



# INITIAL INVESTIGATION FIELD REPORT

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

ERTS #(s):  
Parcel #(s):  
County:  
FSID #:  
CSID #:  
UST #:

712812
Right-of-Way adjacent to parcel #272213512429
Chelan
100002581
17075
none - unregulated

## SITE INFORMATION

Site Name (Name over door): Marcelas Cocina Mexicana	Site Address (including City, State and Zip): 119 E. Woodin Avenue, Chelan, WA 98816	Phone Email
Site Contact, Title, Business: Jackson Engstrom, City of Chelan	Site Contact Address (including City, State and Zip): 135 E. Johnson Avenue, Chelan, WA 98816	Phone (509) 682-4575 Email jengstrom@cityofchelan.us
Site Owner, Title, Business:	Site Owner Address (including City, State and Zip):	Phone Email
Site Owner Contact, Title, Business:	Site Owner Contact Address (including City, State and Zip):	Phone Email
Previous Site Owner(s):	Additional Info (for any Site Information Item): The abandoned UST was discovered in the alley north of East Woodin Avenue adjacent to the street address listed above.	
Alternate Site Name(s):		

Latitude (Decimal Degrees): 47.840389
Longitude (Decimal Degrees): -120.018278

## 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 <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Date/Time:	Entry Notice: Announced <input type="checkbox"/> Unannounced <input type="checkbox"/>
Photographs taken? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Note: Attach photographs or upload to PIMS	
Samples collected? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Note: Attach record with media, location, depth, etc.	

## RECOMMENDATION

No Further Action (Check appropriate box below):	LIST on Confirmed and Suspected Contaminated Sites List: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Release or threatened release does not pose a threat <input type="checkbox"/>	
No release or threatened release <input type="checkbox"/>	
Refer to program/agency (Name: _____) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Independent Cleanup Action Completed (contamination removed) <input type="checkbox"/>	

## COMPLAINT (Brief Summary of ERTS Complaint):

A release to soil was reported by the City of Chelan after one abandoned underground storage tank (UST) was discovered during an utility upgrade project.

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

The former UST was uncovered during an utility upgrade project in the alleyway. The surface covering of the alley was restored after renovation of the utilities.

Investigator: John Mefford

Date Submitted: 10/27/2023

**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.):

One UST was discovered during utility renovation in the alleyway north of the property at 119 E. Woodin Avenue. The UST was 6 feet long and 3 feet in diameter, representing approximately a 300-gallon capacity. The long axis of the tank was oriented parallel to the length of the alley.

Three samples were collected from the soil at the tank over three depth intervals: 8, 10, and 11 feet below ground surface (bgs). Diesel-range and oil-range organics were detected at each depth interval yet mostly at concentrations below the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) Method A soil cleanup levels (CULs) of 2,000 mg/kg for diesel range organics (DRO) and oil range organics (ORO). However, the concentrations varied with depth and did not show a clear trend of increase or decrease. The variation in contaminant concentration may be a function of grain size and permeability. The deepest sample (11 feet bgs) had a combined concentration of 2,652 mg/kg (2,440 mg/kg DRO, 212 mg/kg HRO), which exceeds the Method A CUL. GRO and benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylenes (BTEX) concentrations were below detection limits at all depth intervals. Thus, the product composition found in the soil supports a heating oil UST source.

Note that no soil samples were collected deeper than 11 feet bgs so the vertical extent of contamination is not known. The UST was later removed by KRCI but we are not aware of further sampling or documentation associated with this closure. Groundwater was not encountered during the excavation which is consistent with the findings that the depth to groundwater across the Chelan Chevron Site typically varies from about 28 to 38 feet bgs.

Regarding geology, the stratigraphy of one of the nearest wells (MW-27) generally shows a coarsening-upwards sequence with a glaciolacustrine clay in the lower sequence extending downwards from about 25 feet bgs. In that well, groundwater was recorded at about 32 feet bgs. Other wells (MW-21, MW-22) show the similar sequence and groundwater levels although MW-21 does exhibit an interbedded sequence with alternating silt and clay. At MW-21 and MW-27, the highest PID readings are found at about 15 to 21 feet bgs in a silt that overlies a clay. Another nearby well (MW-23) showed no signs (PID and other field indicators) of petroleum hydrocarbon contamination in the soil. MW-23 is located downgradient of the potential source area. Notably, groundwater from MW-23 has shown only very low level detections of aqueous phase petroleum hydrocarbon contamination or has not shown any petroleum contamination above the detection limits with the exception of either total or dissolved lead. The absence of co-occurring petroleum suggests that the substrate may have yielded the lead independent of a fuel source or the sampling equipment may have been cross-contaminated. Groundwater from MW-21 and MW-27 did not show any lead concentrations that exceeded detection limits. MW-22 was not evaluated for lead since thin thicknesses of in-well NAPL was present through much of its monitoring period.

Note that although soil contamination may exist deeper in the stratigraphy, silica gel cleanup (SGC) was not used for sample preparation prior to analysis by NWTPH-Dx. Ecology sanctions the use of SGC on soil samples to remove petroleum metabolites and other non-petroleum hydrocarbon organics that may high bias the analytical results. Typically, weathered releases of middle distillate product will consist of a high ratio of metabolites to petroleum hydrocarbons.

The Sanborn insurance map does not indicate any USTs at this address. However, a Sanborn map in the Chelan Chevron RI Report does show an auto repair garage at that location. So, it is somewhat likely that an UST was used in association with that former business. However, a review of the Sanborn map dated 1929 - 1945 shows that the garage was no longer present sometime within that time frame. The Chelan Chevron RI report states that the garage operated from about 1920 to about 1930. Thus, it is likely that the analytical result from NWTPH-Dx analysis largely consists of metabolites since we have this evidence for an aged release.

Recommendation: Analyze soil sample for NWTPH-Dx after sample preparation using silica gel cleanup.

Documents reviewed:

ERTS 712812 Incident Report

Summary of Soil Assessment Activities Performed for City of Chelan Columbia to Sanders Water and Sewer Main Replacement Project, by Leidos, Inc., dated June 15, 2022

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 ( <a href="http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/htmlgen?HSDB">http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/htmlgen?HSDB</a> ) 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, isopropanol, formic acid, acetic acid, stoddard solvent, Naptha). <i>Use this when TEX contaminants are present independently of gasoline.</i>
	Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)						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	B					Benzene
	Other Non-Halogenated Organics	B					TEX
	Petroleum Diesel	C					Petroleum Diesel
	Petroleum Gasoline	B					Petroleum Gasoline
	Petroleum Other	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 ( <a href="http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/htmlgen?HSDB">http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/htmlgen?HSDB</a> ) 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). <i>Do not use for 'dibenzofuran', which is a non-chlorinated compound that is detected using the semivolatile organics analysis 8270</i>
Metals	Metals - Other						Cr, Se, Ag, Ba, Cd
	Lead						Lead
	Mercury						Mercury
	Arsenic						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 Ordnance						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): \_\_\_\_\_  
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 **Model Remedy Used?** ☐  
☐ Cleanup Started ☐ Cleanup Complete – Active O&M/Monitoring **If yes, was this a** ☐  
☐ No Further Action Required **transformer spill?**

Site Manager (Default: \_\_\_\_\_): \_\_\_\_\_

Specific confirmed contaminants include:

\_\_\_\_\_ in Soil

\_\_\_\_\_ in Groundwater

\_\_\_\_\_ in Other (specify matrix: \_\_\_\_\_)

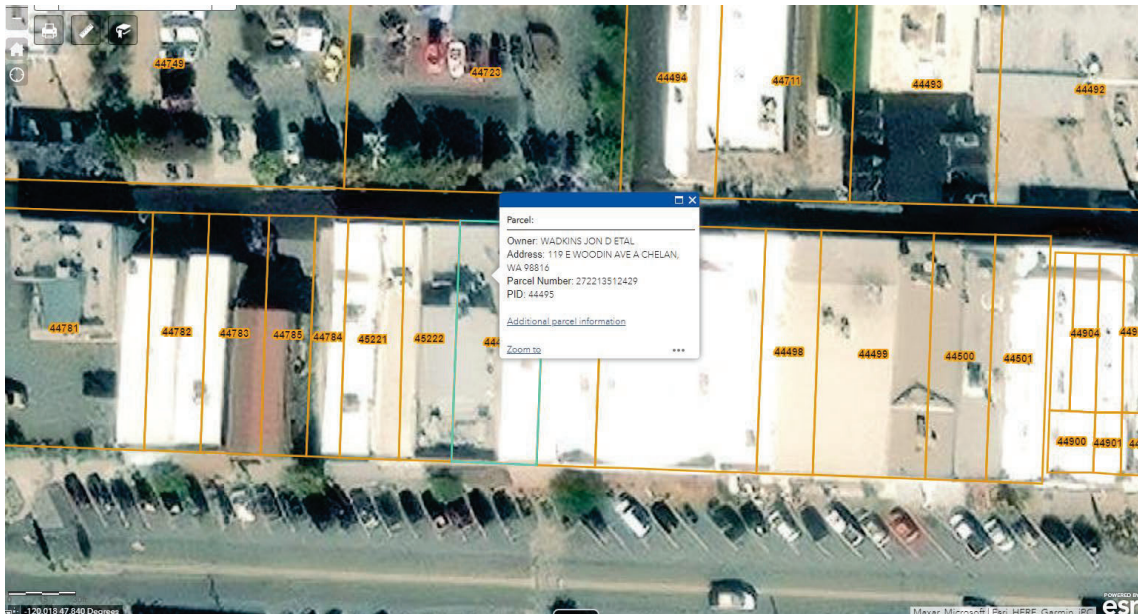
Facility/Site ID No. (if known):

100002581

Cleanup Site ID No. (if known):

17075

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.



**Account**

Property ID: 44495  
Geographic ID: 272213512429  
Type: Real  
Tax Area: 201 - CH 129 CD4 H2 F7  
Open Space: N  
Historic Property: N  
Multi-Family Redevelopment: N  
Township: 27N  
Range: 22EWM

Abbreviated Legal Description: CHELAN BLOCK 30 LOT 13 W 38' 0.0900 ACRES  
Agent Code:

Land Use Code: 58  
DFL: N  
Remodel Property: N  
Section: 13  
Legal Acres: 0.0900



**Additional or Supplemental Information from Observations Page**

Please use this box for any text that requires special formatting