WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

INITIAL INVESTIGATION FIELD REPORT

ERTS Number: 644233 **Parcel #(s):** 0043000020

County:

FSID #: 65773341 **CSID #:** 12325

King

SITE INFORMATION

SITE INFORMATION								
Site Name (e.g., Co. name over door):	Site Address (including City and Zip+4):	Site Phone:						
Betty Brite Cleaners	15209 Military Road South							
	SeaTac, WA 98188-2141							
Site Contact and Title:	Site Contact Address (including City and Zip+4):	Site Contact Phone:						
Site Owner: 15201 MILITARY ROAD	Site Owner Address (including City and Zip+4):	Site Owner Phone:						
SOUTH L0D9999	10900 NE 4TH ST STE 1850 BELLEVUE WA 98004-8341	(425) 462-4700						
Site Owner Contact: JOHN SHERWOOD SR	Site Owner Contact Address (including City and Zip+4): Peterson Russell Kelly, PLLC, 10900 NE 4 th St. Suite 1850	Owner Contact						
JOHN SHERWOOD SK	Bellevue, WA 98004-8341	Phone: (425) 462- 4700						
Alternate Site Name(s):	Comments: Tax parcels: 004300-0020 The owner named above owns the property,							
Pancake Chef	commonly called the Pancake Chef property, where Betty	Brite Cleaners is located.						
Previous Site Owner(s):	Comments: (South 154th Street Transit-Oriented Development)							
		_						
Latitude (Decimal D								
Longitude (Decimal	Degrees) : -122.288958							
INSPECTION INFORMATION								
Inspection Conducted? Date/Ti	me: Entry Notice: Announced	Unannounced						
Yes □ No ⊠	<u> </u>							
Photographs taken? Yes	No ⊠							
Samples collected? Yes	No If Yes, be sure to include a figure/sketch sho	owing sample locations.						
RECOMMENDATION								
No Further Action (Check appropriate		firmed and Suspected						
Release or threatened release does	s not pose a threat	ed Sites List:						
No release or threatened release								
Refer to program/agency (Name:) 🔲							
Independent Cleanup Action Comp	oleted (i.e., contamination removed)							
COMPLAINT (Brief Summary of ERT	S Complaint):							
CURRENT SITE STATUS (Brief Sum	nmary of why Site is recommended for <u>Listing</u> or <u>NFA</u>):							
In conducting due diligence on the pr	operty where Betty Brite Cleaners is located, the City of Se	aTac discovered evidence						
	r. The evidence was from a 2009 due diligence investigation							

Investigator: Madeline Wall Date Submitted: 1/21/2014

potential purchaser. SeaTac reported the information in their September 6, 2013 application to Ecology for an Integrated

Planning Grant for the environmental and redevelopment strategy of the International Boulevard Transit-Oriented

Development in SeaTac. Ecology approved the grant in January 2014.

OBSERVATIONS

Description	(please be sure to include the following: site observations, site features and cover, chronology of events,
sources/past	practices likely responsible for contamination, presence of water supply wells and other potential exposure pathways,
etc.):	

A site visit was not completed because sufficient information was provided by the City of SeaTac for a recommendation to list the property on the CSCSL. The following information describing the site was taken from the September 6, 2013 application from the City to Ecology for an Integrated Planning Grant.

(fill in contaminant matrix below with appropriate status choice from the key below the table)

CONTAMINANT GROUP	CONTAMINANT	SOIL	GROUNDWAT ER	SURFACE WATER	AIR	BEDROCK	DESCRIPTION
	Phenolic Compounds						Compounds containing phenols (Examples: phenol; 4-methylphenol; 2-methylphenol)
	Non-Halogenated Solvents Polynuclear Aromatic						Organic solvents, typically volatile or semi-volatile, not containing any halogens. To determine if a product has halogens, search HSDB (http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/htmlgen?HSDB) and look at the Chemical/Physical Properties, and Molecular Formula. If there is not a Cl, I, Br, F in the formula, it's not halogenated. (Examples: acetone, benzene, toluene, xylenes, methyl ethyl ketone, ethyl acetate, methanol, ethanol, isopropranol, formic acid, acetic acid, stoddard solvent, Naptha). Use this when TEX contaminants are present independently of gasoline.
	Hydrocarbons (PAH)						Hydrocarbons composed of two or more benzene rings.
Non-Halogenated Organics	Tributadio						The main active ingredients in biocides used to control a broad spectrum of organisms. Found in antifouling marine paint, antifungal action in textiles and industrial water
	Tributyltin Methyl tertiary-butyl ether						systems. (Examples: Tributyltin; monobutyltin; dibutyltin) MTBE is a volatile oxygen-containing organic compound that was formerly used as a gasoline additive to promote complete combustion and help reduce air pollution.
	Benzene						Benzene
	Other Non-Halogenated						Other New Heleman stad Organics (Francular Districtor)
	Organics Patroloum Diocel						Other Non-Halogenated Organics (Example: Phthalates)
	Petroleum Diesel Petroleum Gasoline						Petroleum Diesel Petroleum Gasoline
	Petroleum Other						Crude oil and any fraction thereof. Petroleum products that are not specifically Gasoline or Diesel.
	PBDE						Polybrominated di-phenyl ether
Halogenated Organics (see notes at bottom)	Other Halogenated Organics						Other organic compounds with halogens (chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine). search HSDB (http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/htmlgen?HSDB) and look at the Chemical/Physical Properties, and Molecular Formula. If there is a Cl, I, Br, F in the formula, it is halogenated. (Examples: Hexachlorobutadiene; hexachlorobenzene; pentachlorophenol)
	Halogenated solvents	С	С				Solvents containing halogens (Halogen is typically chlorine, but can also be fluorine, bromine, iodine), and their breakdown products (Examples: Trichloroethylene; Tetrachloroethylene (aka Perchloroethylene); TCE; TCA; trans and cis 1,2 dichloroethylene; vinyl chloride)
	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB)						Any of a family of industrial compounds produced by chlorination of biphenyl, noted primarily as an environmental pollutant that accumulates in animal tissue with resultant pathogenic and teratogenic effects
	Dioxin/dibenzofuran compounds (see notes at bottom)						A family of more than 70 compounds of chlorinated dioxins or furans. (Examples: Dioxin; Furan; Dioxin TEQ; PCDD; PCDF; TCDD; TCDF; OCDD; OCDF). Do not use for 'dibenzofuran', which is a non-chlorinated compound that is detected using the semivolatile organics analysis 8270
Metals	Motals Other						Metals other than arsenic, lead, or mercury. (Examples:
	Metals - Other Lead						cadmium, antimony, zinc, copper, silver) Lead
	Mercury						Mercury
	Arsenic						Arsenic
Pesticides	Non-halogenated pesticides						Pesticides without halogens (Examples: parathion, malathion, diazinon, phosmet, carbaryl (sevin), fenoxycarb, aldicarb)
	Halogenated pesticides						Pesticides with halogens (Examples: DDT; DDE; Chlordane; Heptachlor; alpha-beta and delta BHC; Aldrin; Endosulfan, dieldrin, endrin)

CONTAMINANT GROUP	CONTAMINANT	SOIL	GROUNDWAT ER	SURFACE WATER	AIR	BEDROCK	DESCRIPTION
	Radioactive Wastes						Wastes that emit more than background levels of radiation.
Other Contaminants	Conventional Contaminants, Organic						Unspecified organic matter that imposes an oxygen demand during its decomposition (Example: Total Organic Carbon)
	Conventional Contaminants, Inorganic						Non-metallic inorganic substances or indicator parameters that may indicate the existence of contamination if present at unusual levels (Examples: Sulfides, ammonia)
	Asbestos						All forms of Asbestos. Asbestos fibers have been used in products such as building materials, friction products and heat-resistant materials.
	Other Deleterious Substances						Other contaminants or substances that cause subtle or unexpected harm to sediments (Examples: Wood debris; garbage (e.g., dumped in sediments))
	Benthic Failures						Failures of the benthic analysis standards from the Sediment Management Standards.
	Bioassay Failures						For sediments, a failure to meet bioassay criteria from the Sediment Management Standards. For soils, a failure to meet TEE bioassay criteria for plant, animal or soil biota toxicity.
Reactive Wastes	Unexploded Ordinance						Weapons that failed to detonate or discarded shells containing volatile material.
	Other Reactive Wastes						Other Reactive Wastes (Examples: phosphorous, lithium metal, sodium metal)
	Corrosive Wastes						Corrosive wastes are acidic or alkaline (basic) wastes that can readily corrode or dissolve materials they come into contact with. Wastes that are highly corrosive as defined by the Dangerous Waste Regulation (WAC 173-303-090(6)). (Examples: Hydrochloric acid; sulfuric acid; caustic soda)

Status choices for contaminants	
Contaminant Status	Definition
B - Below Cleanup Levels (Confirmed)	The contaminant was tested and found to be below cleanup levels. (Generally, we would not enter each and every contaminant that was tested; for example if an SVOC analysis was done we would not enter each SVOC with a status of "below". We would use this for contaminants that were believed likely to be present but were found to be below standards when tested
S - Suspected	The contaminant is suspected to be present; based on some knowledge about the history of the site, knowledge of regional contaminants, or based on other contaminants known to be present
C - Confirmed Above Cleanup Levels	The contaminant is confirmed to be present above any cleanup level. For example - above MTCA method A, B, or C; above Sediment Quality Standards; or above a presumed site-specific cleanup level (such as human health criteria for a sediment contaminant).
RA - Remediated - Above	The contaminant was remediated, but remains on site above the cleanup standards (for example - capped area).
RB - Remediated - Below	The contaminant was remediated, and no area of the site contains this contaminant above cleanup standards (for example - complete removal of contaminated soils).

Halogenated chemicals and solvents: Any chemical compound with chloro, bromo, iodo or fluoro is halogenated; those with eight or fewer carbons are generally solvents (e.g. halogenated methane, ethane, propane, butane, pentane, hexane, heptane or octane) and may also be used for or registered as pesticides or fumigants. Most are dangerous wastes, either listed or categorical. Organic compounds with more carbons are almost always halogenated pesticides or a contaminant or derivitive. Referral to the HSDB is recommended you are unfamiliar with a chemical name or compound, as it contains useful information about synonyms, uses, trade names, waste codes, and other regulatory information about most toxic or potentially toxic chemicals.

Dibenzodioxins and dibenzofurans are normalized to a combined equivalent toxicity based on 2,3,7,8-tetrachloro-p-dibenzodioxin as set out in Ch. 173-340-708(8)(d) and in the Evaluating the Toxicity and Assessing the Carcinogenic Risk of Environmental Mixtures using Toxicity Equivalency Factors Focus Sheet (https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/clarc/FocusSheets/tef.pdf). Results may be reported as individual compounds and isomers (usually lab results), or as a toxic equivalency value (reports).

COUNTY ASSESSOR INFO:

Please attach to this report a copy of the tax parcel/ownership information for each parcel associated with the site, as well as a parcel map illustrating the parcel boundary and location.

