APPENDIX A

MONITORING AND INADVERTENT DISCOVERY PLAN

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CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT COVER SHEET

Author: Geri Knight-Iske
Title of Report: Star Forge Facility Demolition Project Cultural Resources Monitoring and Inadvertent Discover Plan

Date of Report: August 4, 2023

County(ies): King Section: 33 Township: 24 Range: 4E
Quad: Seattle North Acres: 20.2

PDF of report submitted (REQUIRED) ☒ Yes

Historic Property Inventory Forms to be Approved Online? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Archaeological Site(s)/Isolate(s) Found or Amended? ☐ Yes ☒ No

TCP(s) found? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Replace a draft? ☐ Yes ☒ No

Satisfy a DAHP Archaeological Excavation Permit requirement? ☐ Yes # ☒ No

Were Human Remains Found? ☐ Yes DAHP Case # ☒ No

Archaeological Site #:
HPI 720360
HPI 720357
HPI 720359
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

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STAR FORGE FACILITY DEMOLITION PROJECT CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING AND INADVERTENT DISCOVERY PLAN

King County, Washington

August 4, 2023

Prepared for:

DH Environmental, Inc.
1011 SW Klickitat Way #107
Seattle, WA 98134

Prepared by:

Stell
6100 219th St. SW, Suite 480
Mountlake Terrace, WA 98043

By Geri Knight-Iske, MS, RPA

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Appendix A: Inadvertent Discovery Plan

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT INFORMATION

DH Environmental, Inc. (DH) is conducting an undertaking for remediation and demolition of existing structures on a private parcel located adjacent to the Duwamish River in Tukwila, Washington (WA). The project will include removal of partially buried underground storage tanks that are in a concrete vault, demolish all site buildings with little to no soil removal to facilitate paving the site,, and fill in the onsite concrete vaults. The project work is occurring at the Star Forge property in Tukwila, King County, WA. DH has subcontracted with Stell Environmental, Inc. (Stell) to comply with the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA). The Project is located at Parcel No. 000160-0023, 8531 E Marginal Way S. in Tukwila, King County, WA. The parcel is 20.2 acres of developed land.

The current project will include:

- removal of 18 underground storage tanks,
- decontaminate and/or remove concrete and asphalt slabs,
- demolition of all site buildings, and
- removal of limited soil to facilitate paving.

The Project area is within an area designated as very highly likely to yield cultural materials by the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Places (DAHP) predictive model. Nineteen Cultural Resources surveys have been conducted within 0.5 miles of the Project area, and nine archaeology sites (including precontact, historic-era, and multicomponent sites) have been documented within 1 mile of the Project.

1.2 PROJECT AREA

The Project area is located on the right (eastern) bank of the Lower Duwamish Waterway, approximately 4 miles upstream from the mouth of the Duwamish River, in Section 33 of Township 24 North, Range 4 East, Willamette Meridian. The Project is located in King County Parcel No. 000160-0023, in King County, WA (**Figure 1-1** and **Figure 1-2**).

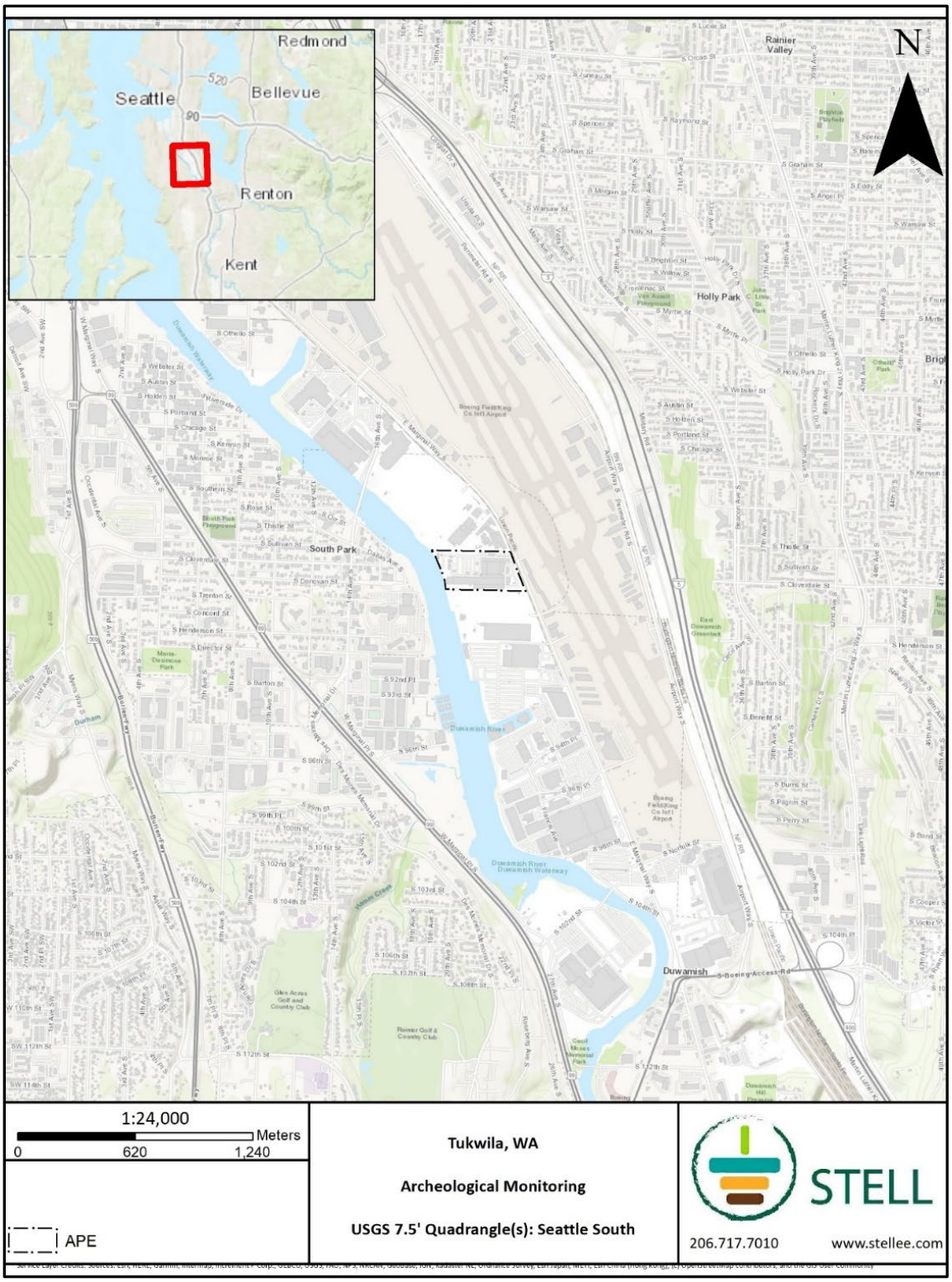


Figure 1-1. Project vicinity map.



Figure 1-2 Star Forge Facility Demolition Project Area.

1.3 PROJECT BACKGROUND

A cultural resources review within the Project area (which did not include any fieldwork) was conducted in October of 2019 by Perteet (Earley and Heideman 2019). This was for a separate project within the current Project area. In the report, one of the recommendations made was that archaeological monitoring should be conducted within this parcel due to the likelihood of locating previously undocumented cultural materials. Please see Earley and Heideman (2019) for more background information of the Project area.

1.4 REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

This project is subject to the SEPA, which mirrors the National Environmental Policy Act. SEPA requires that all major actions sponsored, funded, permitted, or approved by Washington State and/or local agencies consider the impacts of the planned action on the environment and properties of historical, archaeological, scientific, or cultural importance (Washington Administrative Code 197-11-960). Especially those that are or could be listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or other historic registers, including the Washington Heritage Register or King County Landmarks. The DAHP is the lead agency for considering the effects of a proposed action on cultural resources. It provides formal recommendations to local governments and other Washington State agencies for appropriate treatments or actions.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING PLAN

To satisfy the requirements of DAHP, Stell will provide on-site monitoring, daily logs during monitoring activities, and a technical report at the close of monitoring for the Star Forge Facility Demolition Project. James Brown, MS, RPA, will be the lead archaeologist on this Project. Mr. Brown meets the Secretary of the Interior's, and thus Washington State's, criteria for a Professional Archaeologist. Mr. Brown has extensive experience conducting archaeological surveys, assessments, and monitoring in the Puget Sound region.

2.1 ON-SITE MONITORING

The archaeological monitor will observe any ground-disturbing activities within the Project area. The monitor will closely look for any organic or shell midden deposits, signs of soil oxidation, lithic or bone artifacts, or animal or human bones. Nine historic buildings are located on the Project parcel. Determinations of eligibility have been coordinated with DAHP prior to this stage of the Project. All historic buildings are slated for demolition. Aside from these buildings, no previously recorded cultural resources are within the Project area. If artifacts or other potential archaeological deposits are observed, the archaeological monitor will direct the contractor to temporarily cease work in the immediate vicinity while the monitor conducts a close inspection.

The archaeological monitor may occasionally request a temporary halt to work activities to document archaeological materials or for a closer inspection of an area or spoils. Such documentation usually takes a few minutes (entailing photographs and written descriptions) but may take longer. The archaeologist will give an estimate of the amount of time needed to document materials to the equipment operator and/or foreman and will update them on any changes to the estimate.

If potentially significant archaeological deposits are discovered during the investigation while the archaeological monitor is on site, the monitor will direct the contractor to cordon off the area within 30 feet of the discovery and initiate the find reporting and evaluation processes described in the Inadvertent Discovery Plan (**Appendix A**). If evidence of cultural resources is found in exposed surfaces within the Project area, it will be further investigated to establish whether it is eligible for listing in the NRHP.

If human remains are encountered, the King County Sherriff and Medical Examiner will be immediately notified (**Appendix A**). If the remains are determined not to be associated with a criminal investigation, the DAHP will be immediately contacted, as well as any affected tribes, if applicable (**Appendix A**).

2.1.1 MONITORING LOG

The archaeological monitor will complete a monitoring log for each monitoring session to document time in the field, the day's progress and findings, and any difficulties encountered, and actions proposed or taken to alleviate them.

2.1.2 MONITORING REPORT

Following the conclusion of archaeological monitoring activities, Stell will prepare a report describing the conduct and findings of this work effort. The report will include a discussion of the Project, the methods used in monitoring, and observations about site geology, environmental history, and any cultural resources that were observed. Photographs, sketches, or maps may be

included as needed. The report will be submitted to DH in complete draft form prior to it being sent to the DAHP and affected tribes for review.

2.1.3 HEALTH AND SAFETY

Stell will follow a Health and Safety Plan for this Project. Staff will be briefed on that plan and will at all times comply with it. Field staff will have all necessary training and certification prior to commencing monitoring activities including Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) training.

3 REFERENCES

Earley, Amber, and Eileen Heideman
2019 *Cultural Resources Assessment of the Star Forge Development Project, King County, Washington*. Prepared for Star Forge LLC. Prepared by Perteet, Seattle, Washington.

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APPENDIX A:
INADVERTENT DISCOVERY PLAN

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SoundEarth Strategies, Inc.
2811 Fairview Avenue East, Suite 2000
Seattle, Washington 98102

November 26, 2019

CULTURAL RESOURCES INADVERTENT DISCOVERY PLAN

This Cultural Resources Inadvertent Discovery Plan details the steps to follow should the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources occur during ground disturbance by Star Forge staff, volunteers, contractors, or subcontractors.

BACKGROUND

The Puget Sound area has a rich cultural history, and archaeological sites in King County provide a record dating back over 12,000 years. Archaeological resources are material remains of past human life that are 50 years old or older. The ancestors of today's Duwamish, Muckleshoot, Puyallup, Snoqualmie, Stillaguamish, Suquamish, and Tulalip tribes (the Tribes) left behind the oldest archaeological materials in King County. Prehistoric archaeological sites pre-date Euro-American settlement and include Native American artifacts of stone, shell, and wood, and human remains and grave goods. Historical archaeological sites post-date Euro-American settlement that began in 1850 in King County. Historical period archaeological sites come from historic occupation and use by native people, Euro-Americans, Americans, and other non-natives.

Archaeological sites tell us about the history and prehistory of King County, as well as inform us about past fish and animal populations, climate, and how people responded to changes to them. Known archaeological sites are sites that are listed in the Washington State Archaeological Site Inventory or that have been verified by a professional archaeologist and documented in some other way. Many archaeological sites have been disturbed over the past 160 years of development in King County. However, significant archaeological resources remain intact across King County and cultural materials are frequently discovered during ground-disturbing activities such as trenching, foundation excavation, grading, channel clearing, vegetation removal or planting, fence installation, and landscaping. These activities have the potential to destroy archaeological materials that may be present.

Archaeological sites, both known and undiscovered, are protected by federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and codes. The specific cultural resources laws, regulations, and codes that apply to a project are determined by the project's regulatory context, which is based on permitting, funding, and land ownership. Federal laws include Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act. State laws and regulations include RCW 43.21.C, RCW 27.53, RCW 27.44, Executive Order 05-05, and WAC 25-48. In particular, the Archaeological Sites and Resources Act (RCW 27.53) prohibits knowingly excavating or disturbing prehistoric and historical archaeological sites on public or private land without a state-issued excavation permit. The Indian Graves and Records Act (RCW 27.44) prohibits knowingly destroying American Indian graves and requires re-interment under supervision of the appropriate Indian Tribe following inadvertent disturbance. Local codes include King County Code 20.62.150, the Executive Procedures for Treatment of Cultural Resources (AEP LUD16-1), and the Tukwila Municipal Code 16.60.040

Most archaeological sites have not been recorded or even discovered because most land in King County has yet to be surveyed for cultural resources. So even if there is no known site in a given project area, it is still possible that the project will affect a previously unidentified archaeological site.

EXPECTATIONS

If project review determines there is little chance of encountering undisturbed archaeological materials, whether it be due to past known disturbance or landform history, then project work may proceed with no additional archaeological investigation. Even so, it is important that project field staff be on the lookout for indications of an archaeological site during planned ground disturbance and that they contact a professional archaeologist if potentially significant cultural materials are identified.

Examples of potentially significant archaeological resources include (see Figures 1 through 4):

- Artifacts in association with obvious changes in soil color and texture.
- An area of charcoal or charcoal-stained soil, especially with concentrations of shells or bones.
- Clearly prepared surfaces that suggest temporary stability, such as a corduroy road, a flat-lying layer of brick, or a plastered surface.
- Arrowheads, stone tools, or concentrations of stone chips.
- Large concentrations or dumps of historical bottles and cans, or other historical material that is older than 50 years in age. Note that old glass is usually thicker and a different color than modern beverage bottles, and old dumps typically do not contain plastic.
- Human remains.
- Old privies (outhouses).
- Buried fire pits or ovens.
- Buried foundations or intact wall segments.
- Clusters of animal bones associated with burned rocks or stone tools or chips.
- Fragments of basketry, cordage, nets, or traps made of wood or bark.
- Fire-darkened or fire-reddened rocks that are usually broken and may be associated with fire-reddened layers of soil.
- Constructed grades, especially railroad grades with rails, ties, trestles, and bridges.

Examples of cultural materials that are probably not culturally significant include:

- Pilings without attached structural wood materials.
- Fragments of asphalt and concrete or loose bricks or concrete footings in the fill.
- Broken glass fragments or scattered pieces of broken ceramics.
- Scattered metal items in the fill.
- Concentrations of coal, cinders, lumber, wood debris, or sawdust without associated artifacts.

When a cultural resource is first identified, the extent and boundaries of the cultural deposit or artifacts are not usually fully known. In such cases, a professional archaeological survey may be required before decisions about next steps can be made. If an archaeological site will be affected by a project, then the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) may recommend that the cultural materials be avoided by altering the project design. Alternatively, DAHP may ask for help to support further cultural resources assessment and investigation by a professional archaeologist in order to evaluate the significance of the find. If significant cultural resources are indeed present and adverse effects cannot be avoided, then cultural resources mitigation may be necessary. Treatment of identified archaeological resources would be determined through consultation among King County Historic Preservation Program (KCHPP), DAHP, and the Tribes.

INADVERTENT DISCOVERY PLAN

The following provisions will be followed if construction or other ground-disturbing activities cause disturbance to buried cultural resources:

1. If any Star Forge employee, contractor, or subcontractor believes that he or she has uncovered any cultural resource at any point in the project, all work within at least 30 feet of the discovery shall cease. The Star Project Manager will immediately notify a professional archaeologist (either a King County staff archaeologist or a contracted consulting archaeologist, referred to hereafter as the Project Archaeologist) who will determine whether a potentially significant cultural resource was encountered.

2. If the Project Archaeologist determines that a potentially significant cultural resources was encountered or if the finding is unclear, then the Project Archaeologist will notify the designated Project Manager, as well as immediately contact DAHP and KCHPP to report the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources. All cultural material will be treated as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) until further investigation and evaluation is complete. Following notification of DAHP and KCHPP, the Project Archaeologist will notify any affected tribal governments. The Project Archaeologist will work with DAHP to determine which tribe(s) should be consulted.

3. The designated Project Manager will take appropriate steps to protect the discovery in order to protect the site's integrity. For example, vehicles, equipment, and unauthorized personnel will not be permitted to traverse the discovery site, and overnight protection may be required. The discovery vicinity will continue to be protected until the appropriate course of action is decided upon through consultation and treatment of the discovery is complete. All communications between the project staff and any agency about cultural resource issues will go through the Project Archaeologist.

4. Project ground disturbance may continue beyond the discovery area if additional effects to the cultural resource are not anticipated. Continued demolition activities will be conducted to the extent that no additional impacts to cultural resources should take place. The total area of work stoppage will be adequate to provide for the security, protection, and integrity of the discovery in accordance with state laws and regulations regarding cultural resources. Ground disturbance may continue elsewhere in the project area while documentation and assessment of the cultural resource proceeds. Ground disturbance at the discovery may only resume after DAHP formally notifies Star Forge that treatment is complete.

5. Routine documentation of newly discovered cultural material should not impact construction schedules. Where complex or extensive cultural remains are encountered, the designated Project Manager, Project Archaeologist, KCHPP, and other involved qualified archaeological personnel will determine the appropriate level of cultural resources documentation and treatment of the resource after consultation with DAHP and representatives of affected tribal governments.

6. All prehistoric and/or historical cultural material discovered during project ground disturbance will be recorded by a Professional Archaeologist on a Washington State Site Inventory Form using standard techniques. Site overviews, features, and artifacts will be photographed. Stratigraphic profiles and soil/sediment descriptions will be prepared for any subsurface exposures. Discovery locations will be documented on scaled site plans and site location maps. No subsurface excavations into the site will occur and no artifacts will be collected prior to the Project Archaeologist obtaining a state-issued excavation permit.

7. Cultural features, horizons, and artifacts detected in buried sediments may require further evaluation using hand-dug test units to clarify aspects of integrity, stratigraphic context, or feature function. Test units may be excavated in controlled fashion to expose features; collect radiocarbon, floral, or faunal samples; or interpret stratigraphy in undisturbed contexts. A test unit might also be used to bisect a feature or to determine if an intact occupation surface is present. Test units will be used only when necessary to gather information on the nature, extent, and integrity of subsurface cultural deposits to evaluate the site's potential to address significant research domains. Excavations will be conducted using professionally accepted techniques for controlling provenience of recovered materials. Testing an archaeological site in this manner may require a state-issued excavation permit or an approved work plan, depending on the project's regulatory context.

8. Soil excavated for purposes of cultural resources investigation will be screened through 1/4-inch mesh. Spatial information, depth of excavation levels, natural and cultural stratigraphy, presence or absence of cultural material, and depth to sterile soil, regolith, or bedrock will be recorded on a standard form. Test excavation units will be recorded on unit level forms, which include plan maps for each excavated level, and material type, number, and vertical provenience (depth below surface and stratum association where applicable) for all artifacts recovered from the level. Radiocarbon and macrofossil samples will be taken from intact subsurface features exposed by shovel/auger probes or test units. A stratigraphic profile will be drawn for at least one wall of each test excavation unit. All prehistoric and/or historical artifacts collected from the surface or from probes and test units will be analyzed, cataloged, and temporarily curated by King County. Ultimate disposition of cultural materials will be determined in consultation with the designated Project Manager, KCHPP, DAHP, and the affected tribe(s).

9. Within 90 days of concluding fieldwork, the Project Archaeologist will prepare a summary describing any and all archaeological investigation associated with the unanticipated discovery. Copies of the summary report will be submitted to KCHPP, DAHP, and the affected tribe(s) for review. The report may recommend mitigation if site testing shows that the archaeological site is eligible for listing in the NRHP. Mitigation could be required if the project cannot avoid further negative impacts to the cultural resource. Mitigation steps would be determined through consultation with the designated Project Manager, KCHPP, DAHP, and the affected tribe(s).

HUMAN REMAINS

Additional steps are required if the unanticipated discovery includes human remains. Buried human remains can include purposeful burials, any skeletal part of a human body, or goods included in a grave regardless of ethnic origin. Any identified human skeletal remains will be treated with dignity and respect at all times. Should construction or other ground-disturbing activities cause disturbance to human remains the following provisions will be followed:

1. If an employee of Star Forge, contractor, or subcontractor discovers human remains, then all work within at least 50 feet of the discovery will stop to provide for the total security, protection, and integrity of the human skeletal remains in accordance with Washington State law. No persons other than the proper law enforcement personnel, qualified professional archaeologists, and DAHP staff will be authorized direct access to the discovery location after the area is secured. Nobody else should touch or photograph the remains. The designated Project Manager will prioritize securing the discovery area.

2. The designated Project Manager will immediately call local law enforcement. The local law enforcement official may arrange for a representative of the King County Medical Examiner's office to examine the discovery. The King County Medical Examiner and local law enforcement official will determine whether the human remains should be treated as a crime scene or an archaeological site. After contacting local law enforcement, the designated Project Manager will also notify the Project Archaeologist and KCHPP.

3. If the King County Medical Examiner determines that the human remains should be treated as a crime scene, then the police will take jurisdiction over the remains. If the King County Medical Examiner determines that the remains are non-forensic, then DAHP will take jurisdiction over the remains. A non-forensic burial is a historical period Euro-American burial or a burial of Native American ancestry.

4. If the remains are non-forensic, then the State Physical Anthropologist will make a determination if the remains are Native American or non–Native American. The ethnic origin, or ancestry, of the discovered human remains will be determined through consultation with DAHP, the Project Archaeologist, KCHPP, and the affected tribe(s). Treatment as to the future preservation, excavation, and disposition of the remains will also be decided upon through consultation. Tribal access to the human remains will be allowed when the affected tribe(s) representative(s) are designated. Coordination for tribal member access must go through the designated tribal representative. The strict control of a burial location is mandated to ensure the safety and integrity of the burial feature and remains.

5. No Native American human remains will be removed from a site without the explicit consent and concurrence of the affected tribe(s) and DAHP. If disinterment of Native American human remains becomes necessary, then the consulting parties will jointly determine the final custodian of the human skeletal remains for re-interment.

6. Within 30 days of final treatment of human remains, the Project Archaeologist will prepare a summary describing any and all archaeological investigation associated with the unanticipated discovery, as well as the chain of custody and details on the final disposition of the remains. Copies of the summary report will be submitted to KCHPP, DAHP, and the affected tribe(s) for review.

CONFIDENTIALITY

Archaeological sites where cultural resources are discovered can become targets of vandalism and illegal removal activities. Archaeological sites have been destroyed by artifact collectors or curious visitors, so site locations are not made public. Property owners and agencies with a need to know can be told about site locations on their property. DAHP and KCHPP maintain archaeological site databases and can share sensitive site location information with appropriate parties. Otherwise, personnel from Star Forge, volunteers, contractors, and subcontractors shall keep and maintain all information regarding any discovered archaeological resources as confidential, especially the discovery of human remains. Information such as maps, records, or other information identifying the location of archaeological sites, historic sites, artifacts, or the site of traditional, ceremonial, or social uses and activities of Indian Tribes is exempt from public disclosure consistent with state law (RCW 42.56.300). Personnel from Star Forge, volunteers, contractors, and subcontractors should not contact the media or share information regarding a discovery on social media without consent. If needed, the Project Archaeologist can brief staff, volunteers, and contractors on the procedures to follow should potentially significant cultural resources be discovered.

STATE AND LOCL GOVERNMENT CONTACTS

Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP)

Stephanie Jolivette, DAHP Local Government Archaeologist
(360) 586-3088 (office)
(360) 628-2755 (cell)
Gretchen.Kaehler@dahp.wa.gov

Guy Tasa, DAHP State Physical Anthropologist
(360) 586-3534 (office)
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Guy.Tasa@dahp.wa.gov

King County, Washington

King County Medical Examiner
(206) 731-3232

King County Sheriff
(206) 296-4155 (direct)
(206) 296-3311 (office non-emergency)

Philippe LeTourneau, KCHPP Archaeologist
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Duwamish Tribe (For Public Outreach)

Cecile Hanson, Tribal Chairwomen
P/ 206-431-1582
cecile@duwamishtribe.org

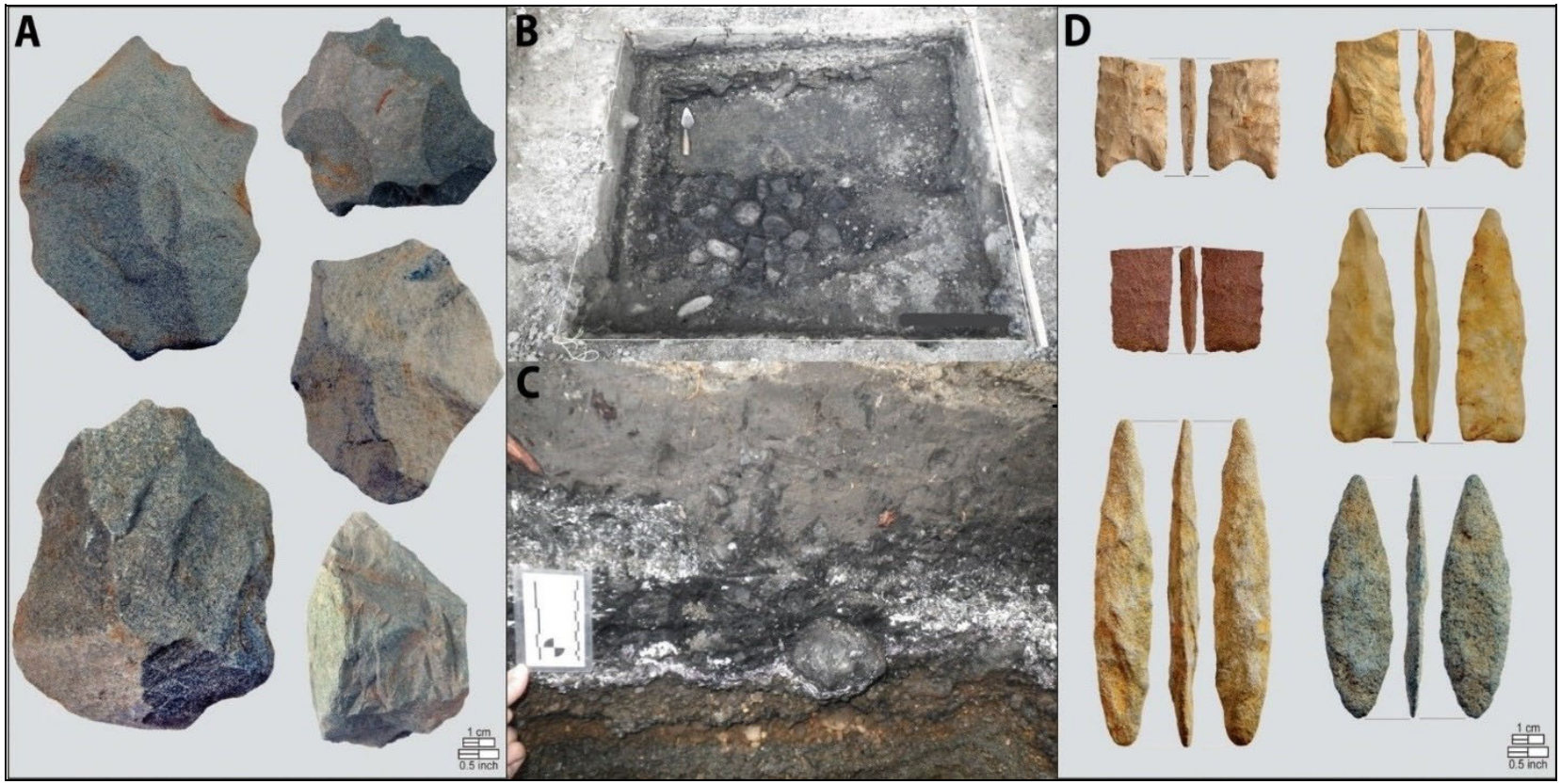


Figure 1. Examples of potentially significant pre-contact period cultural materials: (A) lithic cores; (B) oven; (C) shell midden; and (D) projectile points.

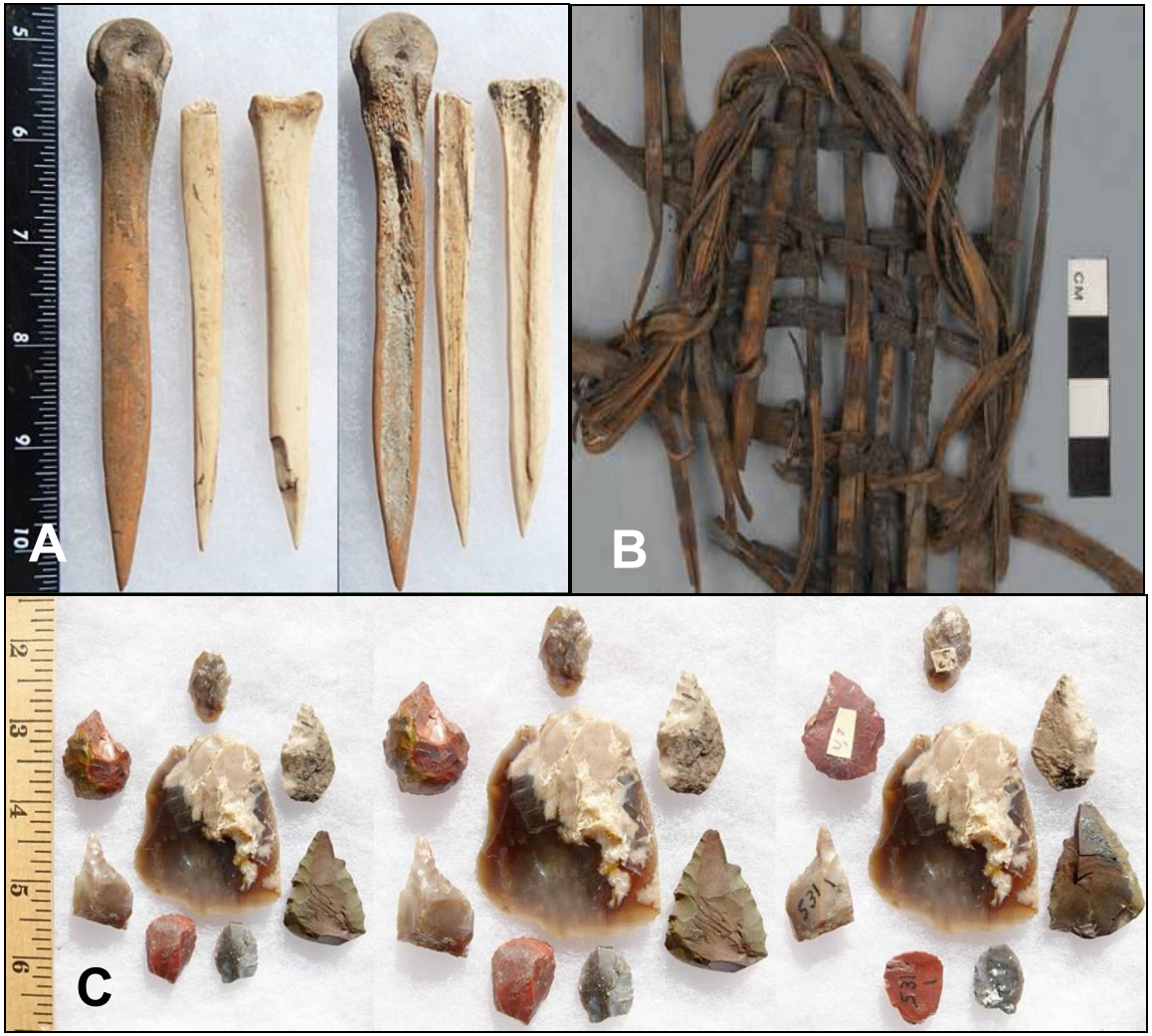


Figure 2. Other examples of prehistoric period cultural materials: (A) bone tools; (B) basket; and (C) flakes and stone tools.



Figure 3. Examples of potentially significant historical cultural materials that may be within the fill in the project area: (a) riveted chimney pipe and riveted oven in trench wall; (b) historic debris layer; (c) two-tier lumber supporting a brick wall in ruin; and (d) wood plank floor.

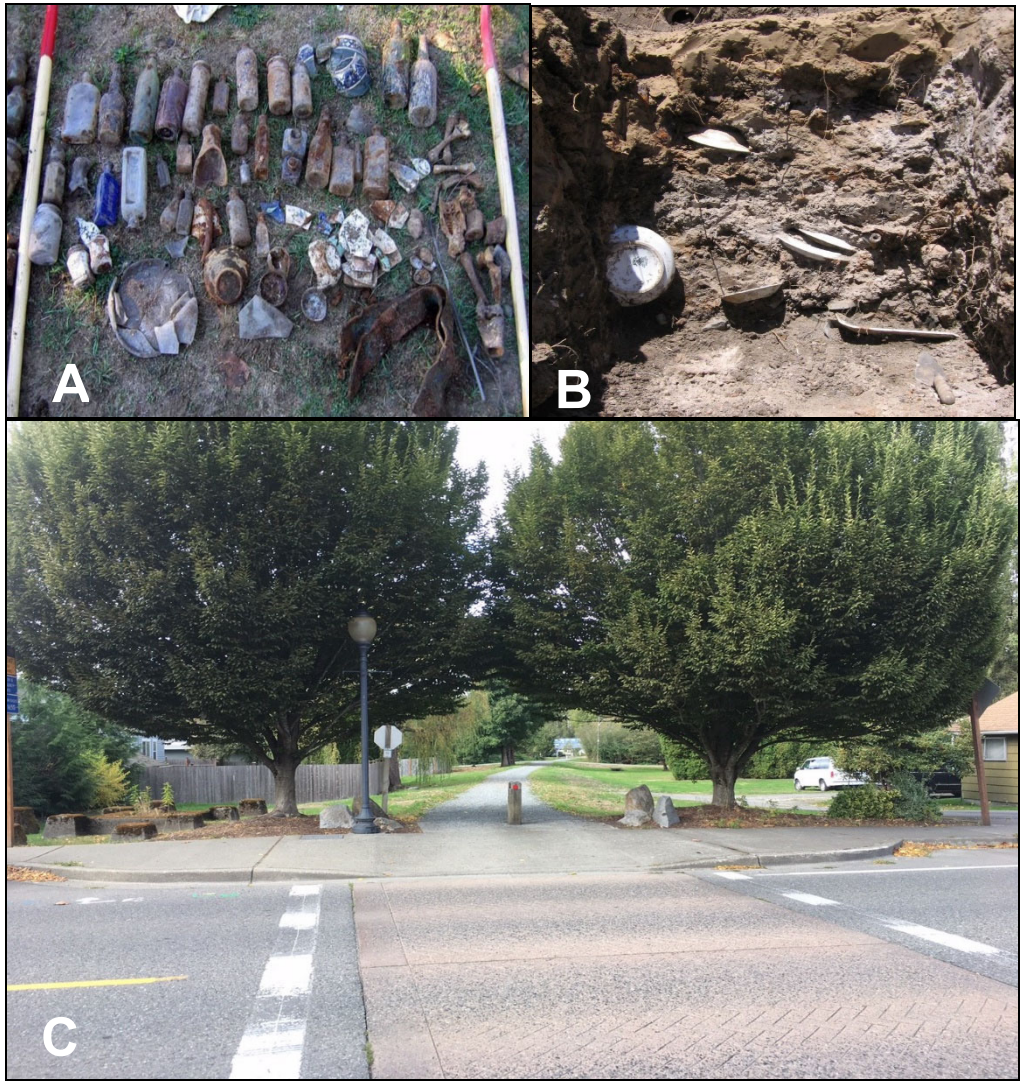


Figure 4. Other examples of historical period cultural materials: (A) bottles, metal, and other residential items; (B) historical dump; and (C) old railroad grade.

APPENDIX B

DAILY MONITORING LOGS

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Stell
Star Forge Demolition

Monitor: Jordan Cooper

Date: August 21, 2023

Provenience:
Location: 8531 East Marginal Way South

Excavation Summary:
Visibility: Good
NRHP eligible: Y **N**

Summary (including daily excavation goal/achievement of crew, soil observations, cultural material observed and context, and additional comments):

Earthwork on this day included the tearing apart of a concrete building foundation, removal of the concrete, and soil scrape for sampling. The maximum depth reached by the excavator was no more than 35 centimeters below surface (cmbs). The sediment observed was a yellow-brown silty sand, with modern debris throughout, including metal rebar, concrete, nondiagnostic red and yellow brick, and decolorized glass shards.

Monday, August 21th, 2023

Archaeologist arrived on site at 7:25 am and left at 2:15 pm. At 7:30 am, the archaeologist went through an official safety briefing, got their badge, and went through the excavation game plan.

The ground disturbing activity of the day was the start of excavation on the North and South Vaults. The excavation plan consists of removing all concrete floor in the North Vault, remove any remaining exposed piping, and excavating test pits for soil sampling. Drilling to uncover an unknown pipe started at 8:45 am in the North Vault. At 9:28 am the pipe was exposed and anything remaining in the pipe was pumped. The pipe ran into the Aluminum Building that is south of the North Vault. Discussions about tearing down the building at a later date delayed some excavation until 11:27 am, during which a pit was dug to determine the direction of the pipe. This continued until after lunch when the team began to tear down the concrete walls of the South Vault and the concrete floor of the North Vault. The archaeologist inspected the soil along the exposed walls and floor in both vaults. While the archaeologist was onsite, only a total of four soil samples were collected. Some nondiagnostic debris was observed by the archaeologist, including brick, glass shards, and metal rebar. **No cultural resources were identified during the process.**

Stell
Star Forge Demolition

Photo Log



Figure 1. Overview start of day, view North Vault.



Figure 2. Overview start of day, view South Vault.

Stell
Star Forge Demolition



Figure 3. Unidentified piping running out of North Vault; prompted exploratory excavation.



Figure 4. Unidentified piping running out of North Vault with Aluminum Building.

Stell
Star Forge Demolition



Figure 5. Eastern wall of the South Vault after removing the concrete wall.



Figure 6. Overview end of day, view South Vault.

Stell
Star Forge Demolition

Monitor: Nichole Padovano

Date: August 22, 2023

Provenience:
Location: 8531 East Marginal Way South

Excavation Summary:
Visibility: Good
NRHP eligible: Y **N**

Summary (including daily excavation goal/achievement of crew, soil observations, cultural material observed and context, and additional comments):

Two diesel underground storage tank (UST) systems were to be demolished as part of the Star Forge Demolition plan. Each UST system was the central location for several UST pipes. The North UST System had 10 USTs, numerically labeled North to South UST-26 – UST-35, while the south UST System only had 7 USTs, numerically labeled North to South UST-15 – UST-22. Soil samples were from every UST were collected on site by the principal hydrologist and brought back to a lab for analysis.

Due to exposed pipelines, building borders, and lack of accessible ground fill, only part of each UST System was properly exposed enough to collect soil samples. On the North UST System, a total of 7 soil samples were collected from UST-35 – UST-29, leaving 3 USTs (UST-28 – UST-26) incomplete. On the South UST System, a total of 5 soil samples were collected from UST-22 – UST-20 and UST-15 – UST-16, leaving 2 USTs (UST-19 – UST-20) incomplete.

Tuesday, August 22nd, 2023

The ground disturbing activity of the day was pit excavation at the North and South UST Systems. An excavator, located within the pit, would scoop about 6 inches (in) of the exposed soil directly below the removed concrete foundation and present the soil to the archaeologist and hydrologist above on ground. Archaeologist would inspect the soil while the hydrologist collected samples. Excavation began at 11:01 and ended for the day at 12:32. A total of 12 USTs had soil samples collected. The soil from the North UST System was about 6 feet (ft) below ground surface (bgs), while the soil from the South UST System was about 8 ft bgs. Archaeologist arrived on site at 06:45 and left at 13:00.

Stell
Star Forge Demolition

Monitor Log

North UST System

Soil Sample (SS)	Depth of SS	Cultural Material	Soil Description	Located	Photo Log
NT-SS-10	6.5 ft bgs	Negative	Black silty sand, loose, gritty, damp, poorly sorted; trace black clayey silt, slightly cemented, very well sorted. ~10% fine sub-angular gravels throughout. Some fine-large broken concrete pieces throughout.	UST-35 Tank Foor	Figures 7-8
NT-SS-9	6.5 ft bgs	Negative	Black silty sand, loose, gritty, damp, poorly sorted; trace black clayey silt, slightly cemented, very well sorted. Medium-large pieces of wood throughout. Smells heavily of gasoline (Bunker C?)	UST-34 Tank Foor	Figures 9-10
NT-SS-8	6.5 ft bgs	Negative	Black, very silty sand, loose, gritty, damp, poorly sorted. More fine-large broken concrete pieces throughout.	UST-33 Tank Foor	Figures 11-12
NT-SS-7	6.5 ft bgs	Negative	Black silty sand, loose, gritty, damp, poorly sorted; trace black very fine, very silty sand. 30% fine-medium sub-angular to angular gravels throughout.	UST-32 Tank Foor	Figures 13-14
NT-SS-6	6.5 ft bgs	Negative	Black very silty sand, loose, gritty, damp, poorly sorted. <10% fine sub-angular gravels throughout. Some wood pieces and concrete pieces throughout. Gasoline smell.	UST-31 Tank Foor	Figures 15-16
NT-SS-5	6.5 ft bgs	Negative	Black silty sand, loose, gritty, damp, poorly sorted; trace very fine sandy silt very cemented, very well sorted. < 10% sub-angular gravels throughout.	UST-30 Tank Foor	Figures 17-18
NT-SS-4	6.5 ft bgs	Negative	Black silty sand, loose, gritty, damp, poorly sorted. 10% gravels throughout. Trace slag. Wood and concrete pieces throughout.	UST-29 Tank Foor	Figures 19-20

*Of Note: Numbering for soil samples NT-SS-1 through NT-SS-10 has since changed to NT-SS-26 through NT-SS-35.

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South UST System

Soil Sample (SS)	Depth of SS	Cultural Material	Soil Description	Located	Photo Log
ST-SS-8	8.5 ft bgs	Negative	Black silty sand, loose, gritty, damp, poorly sorted; trace black clayey silt, very fine, slightly cemented, damp, well sorted. < 5% fine sub-angular gravels throughout. Some fine-large broken wood pieces throughout. Aggressive fuel smell.	UST-22 Tank floor	Figures 21-22
ST-SS-7	8.5 ft bgs	Negative	Organic silty soil, many medium roots. Dark gray fine sandy silt, slightly cemented, slightly wet, well sorted. Gray clayey silt, slightly wet, very well sorted. Brown silty sand, gritty, loose, poorly sorted. No gravels throughout.	UST-21 Tank floor	Figures 23-24
ST-SS-6	8.5 ft bgs	Negative	Brown and Dark gray very fine sandy silt, cemented, dry, very well sorted. Brown silty sand, loose, gritty. Some fine roots throughout.	UST-20 Tank floor	Figures 25-26
ST-SS-3	8.5 ft bgs	Negative	Gray, very fine sandy silt, cemented, very well sorted, dry. Dark gray clayey silt, very well sorted, cemented, fine roots.	UST-15 Tank floor	Figures 27-28
ST-SS-2	8.5 ft bgs	Negative	Dark gray clayey silt, very well sorted, slightly cemented, slightly wet, roots present. Black silty sand, loose, gritty, damp, poorly sorted.	UST-16 Tank floor	Figures 29-30

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Photo Log

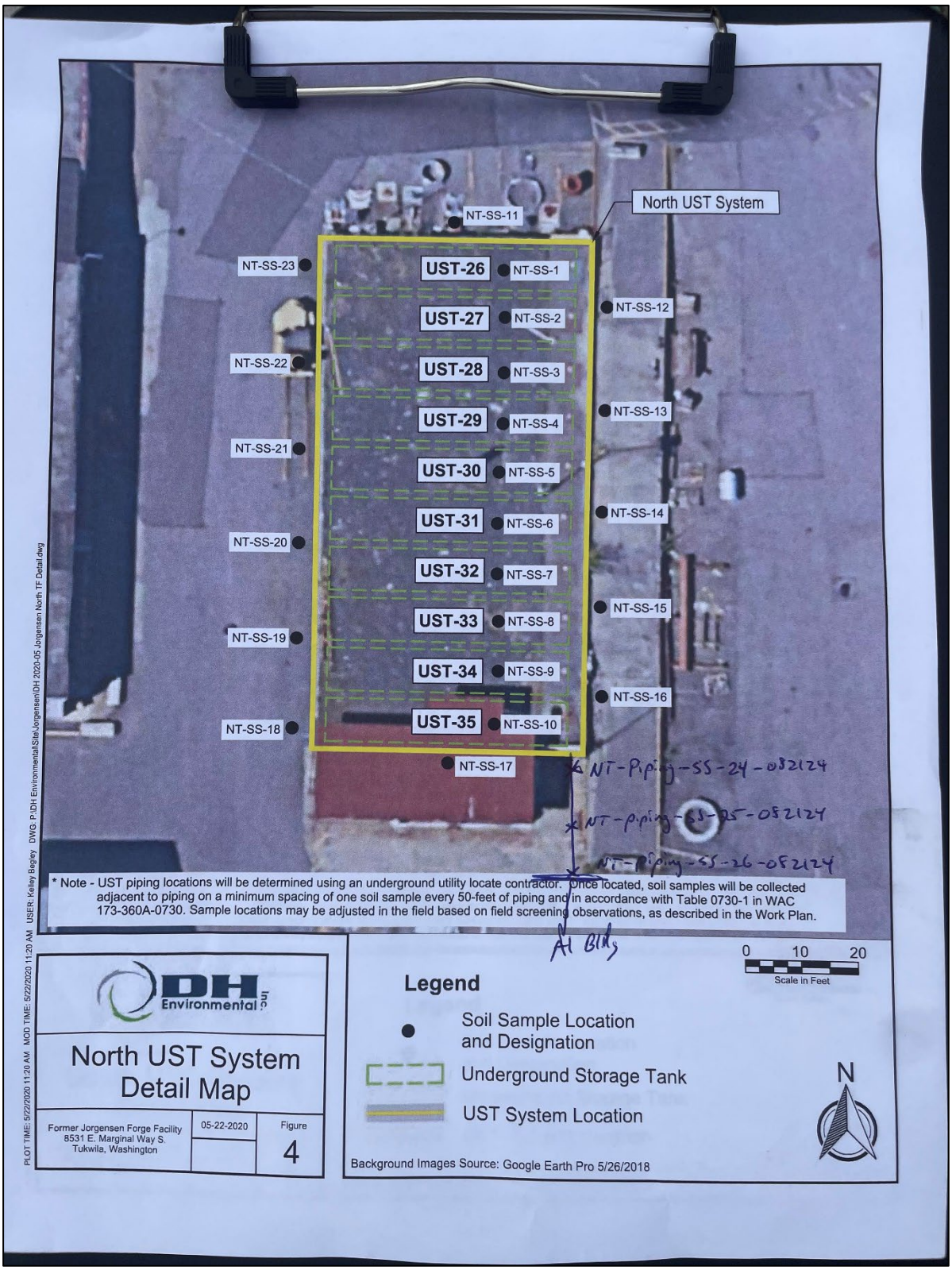


Figure 1: North UST System Detail Map



Figure 2: South UST System Detail Map



Figure 3: Overview at start of day, construction crew removing concrete foundation from North UST System; facing S



Figure 4: Overview of North UST System at start of soil sampling, with part of concrete foundation removed, facing S



Figure 5: Overview at start of soil sampling showing cleared section, facing E



Figure 6: Overview at start of soil sampling showing partially cleared section, facing NE



Figure 7: NT-SS-10 Soil Sample



Figure 8: NT-SS-10 Overview, facing E



Figure 9: NT-SS-9 Soil Sample



Figure 10: NT-SS-9 Overview, facing E



Figure 11: NT-SS-8 Soil Sample



Figure 12: NT-SS-8 Overview, facing E



Figure 13: UST-32 Soil Sample



Figure 14: UST-32 Overview, facing NE



Figure 15: UST-31 Soil Sample



Figure 16: UST-31 Overview, facing NE



Figure 17: UST-30 Soil Sample



Figure 18: UST-30 Overview, facing NE



Figure 19: UST-29 Soil Sample



Figure 20: UST-29 Overview, facing NE



Figure 21: UST-22 Soil Sample



Figure 22: UST-22 Overview



Figure 23: UST-21 Soil Sample



Figure 24: UST-21 Overview



Figure 25: UST-20 Soil Sample



Figure 26: UST-20 Overview



Figure 27: UST-15 Soil Sample



Figure 28: UST-15 Overview



Figure 29: UST-16 Soil Sample



Figure 30: UST-16 Overview

Stell
Star Forge Demolition

Monitor: Dana Chandler

Date: August 24, 2023

Provenience:
Location: 8531 East Marginal Way South

Excavation Summary:
Visibility: Good
NRHP eligible: Y **N**

Summary (including daily excavation goal/achievement of crew, soil observations, cultural material observed and context, and additional comments):

Earthwork on this day included the tearing apart of a concrete building foundation, removal of the concrete, and soil scrape for sampling. The maximum depth reached by the excavator was no more than 35 centimeters below surface (cmbs). The sediment observed was a yellow-brown silty sand, with modern debris throughout, including metal rebar, concrete, nondiagnostic red and yellow brick, and decolorized glass shards.

Thursday, August 24th, 2023

Archaeologist arrived on site at 09:40 and left at 13:45. At 09:45, the archaeologist went through an official safety briefing, got their badge, and went through the excavation game plan.

The ground disturbing activity of the day was excavation of a building foundation and sampling of the soil. An excavator broke apart and removed the concrete foundation, then jars of the soil underneath were taken from no more than one inch below the surface. The archaeologist inspected the soil in between truckloads of concrete being hauled away. After the concrete was hauled away, soil samples were collected from no more than one inch below the surface. A total of 6 soil samples were collected. Some debris was observed by the archaeologist, including brick, glass shards, and metal rebar. One brick observed and recorded had lettering embossed, spelling “PFD”. Also recorded was a copper tube. Neither of these items were diagnostic. **No cultural resources were identified during the process.** Excavation began at 09:45 and ended for the day at 13:30.

Stell
Star Forge Demolition

Photo Log



Figure 1. Overview start of day, view north.

Stell
Star Forge Demolition



Figure 2. Copper debris, nondiagnostic.

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Figure 3. Nondiagnostic copper debris, thickness.

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Figure 4. Nondiagnostic brick with lettering.

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Figure 5. Nondiagnostic brick with lettering, height.

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Figure 6. Overview end of day, view east.

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Star Forge Demolition

Monitor: Jordan Cooper

Date: August 28, 2023

Provenience:
Location: 8531 East Marginal Way South

Excavation Summary:
Visibility: Good
NRHP eligible: Y **N**

Summary (including daily excavation goal/achievement of crew, soil observations, cultural material observed and context, and additional comments):

Earthwork on this day included the tearing apart of a concrete building foundation, removal of the concrete, and soil scrape for sampling. The maximum depth reached by the excavator was no more than 35 centimeters below surface (cmbs). The sediment observed was a yellow-brown silty sand, with modern debris throughout, including metal rebar, concrete, nondiagnostic red and yellow brick, and decolorized glass shards.

Monday, August 28th, 2023

Archaeologist arrived on site at 11:40 am and left at 3:30 pm. At 11:45 am, the archaeologist went through an official safety briefing.

Upon arriving, the North Vault concrete walls were removed for Nathan (DHE) to grab soil samples. The ground disturbing activity of the day was predominately removal of the southern, southeastern, and southwestern concrete walls in the North Vault. No work was done on the South Vault. Roughly 20 red bricks were located in the soil of southeastern wall after removing the concrete wall. There were no markings on the red bricks; they were undiagnostic. Milled wood debris was identified from the western and eastern wall after the removal of the concrete wall. Once the concrete walls were removed excavation for soil sampling began. The archaeologist inspected the soil in between samples which were collected from no more than one inch below the surface. A total of five soil samples were collected. **No cultural resources were identified during the process.**

Stell
Star Forge Demolition

Photo Log



Figure 1. Overview start of day, facing the southern wall in the Northern Vault.



Figure 2. Red brick debris, nondiagnostic.

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Figure 3. Eastern wall of the North Vault.



Figure 4. Western wall of the North Vault.

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Figure 5. North Vault sample example photo.

Stell
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Figure 6. North Vault sample example photo.

Stell
Star Forge Demolition

Monitor: Nichole Padovano

Date: August 29–30, 2023

Provenience:
Location: 8531 East Marginal Way South

Excavation Summary:
Visibility: Good
NRHP eligible: Y **N**

Summary (including daily excavation goal/achievement of crew, soil observations, cultural material observed and context, and additional comments):

Two diesel underground storage tank (UST) systems were to be demolished as part of the Star Forge Demolition plan. Each UST system was the central location for several UST pipes. The North UST System had 10 USTs, numerically labeled North to South UST-26 – UST-35, while the south UST System only had 7 USTs, numerically labeled North to South UST-15 – UST-22. In addition to the soil samples

Soil samples were from every UST were collected on site by the principal hydrologist and brought back to a lab for analysis.

The remaining soil samples from each UST system were collected this week. Further excavation and soil sample collections that require an archaeologist present are expected to be conducted in the upcoming weeks.

Tuesday, August 29th, 2023

The ground disturbing activity of the day was pit excavation at the North and South UST Systems. However, due to incomplete concrete removal, soil sampling did not occur, and the archaeologist was not needed. Archaeologist arrived on site at 08:15 and left at 13:00.

Wednesday, August 30th, 2023

The ground disturbing activity of the day was pit excavation at the North and South UST Systems. An excavator, located within the pit, would scoop about 6 inches (in) of the exposed soil directly below the removed concrete foundation and present the soil to the archaeologist and hydrologist above on ground. Archaeologist would inspect the soil while the hydrologist collected samples. Excavation began at 10:00 and ended for the day at 13:00. Archaeologist arrived on site at 07:45 and ended at 13:15.

Stell
Star Forge Demolition

Monitor Log

North UST System

Soil Sample (SS)	Depth of SS	Cultural Material	Soil Description	Located	Photo Log
NT-SS-26	6.5 ft bgs	Negative	Brown, Red, and Gray fine silty sand, very loose, poorly sorted, damp. Many pieces of concrete present, some wood debris, some slag.	UST-26 Tank Foor	Figure 4
NT-SS-27	6.5 ft bgs	Negative	Brown, Red, and Gray fine silty sand, very loose, poorly sorted, damp, < 10% find sub-angular gravels throughout. Some concrete debris present, few roots. 1 transparent glass fragment, < 2 in, non-diagnostic.	UST-27 Tank Foor	Figure 5
NT-SS-28	6.5 ft bgs	Negative	Brown and gray fine sand, very loose, poorly sorted; Dark gray very fine silty sand, more cemented but still loose, well sorted; Very dark gray very fine sandy silt, very well sorted, some fine roots present; wood debris, concrete pieces, and slag throughout.	UST-28 Tank Foor	Figure 6
NT-SS-12	6.5 ft bgs	Negative	Brown and gray fine sand, very loose, poorly sorted; Trace orange-brown clayey silt, very well sorted, very cemented, wet. Some fine roots, no gravels or wood	UST-27 E Wall	Figure 7
NT-SS-13	6.5 ft bgs	Negative	Brown and gray fine sand, very loose, poorly sorted; Trace orange-brown clayey silt, very well sorted, very cemented, wet; Gray; Very dark gray sandy silt, well sorted, slightly cemented, has diesel smell. No gravels or wood present.	UST-29 E Wall	Figure 8
NT-SS-14	6.5 ft bgs	Negative	Gray and Gray-brown fine silty sand, loose, damp, poorly sorted, diesel smell. Slag present, no gravels or wood	UST-31 E Wall	Figure 9
NT-SS-20	6.5 ft bgs	Negative	Dark gray fine silty sand, loose, damp, poorly sorted, diesel smell (oil); Dark gray/Black sand, very poorly sorted loose, wet (oil), poorly sorted.	UST-31/32 W Wall	Figure 10
NT-SS-21	6.5 ft bgs	Negative	Very dark gray silty sand, fine, loose, poorly sorted, damp (no smell). Trace very fine yellow-brown silty sand, poorly sorted, dry. Trace concrete fragments.	UST-29/30 W Wall	Figure 11
NT-SS-22	6.5 ft bgs	Negative	Very dark gray fine silty sand, poorly sorted, loose, slight diesel smell. No wood or gravels present.	UST-28 W Wall	Figure 12
NT-SS-23	6.5 ft bgs	Negative	Brown sand, very poorly sorted, loose, damp; Very dark gray fine silty sand, loose, more damp; Slag present, no gravels or wood.	UST-26 W Wall	Figure 13

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Star Forge Demolition

Soil Sample (SS)	Depth of SS	Cultural Material	Soil Description	Located	Photo Log
NT-SS-11	6.5 ft bgs	Negative	Very dark gray fine silty sand, poorly sorted, loose, damp; Very dark gray very fine sandy silt, poorly sorted, slightly cemented, wet, many fine roots (undisturbed/native Duwamish soil), trace charcoal present; Trace orange-brown coarse silty sand, dry, poorly sorted.	N Wall	Figure 14

South UST System

Soil Sample (SS)	Depth of SS	Cultural Material	Soil Description	Located	Photo Log
ST-SS-14	8.5 ft bgs	Negative	Dark gray sandy silt, wet, cemented, many roots and wood debris; Dark gray silty sand, damp, loose	ST South Wall	Figure 16
ST-SS-13	8.5 ft bgs	Negative	Dark gray silty sand, poorly sorted, loose, damp; Orange-brown silty sand, more coarse, poorly sorted, dry, loose	ST Southeast Wall	Figure 17
ST-SS-12	8.5 ft bgs	Negative	Dark gray silty sand, poorly sorted, loose, damp; Orange-brown silty sand, more coarse, poorly sorted, dry, loose. Many wooden pieces throughout	ST East Wall	Figure 18
ST-SS-11	8.5 ft bgs	Negative	Dark gray silty sand, poorly sorted, loose, damp; Orange-brown silty sand, more coarse, poorly sorted, dry, loose; Dark gray sandy silt, cemented, wet, poorly sorted. Many pieces of slag throughout, some wood and roots in the Dark gray sandy silt and silty sand – undisturbed organics	ST East Wall	Figure 19
ST-SS-10	8.5 ft bgs	Negative	Very dark gray sandy silt, cemented in very thin layers, well sorted, wet; Very dark gray clayey silt, very well sorted, wet	ST Northeast Wall	Figure 20
ST-SS-9	8.5 ft bgs	Negative	Gray-brown silty sand, poorly sorted loose, damp; Very dark gray sandy silt, very well sorted, cemented, wet. Wood debris throughout, some gravels and roots	ST North Wall	Figure 21

Stell
Star Forge Demolition

Photo Log



Figure 1. Overview of North Tank (NT) at Start of Day (SOD), 8/29/23 Facing West



Figure 2. Overview of NT at End of Day, 8/29/23 Facing West



Figure 3. NT Overview at SOD, 8/30/23, Facing West



Figure 4. NT-SS-26 Extracted Soil



Figure 5. NT-SS-27 Extracted Soil



Figure 6. NT-SS-28 Extracted Soil



Figure 7 NT-SS-12 Extracted Soil



Figure 8. NT-SS-13 Extracted Soil



Figure 9. NT-SS-14 Extracted Soil



Figure 10. NT-SS-20 Extracted Soil



Figure 11. NT-SS-21 Extracted Soil



Figure 12. NT-SS-22 Extracted Soil



Figure 13. NT-SS-23 Extracted Soil



Figure 14. NT-11 Extracted Soil



Figure 15. South Tank (ST) Overview, facing South



Figure 16. ST-SS-14 Extracted Soil



Figure 17. ST-SS-13 Extracted Soil



Figure 18. ST-SS-12 Extracted Soil



Figure 19. ST-SS-11 Extracted Soil



Figure 20. ST-SS-10 Extracted Soil



Figure 21. ST-SS-9 Extracted Soil

Stell
Star Forge Demolition

Monitor: Jordan Cooper

Date: October 11, 2023

Provenience:
Location: 8531 East Marginal Way South

Excavation Summary:
Visibility: Good
NRHP eligible: Y **N**

Summary (including daily excavation goal/achievement of crew, soil observations, cultural material observed and context, and additional comments):

Earthwork on this day included the tearing apart of a concrete building foundation, removal of the concrete, and soil scrape for sampling. The maximum depth reached by the excavator that was also monitored was no more than 40 centimeters below surface (cmbs). The sediment observed was a yellow-brown silty sand, with modern or nondiagnostic debris throughout, including metal rebar, concrete, and decolorized glass shards.

Monday, August 28th, 2023

Archaeologist arrived on site at 8:00 am and left at 2:30 pm.

Upon arriving, excavation and sampling of the demolished Aluminum building began. Investigatory work to determine pipe routing beneath the Aluminum building halted sampling work. The ground disturbing activity of the day was predominately removal the concrete foundation of the demolished Aluminum building. The archaeologist inspected the soil in between samples which were collected from no more than one inch below the surface. **No cultural resources were identified during the process.**

Stell
Star Forge Demolition

Photo Log



Figure 1. Overview start of day, facing North.

Stell
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Figure 2. Soil removed from under foundation near the northern wall of the Aluminum building.

Stell
Star Forge Demolition



Figure 3. Start of the western wall of the Aluminum building foundation excavation.

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Star Forge Demolition



Figure 4. Western wall of the Aluminum building foundation.

Stell
Star Forge Demolition



Figure 5. Western wall of Aluminum building foundation with soil pile.

Stell
Star Forge Demolition



Figure 6. Eastern wall of Aluminum building excavation during pipe routing work.

Stell
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Figure 7. Soil removed during excavation and sampling.

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Figure 8. Pipes excavated from roughly 20 cm below surface.

Stell
Star Forge Demolition



Figure 9. End of day overview.

Stell
Star Forge Demolition

Monitor: Dana Chandler

Date: October 24, 2023

Provenience:
Location: 8531 East Marginal Way South

Excavation Summary:
Visibility: Good
NRHP eligible: Y **N**

Summary (including daily excavation goal/achievement of crew, soil observations, cultural material observed and context, and additional comments):

Earthwork on this day included the tearing apart of a building foundation, asphalt slab, and a concrete slab, removal of the concrete, and soil scrape for sampling. The maximum depth reached by the excavator was no more than 61 centimeters below surface (cmbs). The sediment observed was yellow-brown silty sand, with some bands of grey silt. Debris from the building included metal rebar, concrete, metal pipes, and wood planks.

Tuesday, October 24th, 2023

Archaeologist arrived on site at 0800 and excavation began promptly. The ground disturbing activity of the day was excavation of a building foundation and sampling of the soil. An excavator broke apart and removed the concrete foundation, asphalt slab, and concrete slab. The archaeologist inspected the soil in between truckloads of concrete being hauled away. After the concrete was hauled away, soil samples were collected from no more than three inches below the surface. A total of 6 soil samples were collected. Some debris was observed by the archaeologist, including metal pipes and metal rebar. **No cultural resources were identified during the process.** Work ceased at 1030.

Stell
Star Forge Demolition

Photo Log



Figure 1. Overview start of day, view west.

Stell
Star Forge Demolition



Figure 2. Overview EOD, view northwest.

Stell
Star Forge Demolition



Figure 3. Overview EOD, view southwest.