January 22, 2014

Mr John H. Guenther, L.HG
Site Manager
Toxics Cleanup Program
Department of Ecology
Bellingham Field Office
1440 10th St. Ste 102
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Mr. Tom Cleland
102 V Avenue
Anacortes, WA 98221

Subject: Collection of Soil and Ground Water Samples and Laboratory Test Results for the **Similk Beach Golf Course** site at 12518 Christianson Road; Anacortes, WA 98221

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Introduction

The background information leading up to this phase of the work at the Similk Beach Golf Course Site was presented in our original report titled: **Action Plan and Submittal**, dated November 13, 2013 and was submitted to Ms. Sonia Fernandez, LG at the Washington Department of Ecology, Northwest Regional Office at 3190 160th Ave SE Bellevue, WA 98008. This report covers the field work phase involving the collection of soil and ground water samples at the site at two downgradient monitoring well locations plus the laboratory analysis report for the collected soil and ground water samples collected at the two locations from **EDGE Analytical Laboratory** located in Burlington, WA.

Goals and Accomplishments for this Phase of the Work

The **Similk Beach Golf Course** site is located at 12518 Christianson Road; Anacortes, WA 98221. The goal of this phase of the work was to locate, avoiding three underground pipelines in the immediate area, and to construct two downgradient monitoring wells at the site. The two proposed monitoring wells were designed to intercept any plume emanating from the former location of the two 550-gallon USTs which contained gasoline and were used to fuel golf course equipment and carts at the southeast corner of the Golf Cart Storage Building. A third UST, also with a capacity of 550 gallons, was located at the northwest corner of the same Golf Cart Storage Building and contained diesel fuel for the tractor used to groom the golf course grounds. This UST location was cleaned up at the time of decommissioning. Mr. Joel Chaney, a long term employee on the maintenance

staff of the golf course, said all fuel used at the site is now purchased locally from the Shell Station located directly opposite the Golf Course. There are now no USTs anywhere on the golf course site. All three USTs were decommissioned by **Materials Testing and Consulting, Inc. (MTC)** of Mount Vernon, WA 98273 on July 21, 1992. [A copy of their report is presented in the Appendix of the **Action Plan and Submittal** report dated November 13, 2013].

The goal of this phase of work at the site was to construct two temporary monitoring wells downgradient of the former gasoline USTs and collect soil and ground water samples for analysis for the presence of gasoline and lead. To accomplish this task we were required to avoid three sets of existing underground pipelines installed at the site between the former UST locations and the 36-inch above-ground pipeline paralleling the highway. The three pipelines in the area are described as follows:

1) In 2003/2004 a new 24-inch buried steel pipeline carrying water from the Skagit River to the City of Anacortes was constructed. In the construction of this new pipeline a 10- to 12-foot-deep trench was dug very near the location of the former USTs which had contained gasoline. Mr. Brandt Barnes, Construction Manager for that project, reported that no petroleum hydrocarbons nor odors from the same were encountered during the construction. They were acutely aware of the former USTs, because if petroleum contaminated soils were present this posed a risk to workers and even the possibility of an explosion. No odors were detected and no stains were observed during construction operations and activities.

2) A 6-inch FM SS pipeline lies approximately 12 feet± north of the 24-inch water line.

3) A 10-inch PVC SS pipeline lies parallel to the 6-inch FM SS pipeline and is only about one foot(±) north of it.

4) The existing above ground 36-inch ST WL pipeline is approximately 15 feet north of the 10-inch PVC pipeline.

The remaining available space for the location for the two monitoring wells was between the large existing above ground 36-inch ST WL pipeline and the three buried pipelines described, leaving an available space of only 5 to 6 feet. Due to the nature of the site and risk of damage to the existing pipelines, it was deemed the best approach was to set the two 2-inch diameter PVC temporary monitoring wells only after the underground utilities were located and marked on the ground surface.

The three underground utilities agencies were notified by **Northwest HydroGeo Consultants** (**NWHGC**) of our intent to place two monitoring wells north of their existing pipelines and asked for their assistance in locating the buried pipelines. The three utilities involved submitted drawings and specifications of their pipelines to Northwest HydroGeo Consultants, and we kept them informed of the date of the site work in case they wished to be present, but all declined to be onsite for these activities.

Installation of Two Ground Water Monitoring Wells

On January 08, 2014 **NWHGC** mobilized to the Similk Beach Golf Course Site for the purpose of installing two temporary 2-inch PVC monitoring wells into the water table following the **ACTION PLAN** as discussed in our letter report dated November 13, 2013 and submitted to Ms. Sonia Fernandez, LG at the Washington Department of Ecology, Northwest Regional Office for review. Briefly, the Action Plan was broken down into several separate tasks and are presented again as follows:

- Before the commencement of any sample collection work, notify **Call Before You Dig** to come to the site and mark the locations of known underground utilities between the Golf Cart Storage Building and the above ground 36-inch pipeline.

- Notify interested parties who have expressed a desire to be present when samples are to be collected, such as Mr. Robert Hoxie, GISP, City of Anacortes, and Mr. Tom Cleland, owner of the Similk Beach Golf Course.

- Locate the two proposed boreholes in the area between the 36-inch above ground pipeline and the northernmost 10-inch buried pipeline, an estimated distance of approximately 35 feet north of the edge of the Golf Cart Storage Building. This location is approximately 7 feet north of the ditch. Two proposed borehole locations will be marked on the ground using flagged stakes and their GPS locations reordered, along with photographs and measurements taken from the north end of the Golf Cart Storage Building.

- We plan to collect soil and groundwater samples following the sampling protocols from two sample locations. Boreholes will be dug from the two locations using a “clamshell” digging device. A testing hole was dug on November 12, 2013 which showed the soils were composed of fine sand and silt. The soils in the three-foot deep test hole were dry from the surface down to approximately 2.7 feet, but damp at a depth of three feet. No odor of hydrocarbons were detected.

- Upon approval of our **Action Plan**, **NWHGC** will return to the site and excavate the two proposed boreholes. Soil samples will be collected at the top of the static water

table. Following that the borehole will be deepened to at least 2 feet below the static water level. At the bottom of the borehole approximately 2 to 5 inches of clean gravel will be laid. After that a two-inch diameter temporary PVC casing with a screened end set into the bottom of the borehole. The remaining annular space outside the casing will be filled with the clean gravel to the level of the top of the water table. Through the top of the PVC casing a 3/8" OD Silicon Tubing will be lowered to the bottom of the PVC casing. The top end of the tubing will be connected to a **Solinst® Peristaltic Pump** and the ground water will be pumped at the site into sample bottles supplied by **EDGE Analytical Laboratory**. Upon completion of the sample collection, the temporary PVC casing will be withdrawn and the borehole backfilled with bentonite clay pellets.

- All site work will be documented with measurements, photographs, site notes and GPS readings.

- The collected soil and groundwater samples will be delivered in person in an iced container under proper chain of custody to **EDGE Analytical Laboratory** in Burlington, WA for analysis for the following tests for gasoline:

  Soil Samples: **1) NWTPH BTEX**
  2) Lead

  Water Samples: **1) NWTPH BTEX**
  2) Lead

- Following receipt of laboratory analysis **NWHGC** will prepare a final project report outlining the project goals, procedures and results of laboratory analysis in support of our request for a letter of **NO FURTHER ACTION** for this site.

Preliminary Activities at the Subject Site

Prior to installation of the two temporary monitoring wells at the subject site on January 08, 2014, **NWHGC** contacted the **Call Before You Dig** personnel in Skagit County to come to the site prior to conducting any fieldwork to locate and mark all buried utilities at the site and in particular locate the three buried pipelines. **NWHGC** returned to the site on November 12, 2013 and observed the clearly marked underground utilities and pipelines which exist between the Golf Storage Building and the above ground 36-inch water pipeline that provides potable water to the Anacortes area and parts of Whidbey Island. The various types of utilities and their locations were clearly marked on the ground surface using spray paint in various colors (see attached photographs at the end of this report).

NWHGC made a test boring at the proposed location of the monitoring well using a clam-shell digger down to the top of the water table, a depth of approximately 3 feet from the surface. The soils consisted of fine to medium sand with a mixture of silt (**SM**) using the Unified Soil Classification System. These soils were quite dry, indicating the drainage rate through these upper soils was rapid. Based on this information and knowledge of the site the **Action Plan** which appears on page 3 and 4 of this report was prepared and submitted and approved by Ms. Sonia Fernandez, LG at the Washington Department of Ecology, Northwest Regional Office.

Collection of Soil and Ground Water Samples Based on the Action Plan

Prior to our mobilization to the Similk Beach Golf Course site for the purpose of installing two temporary 2-inch PVC monitoring wells, **NWHGC** contacted the **WDOE**, and other interested parties such as all of the pipeline companies having buried utilities in the local area of our intentions. Notifications of our intent to instal two monitoring wells and collect soil and ground water samples at the site were made on December 20, 2013 and a followup notice was made on January 07, 2014. The scheduled site work was set for 9:00 AM on January 08, 2014.

Monitoring Well Installation

On January 08, 2014 the following people were onsite: Mr. John H. Guenther, L.HG, Site Manager with the Toxics Cleanup Program, Department of Ecology, Bellingham Field Office; and Mr. Thomas Cleland, former owner of the Similk Beach Golf. Mr. Cleland arranged for a backhoe excavator and operator to be a the site to assist **NWHGC** in our work. The backhoe operator, Mr. Joel Chaney, is the Maintenance Specialist for the Silmilk Beach Golf Course Site and has worked at the site for many years.

In the original **Action Plan** installation of the two monitoring wells was to be accomplished first by digging a trench down to the top of the water table, a depth believed to be approximately three feet (±), then dig down an additional three feet (±) using a clamshell digging tool used during the initial investigation of the site on November 12, 2013. The two monitoring well locations were located 24 feet apart and were to be designated as: **MW-EAST** and **MW-WEST** (see Site Plan at the back of this report).

As planned, the backhoe operator dug down to the top of the water table, a depth of approximately three feet. Digging the borehole using the clamshell digger proved unsatisfactory as the silty-sandy soils kept caving in and would not stand open long enough to lower the two-Inch PVC casing into the annular space. After several failed attempts this method was abandoned in favor of the backhoe.

The backhoe operator dug a narrow trench down to a depth of approximately seven feet from the ground surface and the bottom was filled with fine sand. A ten-foot long, two-inch diameter PVC with a plastic screen over the bottom was lowered into place and soils pushed back into the pit around the casing using the backhoe bucket. This method allowed the PVC pipe to rise above ground level approximately three feet. Ground water filled the PVC pipe to a depth of 7.3 feet as measured from the top of casing, or approximately equal to where the ground water was first encountered when locating the top of the water table. This method was duplicated in setting the second monitoring well **MW-WEST**.

The soil types encountered at both monitoring well sites were as follows:

0 - 3.0 feet	(**SM**) Medium Sand with a Mixture of Silt
3.0 - 5.0 feet	(**ML**) Inorganic Silts and Fine Sands, Mottled
5.0 - 7.0 feet (±)	(**CL**) Inorganic Clay with minor Silt Present

Soil and Ground Water Sampling

Collection of Soil Samples

Sample containers were obtained prior to coming to the subject site from **EDGE Analytical Laboratory** in Burlington, Washington. Soil samples were collected from the contact zone between the Inorganic Silts **(ML)** and Fine Sands, Mottled and the Inorganic Clay **(CL)**with minor Silt below the water table.

The sampling protocol followed is outlined in **EPA Method 8260B/5035A** for testing for Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene and Total Xylenes (BTEX) and Gasoline (NWTPH-Gx). For each location two 40-mL VOA vials were filled with 0.25 mm samples collected using a plastic sampling device supplied by the lab. The sample vials were labeled in the field and after filling with the proper amount of soil, the sample was placed in a glass vial containing methanol added as a preservative. At no time was the soil sample touched by bare skin and Nitrile Disposable Gloves were worn throughout this procedure.

In addition to the 40-mL vials, a 4-oz jar was filled to zero headspace for testing for Lead following **Method 6010B/3051**. It was believed possible that the former USTs may have contained Leaded Gasoline before being decommissioned on July 21, 1992, approximately 22 years ago. After filling the two vials and one sample jar they were placed in a shipping container with ice chilling the samples to approximately 4 degrees C. In addition an EDGE Analytical Laboratories Chain-of Custody form was filled out and a copy is included with

this report along with summary of analyses. Results of testing is summarized in Table No. 1 for soils and as follows:

TABLE NO. 1
TEST RESULTS OF SOILS FROM THE TWO MONITORING WELL LOCATIONS

Sample No.	Benzene 8260B/5035A	Toluene 8260B/5035A	Ethylbenzene8 260B/5035A	Xylenes 8260B/5035A	Gasoline (C_8C_{12}) NWTPH-Gx-HCID	Lead 6010B/3051
ACTION LEVEL	**0.03 mg/Kg**	**7.0 mg/Kg**	**6.0 mg/Kg**	**9.0 mg/Kg**	**100/30 ① mg/Kg**	
Sample MW-EAST	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**
Sample MW-WEST	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**

ND = **Not Detected**

① = ***The Cleanup level for Gasoline Range Organics (GRO) is 100 mg/Kg for gas mixtures without benzene and when the total ethylbenzene, toluene and xylenes are less than 1% of the gasoline concentration. The Cleanup level for GRO is 30 mg/Kg for all other mixtures.***

Collection of Ground Water Samples for the two Monitoring Wells

Following the installation of the two monitoring wells spaced 24 feet apart the depth to ground water was measured from the top of the two PVC casings. The following table summarizes the parameters in each well.

Table No. 2
Two Temporary Downgradient Monitoring Wells

Monitoring Well	Length of 2-Inch PVC with screened end	Static Water Level from Top-of-Casing	Gallons Bailed Before Sampling
MW-EAST	10 Feet	7.3 Feet	2.5 Gallons
MW-WEST	10 Feet	7.5 Feet	2.5 Gallons

After completion of the two monitoring wells, depths to water were measured in both wells using a Waterline® electrical water level meter measured to 1/100' engineering scale. All water level measurements were made from the Top Of Casing which stood above ground level approximately three feet. Using a GeoTech® Series I Peristaltic Pump ground water from the bottom of the well was pumped into a calibrated 5-gallon bucket. Each well was purged of approximately 2.5 gallons of water prior to sampling. After the wells were purged, the ground water from the Teflon® tubing was directed into the 40-mL sample vials, leaving a positive meniscus before screwing down the PTFE-lined septa. The sample vials were labeled in the field and after filling were placed in an iced shipping container in preparation to being delivered in person to **EDGE Analytical Laboratories** in Burlington. In addition to the vials a plastic sample jar was filled for testing for Lead.

Table No. 3 RESULTS OF GROUND WATER TESTING

Sample No.	Benzene 8260B/5030B	Toluene 8260B/5030B	Ethylbenzene8 260B/5030B	Xylenes 8260B/5030B	Gasoline (C_8C_{12}) NWTPH-Gx	LEAD 200.8/3010A
ACTION LEVEL	**0.005 mg/L**	**1.0 mg/L**	**0.7 mg/L**	**1.0 mg/L**	**1.0 mg/L**	**mg/L**
Sample MW-East	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	**0.004**
Sample MW-West	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	**ND**	**0.014**

Note: There is currently no standard for lead in ground water. Ecology established the initial MTCA Method A ground water cleanup level for lead (5 ug/L) when the initial cleanup standards were established in 1991. The Method A value was based on applicable state and federal law and prevention of unacceptable blood lead levels. Ecology reviewed the Method A value during the 2001 rule revision process. Based on that review, Ecology elected to publish a revised standard (15 ug/L) that was based on the state and federal drinking water standard for lead (40 C.F.R. 141.80).

Discussion of Lead Results

The widespread use of lead additives begun in the 1920's and continued until the early 2000's. Lead in the form of tetraethyl lead was added to gasoline as an additive to counteract the problem of engine knocking. In internal combustion engines microwelds formed between the hot exhaust valves and their seats. With higher compression engines the problem became more acute. The addition of lead to gasoline seemed to solve this problem, but its environmental effects have been long lasting and represent a health hazard to this day. As a result of nearly constant use of lead in gasoline for over 80 years

in the USA, concentrations of lead are commonly still found in soils near highways all over the country. Lead will probably be present well into the future at some detectable level of concentration in both soils and groundwater.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The following facts may be summarized based on our findings.

1) Two 550-gallon underground storage tanks (USTs) formerly containing gasoline used for fueling onsite equipment were installed at the site in 1977 and were decommissioned by removal from the subject site in 1993 under the supervision of Materials Testing and Consulting (MTC). The two USTs were located at the northeast corner of the Golf Cart Storage Building. Contamination of the surrounding soils was determined at the time of the UST decommissioning. Approximately 50 to 70 cubic yards of contaminated soils were removed from the surrounding area and remediated onsite. Due to the high water table at the time of excavation, MTC stated in their report that additional soils would be removed on the north side of the pit, which lay under asphalt pavement, at a later time. The field work was conducted by Robert H. White, who is now deceased. It was unclear if this task had been performed and as a result the Washington Department of Ecology would not issue a letter of No Further Action on the site for the two decommissioned gasoline USTs.

2) The former owner of the Silmilk Beach Golf Course Site, Mr. Tom Cleland, asked **Northwest HydroGeo Consultants** (**NWHGC**) to investigate the UST decommissioning and secure a letter of no further action for the site. **NWHGC** was conducting an ESA I on the golf course site at the time .

3) **NWHGC** prepared a document outlining the past history of the USTs and current conditions at the site, with emphasis on the excavation and construction at the site of a 24-inch water pipeline from the Skagit River to the City of Anacortes. During those activities no contamination was detected, according to Mr. Brandt Barnes, Construction Manager for that project. **NWHGC** was told by Ecology that additional proof was needed in the form of sampling and laboratory testing of the soils and groundwater.

4) As a result **NWHGC** submitted to Ecology an Action Plan on November 12, 2013. The plan was reviewed by Ms. Sonia Fernandez, LG with the Northwest Regional Office of the Department of Ecology. The letter was approved by Ecology and arrangements were made to return to the site after the new year to install two downgradient monitoring wells and collect soil and ground water samples for laboratory analysis.

5) **NWHGC** notified the local utility locating service, **Call Before you Dig**, to come to the site and mark on the ground the various utilities and pipelines in the area. On November 12, 2013 **NWHGC** came to the Similk Beach Golf Course site and located the buried pipelines located between the Golf Cart Storage Building and the above-ground 36-inch pipeline. A test boring was made down to the top of the water table, a depth of approximately three feet. These upper soils were very sandy and allowed for rapid infiltration of moisture.

6) Following the Action Plan as submitted to Ecology, **NWHGC** returned to the Similk Beach Golf Course site on January 08, 2014 for the purpose of installing two monitoring wells located approximately 40 feet north of the northeast corner of the golf cart storage building and 24 feet apart in an east west direction. The two monitoring wells were designated **MW-East** and **MW-West** (see Figure No. ___).

7) The two monitoring wells were installed using a backhoe excavator supplied by the Similk Beach Golf Course, along with an experienced operator. A narrow trench was dug using the backhoe excavator and the 10-foot long, screened, 2-inch diameter PVC casing was lowered into the excavation. After installation approximately 3 feet of PVC casing stood above ground level, plus 3 feet down to the top of the water table and an additional 5 feet from the top of the water table to the bottom of the excavation. A layer of clean sand was placed at the bottom of the PVC, then back filled with the backhoe.

8) Two sets of soil samples were collected from each monitoring well location at the contact between the **ML** layer consisting of Inorganic Silts and Fine Sands, Mottled and the deeper **CL** soils composed of Inorganic Clay with minor Silt. Samples were collected to analyze for **BTEX** (Benzene, Toluene, Ethylebenzene and Total Xylenes,) all constituents of gasoline, following the sampling protocol as outlined in **EPA Method 8260B/5035A**. In addition a sample was collected in an 4-ounce jar for testing for Lead following **Method 6010B/3051**.

9) Using a GeoTech® Series I Peristaltic Pump, ground water was pumped into a calibrated 5-gallon bucket. Each well was purged of approximately 2.5 gallons of water prior to sampling. After the wells were purged, the ground water from the new Teflon® tubing was directed into the 40-mL sample vials, leaving a positive meniscus before screwing down the PTFE-lined septa. The sample vials were labeled in the field. All sample containers were placed in an iced shipping container in preparation for delivery in person to **EDGE Analytical Laboratories** in Burlington.

10) Results were reported from **EDGE Analytical Laboratories** on January 21, 2014:

Soils from location **MW-East**

Benzene, Toluene, Ethylebenzene and Total Xylenes (BTEX)	=	**Not Detected**
Gas Range Organics	=	**Not Detected**
Lead	=	**Not Detected**

Soils from location **MW-West**

Benzene, Toluene, Ethylebenzene and Total Xylenes (BTEX)	=	**Not Detected**
Gas Range Organics	=	**Not Detected**
Lead	=	**Not Detected**

Ground Water from location **MW-East**

Benzene, Toluene, Ethylebenzene and Total Xylenes (BTEX)	=	**Not Detected**
Gasoline (C_8 - C_{12})	=	**Not Detected**
Lead	=	**0.004 mg/L**

Ground Water from location **MW-West**

Benzene, Toluene, Ethylebenzene and Total Xylenes (BTEX)	=	**Not Detected**
Gasoline (C_8 - C_{12})	=	**Not Detected**
Lead	=	**0.014 mg/L**

In conclusion, we feel the following information justifies the Washington Department of Ecology issuing a letter of **No Further Action** to Mr. Tom Cleland, former owner of the Similk Golf Course, for this property.

QUALIFICATIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROFESSIONAL

Doug Dillenberger, M.S., L.G., L.HG, is the owner and founder of Northwest HydroGeo Consultants (NWHGC). He is a Washington Licensed Geologist and Hydrogeologist, License No. 225, with the Washington Department of Licensing. He is a certified Site Assessor; ICC Certificate No. 1081790, with over thirty four years' experience in earth sciences, geology and hydrogeology. Mr. Dillenberger is a Certified Professional Geologist with the American Institute of Professional Geologists (CPG-07393). His educational background includes:

Hydrogeology	Colorado School of Mines, Postgraduate Studies	1987
M.S., Geology	Eastern Kentucky University; Richmond, Kentucky	1976
B.A., Geology	University of South Florida; Tampa, Florida	1972

NWHGC has completed over 200 ESA I, II and III studies in the States of Washington and Oregon. For twenty-three years he has worked professionally throughout this six-county western Washington area, and is in his nineteenth year as an independent professional consultant. Documentation including insurance information follows the text of this report.

We declare that to the best of our professional knowledge and belief, we meet the definition of **Environmental Professional** as defined in **Paragraph 312.10** of **40 CFR 312.**

Please contact us if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Doug Dillenberger, L.G., L.HG. ▼ Principal
Washington Licensed Geologist / Hydrogeologist
Northwest HydroGeo Consultants

Distribution: 1 copy to Mr. John H. Guenther, L.HG, Department of Ecology
1 copy to Mr. Tom Cleland, Owner

INDEMNIFICATION AND LIMITATIONS

This report presents conditions observed during our site visit and subsequent investigation, data analysis, and reporting. Our services were provided with due diligence and observance of protocols and procedures applicable to this situation, and in accordance with the terms presented in our General Conditions. This project was conducted and this report prepared in accordance with generally accepted professional practices for the nature and conditions of the work completed in this area at the time the work was performed and the services were provided, under the ASTM E 1527-13 requirements. This report and its conclusions and recommendations are intended for the exclusive use of the Client for specific application to the referenced project site. The photographic images appear as they were taken, with no digital additions or modifications.

As is now common in the profession, our general liability insurance carriers specifically exclude coverage for claims or damages related to the release of pollutants. Therefore, as a condition of our services, it is understood that, to the fullest extent permitted by law, our Clients agree to defend, indemnify and hold harmless Northwest HydroGeo Consultants, its owners, employees, subcontractors and agents, from any past, present, or future pollution-related claims or damages at the site, including potential claims from third parties that may name Northwest HydroGeo Consultants as a claimant. Northwest HydroGeo Consultants assumes no responsibility or liability for the accuracy, storage, transmission, or delivery of database and file search information provided for this project.

Within the limitations of scope, project schedule, and budget for our services, we warrant that our services have been provided in accordance with the terms of our Proposal and under the generally accepted professional environmental assessment practices at the time the report was prepared. No other warranty, express or implied, is made.

REFERENCES

Dillenberger, D.S., 2013, “Environmental Site Assessment, Phase I, Similk Golf Course, 12518 Christianson Road Anacortes, WA 98221. Unpublished report prepared for Ms. Elissa Kalla, Swinomish Indian Tribal Community Office of Planning & Community Development; 11430 Moorage Way, La Conner, WA 98257; 38 pp.

Materials Testing & Consulting, 1993, “Site Assessment, Decommissioning of Three USTs at the Similk Beach Golf Course in Anacortes, WA; 39 pp.