contamination is left in-place.	No
	Pump and Treat	Adsorption	Extracted groundwater is treated by passing extracted groundwater through a fixed bed of adsorption media (e.g. activated alumina, activated carbon). As contaminated water is passed through the adsorption media, contaminants are adsorbed. When adsorption sites become filled, the column must be regenerated or disposed of and replaced with new media. Like precipitation/coprecipitation, this technology requires pretreatment of pH adjustment and addition of chemical oxidant to create oxidizing environment to increase effectiveness.	Technically implementable. Long treatment time frame. Permitting may be required for discharge of treated water. May need to be combined with pre- and post-treatment steps. Treatment byproducts (e.g., spent carbon) require management. Systems using this technology generally require skilled operators.	Effectiveness of adsorption treatment process is sensitive to a variety of untreated water contaminants and characteristics. Competition for adsorption sites could reduce the effectiveness of adsorption because other constituents may be preferentially adsorbed, resulting in a need for more frequent bed regeneration or replacement. It is used less frequently than precipitation/coprecipitation, and is most commonly used as a polishing step for other water treatment processes.	High	High	Less effective in treating contaminants as compared to pump and treat with precipitation/coprecipitation.	No

Remedial Technology Identification			Description of Remedial Technology	Implementability of Remedial Technology	Effectiveness of Remedial Technology	Relative Cost of Remedial Technology		Summary of Screening	Technology Retained (Yes/No)
General Response Action	Type of Remedial Technology	Process Option				Capital	O&M		
Ex-Situ Treatment	Pump and Treat	Ion Exchange: Xanthate Treatment	Ion exchange removes ions from the aqueous phase by the exchange of cations or anions between the contaminants and the exchange medium. Ion exchange materials may consist of resins made from synthetic organic materials that contain ionic functional groups to which exchangeable ions are attached. They also may be inorganic and natural polymeric materials. After the resin capacity has been exhausted, resins can be regenerated for re-use.	Technically implementable. Long treatment time frame. Permitting may be required for discharge of treated water. May need to be combined with pre- and post-treatment steps. Treatment byproducts (e.g., treatment chemicals) require management. Systems using this technology generally require skilled operators.	Effectiveness of Ion Exchange treatment process is sensitive to a variety of untreated water contaminants and characteristics.	High	High	Less effective in treating contaminants as compared to pump and treat with precipitation/coprecipitation.	No

Notes:

- O&M = Operations and Maintenance
- IC = Institutional Controls
- MNR = Monitored Natural Recovery
- ENA = Enhanced Natural Attenuation
- ZVI = Zero Valent Iron
- PRB = Permeable Reactive Barrier
- ER = Electrokinetics Remediation
- cm = centimeters

Table 19
Cleanup Action Alternative Descriptions
Dakota Creek Industries
Anacortes, Washington

Matrix	Contaminants of Concern (COCs)	Cleanup Action Objectives (CAOs)	Cleanup Action Alternative Components					
			Alternative 1 - Containment and Compliance Monitoring	Alternative 2 - Partial Source Area Removal	Alternative 3 - Source Area In Situ Treatment	Alternative 4 - Source Area Removal	Alternative 5 - Site-Wide In Situ Treatment	Alternative 6 - Site-Wide Removal
Soil and Groundwater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Arsenic ■ Nickel ■ Total cPAH TEQ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Prevent contact (dermal or incidental ingestion) by workers, visitors and other Site users with hazardous substances in soil and groundwater. ■ Prevent leaching of hazardous substances through the soil column to groundwater. ■ Prevent contact (dermal or incidental ingestion) by aquatic receptors to impacted groundwater that may discharge to the Marine Area resulting in acute or chronic effects. ■ Prevent the ingestion of aquatic organisms affected by the discharge of impacted groundwater to the Marine Area by higher trophic level ecological receptors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Maintenance of existing physical containment barriers including surface pavement and sheet pile bulkhead to prevent stormwater infiltration and contaminant leaching/migration through the soil column as well as to provide a physical barrier to prevent direct contact to Site COCs. ■ Installation of new physical containment barrier (i.e., asphalt/concrete pavement) to further prevent stormwater infiltration and contaminant leaching/migration through the soil column as well as to provide a physical barrier to prevent direct contact to Site COCs. ■ Compliance Groundwater Monitoring ■ Institutional Controls ■ Annual Cap Inspection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Asphalt demolition, soil removal and offsite disposal of COCs in the southwest Source Area generally centered around location SB-12. ■ Verification Soil Sampling ■ Site Restoration ■ Maintenance of existing physical containment barriers including surface pavement and sheet pile bulkhead to prevent stormwater infiltration and contaminant leaching/migration through the soil column as well as to provide a physical barrier to prevent direct contact to Site COCs. ■ Compliance Groundwater Monitoring ■ Institutional Controls ■ Annual Cap Inspection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Installation of new physical containment barrier (i.e., asphalt/concrete pavement) to further prevent stormwater infiltration and contaminant leaching/migration through the soil column as well as to provide a physical barrier to prevent direct contact to Site COCs. ■ Maintenance of existing physical containment barriers including surface pavement and sheet pile bulkhead to prevent stormwater infiltration and contaminant leaching/migration through the soil column as well as to provide a physical barrier to prevent direct contact to Site COCs. ■ In situ soil treatment through injection of chemical reagents to immobilize/treat COCs in Source Areas generally centered around locations SB-12, GEI-17 and GEI-22. ■ Institutional Controls ■ Performance/Compliance Groundwater Monitoring ■ Institutional Controls ■ Annual Cap Inspection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Asphalt demolition, soil removal and offsite disposal of COCs in Source Areas generally centered around SB-12, GEI-17 and GEI-22. ■ Verification Soil Sampling ■ Site Restoration ■ Maintenance of existing physical containment barriers including surface pavement and sheet pile bulkhead to prevent stormwater infiltration and contaminant leaching/migration through the soil column as well as to provide a physical barrier to prevent direct contact to Site COCs. ■ Compliance Groundwater Monitoring ■ Institutional Controls ■ Annual Cap Inspection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Installation of new physical containment barrier (i.e., asphalt/concrete pavement) to further prevent stormwater infiltration and contaminant leaching/migration through the soil column as well as to provide a physical barrier to prevent direct contact to Site COCs. ■ Maintenance of existing physical containment barriers including surface pavement and sheet pile bulkhead to prevent stormwater infiltration and contaminant leaching/migration through the soil column as well as to provide a physical barrier to prevent direct contact to Site COCs. ■ In situ soil treatment through injection of chemical reagents to immobilize/treat COCs throughout the Site. ■ Performance/Compliance Groundwater Monitoring ■ Institutional Controls ■ Annual Cap Inspection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Asphalt demolition, soil removal and offsite disposal of COCs throughout the Site. ■ Verification Soil Sampling ■ Site Restoration ■ Compliance Groundwater Monitoring
Estimated Alternative Cost (+50%/-30%) ¹			\$1,180,000	\$2,120,000	\$2,610,000	\$4,390,000	\$7,050,000	\$13,190,000
Estimated Volume of Contaminated Soil Removed/Treated			N/A	3,600 bcy	9,000 bcy	9,000 bcy	35,000 bcy	39,000 bcy
Estimated Restoration Time frame			1-2 Years ²	1-2 Years ²	2-3 Years ²	2-3 Years ²	3-4 Years ²	3-4 Years ²

Notes:

¹ Alternative cost estimates are presented in Appendix A.

² Compliance groundwater monitoring is expected to occur over a 5 year time frame (minimum). Additional long-term monitoring may be required to verify compliance with cleanup standards.

cPAH = Carcinogenic Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons

TEQ = Toxicity Equivalence

COC = Contaminant of Concern

bcy = bulk (in-place) cubic yards

% = percent

N/A = Not Applicable

Table 20
Evaluation of Cleanup Action Alternatives
 Dakota Creek Industries Feasibility Report
 Anacortes, Washington

Evaluation Criteria	Alternative 1 - Containment and Compliance Monitoring	Alternative 2 - Partial Source Area Removal	Alternative 3 - Source Area In Situ Treatment
Compliance with MTCA Threshold Criteria			
Protection of Human Health and the Environment	Yes - Alternative would protect human health and the environment through a combination of containment technologies and institutional controls.	Yes - Alternative would protect human health and the environment through a combination of source area removal, containment technologies, and institutional controls.	Yes - Alternative would protect human health and the environment through a combination of source area in situ treatment, containment technologies, and institutional controls.
Compliance With Cleanup Standards	Yes - Alternative is expected to comply with cleanup standards. This alternative utilizes containment technologies and institutional controls to prevent exposure to contaminants in the subsurface. Compliance would rely on long-term monitoring and maintenance of institutional controls. Future development of property could potentially require additional environmental cleanup or special provisions.	Yes - Alternative is expected to comply with cleanup standards. This alternative utilizes partial source area removal, containment technologies, and institutional controls to prevent exposure to contaminants in the subsurface. Compliance would rely on long-term monitoring and maintenance of institutional controls. Future development of property could potentially require additional environmental cleanup or special provisions.	Yes - Alternative is expected to comply with cleanup standards. This alternative utilizes in situ treatment and containment technologies, and institutional controls to prevent exposure to contaminants in the subsurface. Compliance would rely on long-term monitoring and maintenance of institutional controls. Future development of property could potentially require additional environmental cleanup or special provisions.
Compliance With Applicable State and Federal Regulations	Yes - Alternative complies with applicable state and federal regulations.	Yes - Alternative complies with applicable state and federal regulations.	Yes - Alternative complies with applicable state and federal regulations.
Provision for Compliance Monitoring	Yes - Alternative includes provisions for compliance monitoring.	Yes - Alternative includes provisions for compliance monitoring.	Yes - Alternative includes provisions for compliance monitoring.
Restoration Time Frame			
Restoration Time Frame	A significant portion of the containment barriers are currently in place. Additional containment in the form of asphalt paving of existing gravel surfaces is expected to occur over a 1-2 year period. Monitoring of containment elements (i.e., asphalt/concrete pavement and sheet pile wall) and groundwater conditions to document compliance with cleanup objectives. Compliance groundwater monitoring is expected to occur over a 5 year time frame (minimum). Additional long-term monitoring may be required to verify compliance with cleanup standards.	A significant portion of the containment barriers are currently in place. The removal of COCs in southeast source area followed by restoration is expected to occur over a 1-2 year period. Monitoring of containment elements (i.e., existing asphalt/concrete pavement and sheet pile wall) and groundwater conditions Site to document compliance with cleanup objectives. Compliance groundwater monitoring in portions of the Site containing residual contamination is expected to occur over a 5 year time frame (minimum). Additional long-term monitoring may be required to verify compliance with cleanup standards.	A significant portion of the containment barriers are currently in place. Additional containment in the form of asphalt paving of existing gravel surfaces and the injection of chemical reagents to treat source areas COCs are expected to occur over a 2-3 year period. More than one injection event may be necessary. Monitoring of containment elements (i.e., asphalt/concrete pavement and sheet pile wall) and groundwater conditions to document compliance with cleanup objectives. Compliance groundwater monitoring is expected to occur over a 5 year time frame (minimum). Additional long-term monitoring may be required to verify compliance with cleanup standards.
Relative Benefits Ranking (Scored from 1-lowest to 10-highest)			
Protectiveness	Score = 2 Achieves a moderate-low level of protectiveness as all portions of the Site containing COCs receive a protective containment barriers under this alternative to prevent potential human exposure and/or stormwater infiltration. However, contamination will be left onsite throughout the uplands in a heavy industrial and active site.	Score = 6 Achieves a moderate-high level of protectiveness as this alternative improves overall environmental quality onsite by removing the source area with elevated contaminant levels in soil and groundwater greater than the PCULs in the eastern portion of the Site. The remaining residual contamination will utilize existing asphalt and sheetpile wall barriers to prevent worker exposure under this alternative. Short-term on-site and off-site risk of exposure are slightly increased due to removal action and off-site disposal of contaminated soil over	Score = 5 Achieves a moderate level of protectiveness as all portions of the Site containing COCs receive a protective containment barrier under this alternative. Achieves a higher score than Alternative 1 since this alternative improves overall environmental quality through in situ treatment of COCs in identified Source Areas. However, there is no contaminant mass removal under this alternative, therefore receives a slightly lower score than Alternative 2.

Evaluation Criteria	Alternative 1 - Containment and Compliance Monitoring	Alternative 2 - Partial Source Area Removal	Alternative 3 - Source Area In Situ Treatment
Permanence	<p align="center">Score = 2</p> <p>Achieves a low level of permanence since COCs remain in-place and/or untreated. Alternative 1 relies on the installation of additional pavement combined with other technologies to reduce the mobility of COCs.</p>	<p align="center">Score = 6</p> <p>Achieves a moderate level of permanence. The alternative receives a higher score as compared to Alternative 1 and 3 due to the removal and off-site disposal of COCs which provides a relatively higher level reduction in the toxicity, mobility or volume of COCs.</p>	<p align="center">Score = 5</p> <p>Achieves a moderate level of permanence since under this alternative due to the treatment/stabilization of COCs in Source Areas through in situ technologies combined with other technologies to reduce the toxicity, mobility or volume of COCs. However the site is located along the shoreline of a marine system and it is relying on effective monitoring of the cap to remain in place and undamaged in a heavy industrial site. Therefore receives a lower score than Alternative 2.</p>
Long-Term Effectiveness	<p align="center">Score = 2</p> <p>Provides a level of certainty in long-term effectiveness as all areas containing COCs receive a protective impermeable cap, which reduces exposure risk and contaminant leaching from vadose to saturated zone. However, relies on diligence of entity where history of leadership changes, frequent leasee modifications, and heavy industrial activity damage has been shown to alter priorities and increase risk of exposure. This puts a heavy and unidentified cost on PLP related to approval under the EC, reporting and repair costs along with potential contaminant release while exposed.</p>	<p align="center">Score = 6</p> <p>Provides a higher level of certainty in long-term effectiveness over Alternative 1 due to the permanent removal of COCs in the southeastern Source Area. However, it requires the central and western portions of the upland to remain under institutional controls which needs to be monitored in a heavy industrial and active site.</p>	<p align="center">Score = 6</p> <p>Provides a moderate level of certainty in long-term effectiveness. Slightly higher score than Alternative 2 is achieved due to in situ treatment of COCs within each of the Source Areas. However, it received a lower score than Alternative 4 as decreasing metals mobility through in situ reduction can be reversed under certain conditions.</p>
Management of Short-Term Risks	<p align="center">Score = 8</p> <p>Achieves a high level of confidence in managing short-term risk to human health and environment since this alternative involves construction of pavement. Exposure risk to Site COCs during pavement construction is low to negligible.</p>	<p align="center">Score = 7</p> <p>Achieves a moderate level of confidence in managing short-term risk due to degree of health and safety risks associated with heavy earthwork construction, and potential for exposure to COCs during removal, on-site management, transport and disposal of contaminated material. Receives a slightly higher score than Alternative 4 due to the lesser degree of soil disturbance.</p>	<p align="center">Score = 8</p> <p>Achieves a moderate-high level of confidence in managing short-term risk as there is some potential for exposure to contamination during in-situ injection of reagents as well as other construction related risks. Since in situ treatment is limited to the Source Areas, the short-term risk are limited.</p>
Technical and Administrative Implementability	<p align="center">Score = 7</p> <p>Achieves a high level of implementability since this alternative involves construction of an asphalt cap, which is a proven remedial technology.</p>	<p align="center">Score = 6</p> <p>Achieves a moderate level of implementability due to the design and coordination associated with implementation of soil removal. Implementation will be challenging since it will likely impact current site use at the property.</p>	<p align="center">Score = 6</p> <p>Achieves a moderate level of implementability due to the design and coordination associated with implementation of in situ treatment technologies. Implementation will be challenging since it may impact current site use at the Property.</p>
Consideration of Public Concerns	<p align="center">Score = 3</p> <p>Residual contamination remaining in place below containment features could result in concerns by the public and nearby property owners and potentially affect the future development and Site use. However, the further addition of asphalt pavement to reduce the potential for contaminant migration and exposure would slightly reduce public concerns.</p>	<p align="center">Score = 7</p> <p>Residual contamination remaining in place below containment features could result in concerns by the public and nearby property owners and potentially affect the future development and Site use. However, the removal of source material to reduce the potential for contaminant migration and exposure would reduce public concerns.</p>	<p align="center">Score = 6</p> <p>Residual contamination remaining in place below containment features could result in concerns by the public and nearby property owners and potentially affect the future development and Site use. However, the further addition of asphalt pavement and in situ treatment of source areas to reduce the potential for contaminant migration and exposure would reduce public concerns.</p>

Notes:
COC = Contaminant of Concern

Table 20
Evaluation of Cleanup Action Alternatives
 Dakota Creek Industries Feasibility Report
 Anacortes, Washington

Evaluation Criteria	Alternative 4 - Source Area Removal	Alternative 5 - Site-Wide In Situ Treatment	Alternative 6 - Site-Wide Removal
Compliance with MTCA Threshold Criteria			
Protection of Human Health and the Environment	Yes - Alternative would protect human health and the environment through a combination of source area removal, containment technologies, and institutional controls.	Yes - Alternative would protect human health and the environment through a combination of site-wide in situ treatment, containment technologies, and institutional controls.	Yes - Alternative would protect human health and the environment through complete source removal.
Compliance With Cleanup Standards	Yes - Alternative is expected to comply with cleanup standards. This alternative utilizes source area removal, containment technologies, and institutional controls to prevent exposure to contaminants in the subsurface. Compliance would rely on long-term monitoring and maintenance of institutional controls. Future development of property could potentially require additional environmental cleanup or special provisions.	Yes - Alternative is expected to comply with cleanup standards. This alternative utilizes site-wide in situ treatment, containment technologies, and institutional controls to prevent exposure to contaminants in the subsurface. Compliance would rely on long-term monitoring and maintenance of institutional controls. Future development of property could potentially require additional environmental cleanup or special provisions.	Yes - Alternative is expected to comply with cleanup standards to the greatest extent practicable. All contaminant exceedance will be removed for offsite disposal.
Compliance With Applicable State and Federal Regulations	Yes - Alternative complies with applicable state and federal regulations.	Yes - Alternative complies with applicable state and federal regulations.	Yes - Alternative complies with applicable state and federal regulations.
Provision for Compliance Monitoring	Yes - Alternative includes provisions for compliance monitoring.	Yes - Alternative includes provisions for compliance monitoring.	Yes - Alternative includes provisions for compliance monitoring.
Restoration Time Frame			
Restoration Time Frame	A significant portion of the containment barriers are currently in place. Additional containment in the form of asphalt paving of existing gravel surfaces and the removal of COCs in identified source areas followed by restoration are expected to occur over a 2-3 year period. Monitoring of containment elements (i.e., asphalt/concrete pavement and sheet pile wall) and groundwater conditions to document compliance with cleanup objectives. Compliance groundwater monitoring to evaluate residual contamination in other portions of the Site is expected to occur over a 5 year time frame (minimum). Additional long-term monitoring may be required to verify compliance with cleanup standards.	A significant portion of the containment barriers are currently in place. The injection of chemical reagents to treat COCs Site-wide are expected to occur over a 3-4 year period. In situ treatment activities may require phasing during implementation to reduce disturbances to the DCI operations as well as more than one injection event if necessary. Monitoring of containment elements (i.e., asphalt/ concrete pavement and sheet pile wall) and groundwater conditions to document compliance with cleanup objectives. Compliance groundwater monitoring is expected to occur over a 5 year time frame (minimum). Additional long-term monitoring may be required to verify compliance with cleanup standards.	Complete removal of COCs Site-wide followed by restoration are expected to occur over a 3-4 year period. Removal activities may require phasing during implementation to reduce disturbances to the DCI operations. Compliance groundwater monitoring to verify the effectiveness of the cleanup action is expected to occur over a 1-2 year period following removal.
Relative Benefits Ranking (Scored from 1-lowest to 10-highest)			
Protectiveness	Score = 7	Score = 8	Score = 9
	Achieves a moderate-high level of protectiveness as all portion of the Site containing COCs receive a protective containment barrier under this alternative. Therefore, this alternative receives a slightly higher score than Alternative 2. This alternative improves overall environmental quality onsite by removing COCs in Source Areas through removal. Similar to Alternative 2, short-term on-site and off-site risk of exposure are increased due to removal action and off-site disposal.	Achieves a high level of protectiveness as all COCs are treated/stabilized through in-situ treatment. Overall environmental quality on Site is increased as well as exposure risk to contamination are reduced to high degree under this alternative. No risk of exposure off-site as contamination is not removed.	Achieves a high level of protectiveness as all COCs are removed from the site thereby increasing the overall environmental quality on site to the highest degree. However, short-term on-site and off-site risk of exposure are increased due to removal action and off-site disposal. Therefore gets a slightly higher score than Alternative 5.

Evaluation Criteria	Alternative 4 - Source Area Removal	Alternative 5 - Site-Wide In Situ Treatment	Alternative 6 - Site-Wide Removal
Permanence	Score = 7	Score = 8	Score = 10
	Achieves a moderate-high level of permanence. The alternative receives a higher score due to the removal and off-site disposal of Source Area COCs which provides a relatively higher level reduction in the toxicity, mobility or volume of COCs than Alternative 3.	Achieves a high level of permanence by reducing toxicity, mobility and volume of COCs through Site-wide in-situ treatment of all COCs.	Achieves highest level of permanent reduction of mass, toxicity, and mobility of hazardous substances throughout the Site through removal and off-site permitted disposal. This alternative would eliminate/minimize to the need to perform additional cleanup actions.
Long-Term Effectiveness	Score = 7	Score = 8	Score = 10
	Provides a high level of certainty in long-term effectiveness due to the permanent removal of COCs in the Source Areas in addition to other technologies implemented similar to Alternative 2. However, it requires the entire upland to remain under institutional controls which needs to be monitored in a heavy industrial and active site.	Provides a high level of certainty in long-term effectiveness due to the site-wide treatment/stabilization of COCs. However, it requires the entire upland to remain under institutional controls which needs to be monitored in a heavy industrial and active site.	Achieves highest level of long-term effectiveness through removal of hazardous substances from the Site to the greatest degree feasible and utilizes approved off-site disposal facilities for final disposition
Management of Short-Term Risks	Score = 5	Score = 4	Score = 3
	Achieves a moderate level of confidence in managing short-term risk due to degree of health and safety risks associated with heavy earthwork construction, and potential for exposure to COCs during removal, on-site management, transport and disposal of contaminated material.	Achieves a moderate-high level of confidence in managing short-term risk as there is some potential for exposure to contamination during in-situ injection of reagents as well as other construction related risks. Since in situ treatment is to be performed site-wide under this alternative, the short-term risk are higher than the risk associated with in situ treatment of Source Areas under Alternative 3. Therefore is scored slightly lower than Alternative 3.	Achieves a low level of confidence in managing short-term risk due to degree of health and safety risks associated with heavy earthwork construction, and potential for exposure to COCs during removal, on-site management, transport and disposal of contaminated material. Achieves a lower score than Alternative 4 due to higher volume of contaminated material that will be removed under this alternative.
Technical and Administrative Implementability	Score = 6	Score = 5	Score = 4
	Achieves a moderate level of implementability due to the design and coordination associated with implementation of soil removal. Implementation will be challenging since it will likely impact current site use at the property.	Achieves a low-moderate level of implementability due to the design and coordination associated with implementation of in situ treatment technologies. Receives a lower score than Alternative 3 since the extent of in situ treatment is larger making implementation more challenging.	Achieves a low-moderate level of implementability due to the design and coordination associated with implementation of soil removal. Receives a lower score than Alternative 4 since the extent of soil removal is larger making implementation more challenging.
Consideration of Public Concerns	Score = 7	Score = 9	Score = 8
	Residual contamination remaining in place below containment features could result in concerns by the public and nearby property owners and potentially affect the future development and Site use. However, the further addition of asphalt pavement and removal of source areas to reduce the potential for contaminant migration and exposure would reduce public concerns.	Site-wide in situ treatment to reduce the potential for contaminant migration and exposure would produce minimum public concerns. However, there may be public concern for the temporary disruptions to Site operations and increased traffic resulting from construction activities. However, long-term public concerns are expected to be low.	Soil contamination would be removed to the extent practical under this alternative. However, there may be public concern for the temporary disruptions to Site operations, increased traffic resulting from construction activities and potential spills during transport of contaminated soil to the landfill. However, long-term public concerns are expected to be low.

Notes:
COC = Contaminant of Concern

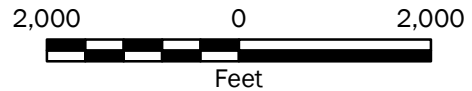
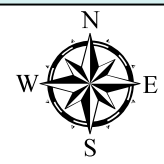
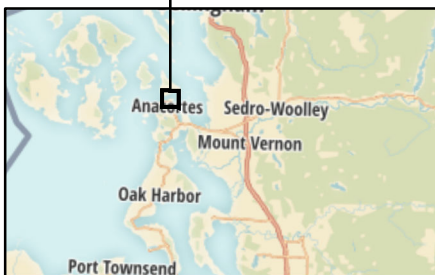
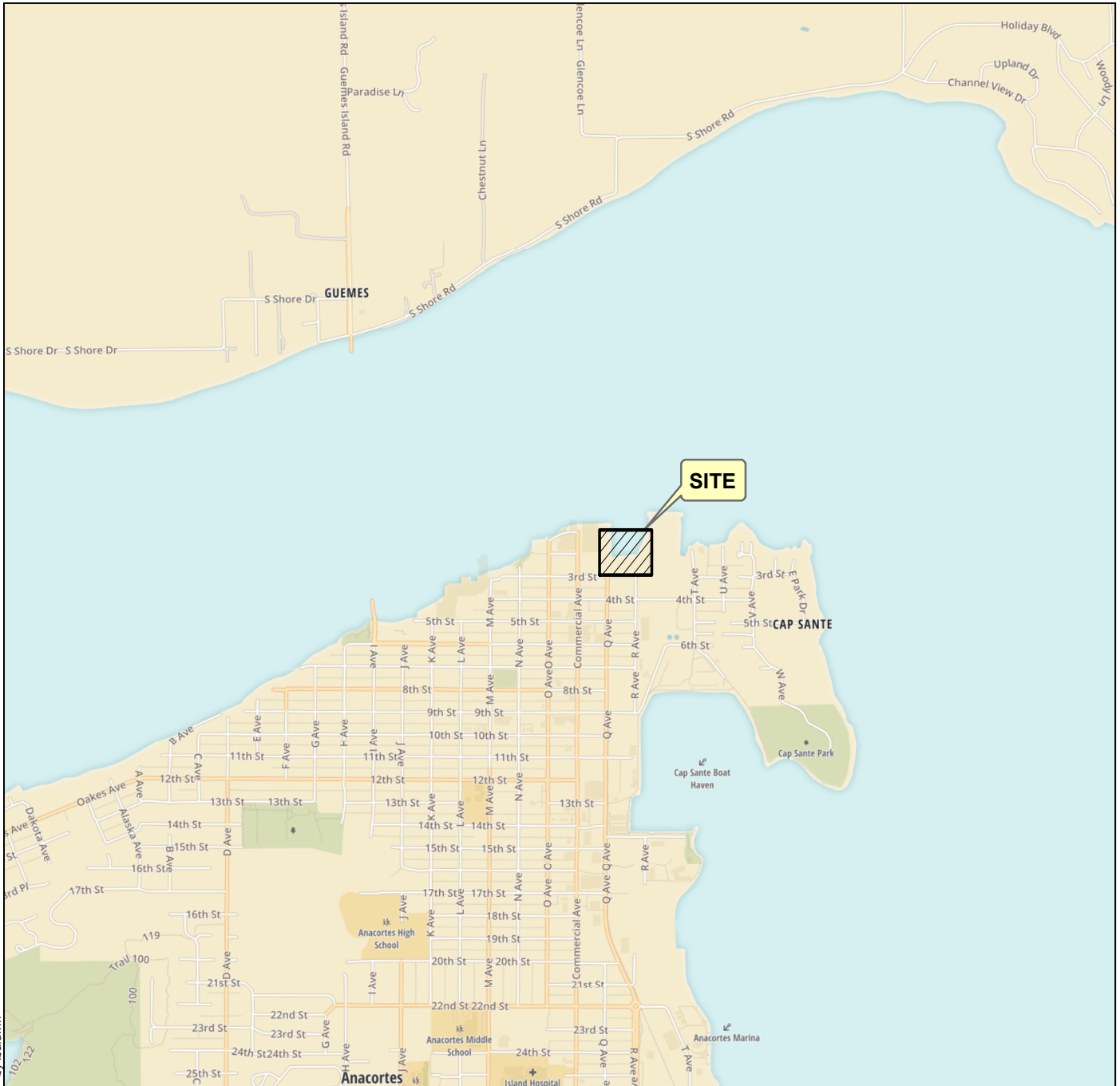
Table 21
Cleanup Action Alternative Evaluation Summary and Ranking
Dakota Creek Industries
Anacortes, Washington

Remedial Alternative	Alternative 1 - Containment and Compliance Monitoring	Alternative 2 - Partial Source Area Removal	Alternative 3 - Source Area In Situ Treatment	Alternative 4 - Source Area Removal	Alternative 5 - Site-Wide In Situ Treatment	Alternative 6 - Site-Wide Removal
Evaluation						
Compliance with MTCA Threshold Criteria	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Restoration Time Frame	1-2 Years ¹	1-2 Years ¹	2-3 Years ¹	2-3 Years ¹	3-4 Years ¹	3-4 Years
Estimated Volume of Contaminated Soil Removed/Treated	N/A	3,600 bcy	9,000 bcy	9,000 bcy	35,000 bcy	39,000 bcy
Relative Benefits Ranking²						
Protectiveness (weighted as 30%)	0.6	1.8	1.5	2.1	2.4	2.7
Permanence (weighted as 20%)	0.4	1.2	1	1.4	1.6	2
Long-Term Effectiveness (weighted as 20%)	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.6	2
Management of Short-Term Risks (weighted as 10%)	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3
Technical and Administrative Implementability (weighted as 10%)	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4
Consideration of Public Concerns (weighted as 10%)	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8
Overall Weighted Benefit Score	3.20	6.20	5.70	6.70	7.40	8.20
Disproportionate Cost Analysis						
Probable Remedy Cost (+50%/-30%, rounded)	\$1,180,000	\$2,120,000	\$2,610,000	\$4,390,000	\$7,050,000	\$13,190,000
Practicability of Remedy	Practicable	Practicable	Practicable	Practicable	Practicable	Practicable
Remedy Permanent to Maximum Extent Practicable	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Relative Benefit Ranking to Remedial Cost (Benefit/\$1M)	2.71	2.92	2.18	1.53	1.05	0.62
Costs Disproportionate to Incremental Benefits	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Overall Alternative Ranking	2nd	1st	3rd	4th	5th	6th

Note:

¹ Compliance groundwater monitoring is expected to occur over a 5 year time frame (minimum). Additional long-term monitoring may be required to verify compliance with cleanup standards.

² Weightings were established by Ecology as referenced in their Opinion Letter dated December 28, 2009.



Vicinity Map

Dakota Creek Industries
Anacortes, Washington



Figure 1

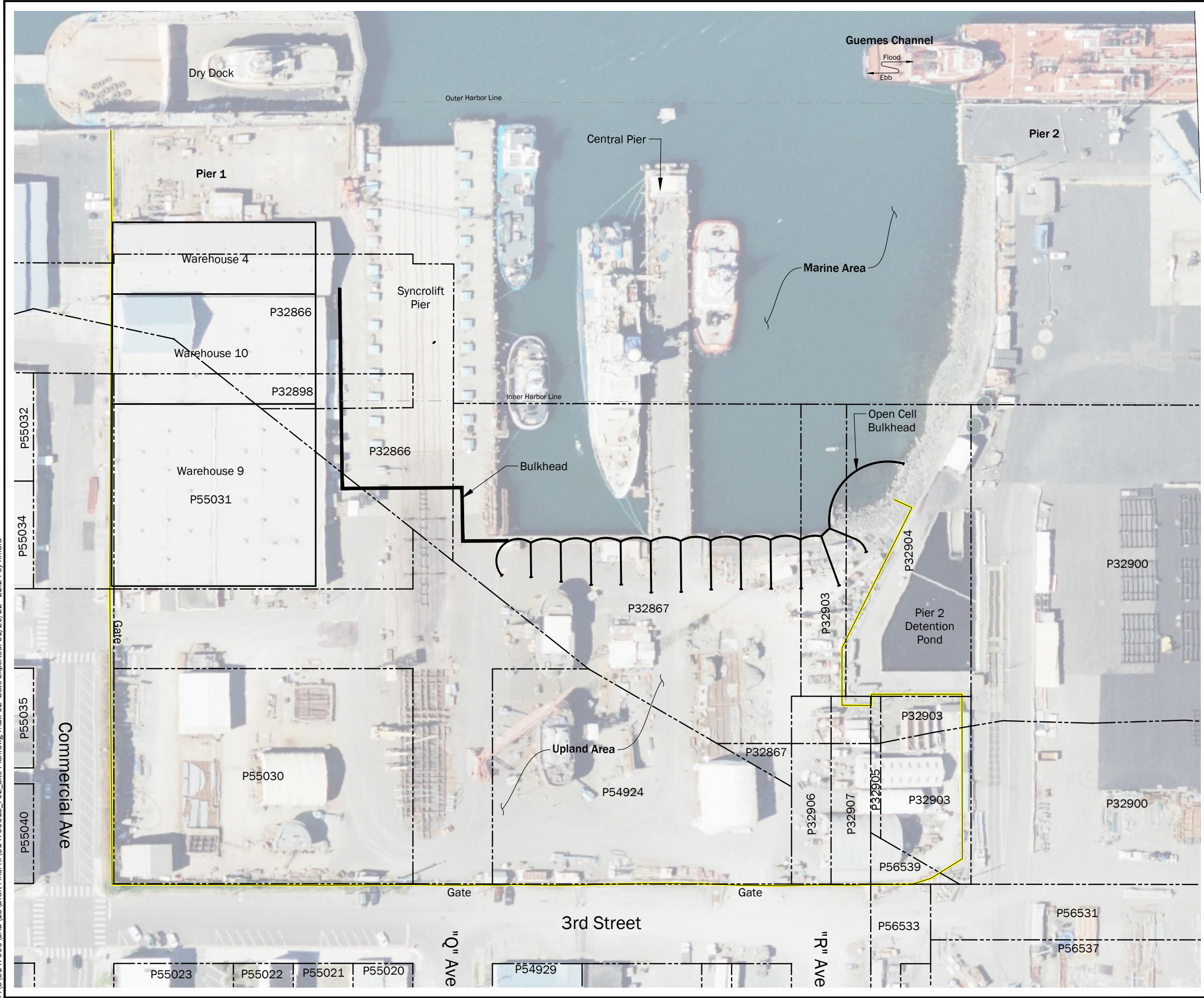
Notes:

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Data Source: Mapbox Open Street Map, 2016

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 10N

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Legend

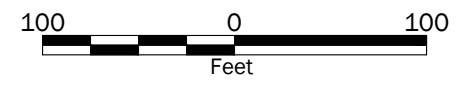
- Dakota Creek Industries (DCI) Property Boundary
- Skagit County Parcel Boundary and Number

Notes:

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2. This drawing is for information purposes. It is intended to assist in showing features discussed in an attached document. GeoEngineers, Inc. cannot guarantee the accuracy and content of electronic files. The master file is stored by GeoEngineers, Inc. and will serve as the official record of this communication.

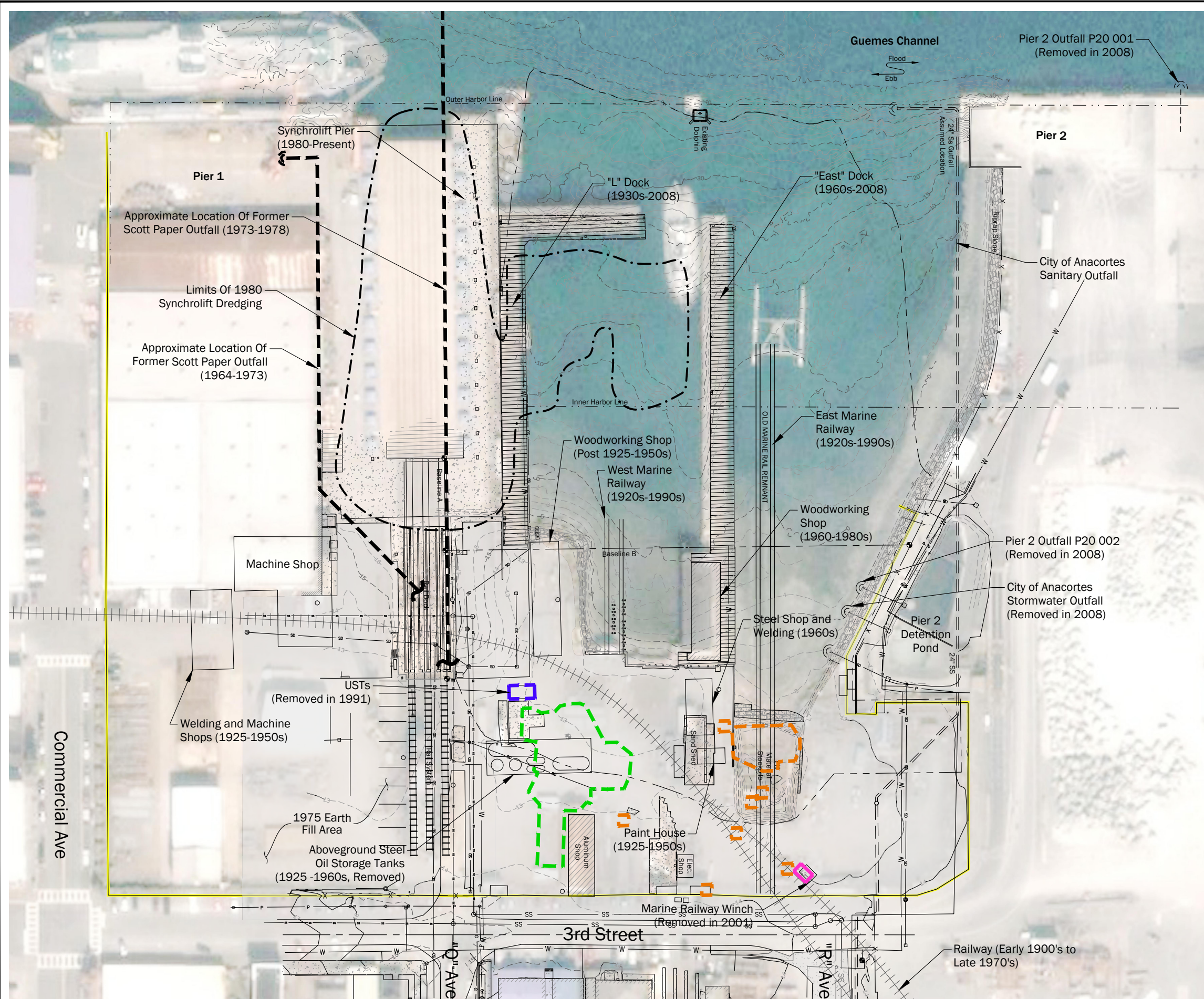
Data Source: Aerial from Microsoft Bing Images.

Projection: WA State Plane, North Zone, NAD83, US Foot



Site Plan	
Dakota Creek Industries Anacortes, Washington	
	Figure 2

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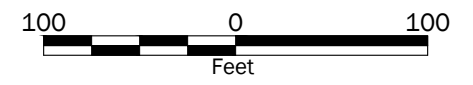
Commercial Ave

- ### Legend
- Dakota Creek Industries (DCI) Property Boundary
 - Existing Fence
 - Catch Basin
 - Sewer Manhole
 - Storm Manhole
 - Gravel
 - Concrete
 - Rip Rap
 - Approximate Synchrolift Dredge Limits
 - Elevation Contour
 - Approximate Footprint of Historical Structures - Labels Indicate Function and Time Period in Existence.
 - Sanitary Sewer
 - UST Remedial Action Area (A-1 1991)
 - Hydraulic Winch Remedial Action Area (Landau 2001)
 - Petroleum Remedial Action Area (Landau 2002)
 - Marine Railway Remedial Action Area (Landau 2002)

- ### Notes:
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Aerial from Google Earth Pro dated 9/6/2006.

Projection:
Horizontal Datum: WA State Plane, North Zone, NAD83, US Foot
Vertical Datum: Mean Low Low Water (MLLW)

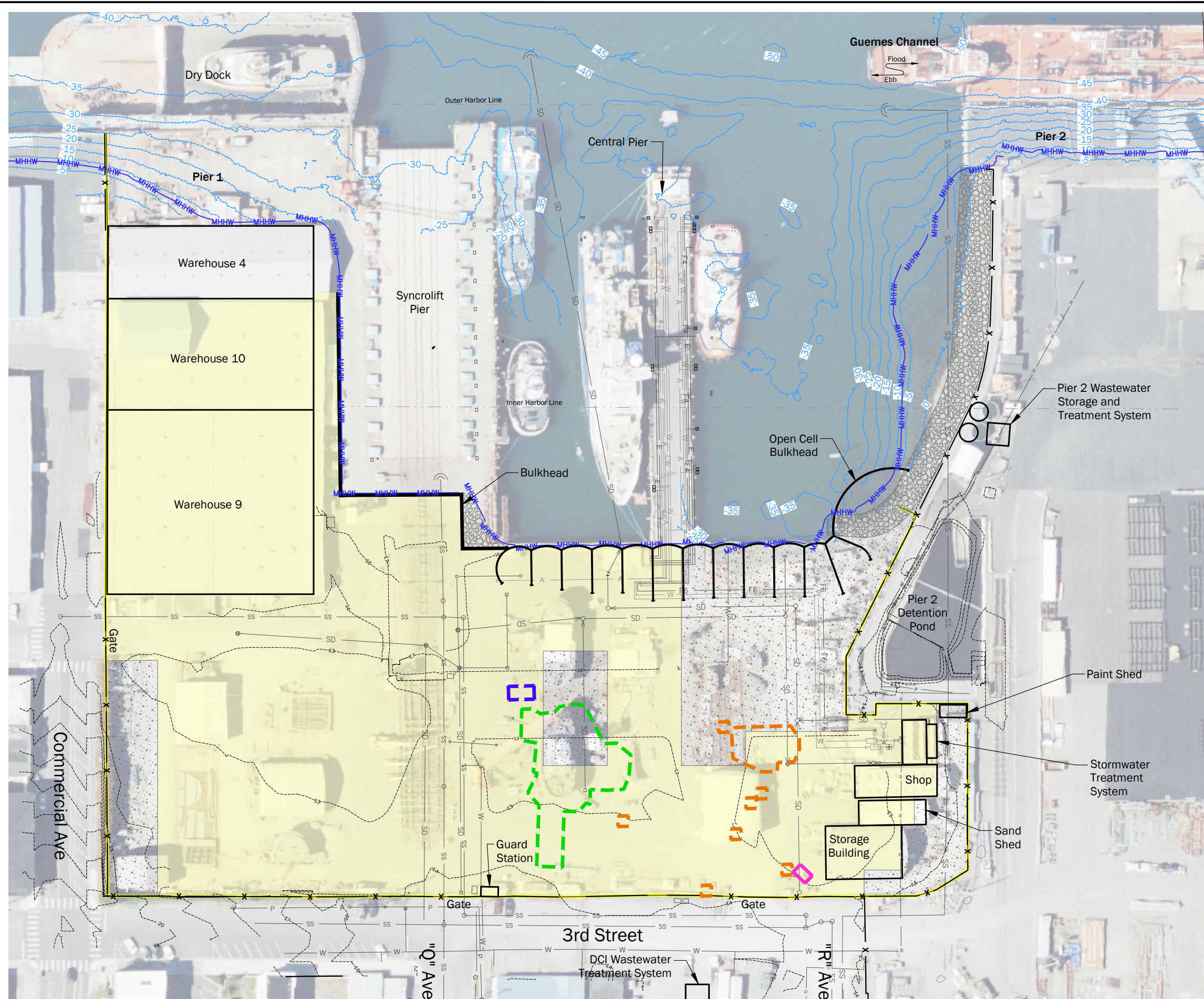


Historical Property Layout and Features

Dakota Creek Industries
Anacortes, Washington

Figure 3

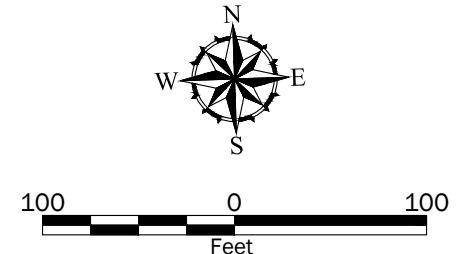
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- ### Legend
- Dakota Creek Industries (DCI) Property Boundary
 - x Existing Fence
 - A Compressed Air
 - C Comm Line
 - E Electrical
 - F4 Fireline 4
 - F6 Fireline 6
 - SS Sanitary Sewer
 - SD Stormwater Drain
 - w Water
 - CW Cold Water
 - P Power
 - ◻ Catch Basin
 - Manhole
 - ⊂ Outfall
 - ▨ Gravel
 - ▨ Concrete/Asphalt Pavement or Asphalt for Building
 - ▨ Rip Rap
 - Topographic Contour
 - Bathymetric Contour
 - MHHW Mean Higher High Water (MHHW)
 - UST Remedial Action Area (A-1 1991)
 - Hydraulic Winch Remedial Action Area (Landau 2001)
 - Petroleum Remedial Action Area (Landau 2002)
 - Marine Railway Remedial Action Area (Landau 2002)

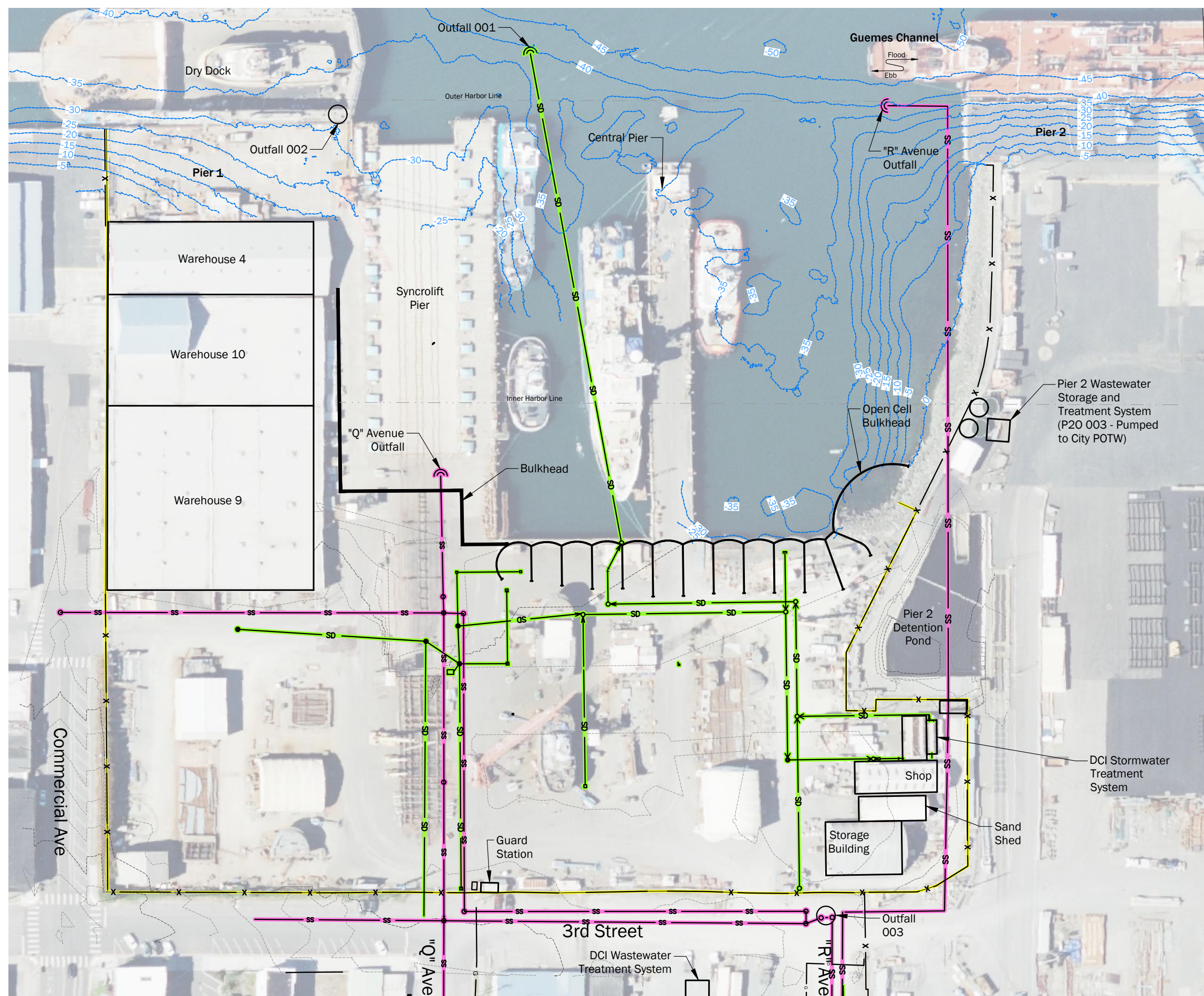
- ### Notes:
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 Projection:
 Horizontal Datum: WA State Plane, North Zone, NAD83, US Foot
 Vertical Datum: Mean Low Low Water (MLLW)



Current Property Layout and Features	
Dakota Creek Industries Anacortes, Washington	
	Figure 4

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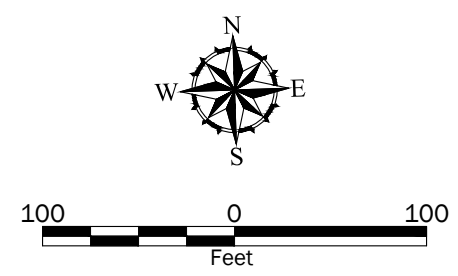
Legend

- Dakota Creek Industries (DCI) Property Boundary
- City of Anacortes Sanitary Sewer Line and Flow Direction
- DCI Stormwater Line and Flow Direction
- Catch Basin
- Manhole
- Outfall

Notes:

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Data Source: Aerial from Microsoft Bing Images.
 Projection: WA State Plane, North Zone, NAD83, US Foot

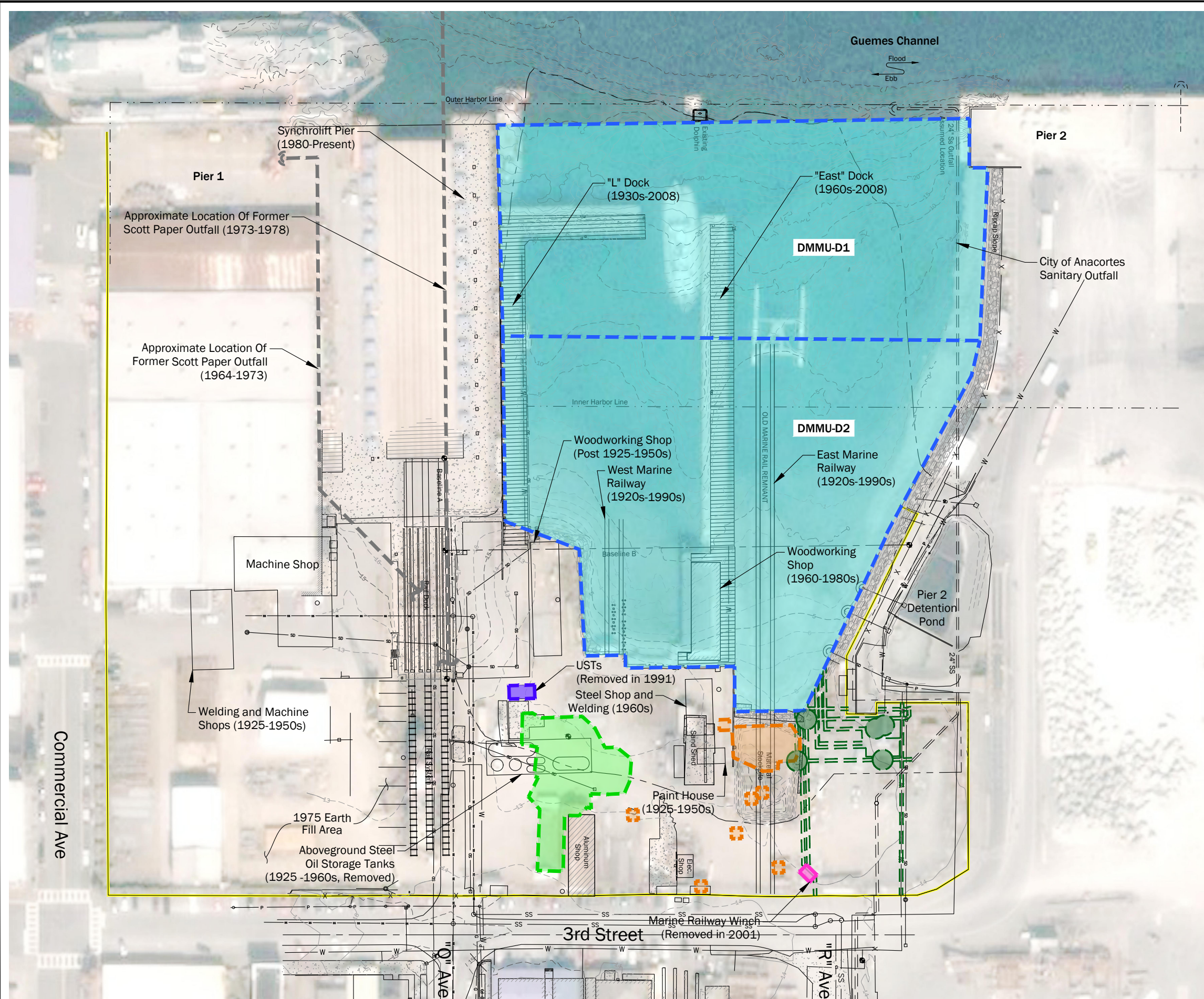


Stormwater and Combined Sewer Outfalls

Dakota Creek Industries
Anacortes, Washington

Figure 5

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Commercial Ave

Legend

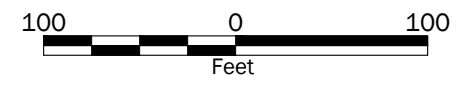
- Dakota Creek Industries (DCI) Property Boundary
- UST Remedial Action Area (A-1 1991)
- Hydraulic Winch Remedial Action Area (Landau 2001)
- Petroleum Remedial Action Area (Landau 2002)
- Marine Railway Remedial Action Area (Landau 2002)
- Marine Area Dredge and Interim Action (GeoEngineers 2008)
- Upland Area Interim Action (GeoEngineers 2008)

Notes:

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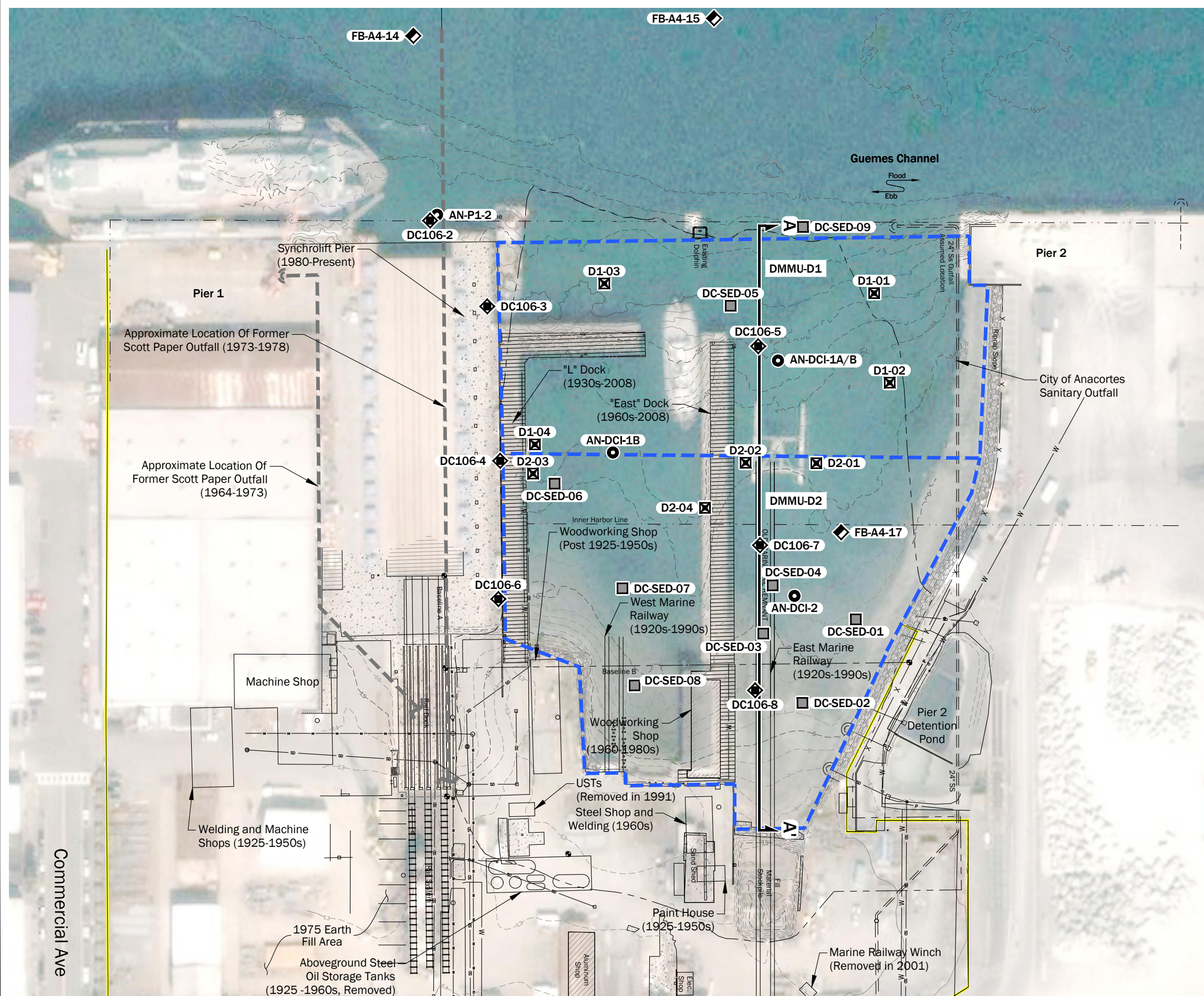
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Aerial from Google Earth Pro dated 9/6/2006.

Projection: WA State Plane, North Zone, NAD83, US Foot



Independent Cleanup Action Areas and Marine Area Dredging	
Dakota Creek Industries Anacortes, Washington	
	Figure 6

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Commercial Ave

Legend

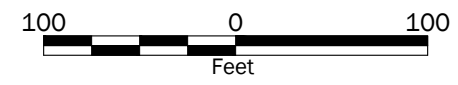
- Dakota Creek Industries (DCI) Property Boundary
- - - Marine Area Dredge and Interim Action (GeoEngineers 2008)
- Historical Sediment Sample Location and Type**
- Phase 2 Environmental Assessment (Otten Engineering 1997)
- Dredged Material Characterization (Hart Crowser 2000)
- Supplemental Dredged Material Characterization (Anchor 2004)
- DCI Basin Surface Sediment Dioxin Study (Floyd|Snider 2007)
- Fidalgo Bay Sediment Study (SAIC 2008)
- Cross Section A-A' (See Figure 15)

Notes:

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Projection: WA State Plane, North Zone, NAD83, US Foot



Historical Sediment Sampling Locations

Dakota Creek Industries
Anacortes, Washington



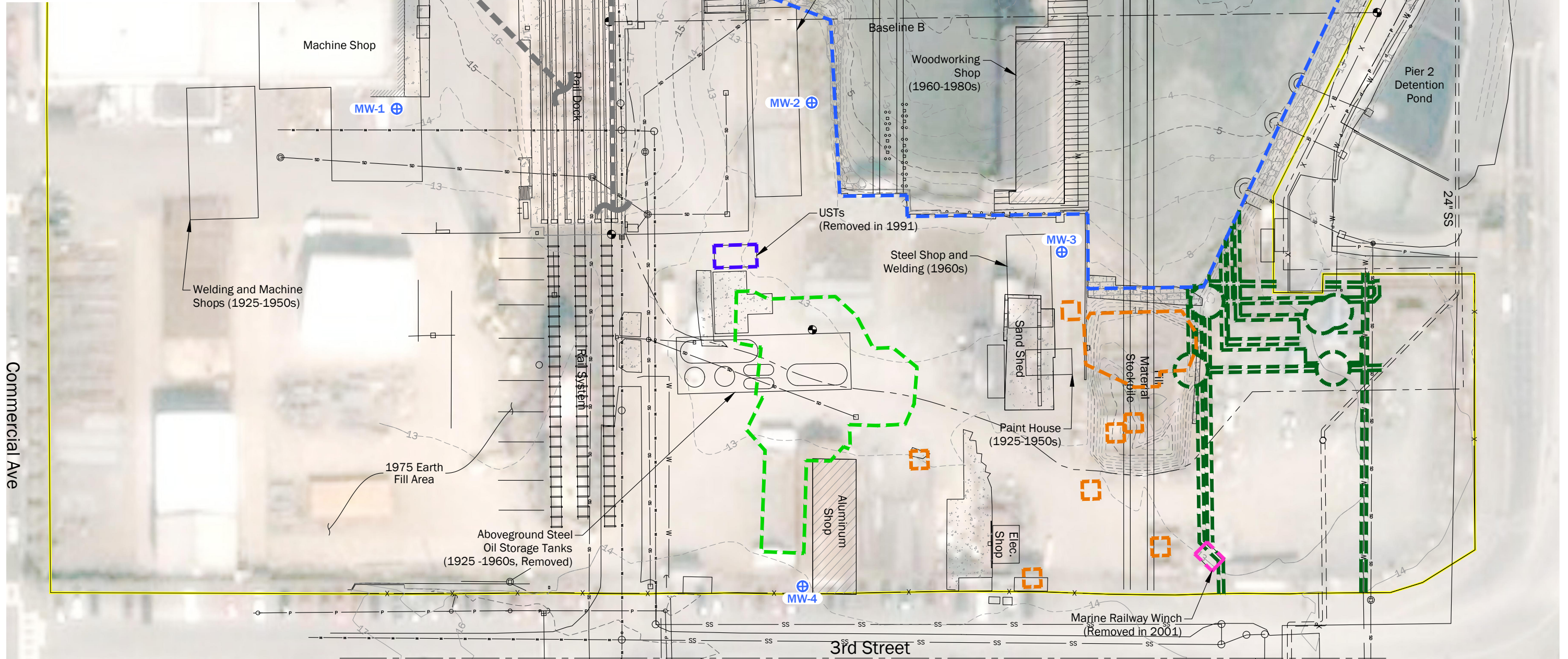
Figure 7

Notes:

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Aerial from Google Earth Pro dated 9/6/2006.

Projection: WA State Plane, North Zone, NAD83, US Foot

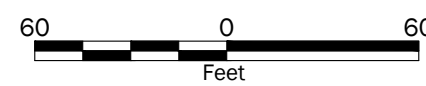
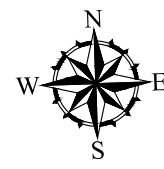


Legend

- Dakota Creek Industries (DCI) Property Boundary
- - - UST Remedial Action Area (A-1 1991)
- - - Hydraulic Winch Remedial Action Area (Landau 2001)
- - - Petroleum Remedial Action Area (Landau 2002)
- - - Marine Railway Remedial Action Area (Landau 2002)
- - - Marine Area Dredge and Interim Action (GeoEngineers 2008)
- - - Upland Area Interim Action (GeoEngineers 2008)

Historical Groundwater Sample Location and Type

- ⊕ Monitoring Well (Landau 2002)



Historical Groundwater Sampling Locations

Dakota Creek Industries
Anacortes, Washington



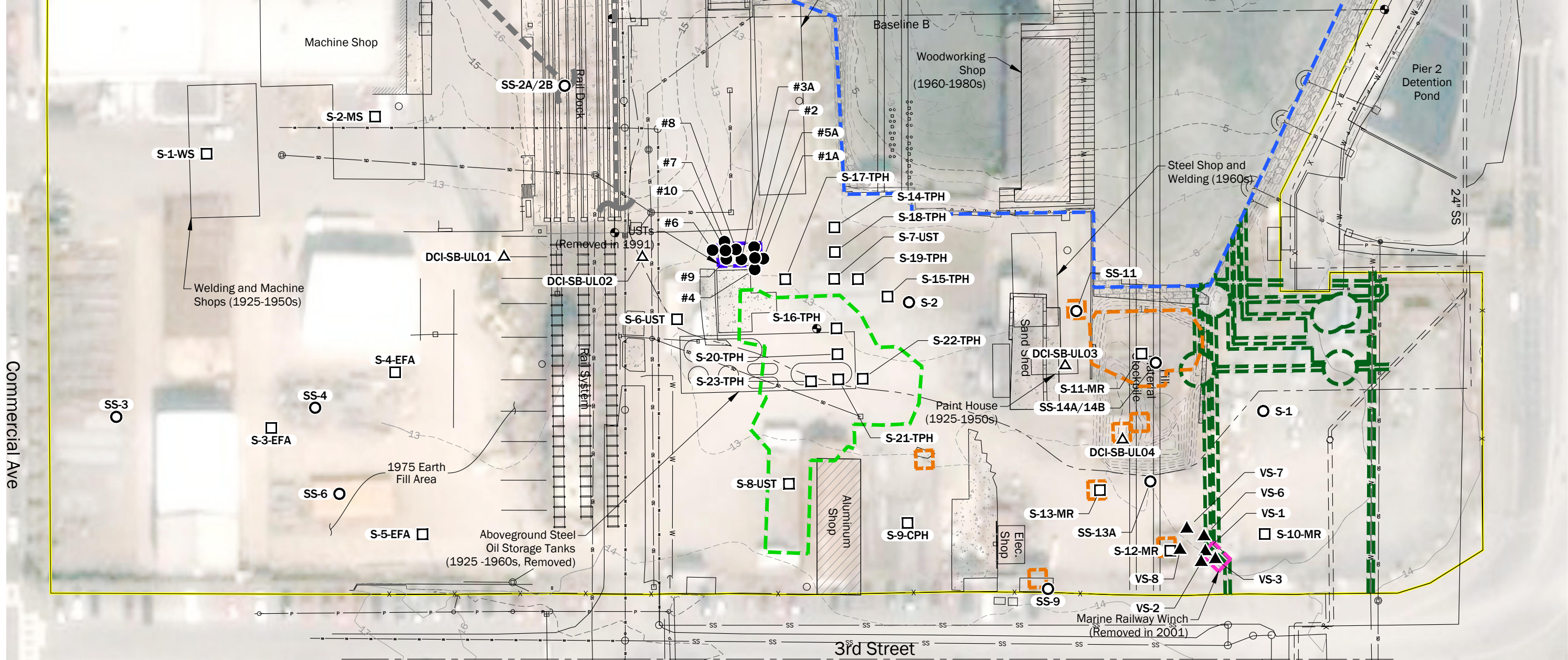
Figure 8

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Notes:
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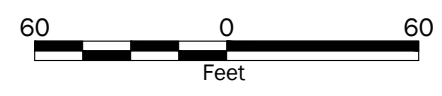
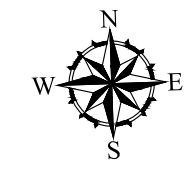
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 Aerial from Google Earth Pro dated 9/6/2006.

Projection: WA State Plane, North Zone, NAD83, US Foot



Legend

- Dakota Creek Industries (DCI) Property Boundary
- - - UST Remedial Action Area (A-1 1991)
- - - Hydraulic Winch Remedial Action Area (Landau 2001)
- - - Petroleum Remedial Action Area (Landau 2002)
See Figure 10 for Confirmation Soil Sample Locations
- - - Marine Railway Remedial Action Area (Landau 2002)
See Figure 11 for Confirmation Soil Sample Locations
- - - Marine Area Dredge and Interim Action (GeoEngineers 2008)
- - - Upland Area Interim Action (GeoEngineers 2008)
- UST Removal and Closure (A-1 1991)
- Phase 2 Environmental Site Assessment (Otten 1997)
- △ EPA Site Inspection (Landau 2001)
- ▲ Marine Railway Hydraulic Winch Soil Excavation (Landau 2001)
- Remedial Investigation Study (Landau 2002b)



Historical Soil Sampling Locations

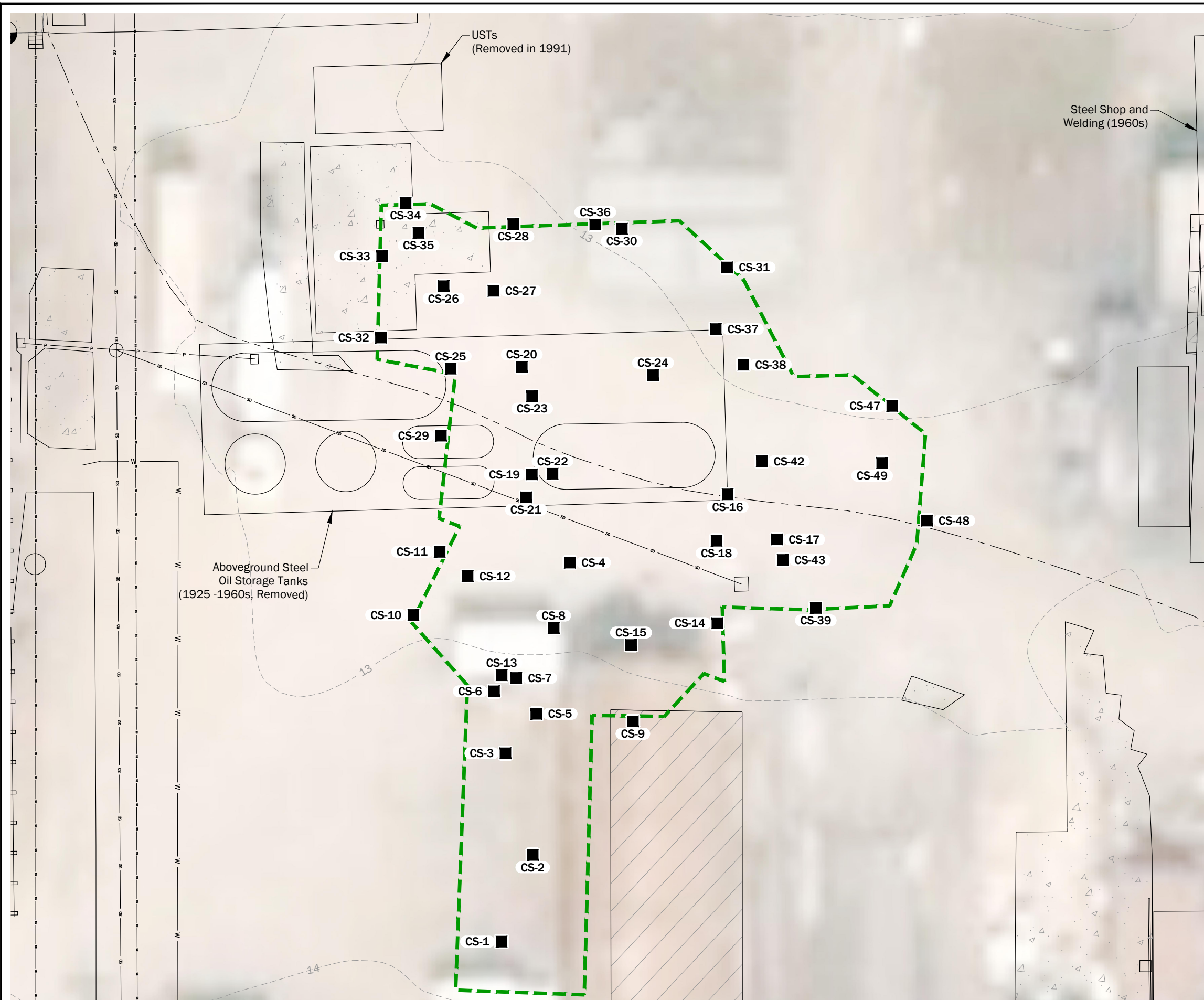
Dakota Creek Industries
 Anacortes, Washington



Figure 9

P:\5147006\CAD\13\Draft Final R\514700613_F09_Historical Soil Sampling Overview.dwg TAB:F09 Date Exported: 01/24/22 - 11:36 by hmara

P:\5147006\CAD\13\Draft Final RI\514700613_F10-F11_Historical Soil Sampling Locations.dwg TAB:F10 Date Exported: 01/24/22 - 11:37 by hmara



Legend

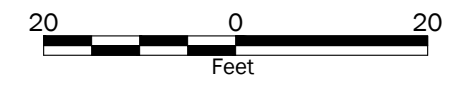
- Dakota Creek Industries (DCI) Property Boundary
- Petroleum Cleanup Action Area (Landau 2002)
- Independent Cleanup Action Confirmation Sampling Location
- Independent Cleanup Action (Landau 2002c)

Notes:

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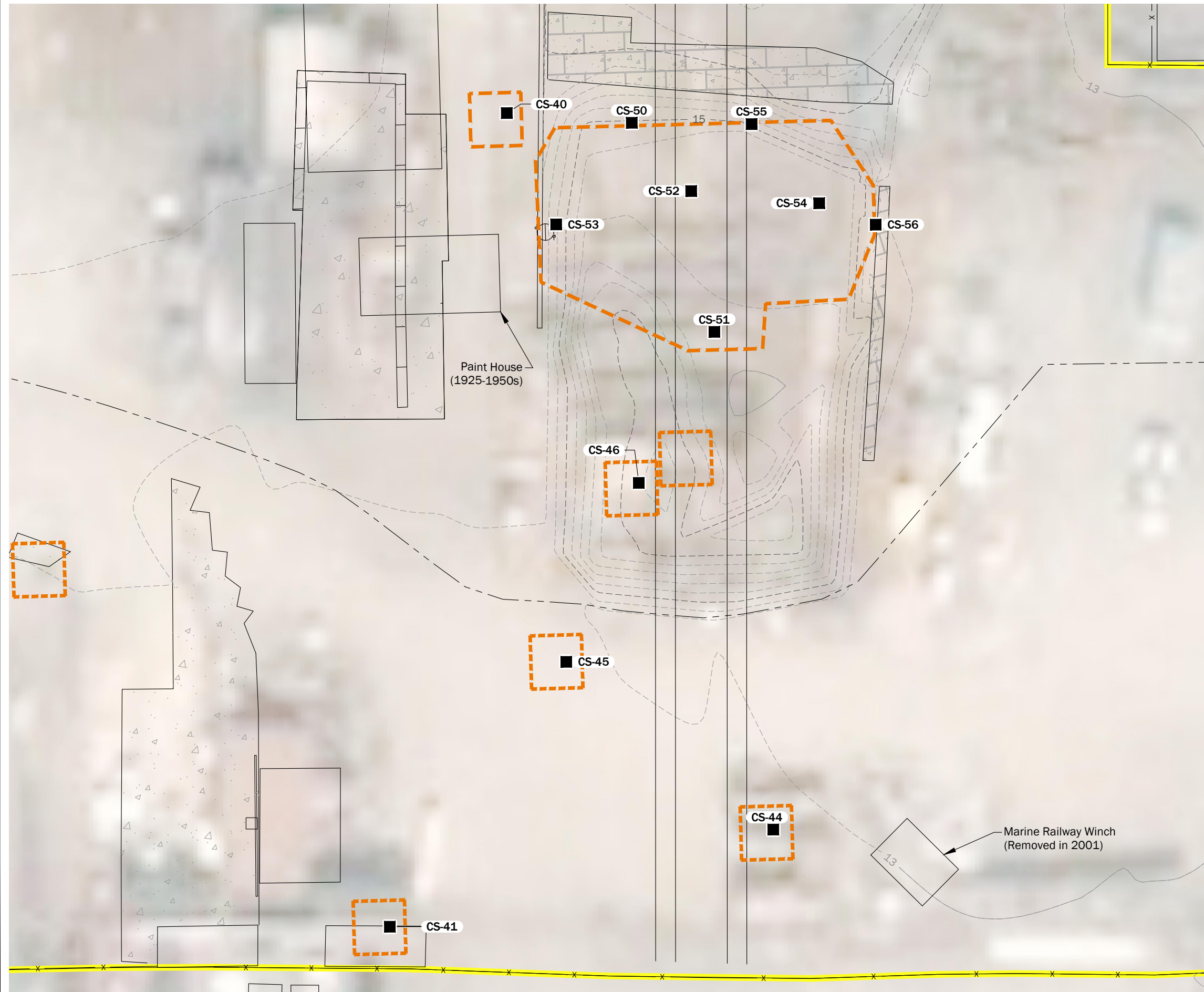
Data Source: AutoCAD drawing entitled "Existing Conditions and Project Control", file name 064065.01-1.14.dwg, by PND Engineers, Inc., dated September 2007.
 Aerial from Google Earth Pro dated 9/6/2006.

Projection: WA State Plane, North Zone, NAD83, US Foot



Petroleum Remedial Action Area and Confirmation Sampling Locations	
Dakota Creek Industries Anacortes, Washington	
	Figure 10

P:\5147006\CAD\13\Draft Final RI\514700613_F10-F11_Historical Soil Sampling Locations.dwg TAB:F11 Date Exported: 01/24/22 - 11:37 by hmara



Legend

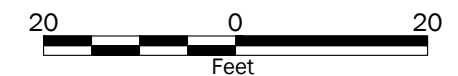
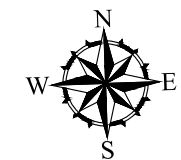
- Dakota Creek Industries (DCI) Property Boundary
- Marine Railway Cleanup Action Area (Landau 2002)
- Independent Cleanup Action Confirmation Sampling Locations
- Independent Cleanup Action (Landau 2002c)

Notes:

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Data Source: AutoCAD drawing entitled "Existing Conditions and Project Control", file name 064065.01-1.14.dwg, by PND Engineers, Inc., dated September 2007.
 Aerial from Google Earth Pro dated 9/6/2006.

Projection: WA State Plane, North Zone, NAD83, US Foot



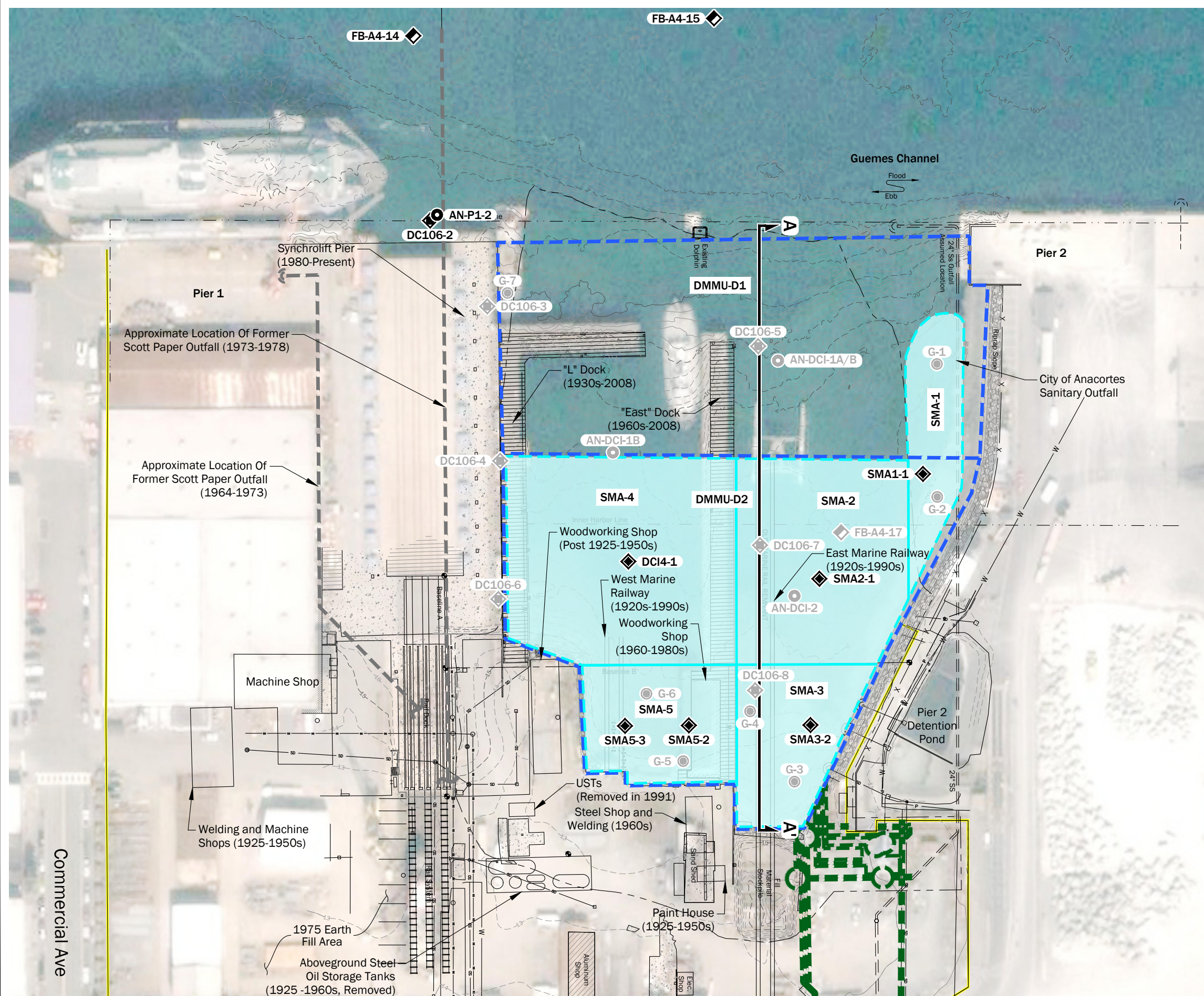
Marine Railway Remedial Action Area and Confirmation Sampling Locations

Dakota Creek Industries
Anacortes, Washington



Figure 11

P:\5147006\CAD\13\Draft Final R\514700613_F12_GEI Sediment Locations and Marine Section.dwg TAB:F12 Date Exported: 09/05/19 - 18:45 by hmara



Legend

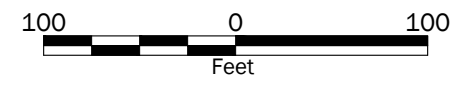
- Dakota Creek Industries (DCI) Property Boundary
- - - Marine Area Interim Action (GeoEngineers 2008)
- Sediment Deposits with PCUL Exceedances Removed for Upland Landfill Disposal During Marine Area Dredging
- - - Upland Area Interim Action - Fill Soil with PCUL Exceedances Removed for Upland Landfill Disposal During Utility Installation
- Sample Location Representing Pre-Dredge Sediment Conditions**
- Supplemental Dredged Material Characterization (Anchor 2004)
- ◆ DCI Basin Surface Sediment Dioxin Study (Floyd|Snider 2007)
- ◆ Fidalgo Bay Sediment Study (SAIC 2008)
- Sediment Remedial Investigation (GeoEngineers 2008)
- Sample Location Representing Post-Dredge Sediment Conditions**
- ◆ Fidalgo Bay Sediment Study (SAIC 2008)
- ◆ Interim Action (GeoEngineers 2008)
- ↔ Cross Section A-A' (See Figure 16)

Notes:

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Data Source: AutoCAD drawing entitled "Existing Conditions and Project Control", file name 064065.01-1.14.dwg, by PND Engineers, Inc., dated September 2007.
Aerial from Google Earth Pro dated 9/6/2006.

Projection: WA State Plane, North Zone, NAD83, US Foot



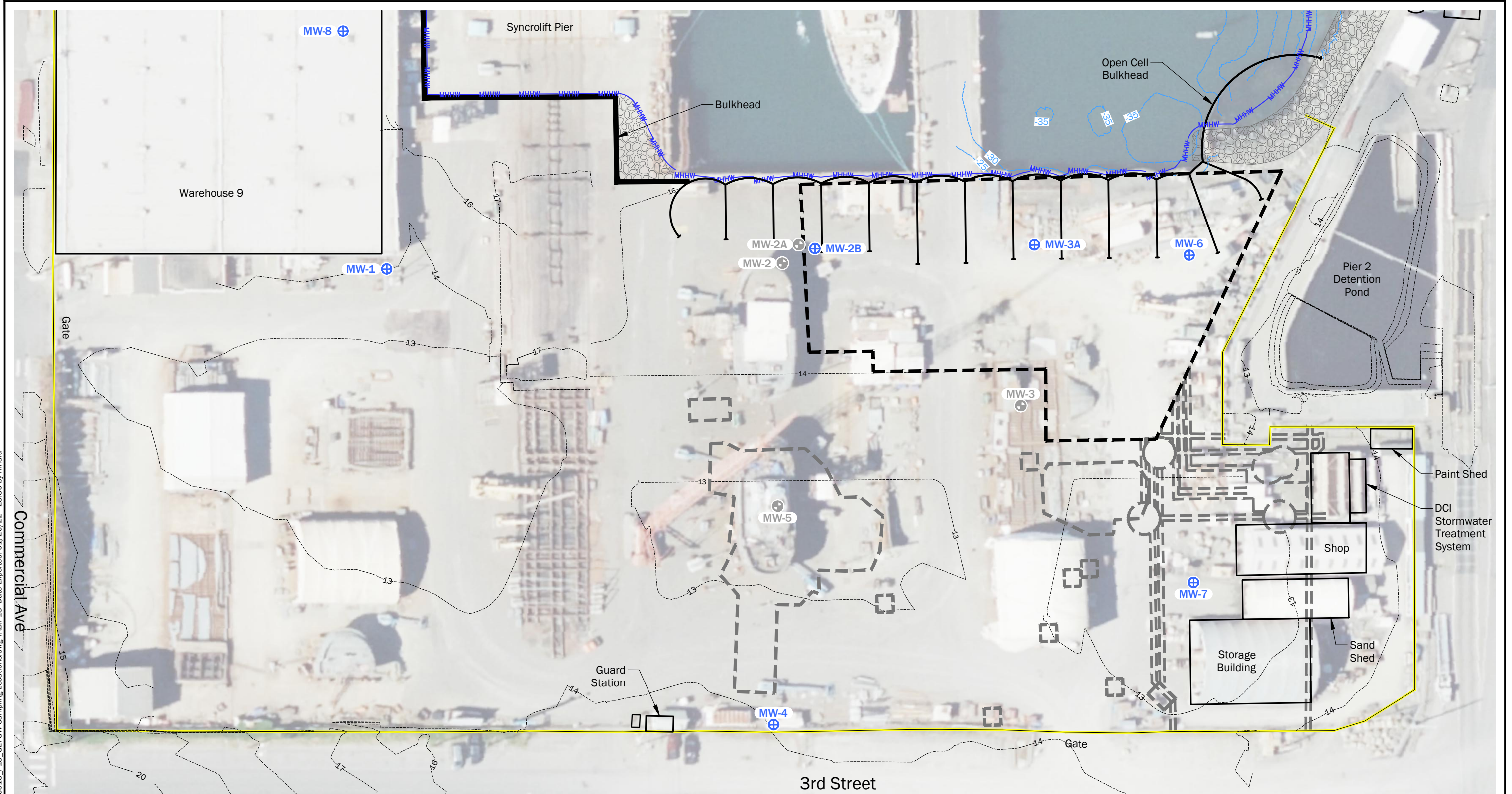
Sediment Remedial Investigation and Interim Action

Dakota Creek Industries
Anacortes, Washington



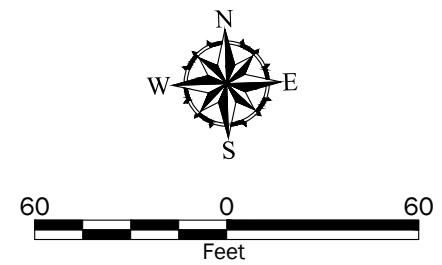
Figure 12

P:\5147006\CAD\13\Draft Final RI\514700613_F13_GEI GW Sampling Locations.dwg:TAB:F13 Date Exported: 01/20/22 - 23:30 by hmara



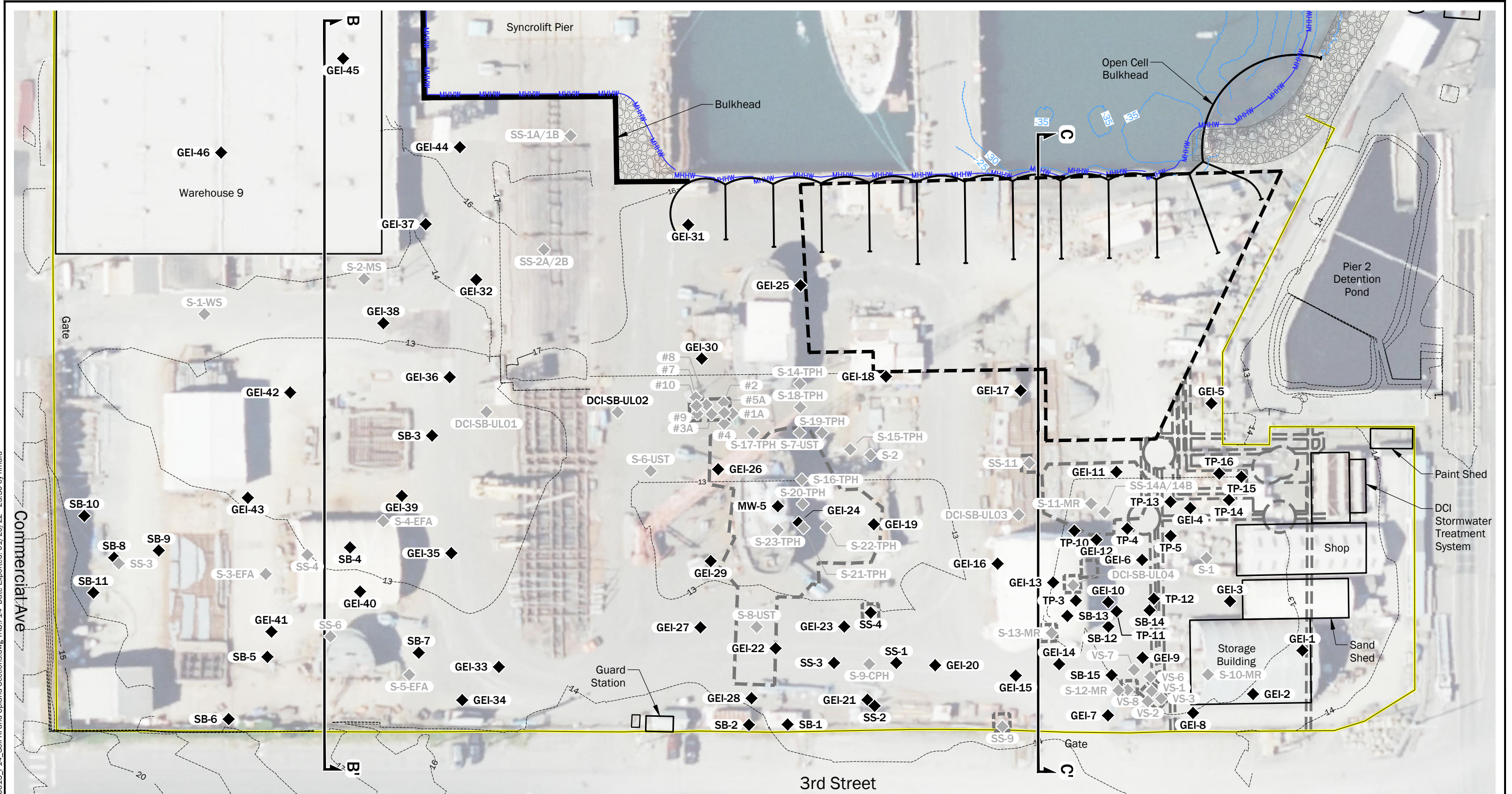
Notes:
 1. The locations of all features shown are approximate.
 2. This drawing is for information purposes. It is intended to assist in showing features discussed in an attached document. GeoEngineers, Inc. cannot guarantee the accuracy and content of electronic files. The master file is stored by GeoEngineers, Inc. and will serve as the official record of this communication.
 Data Source: Aerial from Microsoft Bing Images.
 Projection: WA State Plane, North Zone, NAD83, US Foot

- Legend**
- Dakota Creek Industries (DCI) Property Boundary
 - Previous Upland Soil Excavation and Backfill Area (See Figures 3, 4 and 6)
 - Previous Marine Area Dredge and Backfill Area (See Figure 7)
 - ⊕ MW-1 Monitoring Well Location (Active)
 - ⊕ MW-2A Monitoring Well Location (Abandoned)



Groundwater Remedial Investigation Sampling Locations	
Dakota Creek Industries Anacortes, Washington	
	Figure 13

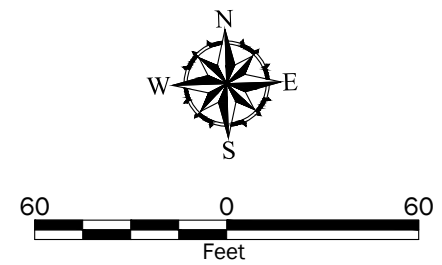
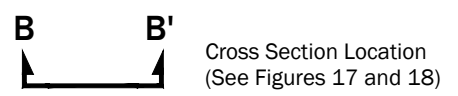
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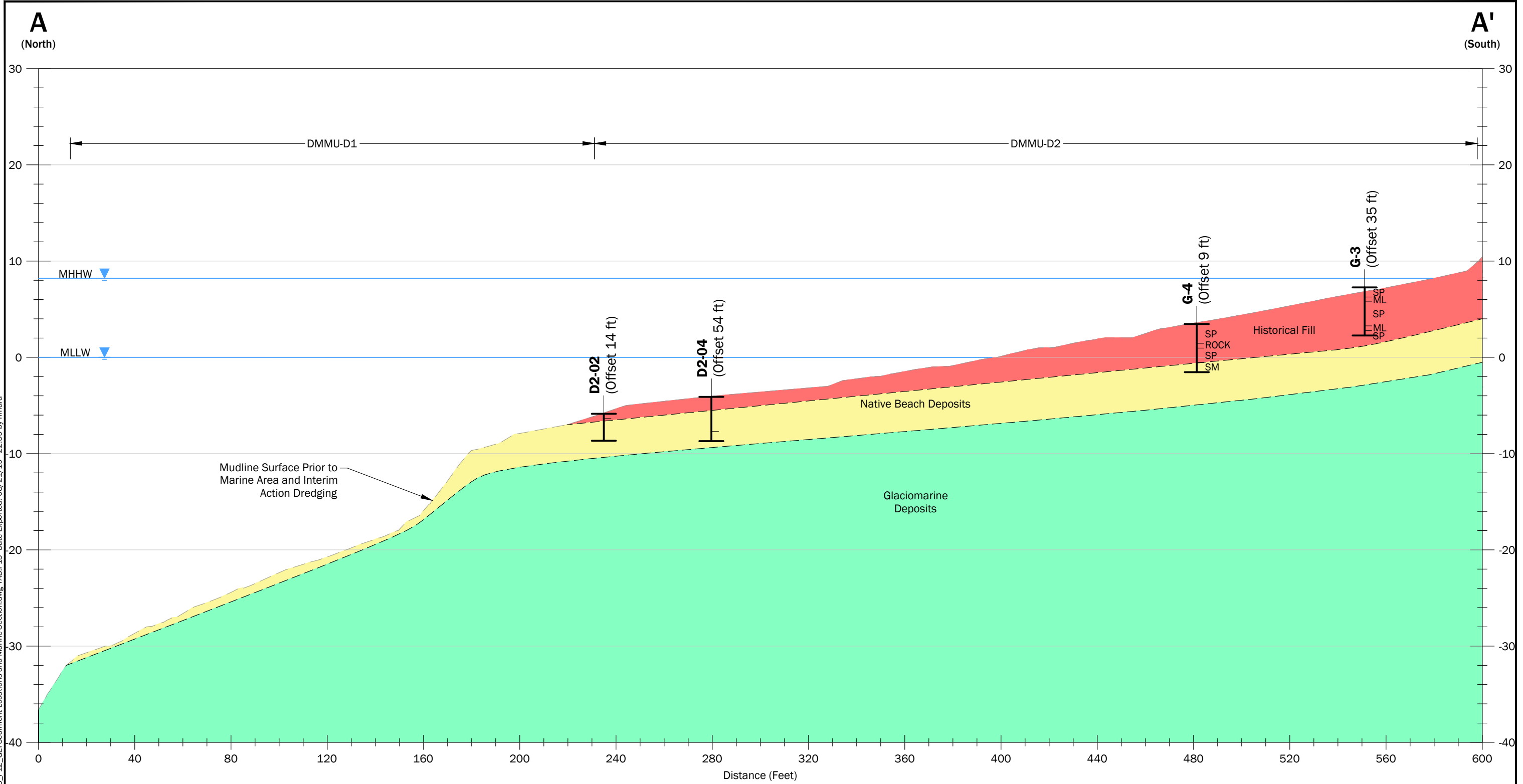
Notes:
 1. The locations of all features shown are approximate.
 2. This drawing is for information purposes. It is intended to assist in showing features discussed in an attached document. GeoEngineers, Inc. cannot guarantee the accuracy and content of electronic files. The master file is stored by GeoEngineers, Inc. and will serve as the official record of this communication.
 Data Source: Aerial from Microsoft Bing Images.
 Projection: WA State Plane, North Zone, NAD83, US Foot

Legend

- Dakota Creek Industries (DCI) Property Boundary
- Previous Upland Soil Excavation and Backfill Area (See Figures 3, 4 and 6)
- Previous Marine Area Dredge and Backfill Area (See Figure 7)
- Remedial Investigation Soil Sampling Location
- Historical Soil Sampling Location



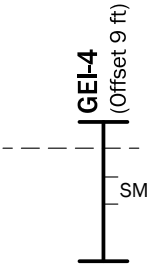
Soil Remedial Investigation Sampling Locations	
Dakota Creek Industries Anacortes, Washington	
	Figure 14



P:\5147006\CAD\13\Draft_Final_RI\514700613_F12_GEI_Sediment Locations and Marine Section.dwg TAB:F15 Date Exported: 08/21/19 - 22:59 by hmara

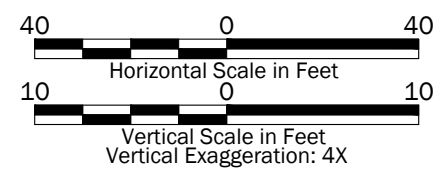
- Notes:**
1. The subsurface conditions shown are based on interpolation between widely spaced explorations and should be considered approximate; actual subsurface conditions may vary from those shown.
 2. This figure is for informational purposes only. It is intended to assist in the identification of features discussed in a related document. Data were compiled from sources as listed in this figure. The data sources do not guarantee these data are accurate or complete. There may have been updates to the data since the publication of this figure. This figure is a copy of a master document. The hard copy is stored by GeoEngineers, Inc. and will serve as the official document of record.

Datum: NAVD 88, unless otherwise noted.

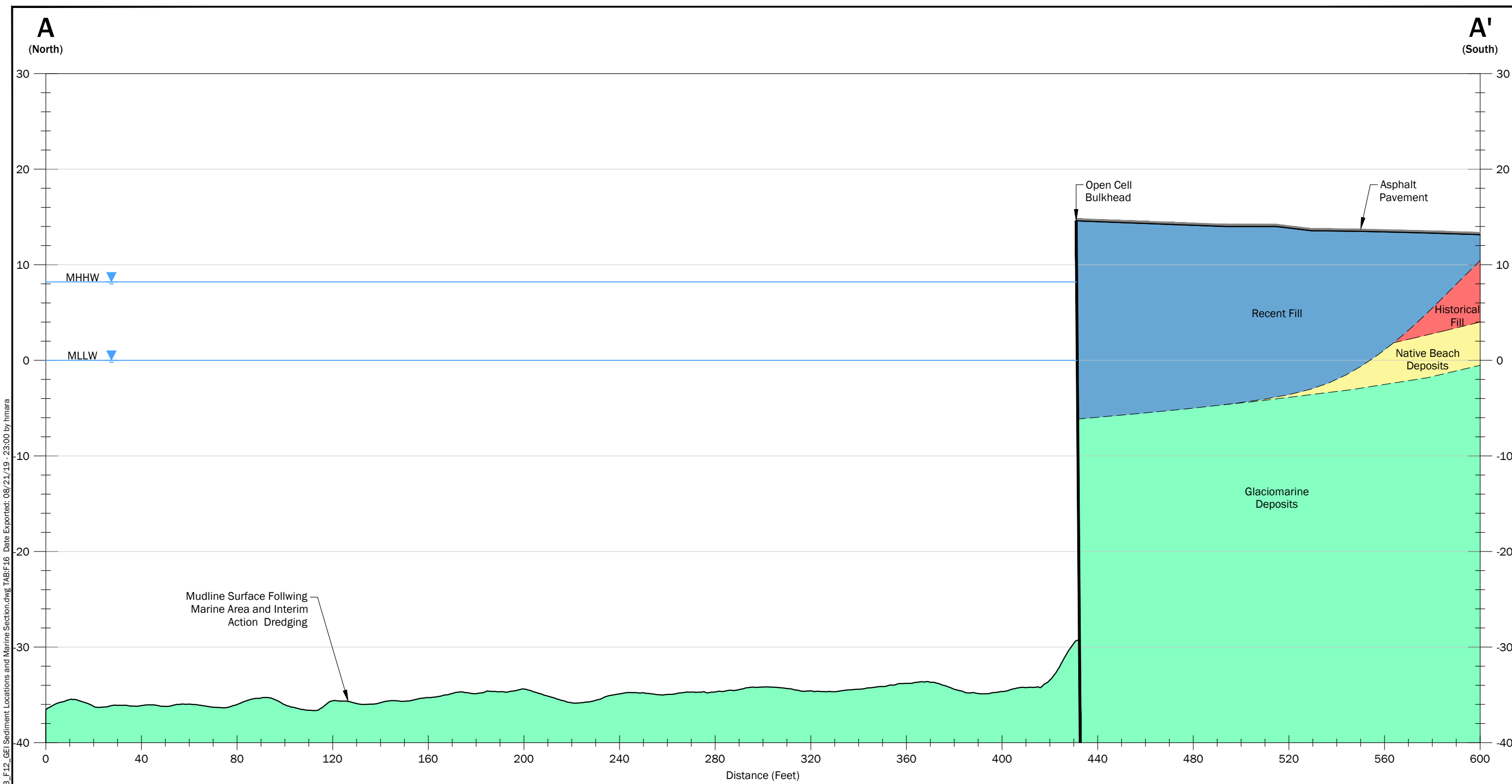


Legend

- Boring
- Inferred Soil Contact
- Soil Classification
- Historical Fill (Layered Sand and Silt/Clay with Occasional Wood Debris) - Not Suitable for Open-Water Disposal
- Native Beach Deposits (Poorly Sorted Sand with Occasional Shell Fragments) - Suitable for Open-Water Disposal
- Glaciomarine Deposits (Glacially Consolidated Very Dense Sand and Hard Silt) - Suitable for Open-Water Disposal



Cross Section A-A'	
Pre-Marine Area and Interim Action Dredging	
Dakota Creek Industries Anacortes, Washington	
	Figure 15

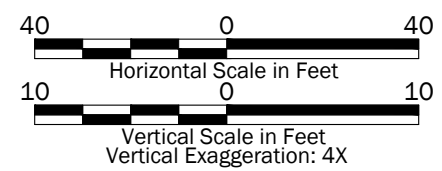


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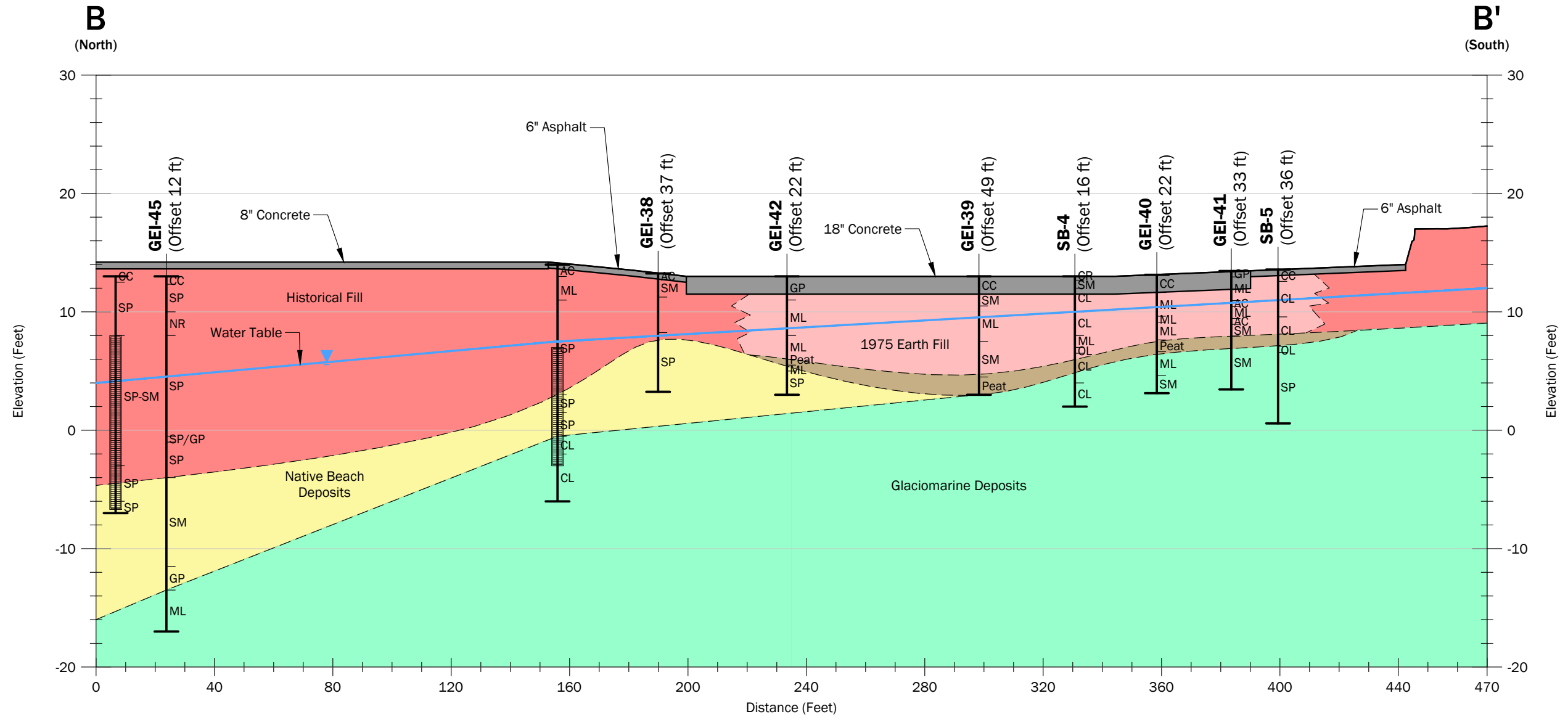
- Notes:**
1. The subsurface conditions shown are based on interpolation between widely spaced explorations and should be considered approximate; actual subsurface conditions may vary from those shown.
 2. This figure is for informational purposes only. It is intended to assist in the identification of features discussed in a related document. Data were compiled from sources as listed in this figure. The data sources do not guarantee these data are accurate or complete. There may have been updates to the data since the publication of this figure. This figure is a copy of a master document. The hard copy is stored by GeoEngineers, Inc. and will serve as the official document of record.

Datum: NAVD 88, unless otherwise noted.

- Legend**
- Recent Fill (Imported Sand and Gravel)
 - Historical Fill (Layered Sand and Silt/Clay with Occasional Wood Debris)
 - Native Beach Deposits (Poorly Sorted Sand with Occasional Shell Fragments)
 - Glaciomarine Deposits (Glacially Consolidated Very Dense Sand and Hard Silt)



Cross Section A-A'	
Post-Marine Area and Interim Action Dredging	
Dakota Creek Industries Anacortes, Washington	
	Figure 16



P:\5147006\CAD\13\Draft_Final_RI\514700613_F14_Soil RI and Upland Sections.dwg:TAB:F17 Date Exported: 08/21/19 - 23:10 by hmara

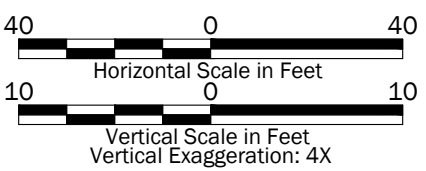
Notes:

- The subsurface conditions shown are based on interpolation between widely spaced explorations and should be considered approximate; actual subsurface conditions may vary from those shown.
- This figure is for informational purposes only. It is intended to assist in the identification of features discussed in a related document. Data were compiled from sources as listed in this figure. The data sources do not guarantee these data are accurate or complete. There may have been updates to the data since the publication of this figure. This figure is a copy of a master document. The hard copy is stored by GeoEngineers, Inc. and will serve as the official document of record.

Datum: NAVD 88, unless otherwise noted.

Legend

- Boring
- Inferred Soil Contact
- Soil Classification
- Well Screen
- Historical Fill (Layered Sand and Silt/Clay with Occasional Wood, Brick and Concrete Debris)
- 1975 Earth Fill (Layered silt and clay with Variable Sand and Gravel Content)
- Native Saltmarsh Deposits (Organic Silt)
- Native Beach Deposits (Poorly Sorted Sand with Occasional Gravel)
- Glaciomarine Deposits (Glacially Consolidated Very Dense Sand and Hard Silt)

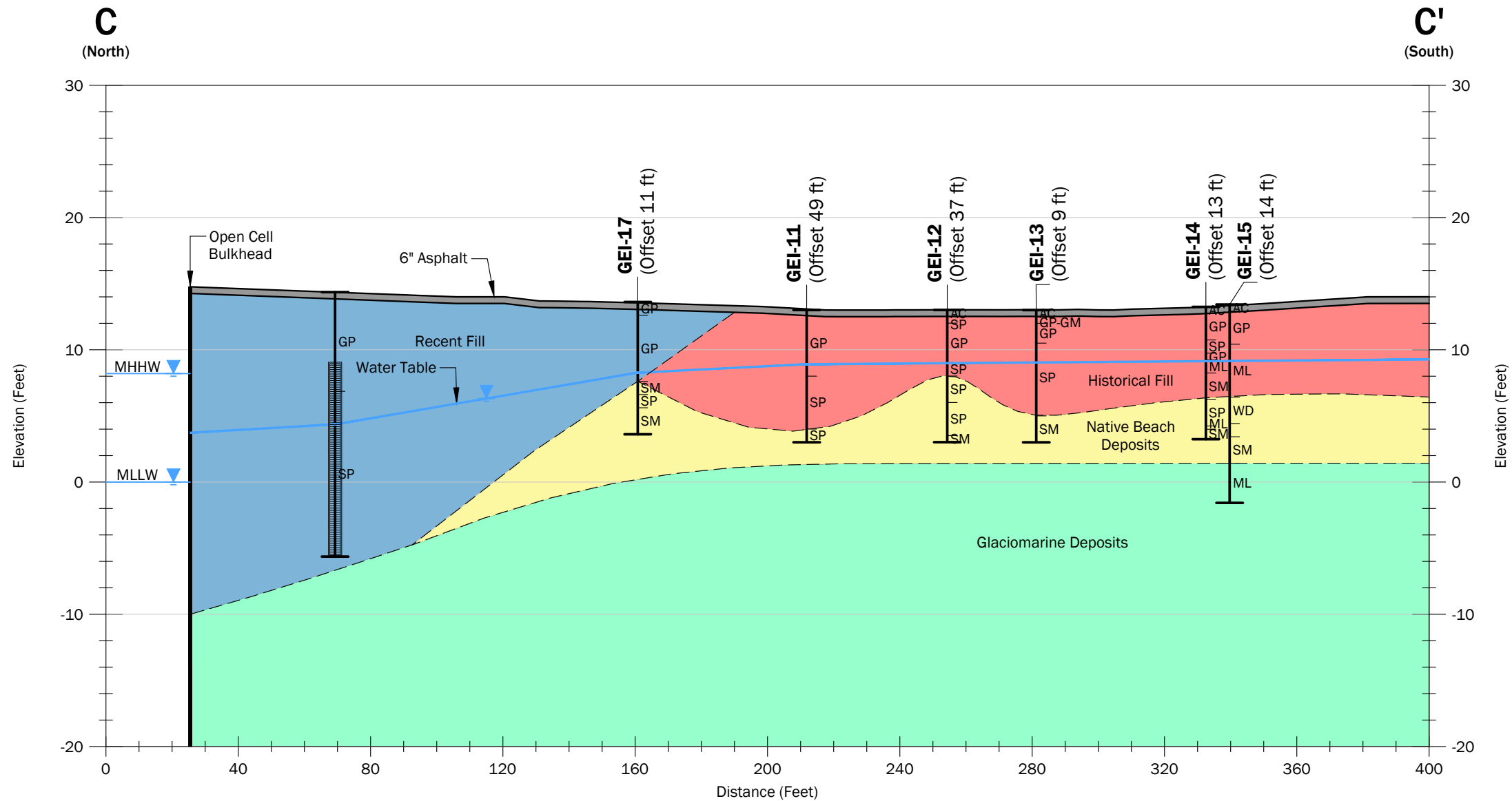


Upland Cross Section B-B'

Dakota Creek Industries
Anacortes, Washington

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Figure 17

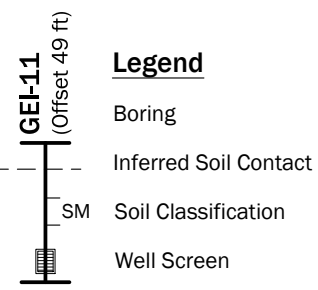


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Notes:

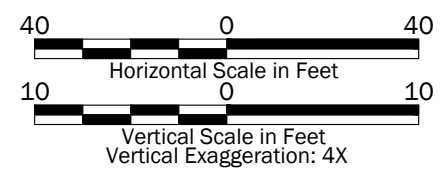
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2. This figure is for informational purposes only. It is intended to assist in the identification of features discussed in a related document. Data were compiled from sources as listed in this figure. The data sources do not guarantee these data are accurate or complete. There may have been updates to the data since the publication of this figure. This figure is a copy of a master document. The hard copy is stored by GeoEngineers, Inc. and will serve as the official document of record.

Datum: NAVD 88, unless otherwise noted.



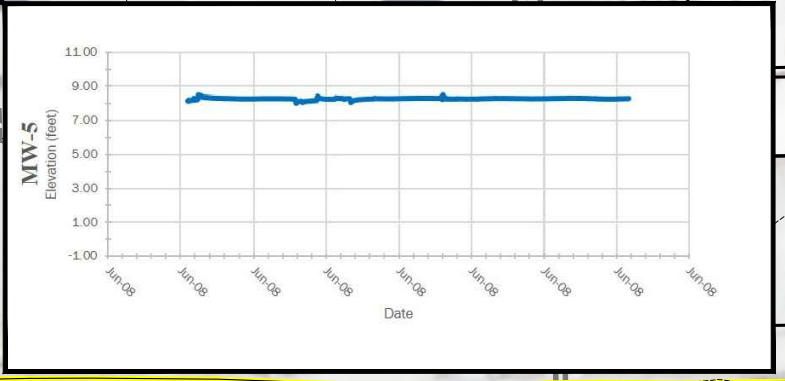
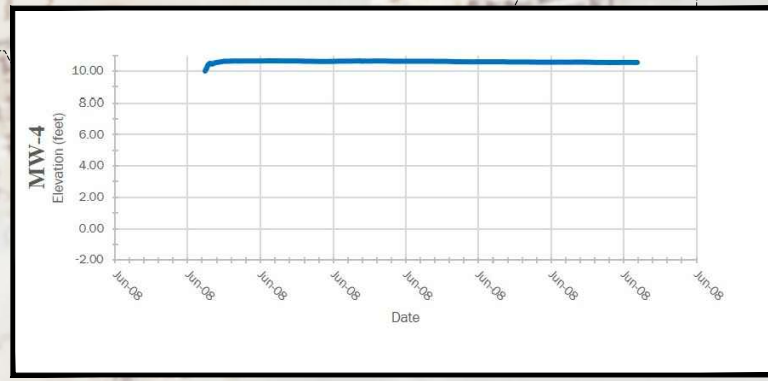
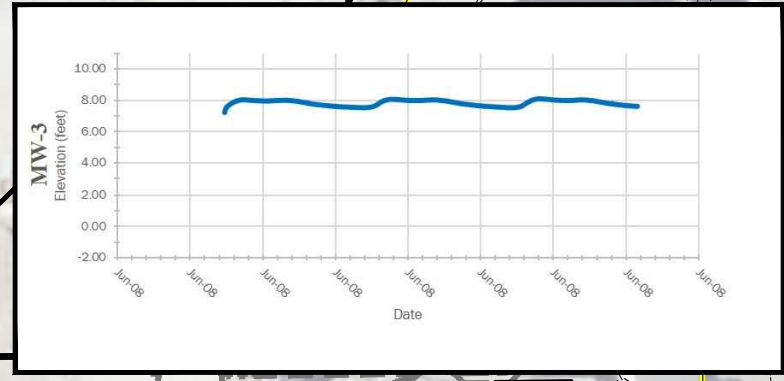
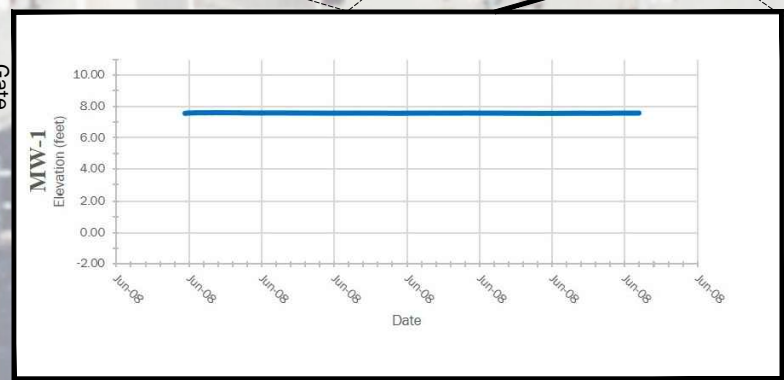
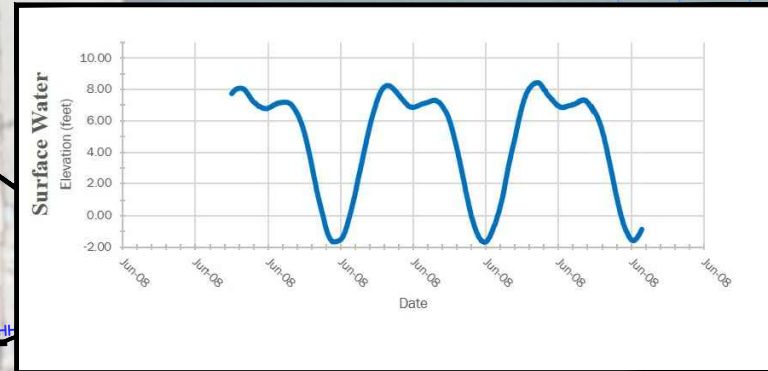
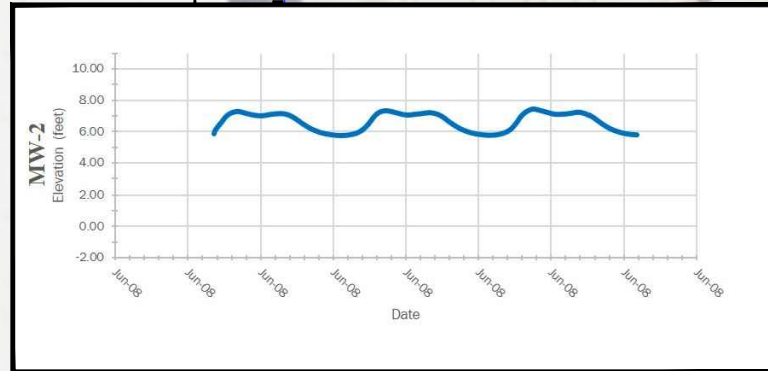
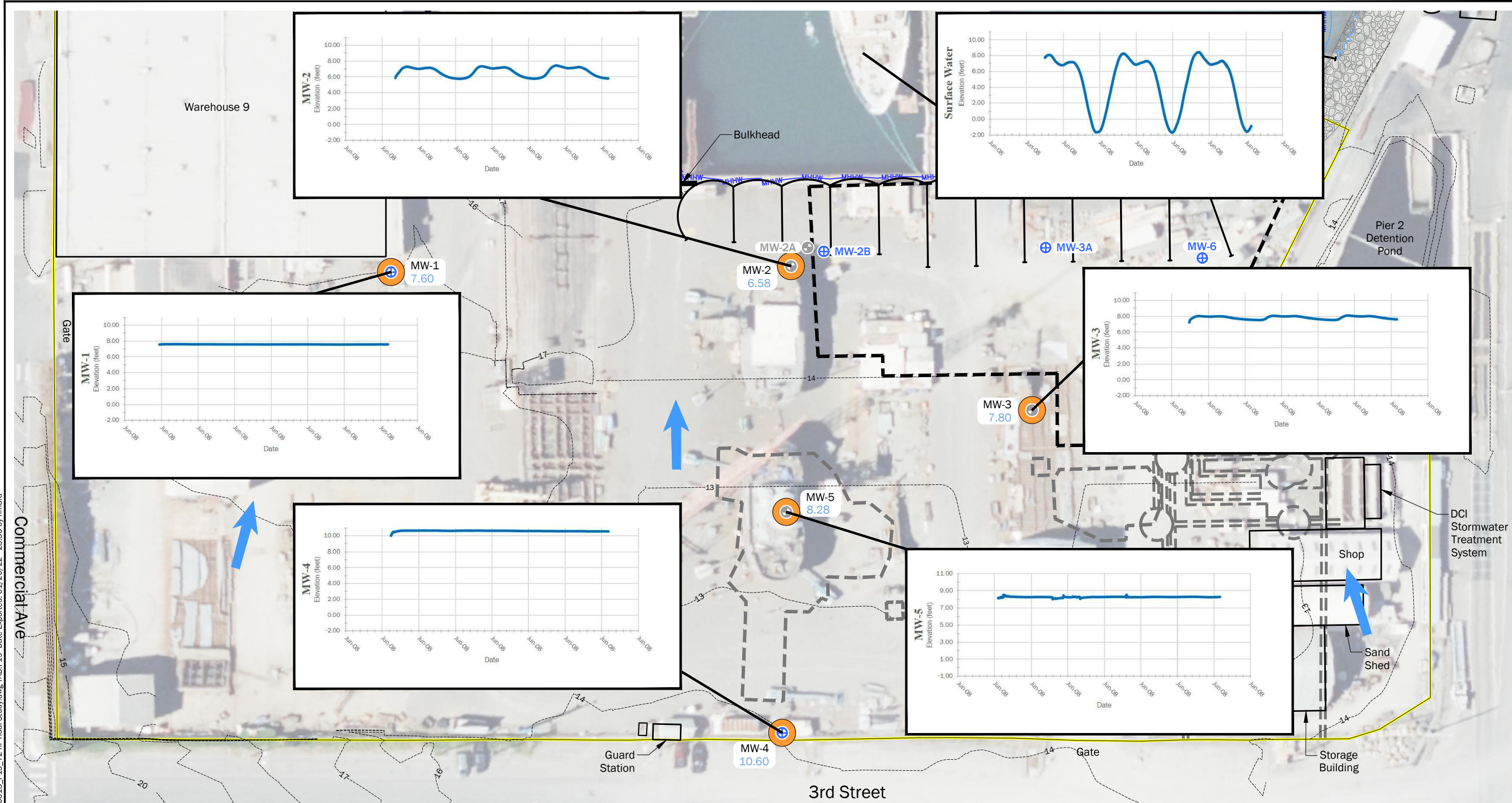
Legend

- Boring
- Inferred Soil Contact
- Soil Classification
- Well Screen
- Historical Fill (Layered Sand and Silt/Clay with Occasional Wood Debris)
- Recent Fill (Imported Sand and Gravel)
- Native Beach Deposits (Poorly Sorted Sand with Occasional Gravel)
- Glaciomarine Deposits (Glacially Consolidated Very Dense Sand and Hard Silt)



Upland Cross Section C-C'	
Dakota Creek Industries Anacortes, Washington	
	Figure 18

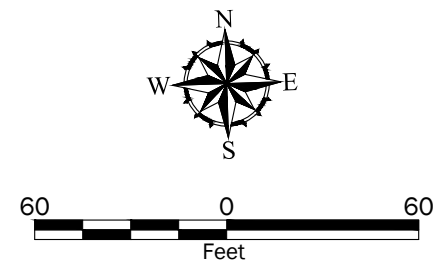
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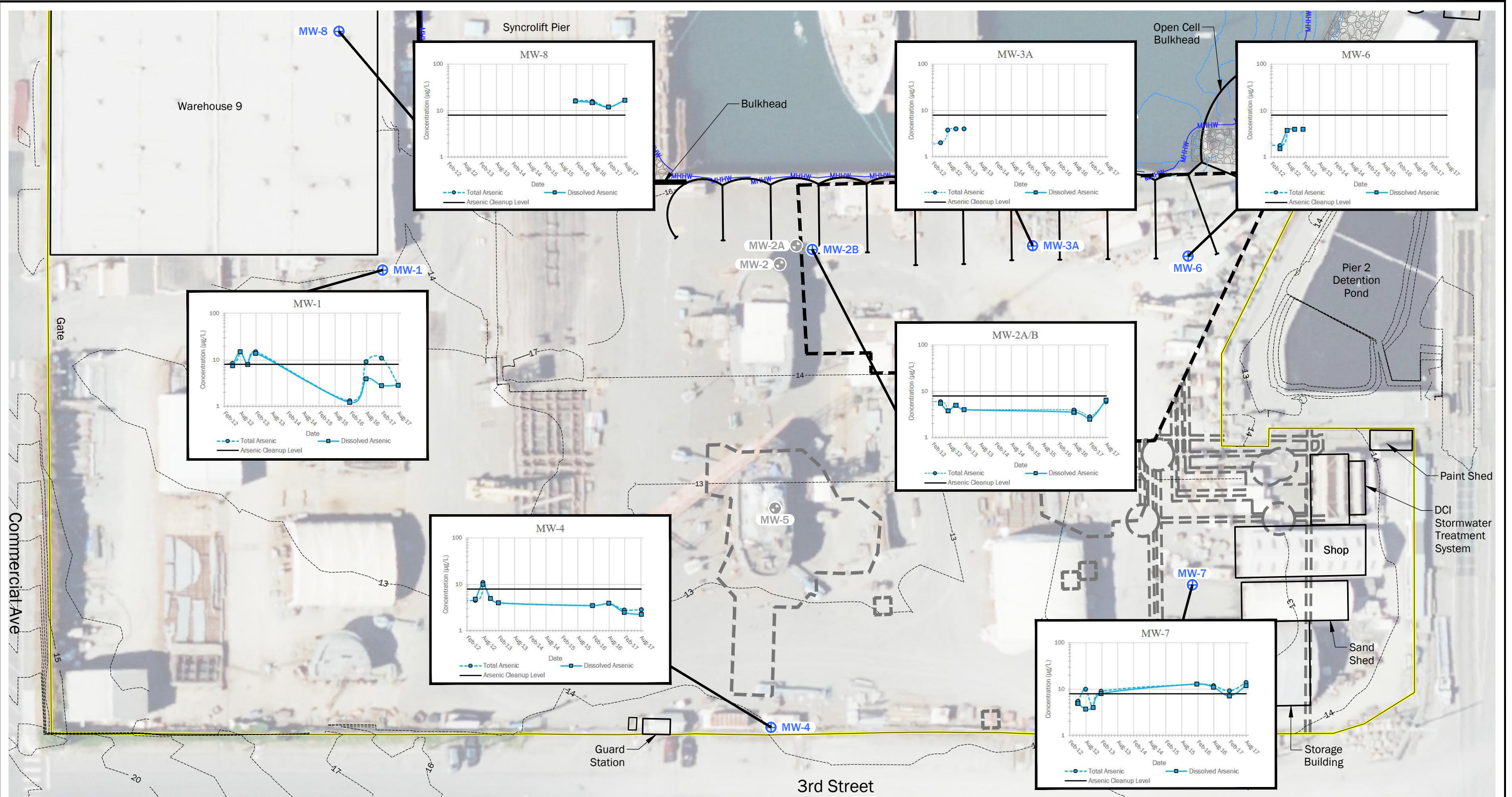
Notes:
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 Data Source: Aerial from Microsoft Bing Images.
 Projection: WA State Plane, North Zone, NAD83, US Foot

Legend
 ————— Dakota Creek Industries (DCI) Property Boundary
 - - - - - Previous Upland Soil Excavation and Backfill Area (See Figures 3, 4 and 6)
 - - - - - Previous Marine Area Dredge and Backfill Area (See Figure 7)

MW-1 ⊕ Monitoring Well Location (Active)
 MW-2A ⊕ Monitoring Well Location (Abandoned)
 7.60 Average 72-Hour Groundwater Elevation
 ○ Hydraulic Conductivity Tidal Study Location
 → Groundwater Flow Direction



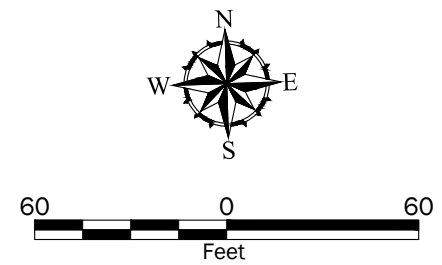
72-Hour Tidal Study	
Dakota Creek Industries Anacortes, Washington	
GEOENGINEERS	Figure 19



Notes:
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 2. This drawing is for information purposes. It is intended to assist in showing features discussed in an attached document. GeoEngineers, Inc. cannot guarantee the accuracy and content of electronic files. The master file is stored by GeoEngineers, Inc. and will serve as the official record of this communication.
 Data Source: Aerial from Microsoft Bing Images.
 Projection: WA State Plane, North Zone, NAD83, US Foot

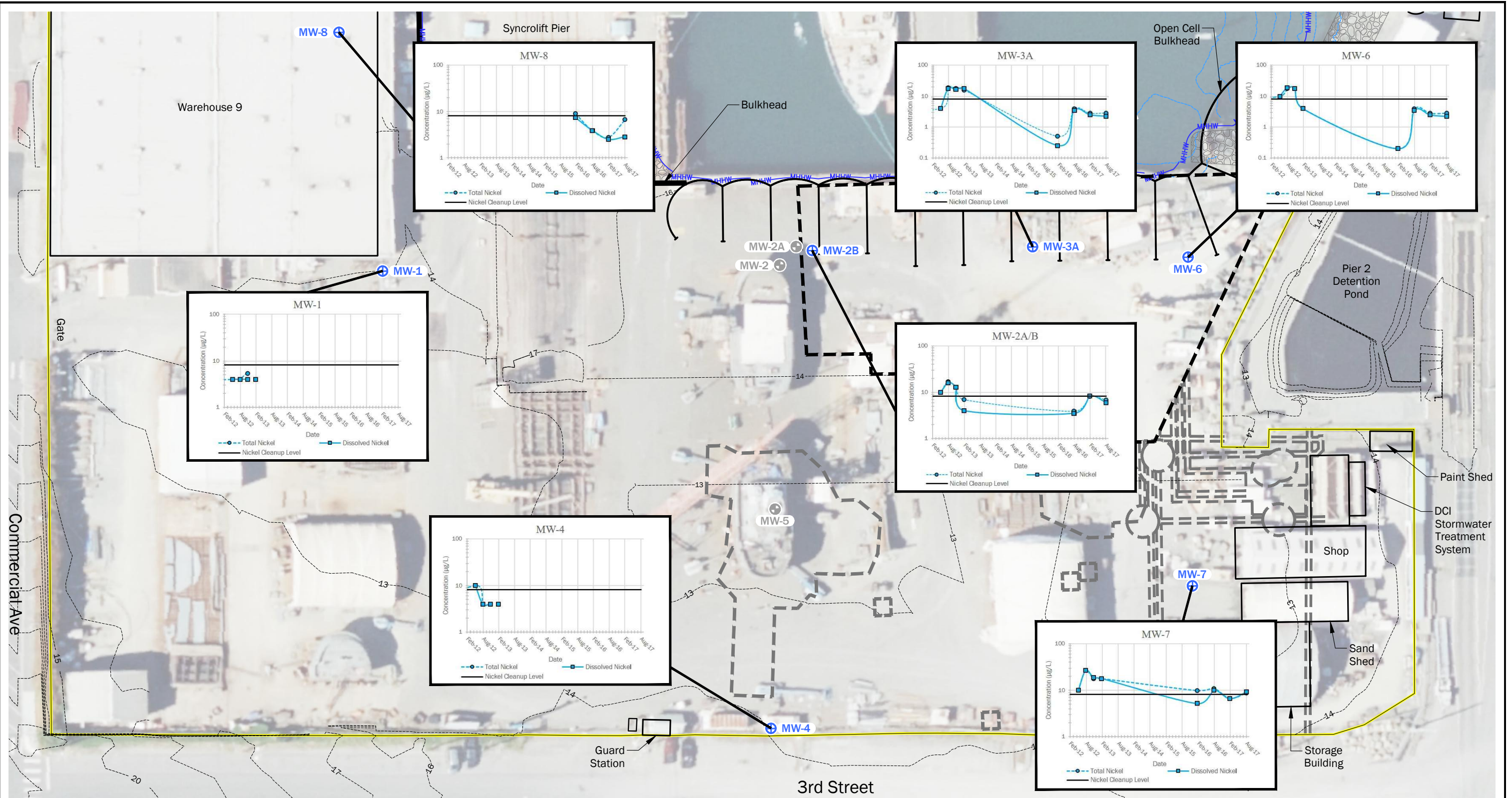
Legend

- Dakota Creek Industries (DCI) Property Boundary
- Previous Upland Soil Excavation and Backfill Area (See Figures 3, 4 and 6)
- Previous Marine Area Dredge and Backfill Area (See Figure 7)
- ⊕ MW-1 Monitoring Well Location (Active)
- ⊕ MW-2A Monitoring Well Location (Abandoned)



Summary of Groundwater Arsenic Results	
Dakota Creek Industries Anacortes, Washington	
	Figure 20

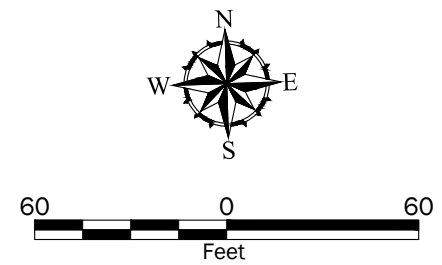
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Notes:
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 Data Source: Aerial from Microsoft Bing Images.
 Projection: WA State Plane, North Zone, NAD83, US Foot

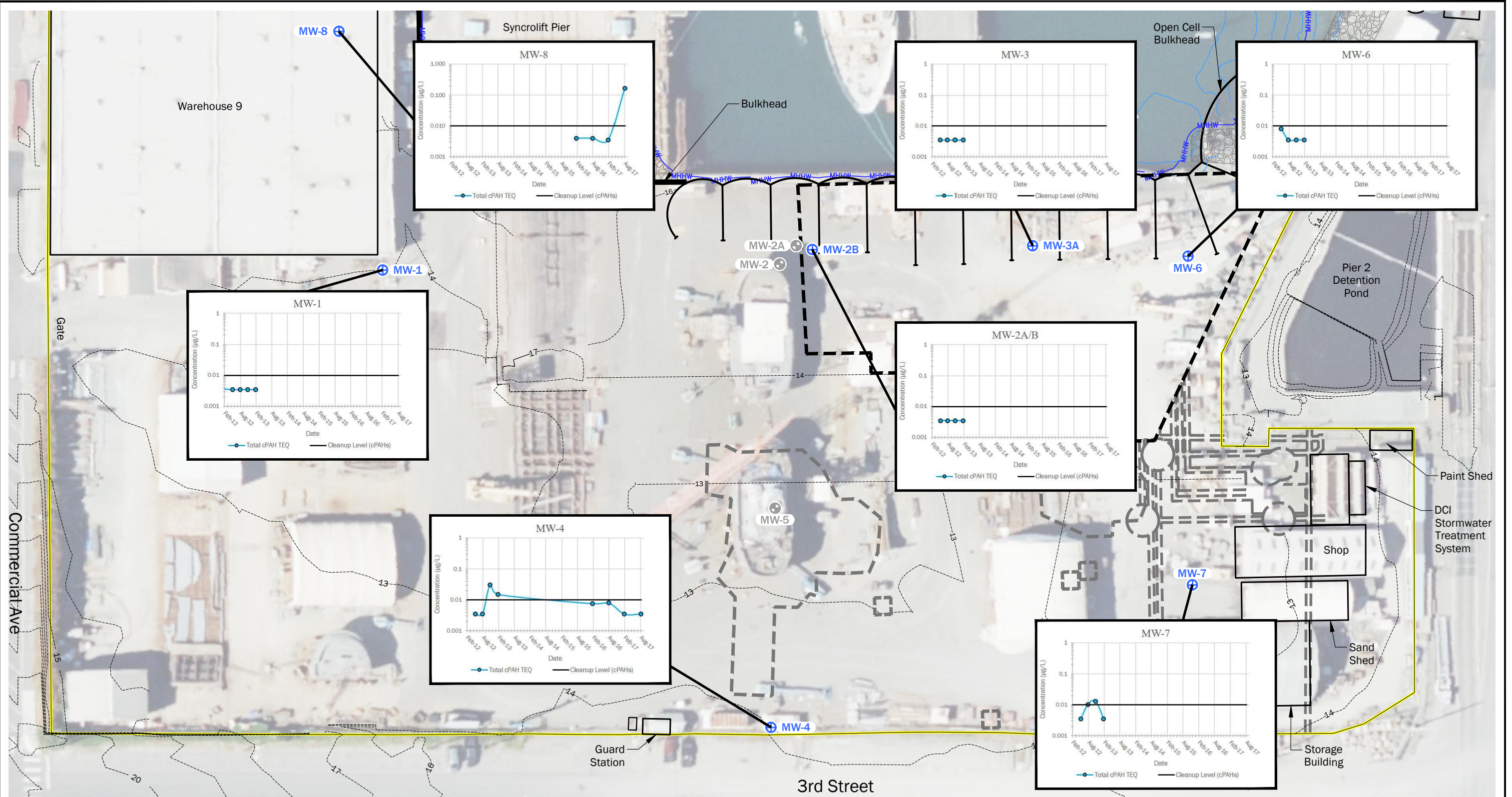
Legend

- Dakota Creek Industries (DCI) Property Boundary
- Previous Upland Soil Excavation and Backfill Area (See Figures 3, 4 and 6)
- Previous Marine Area Dredge and Backfill Area (See Figure 7)
- ⊕ MW-1 Monitoring Well Location (Active)
- ⊕ MW-2A Monitoring Well Location (Abandoned)



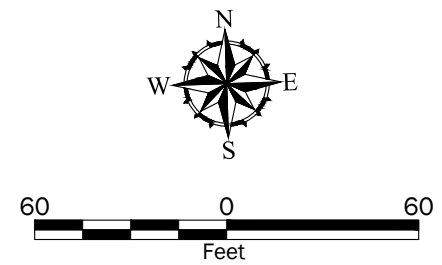
Summary of Groundwater Nickel Results	
Dakota Creek Industries Anacortes, Washington	
	Figure 21

P:\5147006\CAD\13\Draft Final RI\514700613_F22_Summary of CPAHs in GW.dwg TAB:F22 Date Exported: 01/20/22 - 23:49 by hmara

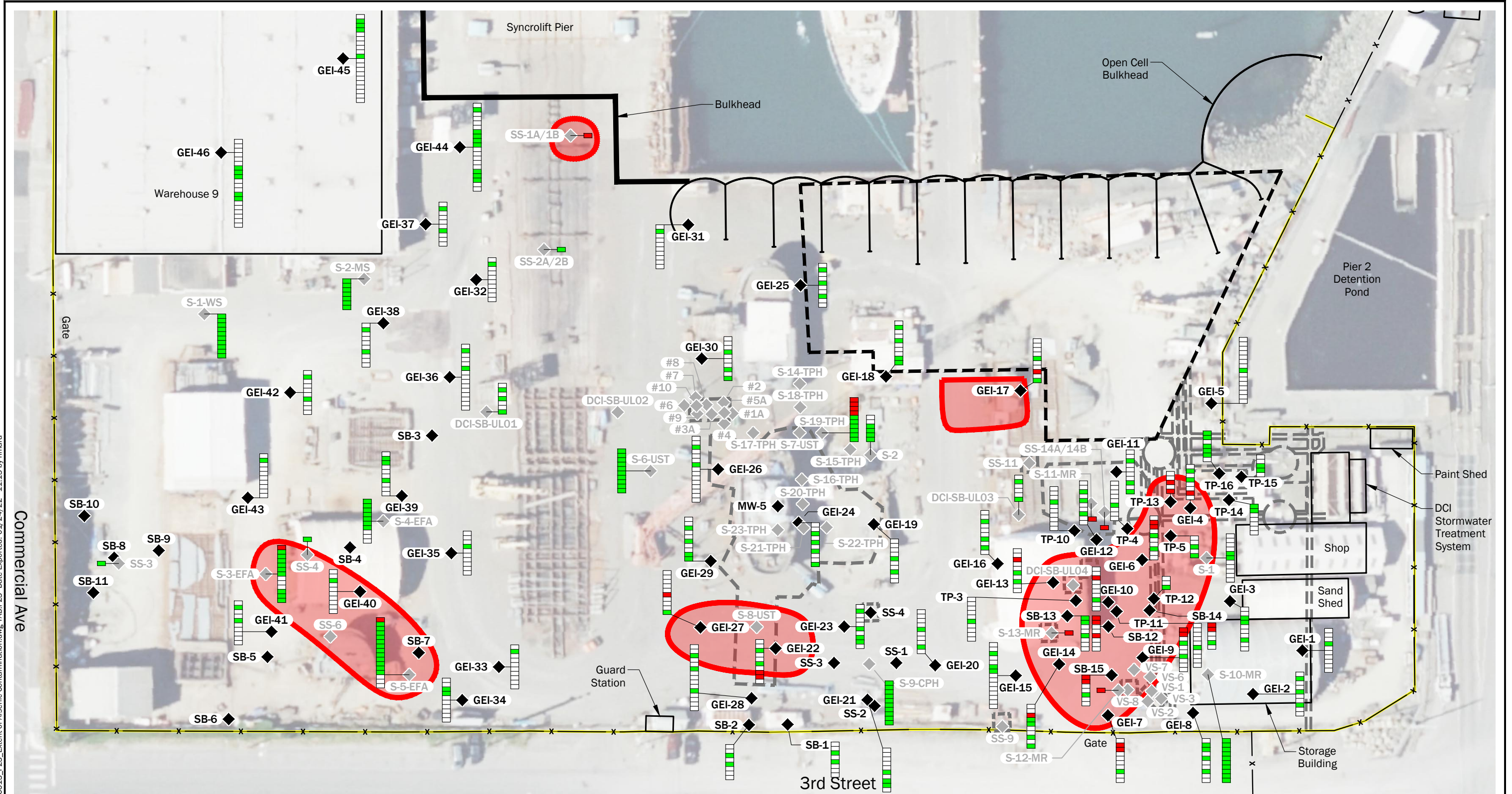


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 Data Source: Aerial from Microsoft Bing Images.
 Projection: WA State Plane, North Zone, NAD83, US Foot

- Legend**
- Dakota Creek Industries (DCI) Property Boundary
 - Previous Upland Soil Excavation and Backfill Area (See Figures 3, 4 and 6)
 - Previous Marine Area Dredge and Backfill Area (See Figure 7)
 - ⊕ MW-1 Monitoring Well Location (Active)
 - ⊕ MW-2A Monitoring Well Location (Abandoned)



Summary of Groundwater Total cPAH TEQ Results	
Dakota Creek Industries Anacortes, Washington	
	Figure 22



Notes:

- The locations of all features shown are approximate.
- This drawing is for information purposes. It is intended to assist in showing features discussed in an attached document. GeoEngineers, Inc. cannot guarantee the accuracy and content of electronic files. The master file is stored by GeoEngineers, Inc. and will serve as the official record of this communication.

Data Source: Aerial from Microsoft Bing Images.

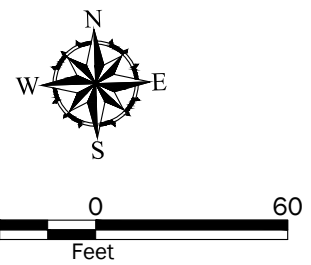
Projection: WA State Plane, North Zone, NAD83, US Foot

Legend

- Dakota Creek Industries (DCI) Property Boundary
- Previous Upland Soil Excavation and Backfill Area (See Figures 3, 4 and 6)
- Previous Marine Area Dredge and Backfill Area (See Figure 7)
- ◆ Remedial Investigation Soil Sampling Location
- ◇ Historical Soil Sampling Location

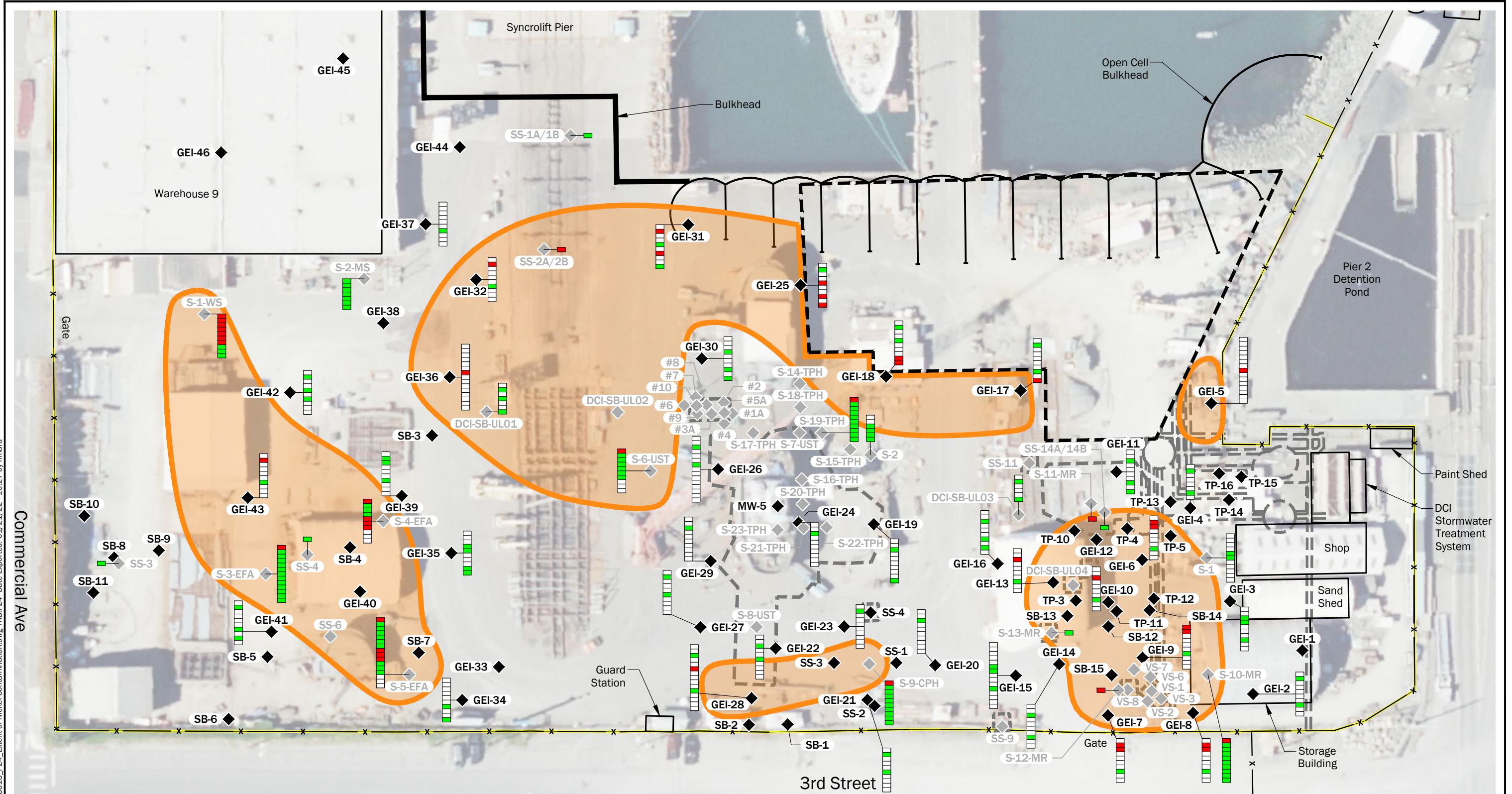
- Soil Boring - Each Box Represents a 1-Foot Sample Interval
- No Soil Data
- Result Less Than Proposed Cleanup Level
- Result Exceeds Proposed Cleanup Level
- Approximate Extent of Proposed Soil Cleanup Level Exceedance

bgs = below ground surface



Summary of Soil Arsenic Results	
Dakota Creek Industries Anacortes, Washington	
	Figure 23

P:\5147006\CAD\13\Draft Final RI\514700613_F23_Extent of Arsenic Contamination.dwg TAB:F23 Date Exported: 01/24/22 - 11:13 by hmara



Notes:

- The locations of all features shown are approximate.
- This drawing is for information purposes. It is intended to assist in showing features discussed in an attached document. GeoEngineers, Inc. cannot guarantee the accuracy and content of electronic files. The master file is stored by GeoEngineers, Inc. and will serve as the official record of this communication.

Data Source: Aerial from Microsoft Bing Images.

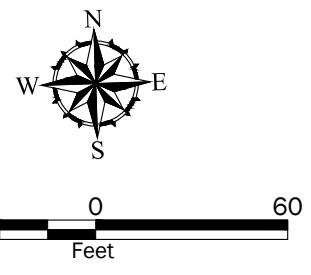
Projection: WA State Plane, North Zone, NAD83, US Foot

Legend

- Dakota Creek Industries (DCI) Property Boundary
- Previous Upland Soil Excavation and Backfill Area (See Figures 3, 4 and 6)
- Previous Marine Area Dredge and Backfill Area (See Figure 7)
- ◆ Remedial Investigation Soil Sampling Location
- ◇ Historical Soil Sampling Location

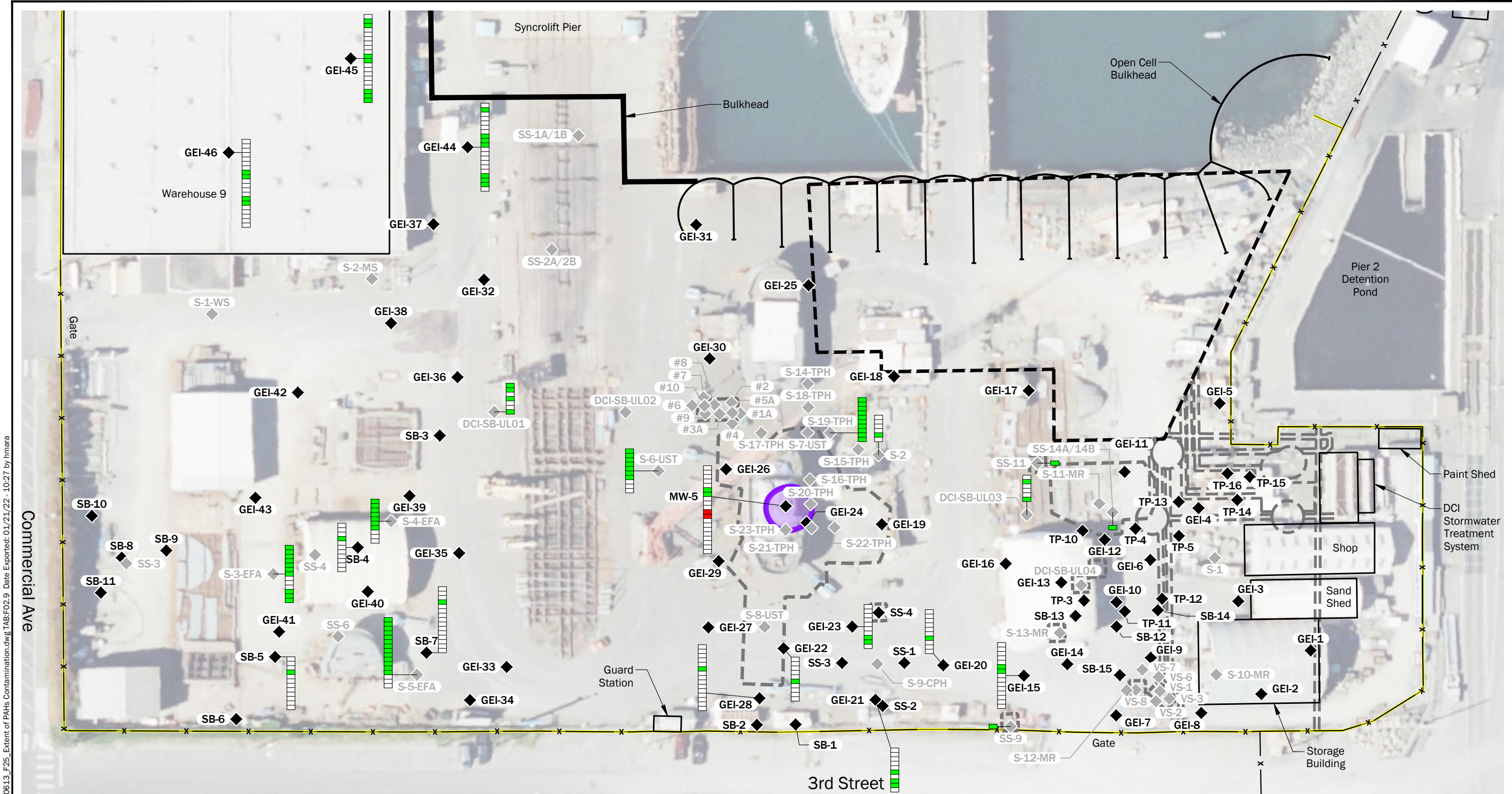
- Soil Boring - Each Box Represents a 1-Foot Sample Interval
- No Soil Data
- Result Less Than Proposed Cleanup Level
- Result Exceeds Proposed Cleanup Level
- Approximate Extent of Proposed Soil Cleanup Level Exceedance

bgs = below ground surface



Summary of Soil Nickel Results	
Dakota Creek Industries Anacortes, Washington	
	Figure 24

P:\5147006\CAD\13\Draft_Final_RV\514700613_F24_Extent of Nickel Contamination.dwg TAB:F24 Date Exported: 01/21/22 - 10:27 by hmara



Notes:

- The locations of all features shown are approximate.
- This drawing is for information purposes. It is intended to assist in showing features discussed in an attached document. GeoEngineers, Inc. cannot guarantee the accuracy and content of electronic files. The master file is stored by GeoEngineers, Inc. and will serve as the official record of this communication.

Data Source: Aerial from Microsoft Bing Images.

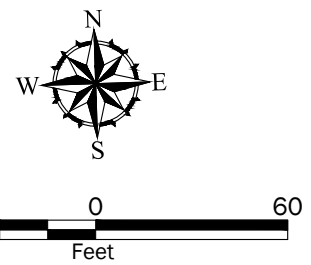
Projection: WA State Plane, North Zone, NAD83, US Foot

Legend

- Dakota Creek Industries (DCI) Property Boundary
- Previous Upland Soil Excavation and Backfill Area (See Figure 2.4)
- Previous Marine Area Dredge and Backfill Area (See Figure 2.2)
- Remedial Investigation Soil Sampling Location
- Historical Soil Sampling Location

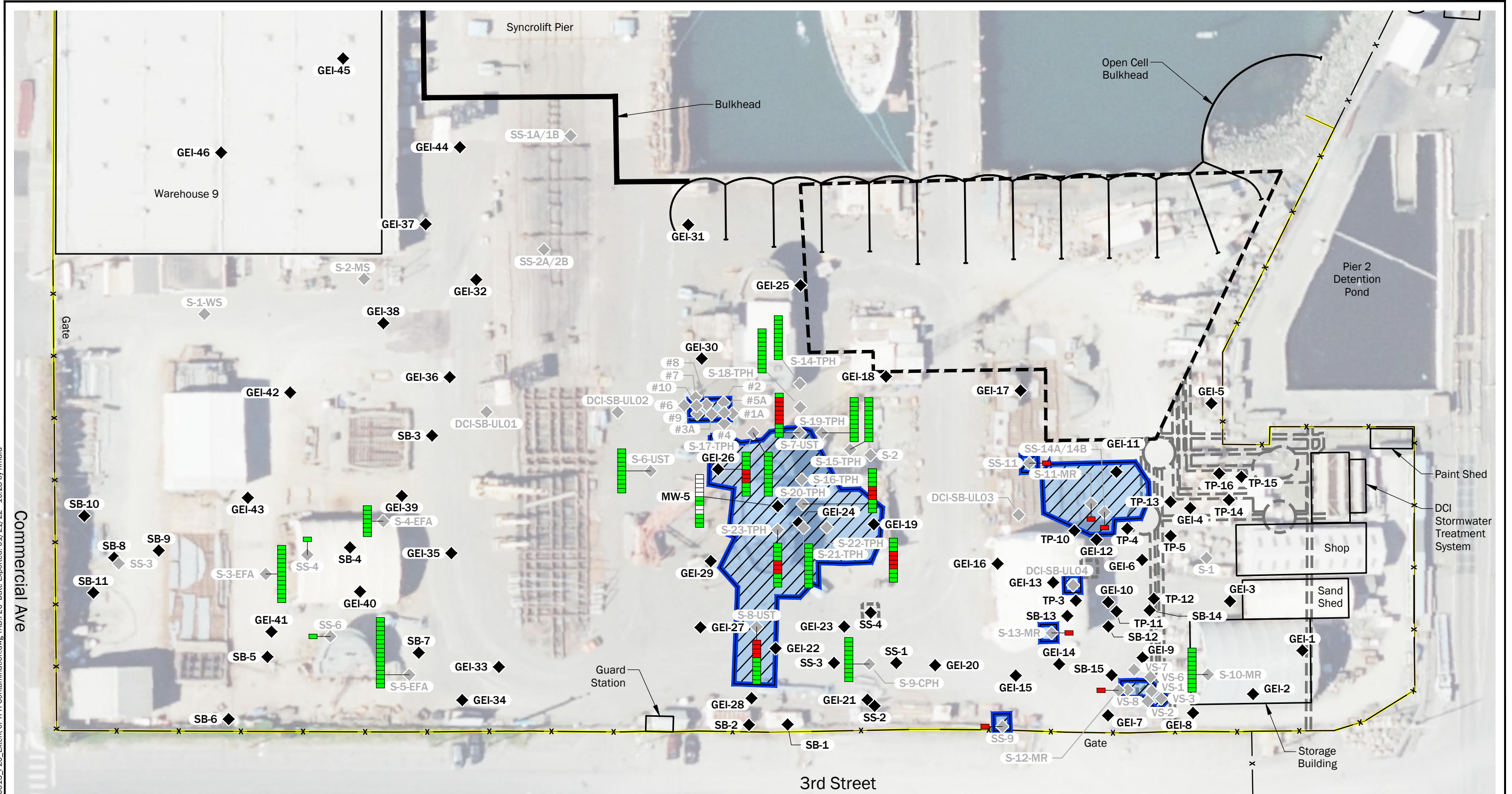
- Soil Boring - Each Box Represents a 1-Foot Sample Interval
- No Soil Data
- Result Less Than Proposed Cleanup Level
- Result Exceeds Proposed Cleanup Level
- Approximate Extent of Proposed Soil Cleanup Level Exceedance

bgs = below ground surface



Summary of Soil PAHs Results	
Dakota Creek Industries Anacortes, Washington	
	Figure 25

P:\5147006\CAD\13\Draft Final RI\514700613_F25_Extent of PAHs Contamination.dwg TAB:F02.9 Date Exported: 01/21/22 - 10:27 by hmara



Notes:

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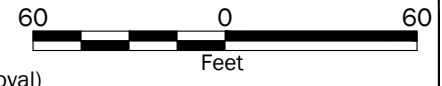
Data Source: Aerial from Microsoft Bing Images.

Projection: WA State Plane, North Zone, NAD83, US Foot

Legend

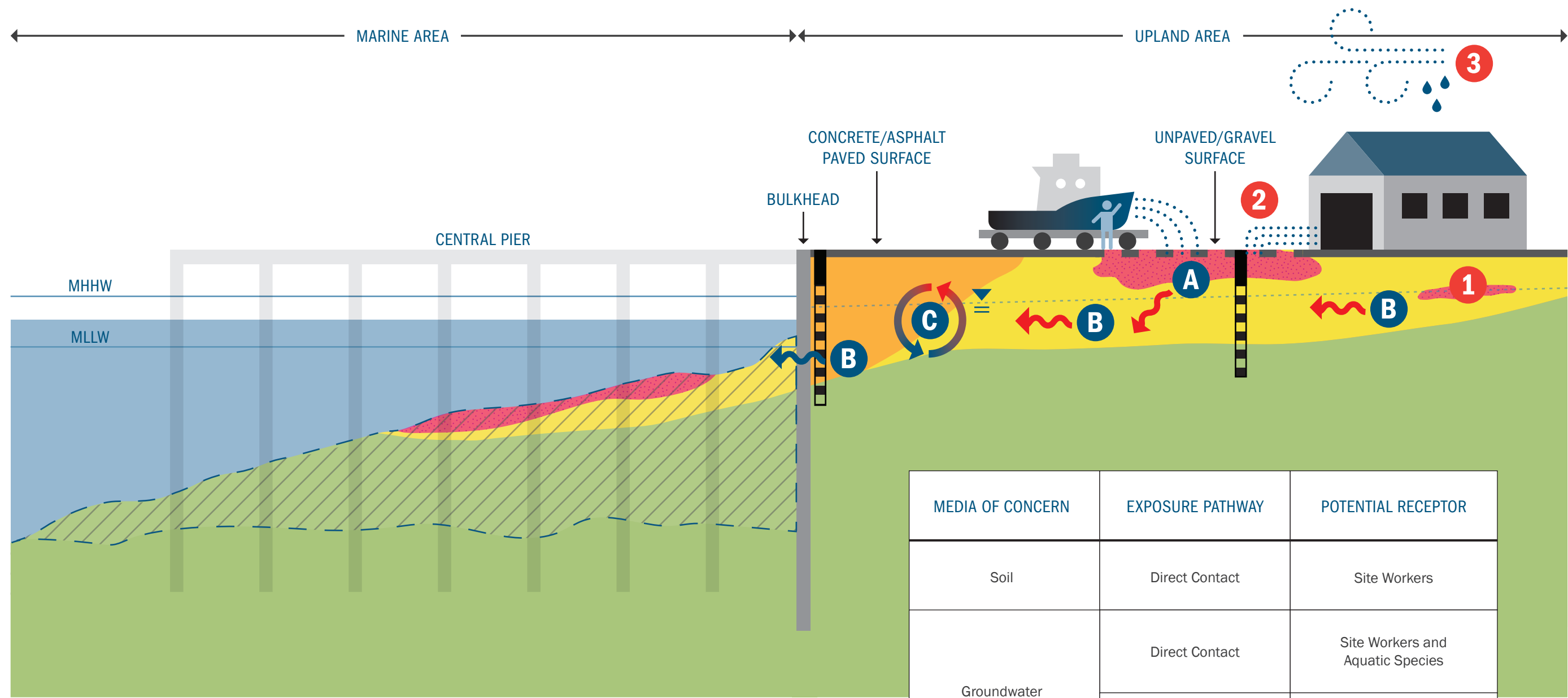
- Dakota Creek Industries (DCI) Property Boundary
- Previous Upland Soil Excavation and Backfill Area (See Figures 3, 4 and 6)
- Previous Marine Area Dredge and Backfill Area (See Figure 7)
- ◆ Remedial Investigation Soil Sampling Location
- ◇ Historical Soil Sampling Location
- bgs = below ground surface

- Soil Boring - Each Box Represents a 1-Foot Sample Interval
- No Soil Data
- Result Less Than Proposed Cleanup Level
- Result Exceeds Proposed Cleanup Level
- Approximate Extent of Proposed Soil Cleanup Level Exceedance
- Previous Cleanup Action Area Completed to Remove Petroleum Hydrocarbon Contamination (Confirmation Sample Results Could not be Verified to Confirm Removal)



Summary of Soil Petroleum Hydrocarbon Results	
Dakota Creek Industries Anacortes, Washington	
	Figure 26

P:\5147006\CAD\13\Draft Final RI\514700613_F26_Extent of TPH Contamination.dwg TAB:F26 Date Exported: 01/21/22 - 10:28 by hmara



MEDIA OF CONCERN	EXPOSURE PATHWAY	POTENTIAL RECEPTOR
Soil	Direct Contact	Site Workers
Groundwater	Direct Contact	Site Workers and Aquatic Species
	Ingestion	Consumption of Marine Organisms

Legend

- Potential Contaminant Transport Pathway
- MHHW** Mean Higher High Water
- MLLW** Mean Lower Low Water
- Monitoring Well

Stratigraphy

- Imported Clean Fill - Placed Following 2002 Independent Cleanup Action or 2008 Interim Action Activities
- Artificial Fill
- Native Deposits (Glaciomarine Drift and Beach Sands)
- Contaminants
- Removed During 2008 Interim Action and Marine Area Dredging

Sources of Contamination

- 1** Historical Contaminated Fill - Fill contains debris including concrete asphalt, brick and wood fragments suggesting that they may have been re-used from other industrial sources
- 2** Industrial-Related Operations - Direct discharge of paint chips, grinding and blast grit residues to the ground from vessel maintenance and repair activities.
- 3** Atmospheric Deposition - Ongoing and historic combustion of fossil fuels from residents, machinery (boiler, power, etc.), vehicles, marine vessels, and wood burning.

Environmental Transport

- A** Infiltration and Leaching (Unpaved Areas Only)
- B** Shallow Unconfined Aquifer Solute Transport
- C** Tidal Mixing

Current Site Configuration

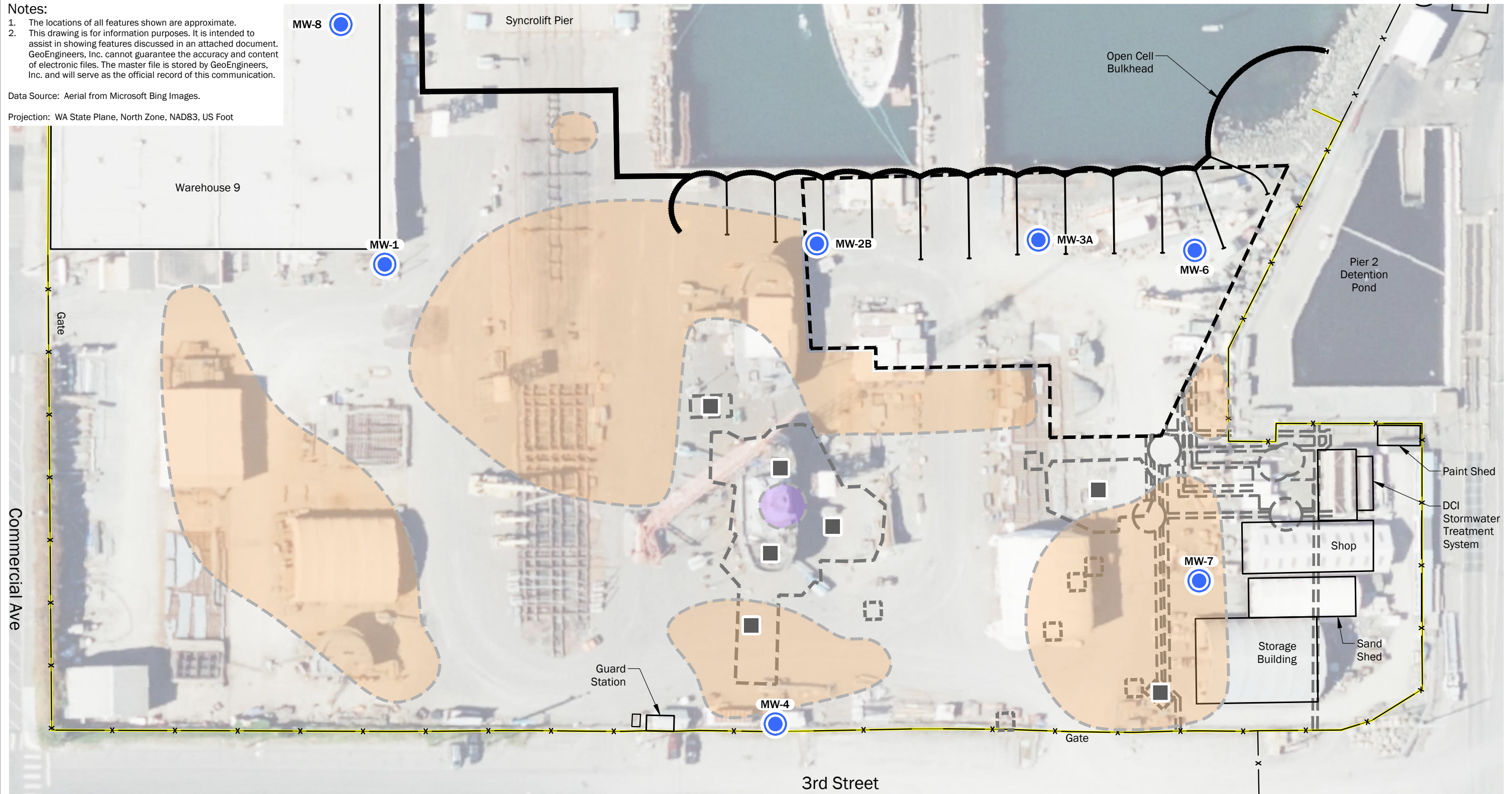
Dakota Creek Industries
Anacortes, Washington

Figure 27

Notes:
 1. The locations of all features shown are approximate.
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Data Source: Aerial from Microsoft Bing Images.

Projection: WA State Plane, North Zone, NAD83, US Foot

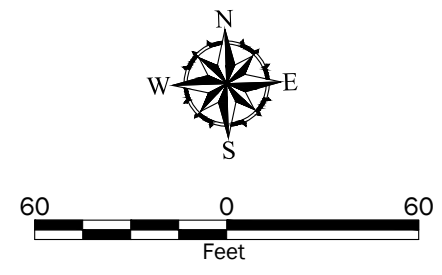


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Legend

- Dakota Creek Industries (DCI) Property Boundary
- Previous Upland Soil Excavation and Backfill Area (See Figures 3 and 4)
- Previous Marine Area Dredge and Backfill Area (See Figure 5)
- Existing Bulkhead
- x Existing Fence
- Area in Which Metals (Arsenic and/or Nickel) in Soil Exceed The Preliminary Cleanup Level
- Area in Which Total cPAH TEQ in Soil Exceed The Preliminary Cleanup Level
- MW-1 Monitoring Well Location
- Proposed Soil Sample Location to Verify the Completeness of Previously Completed Soil Removal Actions

cPAHs = carcinogenic aromatic hydrocarbons
 TEQ = toxic equivalency

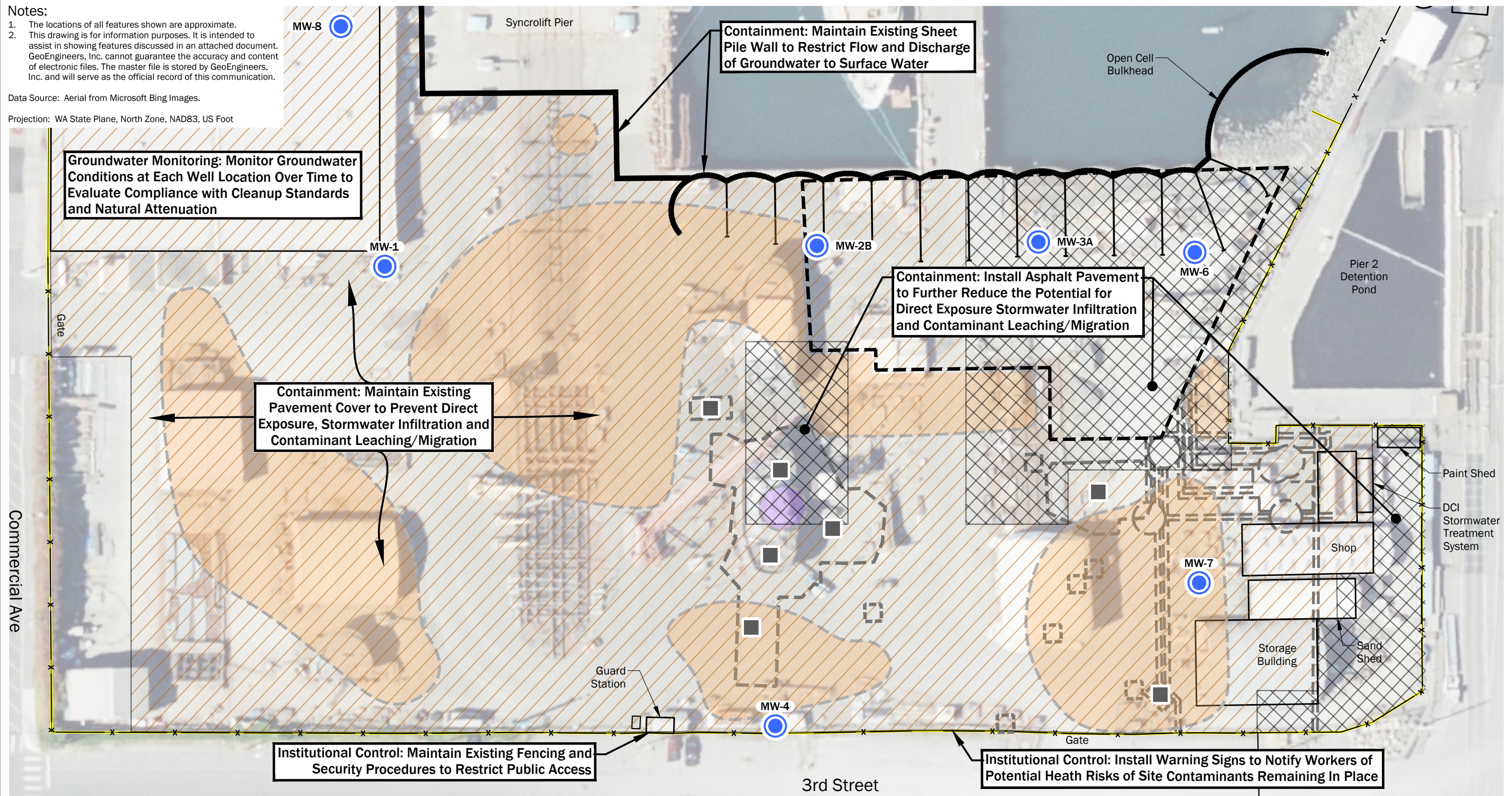


Areas Requiring Cleanup Action Evaluation	
Dakota Creek Industries Anacortes, Washington	
	Figure 28

Notes:
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Projection: WA State Plane, North Zone, NAD83, US Foot



Groundwater Monitoring: Monitor Groundwater Conditions at Each Well Location Over Time to Evaluate Compliance with Cleanup Standards and Natural Attenuation

Containment: Maintain Existing Sheet Pile Wall to Restrict Flow and Discharge of Groundwater to Surface Water

Containment: Install Asphalt Pavement to Further Reduce the Potential for Direct Exposure Stormwater Infiltration and Contaminant Leaching/Migration

Containment: Maintain Existing Pavement Cover to Prevent Direct Exposure, Stormwater Infiltration and Contaminant Leaching/Migration

Institutional Control: Maintain Existing Fencing and Security Procedures to Restrict Public Access

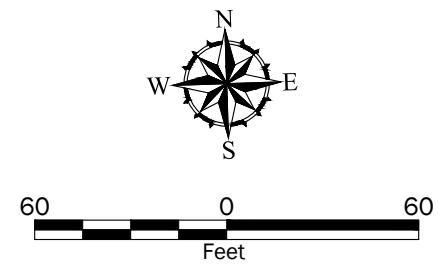
Institutional Control: Install Warning Signs to Notify Workers of Potential Health Risks of Site Contaminants Remaining In Place

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Legend

- Dakota Creek Industries (DCI) Property Boundary
- Previous Upland Soil Excavation and Backfill Area (See Figures 3 and 4)
- Previous Marine Area Dredge and Backfill Area (See Figure 5)
- Existing Bulkhead
- Existing Fence
- Existing Asphalt/Concrete Pavement
- Area in Which Metals (Arsenic and/or Nickel) in Soil Exceed The Preliminary Cleanup Level
- Area in Which Total cPAH TEQ in Soil Exceed The Preliminary Cleanup Level
- Proposed New Asphalt Pavement

- MW-1** Proposed Compliance Groundwater Monitoring Well Location
 - Proposed Soil Sample Location to Verify the Completeness of Previously Completed Soil Removal Actions
- cPAHs = carcinogenic aromatic hydrocarbons
 TEQ = toxic equivalency



**Cleanup Action Alternative 1
 Containment and Compliance Groundwater Monitoring**

Dakota Creek Industries
 Anacortes, Washington

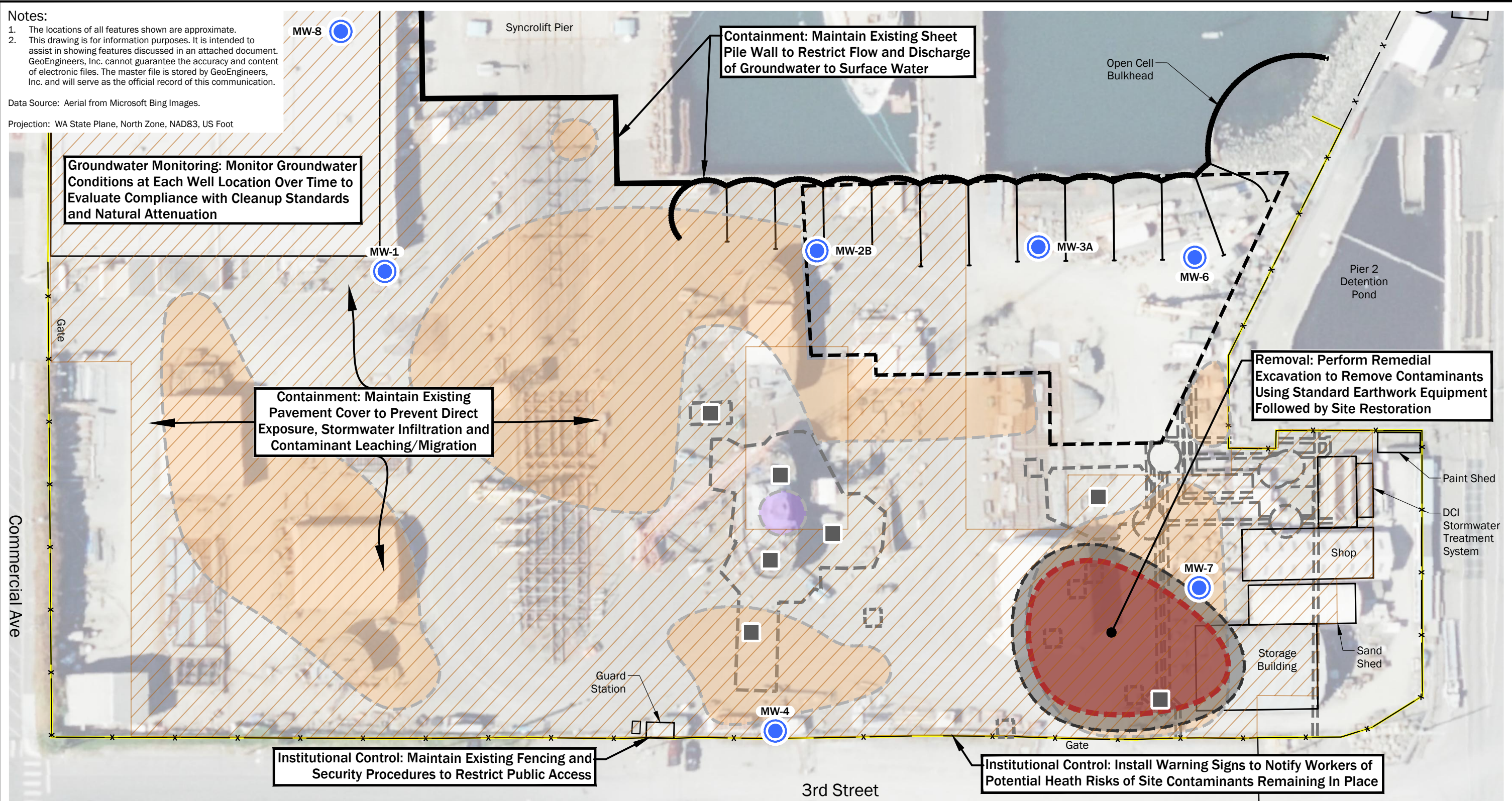
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Figure 29

Notes:
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Data Source: Aerial from Microsoft Bing Images.

Projection: WA State Plane, North Zone, NAD83, US Foot

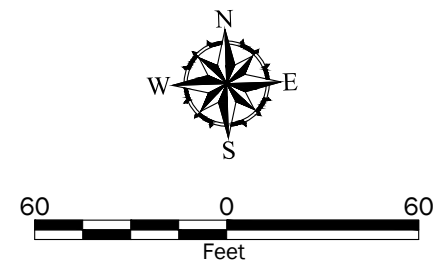


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- Legend**
- Dakota Creek Industries (DCI) Property Boundary
 - Previous Upland Soil Excavation and Backfill Area (See Figures 3 and 4)
 - Previous Marine Area Dredge and Backfill Area (See Figure 5)
 - Existing Bulkhead
 - x Existing Fence
 - Existing Asphalt/Concrete Pavement

- Area in Which Metals (Arsenic and/or Nickel) in Soil Exceed The Preliminary Cleanup Level
- Area in Which Total cPAH TEQ in Soil Exceed The Preliminary Cleanup Level
- Contaminant Source Area - Area in Which Metals (Arsenic and/or Nickel) Exceed Three Times the Preliminary Soil Cleanup Level
- Soil Removal Area

- Proposed New Asphalt Pavement
 - Proposed Compliance Groundwater Monitoring Well Location
 - Proposed Soil Sample Location to Verify the Completeness of Previously Completed Soil Removal Actions
- cPAHs = carcinogenic aromatic hydrocarbons
 TEQ = toxic equivalency



**Cleanup Action Alternative 2
 Partial Source Removal**

Dakota Creek Industries
 Anacortes, Washington

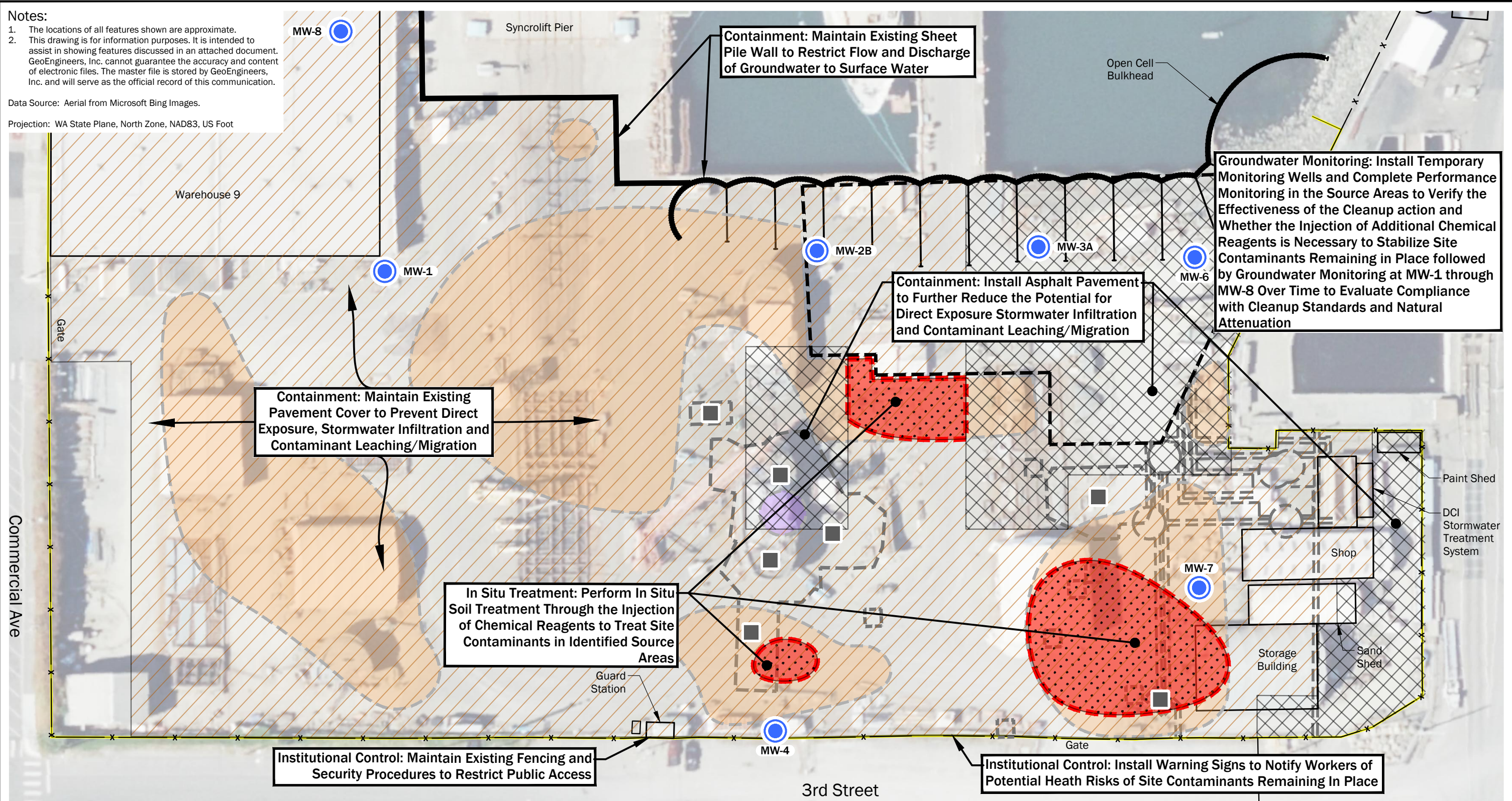
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Figure 30

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Data Source: Aerial from Microsoft Bing Images.

Projection: WA State Plane, North Zone, NAD83, US Foot

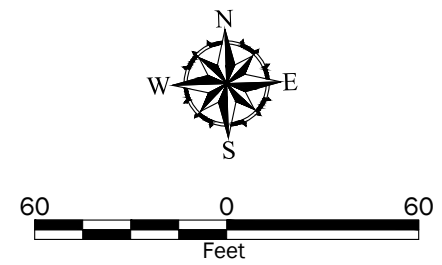


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Legend

- Dakota Creek Industries (DCI) Property Boundary
- Previous Upland Soil Excavation and Backfill Area (See Figures 3 and 4)
- Previous Marine Area Dredge and Backfill Area (See Figure 5)
- Existing Bulkhead
- Existing Fence
- Existing Asphalt/Concrete Pavement
- Area in Which Metals (Arsenic and/or Nickel) in Soil Exceed The Preliminary Cleanup Level
- Area in Which Total cPAH TEQ in Soil Exceed The Preliminary Cleanup Level
- Contaminant Source Area - Area in Which Metals (Arsenic and/or Nickel) Exceed Three Times the Preliminary Soil Cleanup Level
- Proposed New Asphalt Pavement
- In Situ Treatment Area
- Proposed Compliance Groundwater Monitoring Well Location
- Proposed Soil Sample Location to Verify the Completeness of Previously Completed Soil Removal Actions

cPAHs = carcinogenic aromatic hydrocarbons
 TEQ = toxic equivalency



**Cleanup Action Alternative 3
Source Area In Situ Treatment**

Dakota Creek Industries
Anacortes, Washington

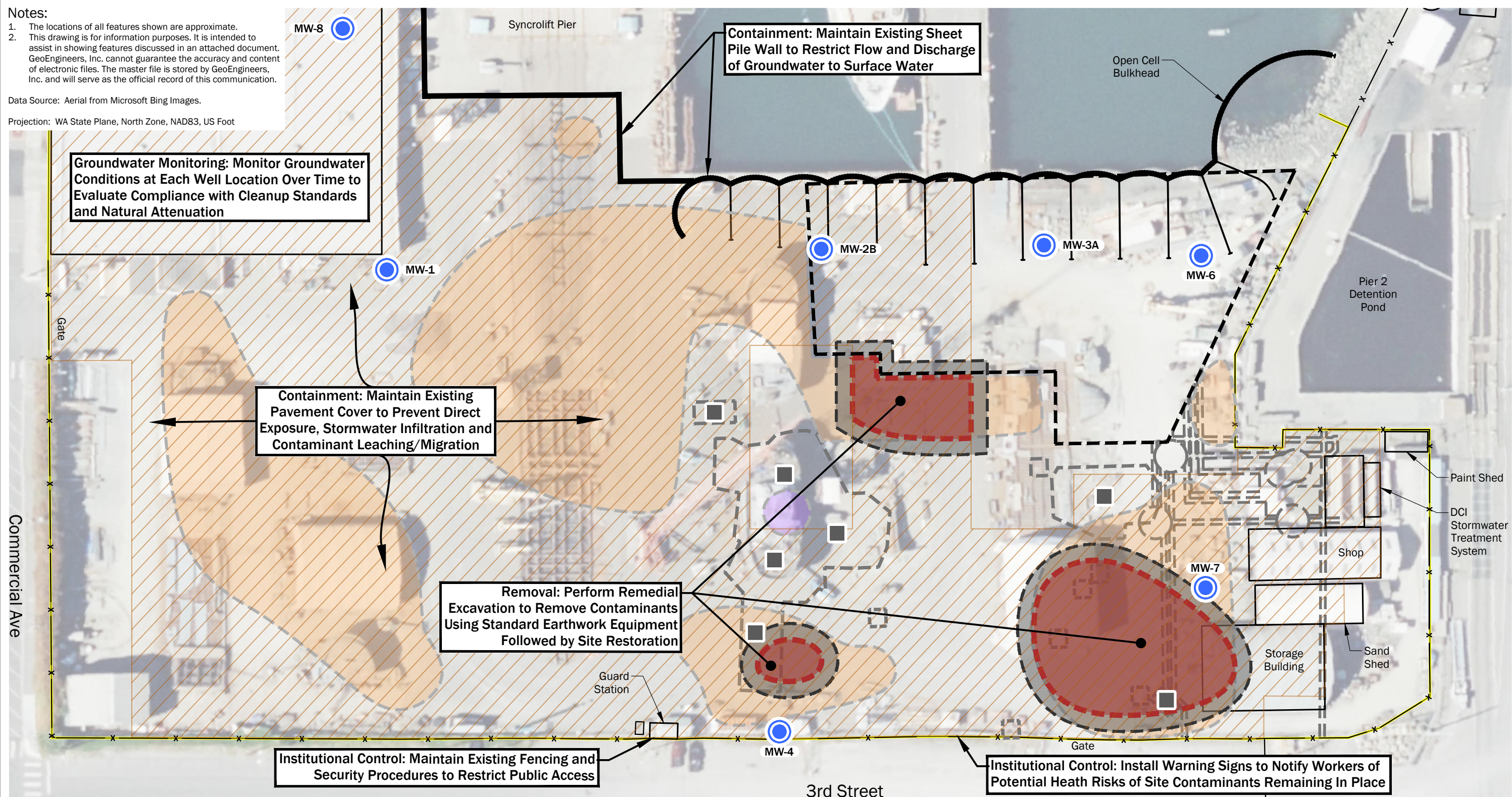
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Figure 31

Notes:
 1. The locations of all features shown are approximate.
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Data Source: Aerial from Microsoft Bing Images.

Projection: WA State Plane, North Zone, NAD83, US Foot

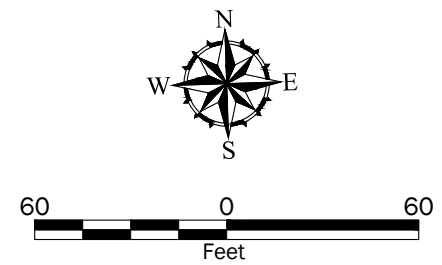


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- Legend**
- Dakota Creek Industries (DCI) Property Boundary
 - Previous Upland Soil Excavation and Backfill Area (See Figures 3 and 4)
 - Previous Marine Area Dredge and Backfill Area (See Figure 5)
 - Existing Bulkhead
 - x Existing Fence
 - Existing Asphalt/Concrete Pavement

- Area in Which Metals (Arsenic and/or Nickel) in Soil Exceed The Preliminary Cleanup Level
- Area in Which Total cPAH TEQ in Soil Exceed The Preliminary Cleanup Level
- Contaminant Source Area - Area in Which Metals (Arsenic and/or Nickel) Exceed Three Times the Preliminary Soil Cleanup Level
- Soil Removal Area

- MW-1** Proposed Compliance Groundwater Monitoring Well Location
 - Proposed Soil Sample Location to Verify the Completeness of Previously Completed Soil Removal Actions
- cPAHs = carcinogenic aromatic hydrocarbons
 TEQ = toxic equivalency



**Cleanup Action Alternative 4
Source Area Removal**

Dakota Creek Industries
Anacortes, Washington

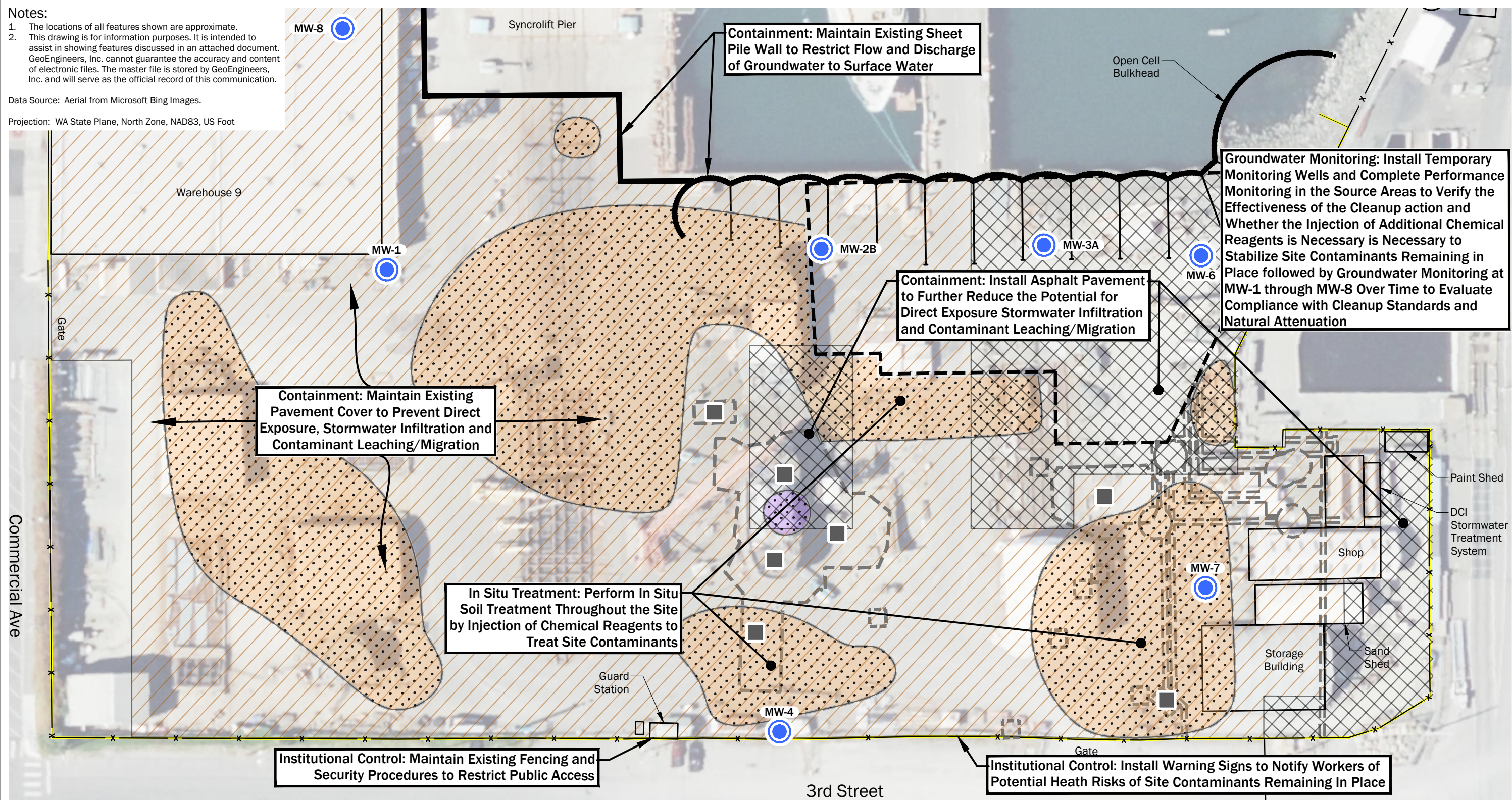
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Figure 32

Notes:
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Data Source: Aerial from Microsoft Bing Images.

Projection: WA State Plane, North Zone, NAD83, US Foot

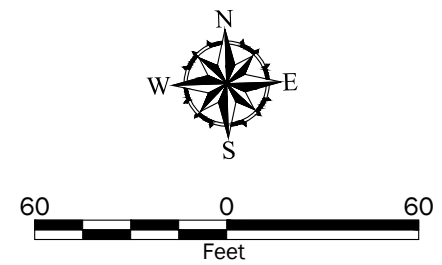


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Legend

- Dakota Creek Industries (DCI) Property Boundary
- Previous Upland Soil Excavation and Backfill Area (See Figures 3 and 4)
- Previous Marine Area Dredge and Backfill Area (See Figure 5)
- Existing Bulkhead
- Existing Fence
- Existing Asphalt/Concrete Pavement
- Area in Which Metals (Arsenic and/or Nickel) in Soil Exceed The Preliminary Cleanup Level
- Area in Which Total cPAH TEQ in Soil Exceed The Preliminary Cleanup Level
- Proposed New Asphalt Pavement
- In Situ Treatment Area

- MW-1 Proposed Compliance Groundwater Monitoring Well Location
- Proposed Soil Sample Location to Verify the Completeness of Previously Completed Soil Removal Actions
- cPAHs = carcinogenic aromatic hydrocarbons
- TEQ = toxic equivalency



**Cleanup Action Alternative 5
Site-Wide In Situ Treatment**

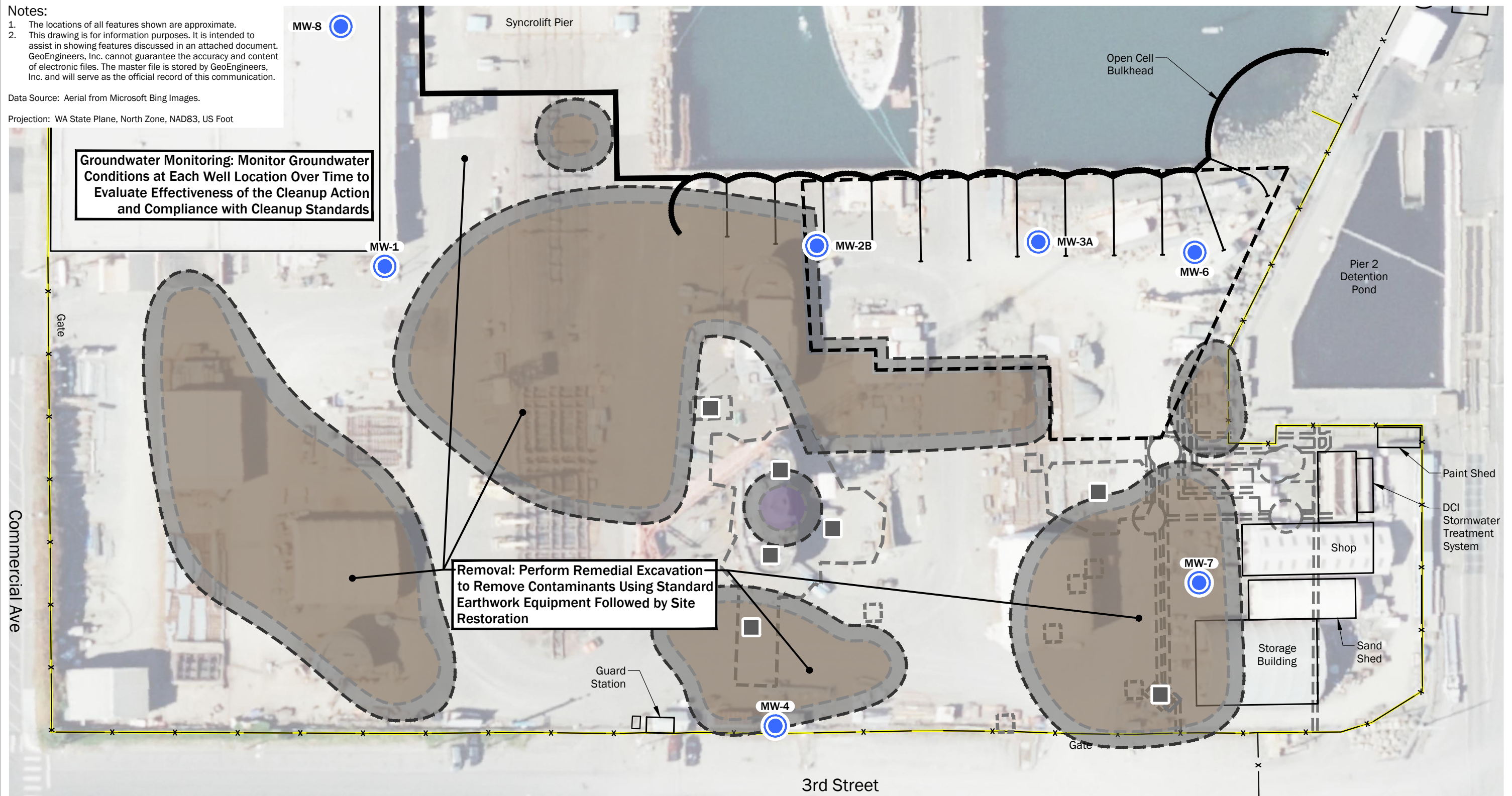
Dakota Creek Industries
Anacortes, Washington

Figure 33

Notes:
 1. The locations of all features shown are approximate.
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Data Source: Aerial from Microsoft Bing Images.

Projection: WA State Plane, North Zone, NAD83, US Foot



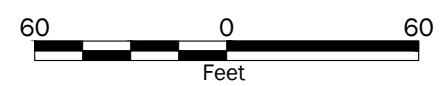
Groundwater Monitoring: Monitor Groundwater Conditions at Each Well Location Over Time to Evaluate Effectiveness of the Cleanup Action and Compliance with Cleanup Standards

Removal: Perform Remedial Excavation to Remove Contaminants Using Standard Earthwork Equipment Followed by Site Restoration

P:\5147006\CAD\13\Draft_Final_RV\514700613_F34_Cleanup Action Alt 6.dwg TAB:F34 Date Exported: 01/21/22 - 14:05 by hmara

Legend

- Dakota Creek Industries (DCI) Property Boundary
 - Previous Upland Soil Excavation and Backfill Area (See Figures 3 and 4)
 - Previous Marine Area Dredge and Backfill Area (See Figure 5)
 - Existing Bulkhead
 - Existing Fence
 - Area in Which Metals (Arsenic and/or Nickel) in Soil Exceed The Preliminary Cleanup Level
 - Area in Which Total cPAH TEQ in Soil Exceed The Preliminary Cleanup Level
 - Soil Removal Area
 - MW-1 Proposed Compliance Groundwater Monitoring Well Location
 - Proposed Soil Sample Location to Verify the Completeness of Previously Completed Soil Removal Actions
- cPAHs = carcinogenic aromatic hydrocarbons
 TEQ = toxic equivalency

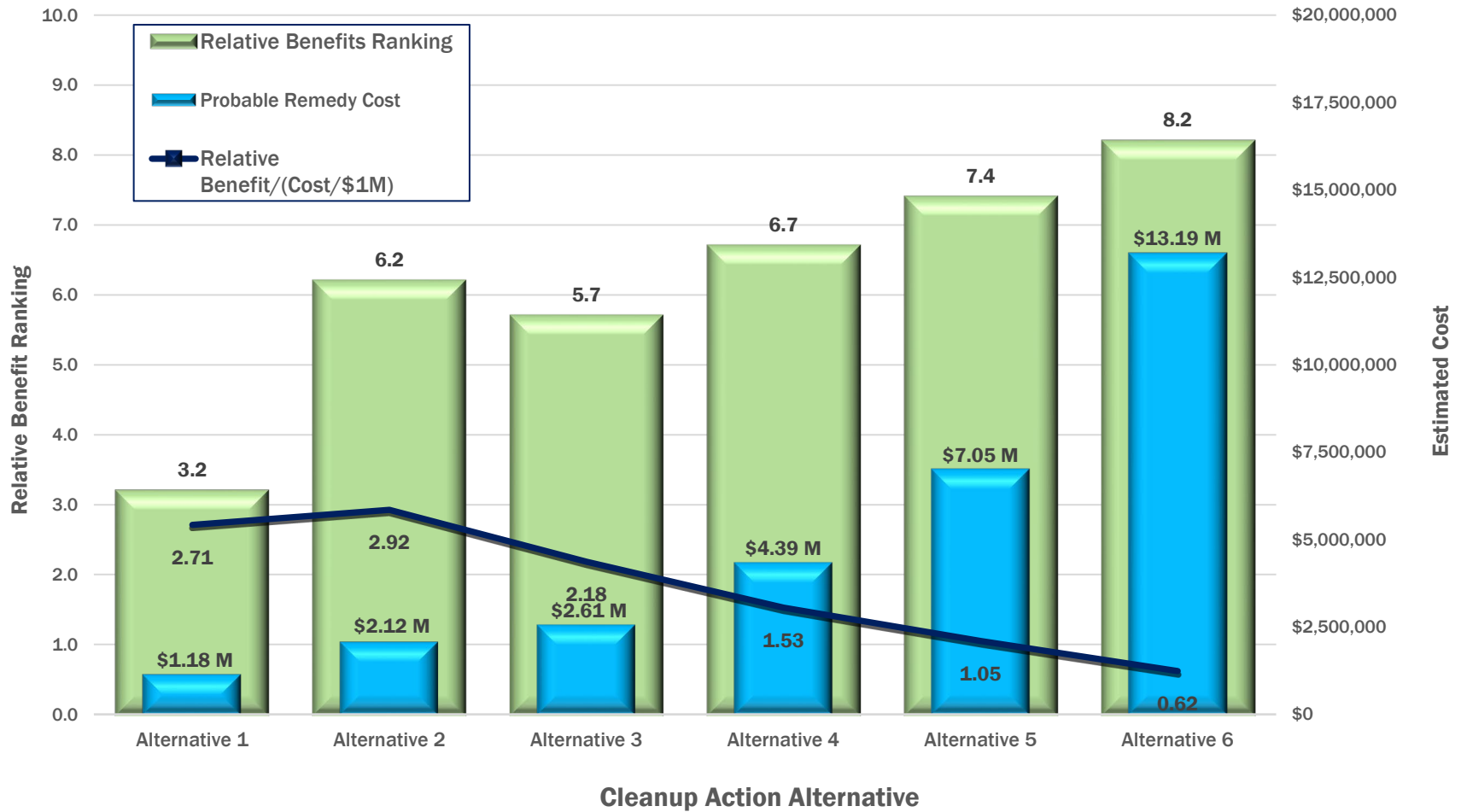


**Cleanup Action Alternative 6
Site-Wide Removal**

Dakota Creek Industries
Anacortes, Washington

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Figure 34



Disproportionate Cost Analysis

Dakota Creek Industries
Anacortes, Washington

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Figure 35

Notes:

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