Chevron 97502

SHARP Report — Part 1 of 2

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• SHARP first SHARP	v2024.04.29	Ecology Info	
• SHARP rating	Low	ERTS	N/A
• SHARP date	07/16/2025	CSID	6368
• EJFlagged?	⃠ - No Override	FSID	61112475
• LD confidence level	low	VCP	NW1452
• Cleanup milestone	cleanup action plan	UST ID	5236
• SHARPster	Olu Akeroro	LUST ID	703

This section is blank if this is the first SHARP

SHARP Media	Scores	Confidence	Additional Factors	
Indoor air	D4	high	multiple chemical types	✔
Groundwater	C1	high	risk to off-site people	⃠
Surface water	D4	high	climate change impacts	⃠
Sediment	D4	high	plant/animal tissue data	⃠
Soil	C2	high		

Location and land use info

640 Metcalf St (historical 124 W Ferry St), Sedro Woolley, Skagit County, 98284

Primary parcel	P77454, P77455, P77456
Land use	mixed use
Responsible unit	NWRO

Sources reviewed

April 2025 Chevron 97502 final GW WP for MNA 04-28-2025

Jul. 2022 Chevron 97502 Remedial Investigation Report appendices

Primary census tract	Associated census tracts
53057951500	N/A

Local demographics comments

A zero was applied to all EJscreen parameters because the EJscreen website was not available at the time of rating.

Source/source area description

The contaminants are attributed to approximately 100 gallons of unleaded gasoline that were spilled when an underground storage tank (UST) overflowed during filling July 25, 1989. The spilled gasoline flowed south down the gutter along Metcalf Street to Ferry Street and entered a catch basin at the northwestern corner of Metcalf and Ferry Streets. Others are attributed to the use of USTs and other hydrocarbon use on the property.

The Site is defined by the presence of:
Gasoline and diesel-range hydrocarbons, Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene (BTEX) to soil and grondwater. Lead in groundwater

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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Former Chevron Station 97502 located at 640 Metcalf Street (historically shown as 124 West Ferry Street) in Sedro-Woolley, Washington (site). The "site" is defined in the Agreed Order (AO) No. DE 18034 as the property (lots 77454, 77455, and 77456) and surrounding right-of-way (ROW) areas (Ecology 2020a).

The property was developed as a service station around 1950, becoming the Gateway Service Station in 1953. In 1965, Standard Oil Company of California (predecessor to Chevron) acquired the Gateway Service Station property and remodeled and took over operations.

On July 25, 1989, approximately 100 gallons of unleaded gasoline were spilled when an underground storage tank (UST) overflowed during filling. The spilled gasoline flowed south down the gutter along Metcalf Street to Ferry Street and entered a catch basin at the northwestern corner of Metcalf and Ferry Streets. The gasoline was flushed from the storm water drainage system on July 25 and 26, 1989 (Conestoga-Rovers & Associates [CRA] 2008a).

Service station operations ended in early 1992, and all USTs were removed by February 1992. An estimated eight USTs were historically present at the service station – three gasoline USTs (one 3,000-gallon supreme unleaded gasoline UST, one 6,500-gallon unleaded gasoline UST, one 8,000-gallon leaded gasoline UST), as well as one 550-gallon heating oil UST, one 550-gallon used oil UST, and one 300-gallon kerosene UST. The service station also contained two pump islands, two hydraulic hoists, and associated underground piping (Ecology 2020a). The City purchased the lots that comprise the property in several transactions between 1997 and 2000 and constructed Hammer Heritage Square in 2005

Conceptual Site Model Summary
Contaminants of Concern (COCs) at the site include:

- TPH-GRO was the only analyte detected above MTCA Method A CULs in soil samples. The maximum concentration of TPH-GRO (110 milligrams per kilogram [mg/kg]) in the vicinity of the former USTs was detected at 5 feet bgs (boring GB-2) (CRA 2008a).
- The maximum TPH-GRO concentration detected near former dispenser islands was 380 mg/kg at 2 feet bgs (GB-4), indicating that the dispenser islands were also not the likely source of LNAPL (CRA 2008a). Gasoline-, diesel-, and oil-range hydrocarbons in soil and ground water.
- Groundwater in one boring (GB-5) contained elevated concentrations of TPH-GRO (1,100 micrograms per liter [ug/L]) and TPH-DRO (990 ug/L). These concentrations, however, were not indicative of LNAPL.
- BTEX, GRO, DRO, HO, MTBE, and lead have been detected above MTCA Method A CULs in groundwater. All other constituents analyzed were non-detect or were detected at concentrations below applicable MTCA Method A CULs. From 1991 to 2008, soil investigations, seven subsurface investigations were conducted to determine the extent of soil impacts in the vicinity of the former USTs and dispenser islands. A total of 63 soil samples were collected and submitted for laboratory analysis.

Overflow - Site contamination and cleanup history

Included in the investigations were two subsurface soil investigations and two UST removal assessments, performed by Sweet-Edwards/EMCON (EMCON) from 1991 through 1993. Additional soil sampling was performed in 2002 and 2006 during the installation of groundwater monitoring wells by Cambria Environmental Technology, Inc.

Groundwater investigation began at the site in February 1991 with the installation of groundwater monitoring wells MW-1 through MW-5 by EMCON. A total of 14 groundwater monitoring wells (MW-1 through MW-14) were installed at the site between 1991 and 2006 with four (4) of the wells later being decommissioned. Wells MW-1, MW-2, and MW-3 were decommissioned during the 1992 UST removal events and MW-9 was decommissioned in 2001. Ten groundwater monitoring wells remain on-site and constituted the groundwater monitoring well network until 2021."

"groundwater monitoring wells MW-1 through MW-5 by EMCON. A total of 14 groundwater monitoring wells (MW-1 through MW-14) were installed at the site between 1991 and 2006 with four (4) of the wells later being decommissioned. VIA Assessment: Three dual-nested soil vapor probes (VP-1 through VP-3 at 4.5 and 7.5 ft bgs) were installed in October 2007 to assess any potential vapor intrusion (VI) concerns downgradient from the site. The probes were installed near wells MW-10, MW-11, and MW-14 (Figure 2) and were sampled in October and December 2007. Vapor samples were analyzed for BTEX, butane, propane, and isobutane according to United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Method TO-15 and oxygen, carbon dioxide, and methane by ASTM International (ASTM) Method D-1946. Johnson & Ettinger (J&E) Vapor Intrusion modeling using the results indicated that the analytes did not pose a VI risk (CRA 2008b). However, comparing the results to current MTCA screening levels indicates that the detected concentration of benzene exceeded the MTCA Method B Sub-Slab Soil Gas Screening Level in one sample (VP-1-8) collected in October 2007. However, no MTCA Method B exceedances (including no detections of benzene) were observed during the December 2007 re-sampling event. The soil vapor samples were not analyzed for TPH.
UST and Site Structure Removals In June and July 1991, EMCON removed two USTs (one 550-gallon used oil UST and one 300-gallon kerosene UST) located in the northwestern portion of the property. Two additional USTs with unknown contents were discovered within a concrete vault that was part of a former building on the southwestern portion of the property.

In February 1992, the remaining six USTs: one 3,000-gallon supreme unleaded gasoline UST, one 6,500-gallon unleaded gasoline UST, one 8,000-gallon leaded gasoline UST, one 550-gallon heating oil UST, one 300-gallon UST with unknown contents, and one 100-gallon UST with unknown contents. The 300- and 100- gallon USTs with unknown contents were removed from the vault area. The pump islands, hoists, underground fuel infrastructure, and former station building were also demolished or removed during this event. Concentrations of TPH and BTEX constituents were detected above MTCA Method A CULs in soil samples collected from the sidewalls and bottoms of the excavations.

Chevron 97502

6368 Chevron 97502 20250716
First SHARP
SHARP rating — Low

SHARP Report — Part 2 of 2

Conceptual site model
07/16/2025

SHARP