INITIAL INVESTIGATION FIELD REPORT

WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

☐ **Check this box if you have attached any documents to this form (using the paperclip icon on the left).**

ERTS #(s):	722605
Parcel #(s):	2526119029
County:	King
FSID #:	100001527
CSID #:	17016
UST #:	none

SITE INFORMATION

Site Name (Name over door):	Site Address (including City, State and Zip):	Phone / Email
Old Sky Station	74510 NE Stevens Pass Hwy Skykomish, WA 98288	
Site Contact, Title, Business: Anne Conrad WSDOT	Site Contact Address (including City, State and Zip): 15700 Dayton Ave N / PO Box 330310 Shoreline, WA 98133	Phone (206) 440-4535 Email conrada@wsdot.wa.gov
Site Owner, Title, Business: James Knisley	Site Owner Address (including City, State and Zip): PO Box 364 Skykomish, WA 98288	Phone (425) 210-7800 Email skyfire50@icloud.com
Site Owner Contact, Title, Business: James Knisley	Site Owner Contact Address (including City, State and Zip): PO Box 364 Skykomish, WA 98288	Phone (425) 210-7800 Email skyfire50@icloud.com
Previous Site Owner(s): Alternate Site Name(s):	Additional Info (for any Site Information Item): The site was a historical gasoline service station from ~ 1957 that went out of business many years ago. After multiple ownership changes, the property was purchased by James Knisley of Skykomish, WA. ~ 1 mile east of Skykomish on US 2, former service station on north side of highway	

Latitude (Decimal Degrees):	47.713676
Longitude (Decimal Degrees):	-121.337244

INSPECTION INFORMATION

☑ Please check this box if there is relevant inspection information, such as data or photos, in an existing site report for this site.

Inspection Conducted? Yes ☐ No ☒	Date/Time:	Entry Notice: Announced ☐	Unannounced ☐
Photographs taken? Yes ☐	No ☒	Note: Attach photographs or upload to PIMS	
Samples collected? Yes ☐	No ☒	Note: Attach record with media, location, depth, etc.	

RECOMMENDATION

No Further Action (Check appropriate box below):		**LIST on Confirmed and Suspected Contaminated Sites List**: ☒
Release or threatened release does not pose a threat	☐	
No release or threatened release	☐	
Refer to program/agency (Name: _____)	☐	
Independent Cleanup Action Completed (contamination removed)	☐	

COMPLAINT (Brief Summary of ERTS Complaint):

During a Phase II Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) for a fish passage correction, petroleum contaminated soil and groundwater were discovered. Soil contamination was found at ~ 6 to at least 15 ft bgs in a limited area, and shallow groundwater was also impacted. Laboratory results indicated soil and groundwater were above MTCA Method A CULs for gasoline.

CURRENT SITE STATUS (Brief Summary of why Site is recommended for Listing or NFA):

The Phase II ESA identified petroleum contamination in soil and groundwater likely related to former use of 74510 NE Stevens Pass Hwy as a service station. Contamination was identified in one boring located on the northwestern portion of the property and has not been fully defined.

Investigator: David Unruh Date Submitted: 1/18/2024

OBSERVATIONS ☑ **Please check this box if you included information on the Supplemental Page at end of report.**

Description (If site visit made, please be sure to include the following: site observations, site features and cover, chronology of events, sources/past practices likely responsible for contamination, presence of water supply wells and other potential exposure pathways, etc.):

As part of a fish passage project along US Highway 2 in Skykomish, Washington, a Phase II ESA was conducted at 74510 Stevens Pass Highway, Skykomish, Washington (the Property). According to the Phase II ESA, the Property was first developed with a gasoline service station in 1957. No records regarding the presence of underground storage tanks (USTs) are available in Ecology's records. Soil and groundwater samples were collected from the Property to assess the extent of contamination related to historical service station operations.

Soil samples were collected from 5 to 15 feet below ground surface (bgs) from four borings (E-SK-1-23 to E-SK-4-23). Soil samples were analyzed for total petroleum hydrocarbons, benzne, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes (collectively BTEX), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury, selenium, and silver. With the exception of E-SK-3-23, contaminants were not detected in soil above the Method A cleanup level. Soil samples collected from 6 to 15 feet bgs in E-SK-3-23 contained gasoline-range petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH-G), benzene, ethylbenzene, xylenes, and naphthalenes above the respective Method A cleanup level.

Groundwater samples were collected from a permanent monitoring well installed on the south side of US Highway 2 (A-417p-21-GW) in March 2023. Four groundwater samples were also collected from temporary wells installed in E-SK-1-23 to E-SK-4-23 during the same time period. Groundwater samples were analyzed for total petroleum hydrocarbons, BTEX, PAHs, arsenic, barium, and total and dissolved cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, selenium, silver, and zinc. With the exception of E-SK-3-23, contaminants were not detected above the Method A cleanup level. The groundwater sample collected from E-SK-3-23 contained TPH-G, ethylbenzene, xylenes, naphthalene and dissolved lead above the Method A cleanup level.

The sample also contained total arsenic, chromium, copper, lead, and zinc above the screening level for surface water. Surface water samples were not analyzed for these contaminants from the South Fork of the Skykomish River, located approximately 750 feet northeast of the Property.

Documents reviewed:

Washington State Department of Transportation, US 2 UNT to S Fork Skykomish River - Fish Passage, Limited Phase II Environmental Site Assessment, August 10, 2023.

CONTAMINANT GROUP	CONTAMINANT	SOIL	GROUNDWATER	SURFACE WATER	AIR	SEDIMENT	DESCRIPTION
Non-Halogenated Organics	Phenolic Compounds						Compounds containing phenols (Examples: phenol; 4-methylphenol; 2-methylphenol)
	Non-Halogenated Solvents						Organic solvents, typically volatile or semi-volatile, not containing any halogens. To determine if a product has halogens, search HSDB (http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/htmlgen?HSDB) and look at the Chemical/Physical Properties, and Molecular Formula. If there is not a Cl, I, Br, F in the formula, it's not halogenated. (Examples: acetone, benzene, toluene, xylenes, methyl ethyl ketone, ethyl acetate, methanol, ethanol, isopropranol, formic acid, acetic acid, stoddard solvent, Naptha). *Use this when TEX contaminants are present independently of gasoline.*
	Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)	C	C				Hydrocarbons composed of two or more benzene rings.
	Tributyltin						The main active ingredients in biocides used to control a broad spectrum of organisms. Found in antifouling marine paint, antifungal action in textiles and industrial water systems. (Examples: Tributyltin; monobutyltin; dibutyltin)
	Methyl tertiary-butyl ether						MTBE is a volatile oxygen-containing organic compound that was formerly used as a gasoline additive to promote complete combustion and help reduce air pollution.
	Benzene	C	C				Benzene
	Other Non-Halogenated Organics	C	C				TEX
	Petroleum Diesel	B	S				Petroleum Diesel
	Petroleum Gasoline	C	C				Petroleum Gasoline
	Petroleum Other	B	B				Oil-range organics
Halogenated Organics (see notes at bottom)	PBDE						Polybrominated di-phenyl ether
	Other Halogenated Organics						Other organic compounds with halogens (chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine). search HSDB (http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/htmlgen?HSDB) and look at the Chemical/Physical Properties, and Molecular Formula. If there is a Cl, I, Br, F in the formula, it is halogenated. (Examples: Hexachlorobutadiene; hexachlorobenzene; pentachlorophenol)
	Halogenated solvents						PCE, chloroform, EDB, EDC, MTBE
	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB)						Any of a family of industrial compounds produced by chlorination of biphenyl, noted primarily as an environmental pollutant that accumulates in animal tissue with resultant pathogenic and teratogenic effects
	Dioxin/dibenzofuran compounds (see notes at bottom)						A family of more than 70 compounds of chlorinated dioxins or furans. (Examples: Dioxin; Furan; Dioxin TEQ; PCDD; PCDF; TCDD; TCDF; OCDD; OCDF). *Do not use for 'dibenzofuran', which is a non-chlorinated compound that is detected using the semivolatile organics analysis 8270*
Metals	Metals - Other	B	B				Cr, Se, Ag, Ba, Cd
	Lead	B	C				Lead
	Mercury	B	B				Mercury
	Arsenic	B	B				Arsenic
Pesticides	Non-halogenated pesticides						Pesticides without halogens (Examples: parathion, malathion, diazinon, phosmet, carbaryl (sevin), fenoxycarb, aldicarb)
	Halogenated pesticides						Pesticides with halogens (Examples: DDT; DDE; Chlordane; Heptachlor; alpha-beta and delta BHC; Aldrin; Endosulfan, dieldrin, endrin)

CONTAMINANT GROUP	CONTAMINANT	SOIL	GROUNDWATER	SURFACE WATER	AIR	SEDIMENT	DESCRIPTION
Other Contaminants	Radioactive Wastes						Wastes that emit more than background levels of radiation.
	Conventional Contaminants, Organic						Unspecified organic matter that imposes an oxygen demand during its decomposition (Example: Total Organic Carbon)
	Conventional Contaminants, Inorganic						Non-metallic inorganic substances or indicator parameters that may indicate the existence of contamination if present at unusual levels (Examples: Sulfides, ammonia)
	Asbestos						All forms of Asbestos. Asbestos fibers have been used in products such as building materials, friction products and heat-resistant materials.
	Other Deleterious Substances						Other contaminants or substances that cause subtle or unexpected harm to sediments (Examples: Wood debris; garbage (e.g., dumped in sediments))
	Benthic Failures						Failures of the benthic analysis standards from the Sediment Management Standards.
	Bioassay Failures						For sediments, a failure to meet bioassay criteria from the Sediment Management Standards. For soils, a failure to meet TEE bioassay criteria for plant, animal or soil biota toxicity.
Reactive Wastes	Unexploded Ordinance						Weapons that failed to detonate or discarded shells containing volatile material.
	Other Reactive Wastes						Other Reactive Wastes (Examples: phosphorous, lithium metal, sodium metal)
	Corrosive Wastes						Corrosive wastes are acidic or alkaline (basic) wastes that can readily corrode or dissolve materials they come into contact with. Wastes that are highly corrosive as defined by the Dangerous Waste Regulation (WAC 173-303-090(6)). (Examples: Hydrochloric acid; sulfuric acid; caustic soda)

(fill in contaminant matrix above with appropriate status choice from the key below the table)

Status choices for contaminants	
Contaminant Status	**Definition**
B— Below Cleanup Levels (Confirmed)	The contaminant was tested and found to be below cleanup levels. (Generally, we would not enter each and every contaminant that was tested; for example if an SVOC analysis was done we would not enter each SVOC with a status of "below". We would use this for contaminants that were believed likely to be present but were found to be below standards when tested
S— Suspected	The contaminant is suspected to be present; based on some knowledge about the history of the site, knowledge of regional contaminants, or based on other contaminants known to be present
C— Confirmed Above Cleanup Levels	The contaminant is confirmed to be present above any cleanup level. For example—above MTCA method A, B, or C; above Sediment Quality Standards; or above a presumed site-specific cleanup level (such as human health criteria for a sediment contaminant).
RA— Remediated - Above	The contaminant was remediated, but remains on site above the cleanup standards (for example—capped area).
RB— Remediated - Below	The contaminant was remediated, and no area of the site contains this contaminant above cleanup standards (for example— complete removal of contaminated soils).

Halogenated chemicals and solvents: Any chemical compound with chloro, bromo, iodo or fluoro is halogenated; those with eight or fewer carbons are generally solvents (e.g. halogenated methane, ethane, propane, butane, pentane, hexane, heptane or octane) and may also be used for or registered as pesticides or fumigants. Most are dangerous wastes, either listed or categorical. Organic compounds with more carbons are almost always halogenated pesticides or a contaminant or derivative. Referral to the HSDB is recommended if you are unfamiliar with a chemical name or compound, as it contains useful information about synonyms, uses, trade names, waste codes, and other regulatory information about most toxic or potentially toxic chemicals.

Dibenzodioxins and dibenzofurans are normalized to a combined equivalent toxicity based on 2,3,7,8-tetrachloro-p-dibenzodioxin as set out in WAC 173-340-708(8)(d) and in the Evaluating the Toxicity and Assessing the Carcinogenic Risk of Environmental Mixtures using Toxicity Equivalency Factors Focus Sheet (https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/clarc/FocusSheets/tef.pdf). Results may be reported as individual compounds and isomers (usually lab results), or as a toxic equivalency value (reports).

FOR ECOLOGY II REVIEWER USE ONLY (For Listing Sites):

How did the Site come to be known: ☑ **Site Discovery (received a report):** _____ (Date Report Received)
☐ **ERTS Complaint**
☐ **Other (please explain):** _____

Does an Early Notice Letter need to be sent: ☒ Yes ☐ No
If *No*, please explain why: _____

NAICS Code (if known): 444,180
Otherwise, briefly explain how property is/was used (i.e., gas station, dry cleaner, paint shop, vacant land, etc.):
_____

Site Unit(s) to be created (Unit Type): ☒ Upland (includes VCP & LUST) ☐ Sediment
If multiple Units needed, please explain why: _____

Cleanup Process Type (for the Unit): ☑ No Process ☐ Independent Action
☐ Voluntary Cleanup Program ☐ Ecology-supervised or conducted
☐ Federal-supervised or conducted

Site Status: ☒ Awaiting Cleanup ☐ Construction Complete – Performance Monitoring
☐ Cleanup Started ☐ Cleanup Complete – Active O&M/Monitoring
☐ No Further Action Required

Model Remedy Used? ☐
If yes, was this a transformer spill? ☐

Site Manager (Default: _____): _____

Specific confirmed contaminants include:

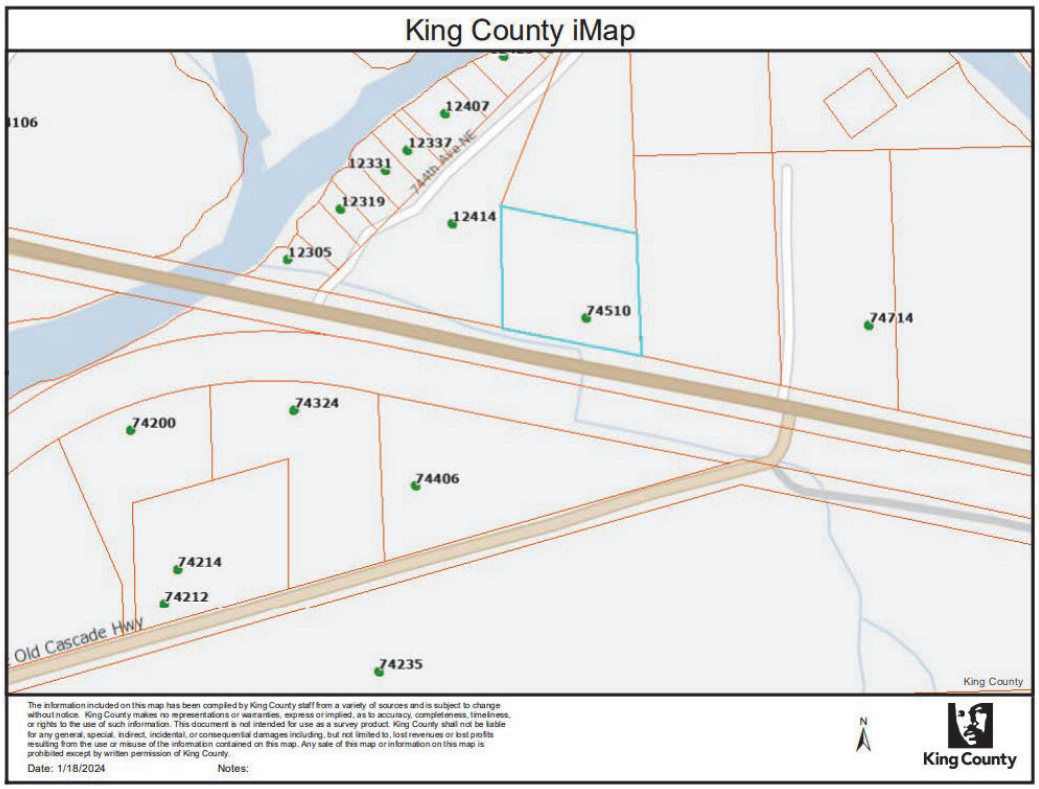
TPH-G, BTEX, naph. in Soil

TPH-G, BTEX, naph., Pb in Groundwater

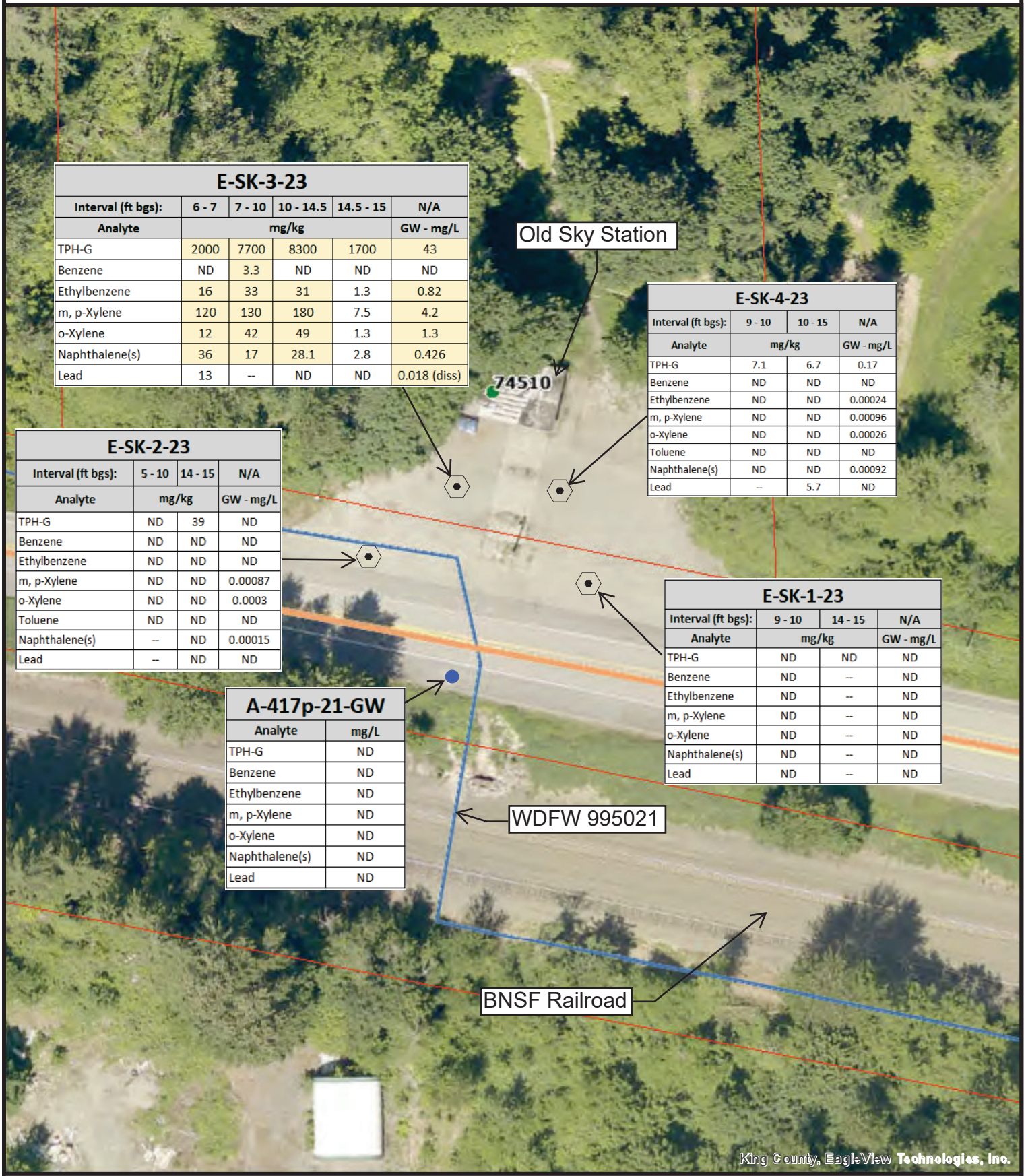
_____ in Other (specify matrix: _____)

Facility/Site ID No. (if known):
100001527
Cleanup Site ID No. (if known):
17016

COUNTY ASSESSOR INFO: Please attach to this report a copy of the tax parcel/ownership information for each parcel associated with the site, as well as a parcel map illustrating the parcel boundary and location.



Sample Locations - UNT to S Fork Skykomish River (WDFW 995021)



E-SK-3-23

Interval (ft bgs):	6 - 7	7 - 10	10 - 14.5	14.5 - 15	N/A
Analyte	mg/kg				GW - mg/L
TPH-G	2000	7700	8300	1700	43
Benzene	ND	3.3	ND	ND	ND
Ethylbenzene	16	33	31	1.3	0.82
m, p-Xylene	120	130	180	7.5	4.2
o-Xylene	12	42	49	1.3	1.3
Naphthalene(s)	36	17	28.1	2.8	0.426
Lead	13	--	ND	ND	0.018 (diss)

E-SK-4-23

Interval (ft bgs):	9 - 10	10 - 15	N/A
Analyte	mg/kg		GW - mg/L
TPH-G	7.1	6.7	0.17
Benzene	ND	ND	ND
Ethylbenzene	ND	ND	0.00024
m, p-Xylene	ND	ND	0.00096
o-Xylene	ND	ND	0.00026
Toluene	ND	ND	ND
Naphthalene(s)	ND	ND	0.00092
Lead	--	5.7	ND

E-SK-2-23

Interval (ft bgs):	5 - 10	14 - 15	N/A
Analyte	mg/kg		GW - mg/L
TPH-G	ND	39	ND
Benzene	ND	ND	ND
Ethylbenzene	ND	ND	ND
m, p-Xylene	ND	ND	0.00087
o-Xylene	ND	ND	0.0003
Toluene	ND	ND	ND
Naphthalene(s)	--	ND	0.00015
Lead	--	ND	ND

E-SK-1-23

Interval (ft bgs):	9 - 10	14 - 15	N/A
Analyte	mg/kg		GW - mg/L
TPH-G	ND	ND	ND
Benzene	ND	--	ND
Ethylbenzene	ND	--	ND
m, p-Xylene	ND	--	ND
o-Xylene	ND	--	ND
Naphthalene(s)	ND	--	ND
Lead	ND	--	ND

A-417p-21-GW

Analyte	mg/L
TPH-G	ND
Benzene	ND
Ethylbenzene	ND
m, p-Xylene	ND
o-Xylene	ND
Naphthalene(s)	ND
Lead	ND

Date: 1/25/2023 Notes:

N

King County

Figure 2