



INITIAL INVESTIGATION FIELD REPORT

ERTS Number: 645340
Parcel #(s): 2152000075
County: King
FSID #: 21135
CSID #: 12326

SITE INFORMATION

Site Name (e.g., Co. name over door): GLACIER RECYCLE	Site Address (including City and Zip+4): 32300 148 th AVE SE Auburn, WA 98092	Site Phone:
Site Contact and Title: Jeffrey Altman, Environmental Protection Manager	Site Contact Address (including City and Zip+4): Waste Management – Pacific Northwest 5903 63 rd Ave Ct. NW, Gig Harbor, WA 98335	Site Contact Phone: 253 509 0375
Site Owner:	Site Owner Address (including City and Zip+4):	Site Owner Phone:
Site Owner Contact:	Site Owner Contact Address (including City and Zip+4):	Owner Contact Phone:
Alternate Site Name(s):	Comments: Tax parcels:	
Previous Site Owner(s):	Comments:	

Latitude (Decimal Degrees): 47.31238

Longitude (Decimal Degrees): -122.1412

INSPECTION INFORMATION

Inspection Conducted? Yes ☒ No ☐	Date/Time: 11/14/12	Entry Notice: Announced ☒ Unannounced ☐
Photographs taken? Yes ☒ No ☐		
Samples collected? Yes ☐ No ☐	If Yes, be sure to include a figure/sketch showing sample locations.	

RECOMMENDATION

No Further Action (Check appropriate box below):	LIST on Confirmed and Suspected Contaminated Sites List: ☒
Release or threatened release does not pose a threat ☐	
No release or threatened release ☐	
Refer to program/agency (Name: _____) ☐	
Independent Cleanup Action Completed (i.e., contamination removed) ☐	

COMPLAINT (Brief Summary of ERTS Complaint):

The site has been used to store a variety of solid waste for the past six or more years, including a wide variety of construction and demolition materials. Waste was stored on pervious surfaces and leachate was allowed to infiltrate to ground during this time.

CURRENT SITE STATUS (Brief Summary of why Site is recommended for Listing or NFA):

The operator has removed most surface piles of waste, but due to past practices, soil and possibly groundwater are likely impacted by a wide range of contaminants.

3/13/14 Ecology received "Notification of discovery of Contaminated Soil" per WAC 173-340-300 (letter from Jeff Altman, Waste Management, to Louise Bardy, Ecology NWRO TCP dated 3/12/14).

Investigator: Dawn Marie Maurer, Ecology NWRO Waste-2-Resources Program Donna Musa, Ecology NWRO Toxics Cleanup Program (updated 3/14/14)	Date Submitted: 11/20/13
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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.):

The site has a long history of compliance issues under solid waste (SW) handling. Prior to 2007, the facility operated as a SW permit exempt woodwaste recycling facility. Then, in 2007 the facility switched to processing mixed construction and demolition debris and obtained a permit for SW handling. The operation quickly amassed piles of waste, including asphaltic roofing shingles, concrete rubble, painted and treated wood waste, and residuals from construction debris including such materials as wallboard, insulation, vinyl flooring, laminate countertops, wiring, metal and plastic piping, and film plastic.

These piles were primarily stored on bare soil and left exposed to the elements without any leachate collection or stormwater protection. All stormwater onsite, including runoff from the small concrete pad, infiltrates to ground. This form of storage violates conditions of the solid waste handling standards, WAC 173-350-320, and the county health department repeatedly tried to bring the facility into compliance.

Ecology's records include site inspections from Public Health Seattle and King County for the period of 2008 through the present while they attempted to work with the operators to achieve compliance. Public Health informed the operators repeatedly that they could not store demolition debris outside without a pad and leachate collection. Even after ownership of the business changed hands in late 2010 from the original owner to Waste Management Inc., the new operators did not bring the site into compliance.

In November of 2012, I accompanied Public Health on one such site inspection. We found perhaps 20,000 cy of various waste materials stored onsite and roughly estimated that perhaps 1000,000cy of waste had been stored over time, perhaps more. Much of the site was under standing water at the time of my visit, including most of the haul road through the site. Some piles stood in water several inches deep.

The site essentially acted as an above ground landfill. The current operator stated that some material had been placed in piles years before and not moved since.

Due to the nature of the waste, a wide array of contaminants could have been released to the environment. Both soil and groundwater impacts are possible.

In the fall of 2013, Waste Management elected to cease operations at the facility rather than put more resources into capital improvements. They removed most piles on site, although some material from the piles may have been incorporated into the soil during surface grading. It is unknown how much residual waste may be in the surface soils of the site.



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

CONTAMINANT GROUP	CONTAMINANT	SOIL	GROUNDWATER	SURFACE WATER	AIR	BEDROCK	DESCRIPTION
Non-Halogenated Organics	Phenolic Compounds						Compounds containing phenols (Examples: phenol; 4-methylphenol; 2-methylphenol)
	Non-Halogenated Solvents						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, isopropanol, formic acid, acetic acid, stoddard solvent, Naptha). <i>Use this when TEX contaminants are present independently of gasoline.</i>
	Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)	S					Hydrocarbons composed of two or more benzene rings.
	Tributyltin						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 systems. (Examples: Tributyltin; monobutyltin; dibutyltin)
	Methyl tertiary-butyl ether						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 Organics	S					Other Non-Halogenated Organics (Example: Phthalates)
	Petroleum Diesel	S					Petroleum Diesel
	Petroleum Gasoline	S					Petroleum Gasoline
	Petroleum Other	C					Crude oil and any fraction thereof. Petroleum products that are not specifically Gasoline or Diesel.
Halogenated Organics (see notes at bottom)	PBDE						Polybrominated di-phenyl ether
	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	S	S				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)	S					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)	S					A family of more than 70 compounds of chlorinated dioxins or furans. (Examples: Dioxin; Furan; Dioxin TEQ; PCDD; PCDF; TCDD; TCDF; OCDD; OCDF). <i>Do not use for 'dibenzofuran', which is a non-chlorinated compound that is detected using the semivolatile organics analysis 8270</i>
Metals	Metals - Other	S	S				Metals other than arsenic, lead, or mercury. (Examples: cadmium, antimony, zinc, copper, silver)
	Lead	S					Lead
	Mercury	S					Mercury
	Arsenic	S					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	GROUNDWATER	SURFACE WATER	AIR	BEDROCK	DESCRIPTION
Other Contaminants	Radioactive Wastes						Wastes that emit more than background levels of radiation.
	Conventional Contaminants, Organic	S	S				Unspecified organic matter that imposes an oxygen demand during its decomposition (Example: Total Organic Carbon)
	Conventional Contaminants, Inorganic	S	S				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	S					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 Ordnance						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	S					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 derivative. 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).

FOR ECOLOGY II REVIEWER USE ONLY (For Listing Sites):

How did the Site come to be known: ☐ Site Discovery (received a report): _____ (Date Report Received)
☐ ERTS Complaint
☒ Other (please explain): Site has a history of compliance issues under a solid waste handling permit.

Does an Early Notice Letter need to be sent: ☐ Yes ☐ No

If No, please explain why: _____

NAICS Code (if known): _____

Otherwise, briefly explain how property is/was used (i.e., gas station, dry cleaner, paint shop, vacant land, etc.):

Site Unit(s) to be created (Unit Type): ☐ Upland (includes VCP & LUST) ☐ Sediment

If multiple Units needed, please explain why: _____

Cleanup Process Type (for the Unit): ☐ No Process ☐ Independent Action
☐ Voluntary Cleanup Program ☐ Ecology-supervised or conducted
☐ Federal-supervised or conducted

Site Status: ☐ Awaiting Cleanup ☐ Construction Complete – Performance Monitoring
☐ Cleanup Started ☐ Cleanup Complete – Active O&M/Monitoring
☐ No Further Action Required

Site Manager (Default: Donna Musa): _____

Specific confirmed contaminants include:

_____ in Soil

_____ in Groundwater

_____ in Other (specify matrix: _____)

Facility/Site ID No. (if known):

Cleanup Site ID No. (if known):

12/2012

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.