WA DSHS Eastern State Hospital

SHARP Report — Part 1 of 2

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• SHARP first SHARP	v2024.04.29	Ecology Info	
• SHARP rating	High	ERTS	727895
• SHARP date	09/19/2024	CSID	16994
• EJFlagged?	⃠ - No Override	FSID	51358721
• LD confidence level	low	VCP	SHARP it
• Cleanup milestone	initial investigation	UST ID	SHARP it
• SHARPster	Sara Fulton	LUST ID	SHARP it

This section is blank if this is the first SHARP

SHARP Media	Scores	Confidence	Additional Factors	
Indoor air	D4	medium	multiple chemical types	✔
Groundwater	C2	medium	risk to off-site people	✔
Surface water	**A3**	low	climate change impacts	✔
Sediment	B2	low	plant/animal tissue data	⃠
Soil	**A2**	medium		

Location and land use info

Popular and Pine Street, Medical Lake, Spokane County, 99022

Primary parcel	04134.0004
Land use	other
Responsible unit	ERO

Sources reviewed

Mountain Consulting Services. Report Findings from the Analysis of Leachable RCRA Metals. December 6, 2023.

Mountain Consulting Services. Report Findings from the Analysis of Leachable Lead. December 5, 2024.

Ecology, ERTS compliant, 2/8/2024.

Ecology, Emails, 2/8/2024.

Primary census tract	Associated census tracts
53063013900	SHARP it

Local demographics comments

no comments

Source/source area description

Washington State has operated the Eastern State Hospital (EHS) since around 1891. Sometime before 1975, buildings at Pine Lodge were demolished and buried on the property, about 100 feet from West Medical Lake. The landfill appears to mostly contain tiles, concrete, insulation, and other building debris.

Soil comments

no comments

Groundwater comments

no comments

Surface water comments

no comments

Sediment comments

no comments

Indoor air comments

no comments

Additional factors comments

no comments

Site history

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The landfill site is approximately 1,250 feet west of Pine Street and Pine Street Lodge on the EHS campus. The overall landfill site is approximately 400 feet by 50 feet wide to an approximate depth of 30 inches. Thermal imagery and pictures taken by Ecology staff from the Hazardous Waste and Spill Response programs indicated an underground fire at the landfill ignited by the Gray Road fire. Spokane County Fire District 3 attempted to put out the fire with water; however attempts to extinguish it were successful and they reported the fire to Ecology and requested assistance with concerns about air quality and the fire being near West Medical Lake. Based on the previous Ecology site visit by Hazardous Waste and Spill Response programs and provided imagery and photos an additional site visit was not warranted by the Toxic Cleanup Program to list the site on the Confirmed and Suspected Contaminated Sites List.

Overflow - Site contamination and cleanup history

No overflow

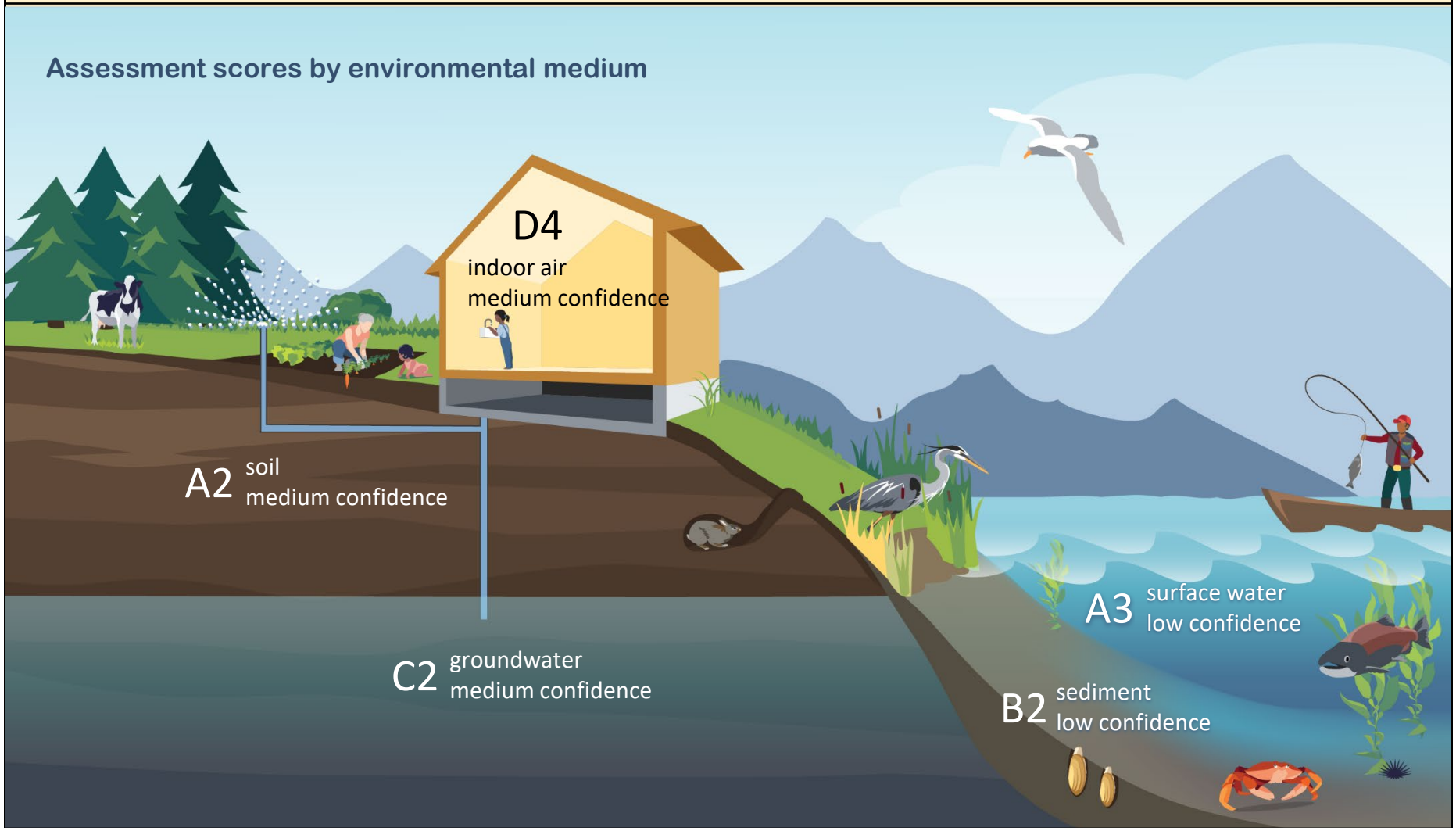
WA DSHS Eastern State Hospital

SHARP Report — Part 2 of 2

16994 WA DSHS Eastern State Hospital 20240919
First SHARP
SHARP rating — High

Conceptual site model
09/19/2024

SHARP



Additional Factors identified

Go to comments

1 Additional factor questions		Answers	Tips
AF_1	**Multi-chemical types:** Does the site have a screening or cleanup standard exceedance of multiple chemical types where cumulative or synergistic effects are a concern?	maybe	Potential cumulative or synergistic effects of **multiple types** of chemicals can be important factors during cleanup planning. These factors may not be directly related to specific exposure media or contact pathways and can include various chemical data groups. Filter chemical groups under the "Chemical Data Group" heading in CLARC's "Master CLARC Spreadsheet" tab. Common examples: carcinogenic polyaromatic hydrocarbons, herbicides, metals, polycarbonate biphenyls, pesticides, petroleum, volatile organic compounds, semi-volatile organic compounds, and others. ► CLARC "Master CLARC Spreadsheet" Tab
			Y Applicable multiple-chemical-type MTCA cleanup or screening levels are exceeded.
			M Applicable multiple-chemical-type MTCA cleanup or screening levels may be exceeded, but relevant information is needed to confirm.
			N No applicable multiple-chemical-type MTCA cleanup or screening levels are exceeded.
AF_2	**Risks to off-site people:** Are people and other living things off-site at risk of exposure?	maybe	People and other living things can be at risk off site from contamination that has moved, or been moved, from the site to other areas, such as through "downwinder" exposures. Examples might include effluent or discharges from storm sewer systems, mining operations, manufacturing, or the Hanford Site. Consider whether off-site exposures might have occurred or are occurring from sources.
			Y People off site are at risk of exposure from site contamination.
			M An off-site exposure isn't confirmed but is likely.
			N Off-site exposures are unlikely.

Additional Factors identified

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AF_3	**Climate change impacts:** Is the site vulnerable to any high-threat climate change factor?	yes	Sites may be vulnerable to high-threat climate change impacts such as wildfire, flooding, landslide, and sea level rise. The level of threat can depend on the type of site (e.g., landfill, mine, etc.), media impacted (i.e., groundwater, sediment, soil), type of cleanup remedy (e.g., cap, treatment, etc.), and location. The vulnerability to climate change impacts increases for sites in specific locations, such as the following. • Flooding for sites located in either of the following. - in a floodplain - along or near a water body (i.e., marine shoreline, lake, creek, or river - notably one fed by snow melt) • Sea level rise for sites located along or near: 1) a marine shoreline; or 2) a tidally influenced stream or river. • Wildfire for sites located in or near a grassland or forested area. • Landslide for sites located in any of the following. - in or near an area of past landslides - in or near a steep area that recently experienced wildfire - atop an erosion-prone bluff For more information on potential vulnerabilities, see these Ecology references. ► Sustainable Remediation: Climate Change Resiliency and Green Remediation Read about potential vulnerabilities in chapter 3. ► TCP Maps See the climate change layers to visualize potential vulnerabilities.
			Y The site may be vulnerable to climate change impacts.
			M The site may be vulnerable to climate change impacts, but not enough relevant information is available to confirm.
			N The site isn't likely to be vulnerable to climate change impacts.
AF_4	**Plant and animal tissue:** Is relevant testing information available that reports contaminant concentrations in plant or animal tissue from or near the site?	no	While testing information for plant and animal tissue is rare or often unavailable, such information is useful for assessing potential risks to people and other living things that consume plants and animals as food sources in the area.
			Y Testing information is available.
			N Testing information isn't available.

Additional Factors identified

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