



• SHARP first SHARP		v2024.04.29	Ecology Info	
• SHARP rating	Low		ERTS	SHARP it
• SHARP date	10/31/2024		CSID	8
• EJFlagged?	⊘ - Overridden		FSID	788
• LD confidence level	low		VCP	none
• Cleanup milestone	remedial investigation		UST ID	413
• SHARPster	Evelyn Cummings		LUST ID	2188

This section is blank if this is the first SHARP

SHARP Media	Scores	Confidence	Additional Factors
Indoor air	B1	medium	multiple chemical types ✓
Groundwater	B1	medium	risk to off-site people ⊘
Surface water	D4	high	climate change impacts ⊘
Sediment	D4	high	plant/animal tissue data ⊘
Soil	C2	medium	

Location and land use info	
810 N 3rd St, Garfield, Whitman County, 99130	
Primary parcel	104350001000000
Land use	other
Responsible unit	ERO

Sources reviewed
File Memorandum Garfield School Lust Site, Whitman County, Washington. ECY. August 13, 1997.
Technical Memorandum Garfield School LUST Site Status Report with Recommendations. ECY. December 1995.
Site Characterization Report, Garfield School. Sunrise Environmental Services, Inc. Date Unknown.



Primary census tract	Associated census tracts
53075000700	none

Local demographics comments

The primary use at the site is K-8 schooling with the confirmed concentration of PCS and PCGW located approximately 30 feet east from the main instructional buildings within Vapor Intrusion impact. The majority population affected by potential vapor inhalation would be under the age of 18, or less than a high school education.

Source/source area description

On July 9, 1989, one 1,000-gal UST was decommissioned by removal with noticeable PCS beneath the tank; the tank was reportedly compromised at the time of removal with an estimated release of 5,200 gallons of gasoline to the subsurface. the tank was reportedly compromised at the time of removal with an estimated release of 5,200 gallons of gasoline to the subsurface.

Soil comments

Soil samples had a maximum concentration of TPH of 20ppm between 10 and 15 feet bgs in Boring 1G (in the former excavation cavity and ~15ft southwest of former fuel pump). Elevated BTEX were detected in groundwater collected from Boring 1G at 11,900; 17,760; 719; 12,800 ppb, respectively. The remaining soil and groundwater boring location samples were not detected above laboratory detection limits.

In May 1992, PCS was encountered from 11ft to depth extent. Appx 50cy PCS were excavated with exploratory

Groundwater comments

In December 1990, additional groundwater sampling of the existing five GMMWs (1G-5G) and two additional GMMWs (GA-MW1, GA-MW2) were installed during extended SHA activity conducted by SAIC with soil sampling of the two additional GMMWs. Toluene and lead were detected in soil samples but below MTCA Method A CULs. TPH, Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, and/or Total Xylenes, were detected in groundwater exceeding current MTCA Method A CULs from monitoring wells 1G and 2G. Monitoring well 3G had detections of Toluene, Ethylbenzene, and Total Xylenes, however below Method A CULs. And total lead was detected in each



Surface water comments
no comments

Sediment comments
no comments

Indoor air comments
Elevated Benzene concentrations were detected in monitoring well 2G appx 40-50 linear feet east of the main school building. Although GW MW 93-MW-4, located appx 5 linear feet east of the main school building did not have detectable concentrations of benzene above laboratory detection limits (as of 1997), the proximity of MW 2G is within general proximity to occupied enclosed spaces and impacted groundwater is appx 11-17ft bgs. Vapor intrusion should be considered a potential pathway.

Additional factors comments
no comments

Site history

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On August 21, 1989, correspondence from the Education Service District 101 included a Site Characterization report from Sunrise Environmental that indicated initial soil sample concentration for TPH collected July 9, 1989 from beneath the former tank location at 8ft bgs at 2,960ppm.

Sunrise Environmental conducted additional site characterization from February 8-16, 1990 advancing five borings, collected soil samples and installed GMMWs at each boring location.

An SHA conducted by ECY and completed August 1991 ranked the site 5.

In July 1994, a re-ranking was conducted due to revision of the WARM Method and the site ranked 3. Conclusionary recommendations included annual groundwater monitoring to assess natural attenuation of both PCS and GW. Additional soil sampling was not necessary at that time, however, impacted PCS remains within the excavation area above Method A CULs for Gx, B, T, and X.

No additional GW or PCS sampling reports are included in the document review nor found in the central file repository. However, in November 1997, MWs 3G, 4G, 5G, GA-MW1, GA-MW2, 93-MW-3, and 93-MW-4 were decommissioned based on ECY recommendations in file memo dated Aug 13 1997 indicating GW natural attenuation had been successful and that the "sentinel monitoring well, 93-MW-4, situated immediately down gradient of well 2G a distance of 30 feet...remains uncontaminated". No other indication of updated site status is noted in the file review.

Refer to Soil, Groundwater, and Indoor Air sections for media specific comments.

Overflow - Site contamination and cleanup history

Additional associated parcels: 104350003030000, 128500002010000, 128500002020000, 128500002080000



Assessment scores by environmental medium

