

McCollum Park



SHARP Report — Part 1 of 2

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• SHARP first SHARP		v2024.04.29	Ecology Info	
• SHARP rating	Low		ERTS	SHARP it
• SHARP date	12/31/2024		CSID	3992
• EJFlagged?	⊘ - No Override		FSID	2732
• LD confidence level	low		VCP	SHARP it
• Cleanup milestone	periodic review		UST ID	SHARP it
• SHARPster	Ryan Gardiner		LUST ID	SHARP it

This section is blank if this is the first SHARP

SHARP Media	Scores	Confidence	Additional Factors
Indoor air	D4	high	multiple chemical types ✓
Groundwater	C2	high	risk to off-site people ⊘
Surface water	D4	high	climate change impacts ✓
Sediment	D4	high	plant/animal tissue data ⊘
Soil	D4	high	

Location and land use info	
600 128th St. SE, Everett, Snohomish County, 98208	
Primary parcel	28053000302100
Land use	recreational
Responsible unit	NWRO

Sources reviewed
Third Periodic Review, McCollum Park, Ecology, 2023
Final Cleanup Action Plan, AGI Technologies, 1996



Primary census tract	Associated census tracts
53061041704	SHARP it

Local demographics comments
no comments

Source/source area description
<p>The McCollum Park Site, also known as Emander Landfill, is approximately 1/2 east of Interstate 5 on 128th Street SE in Snohomish County in an unincorporated area near the city limits of Mill Creek. The landfill comprises most of the northern half of the 78-acre park, and the waste footprint also includes parcel #28053000302400. The property was acquired by the County and gravel mining operations commenced in 1929. Refuse disposal occurred from 1947 to 1967. Subsequently, a soil cover was installed, and the site was turned over to the Snohomish County Park for development as McCollum County Park, and a transit Park and Ride was developed over the north end of the landfill.</p>

Soil comments
<p>Consistent with standard protocols at solid waste landfills, the heterogeneous contents of the landfill (waste, sludge, soil) were not characterized in detail. The contents are expected to contain hazardous substances and to be contained.</p>

Groundwater comments
<p>Arsenic, iron, manganese, and vinyl chloride were above cleanup levels in groundwater in 2022-2023. As identified in the Third Periodic Review, groundwater contamination has not been fully characterized. Although historically there were downgradient residential wells, these neighborhoods have since been converted to municipal water sources.</p>



Surface water comments
no comments

Sediment comments
no comments

Indoor air comments
The potential for vapor intrusion for downgradient buildings was assessed in 2021.

Additional factors comments
A stream channel is present at the west perimeter of the landfill.



Site history

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The waste/fill at the landfill is presumed to be contaminated with one or more hazardous substances. Due to the heterogeneous nature of waste at municipal landfills and its planned containment within a closed landfill, the contents were not fully characterized for specific hazardous substances, although groundwater and soil gas samples were. Cleanup actions around 1997 include grading, landfill capping, gas management, and compliance monitoring. The most likely hazardous substances to be present in the landfill waste (including sludge encountered in the landfill's south-central portion): volatile and semivolatile organic compounds (VOCs, SVOCs), metals and total petroleum hydrocarbons. Soil gas samples and landfill gas samples indicated the presence of methane, hydrogen sulfide and various halogenated and nonhalogenated VOCs, including benzene, trichloroethene, and vinyl chloride.



Overflow - Site contamination and cleanup history

No overflow

McCullum Park

3992 McCollum Park 20241231

First SHARP

SHARP rating — Low

SHARP Report — Part 2 of 2

Conceptual site model

12/31/2024



Assessment scores by environmental medium

