Grange Supply Chehalis Cenex

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	09/30/2025	CSID	2882
• EJFlagged?	⃠ - No Override	FSID	1161, 55674221
• LD confidence level	low	VCP	SHARP it
• Cleanup milestone	cleanup implementation	UST ID	3009, 97554
• SHARPster	Steve Teel	LUST ID	8098. 8099

This section is blank if this is the first SHARP

SHARP Media	Scores	Confidence	Additional Factors	
Indoor air	B3	low	multiple chemical types	✔
Groundwater	C3	medium	risk to off-site people	⃠
Surface water	D4	low	climate change impacts	✔
Sediment	B4	low	plant/animal tissue data	⃠
Soil	B1	medium		

Location and land use info

153 NW State Ave, Chehalis, Lewis County, 98532

Primary parcel	003717001000
Land use	commercial
Responsible unit	SWRO

Sources reviewed

2024 and previous, Farallon Consulting, groundwater monitoring reports.
2022, Ecology, Comments on Multi-Increment Sampling and Cleanup Action Report
2021, Farallon Consulting, High Resolution Site Characterization Report
2000, Ecology, Agreed Order DE-00TCPSR-713
2017, Farallon, Phase III Subsurface Investigation Report
2012 Farallon, Phase II Subsurface Investigation Report
2016, CCS, Heavy Oil Release
2019, Farallon, Multi-Increment Sampling and Cleanup Action Report

Primary census tract	Associated census tracts
3717001000	003711000000, 004870001000, 005780008000

Local demographics comments

no comments

Source/source area description

Three UST basins designated as former Tank Areas A, B, and C were constructed at the Site between 1942 and 1973 and contained a total of 14 USTs, with one additional 500-gallon-capacity UST found southeast of former Tank Area B during closure activities conducted in 1996. Environmental investigations began at the Site in 1988 and included removal of the 15 USTs between 1995 and 1997. In 2000, Ecology prepared a Cleanup Action Plan. Cleanup actions selected for the Site were in-situ treatment of groundwater in former Tank Area A, passive recovery of light nonaqueous-phase liquid (LNAPL) from monitoring well MW-9, and groundwater monitoring.

Soil comments

PFAS sampling has not yet been performed at the Site.

Groundwater comments

PFAS sampling has not yet been performed at the Site.

Surface water comments

Surface water is connected to the site via a city stormwater system that discharges into an urban wetland adjacent to I-5.

Sediment comments

Surface water and sediments are connected to the site via a city stormwater system that discharges into an urban wetland adjacent to I-5.

Indoor air comments

A soil and groundwater contamination plume is present beneath the dispenser island. A building is present approximately 70 feet away. This building appears be a modular type with a raised foundation (possible crawl space) was apparently brought in after the warehouse building burned down. Soil gas testing has not been performed in the vicinity of the building but contaminated groundwater does not appear to be present beneath the building.

Additional factors comments

no comments

Site history

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The in-situ treatment system consists of three air sparge wells and five soil vapor extraction wells located in former Tank Area A was operated until April 2022. Passive LNAPL recovery was terminated in 2000 once a measurable accumulation of LNAPL was no longer present in monitoring well MW-9.

Groundwater monitoring has been ongoing at the Site since 1989 for total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) as diesel-range organics (DRO) and as gasoline-range organics (GRO); and benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX). Subsurface investigations were conducted at the Site between 2010 and 2016 to characterize the nature and extent of contamination in soil and groundwater at the Site. Concentrations in groundwater in the area of monitoring well MW-28 have continued to greatly exceed Site-specific and current MTCA Method A cleanup levels. The source of the COCs detected in groundwater in the area of monitoring well MW-28 is unknown. Additional characterization of the area adjacent to and south of monitoring well MW-28, in the area of the operating fuel dispensers and piping, was conducted using high resolution site characterization methods.

Overflow - Site contamination and cleanup history

On the morning of Monday May 02, 2016, a CHS warehouse located at 153 NW State Street in Chehalis, Washington was destroyed as a result of a structure fire. The warehouse contained an estimated 11,653 gallons of lubricating oils in containers of various sizes up to 55 gallons. The warehouse also housed a small office area as well as liquefied propane tanks of varying size. Fire either burned all the containers or caused the contents to expand resulting in failure of the container. As such, oil was released and transported off property by the large volume of water used to extinguish the fire. Oil migrated south leaving CHS property migrating through an adjacent lot into the westbound lane of Main Street flowing into stormwater catch basins exiting that system to the northwest. Oil also flowed west leaving property and migrating through the adjacent lot before entering a north south oriented ditch adjacent to Tacoma Rails track bed. Water and oil from this line also exits into the same ditch as the oil and water from Main Street. Water and oil continued migrating down the city stormwater system and impacting the outfall area and adjacent vegetation. A crew of six with response equipment were dispatched early Monday May 02 to the site to implement initial incident containment objectives and site investigation. Early incident objectives included containment of oils released off of the property and into the stormwater system. Containment boom was placed upstream of the culvert crossing beneath Interstate 5 as well as at the downstream end of the culvert. Boom was placed only as a precautionary measure. No product or sheen was observed at either end of the culvert. In addition to the containment boom, adsorbents were placed in the ditches to prevent further downstream migration of oil and to allow for collection of oil. The fire department deployed sorbents in the catch basins on Main
Street prior to CCS arriving onsite which reduced the amount of product released to the outfall area. Crews utilized vacuum trucks to recover free product form the ditches and Main Street and stage onsite in a 500 barrel temporary storage tank. Finally, crews constructed a berm of sand south of the now burned warehouse to allow collection of oil impacted firefighting water. Post clean up analysis of soils 50 feet to 100 feet below the outfall indicated presence of heavy petroleum hydrocarbons greater than Model Toxics Control Act Method A cleanup levels. Crews returned to the outfall area in September 2017 to remove additional soils. Two chemicals were used by the fire department to help extinguish the fire, Firefoam 103B and Ansulite AR-AFFF.

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SHARP Report — Part 2 of 2

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First SHARP

SHARP rating — Low

Conceptual site model

09/30/2025

SHARP