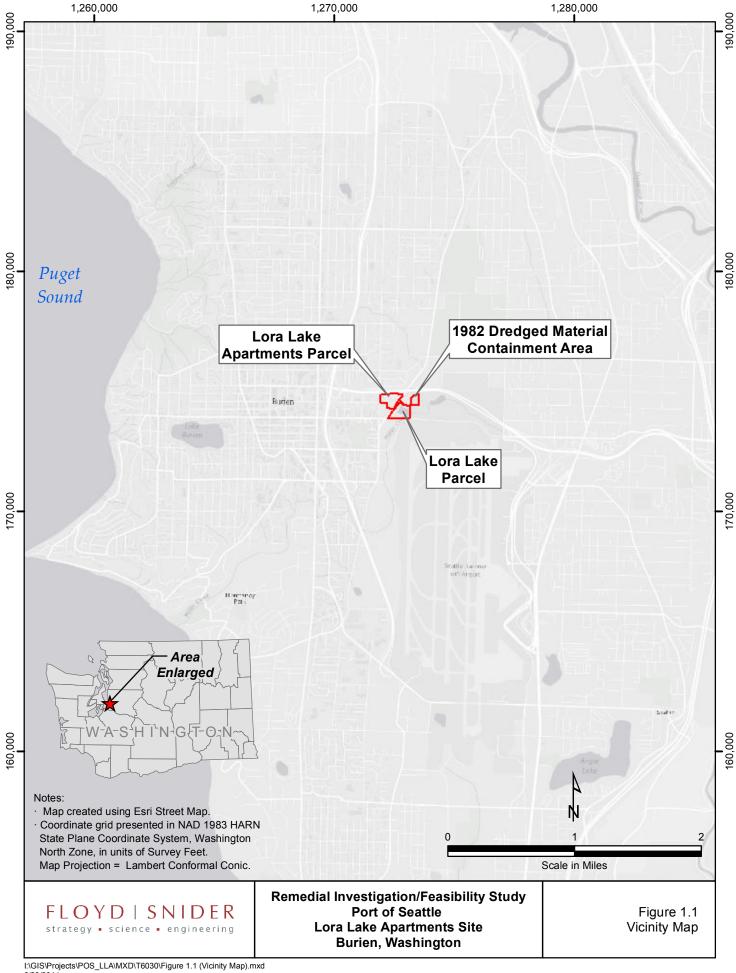
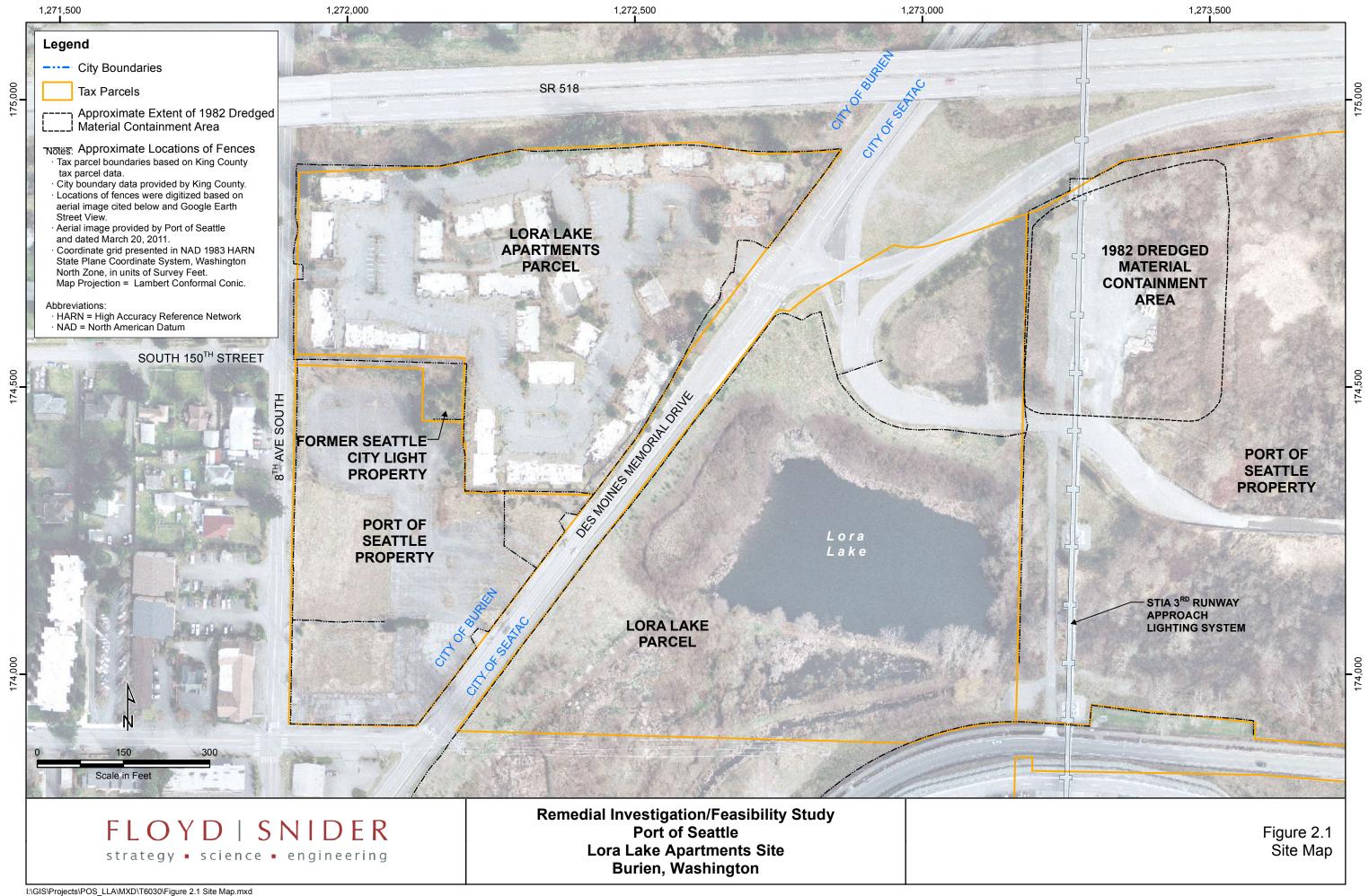
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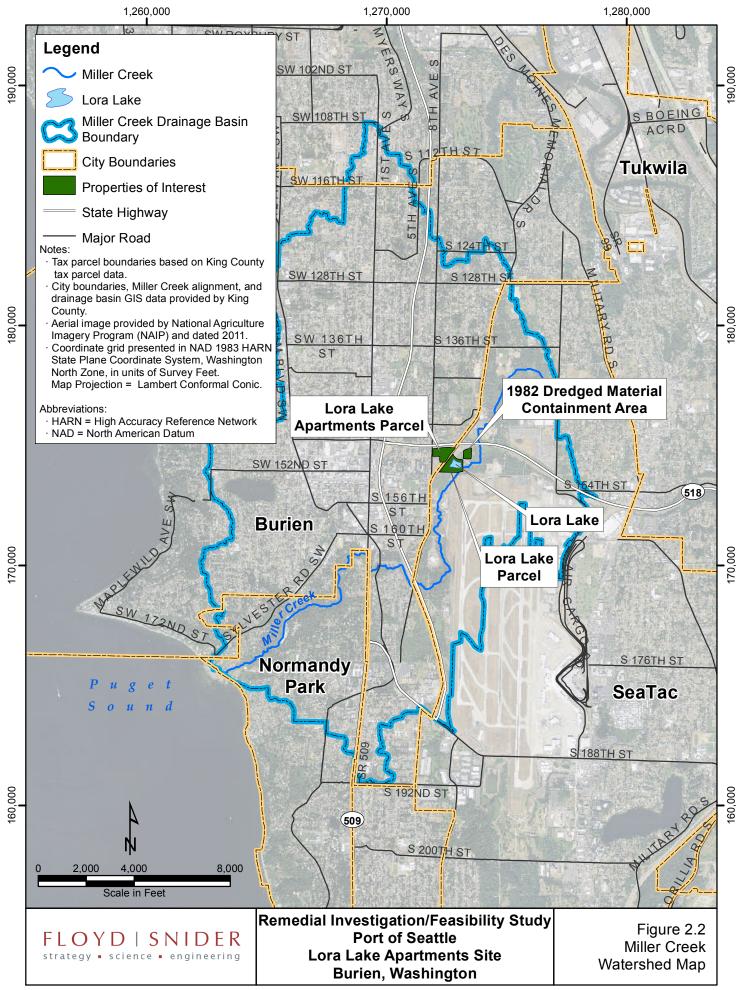
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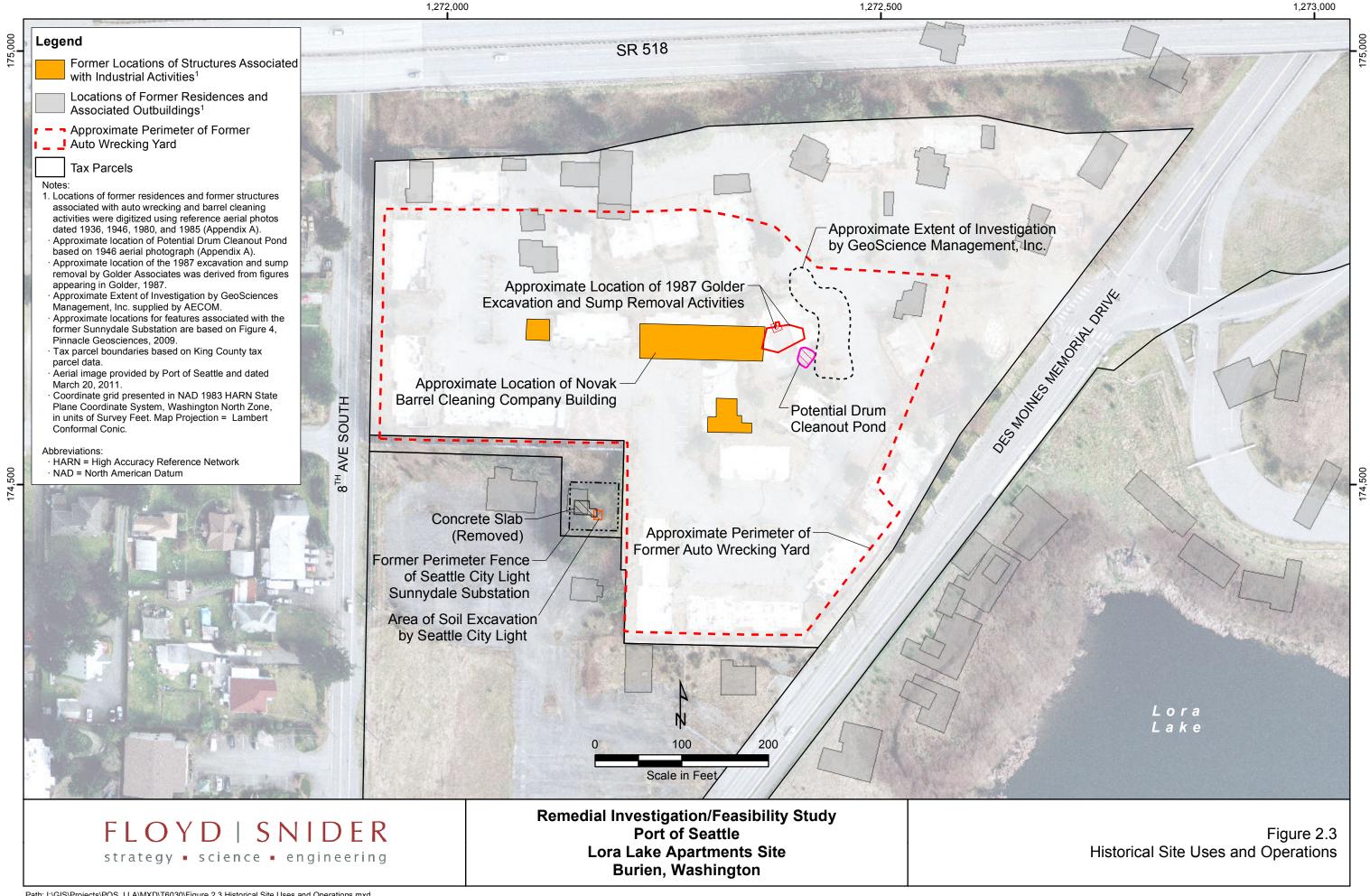
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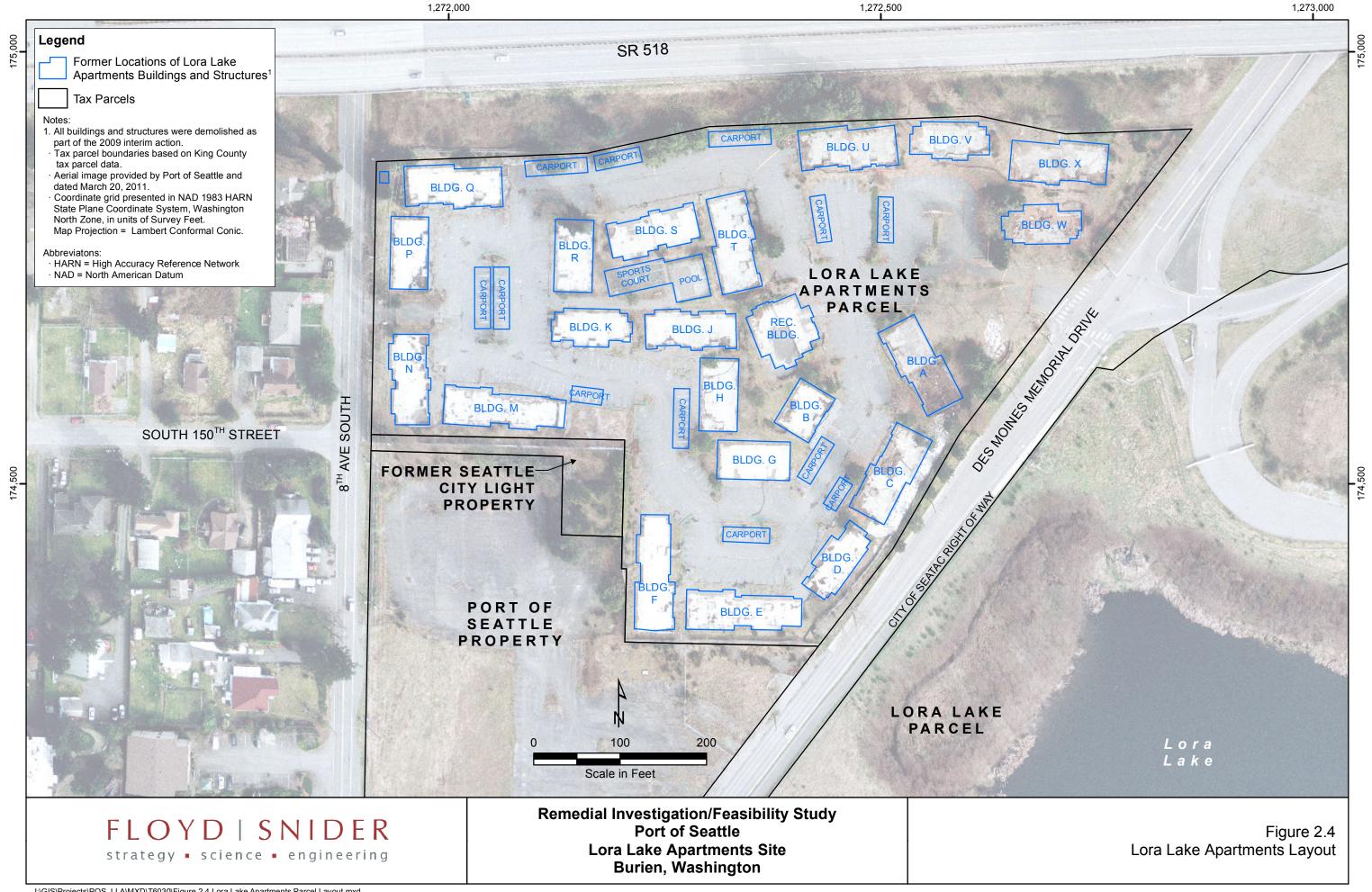
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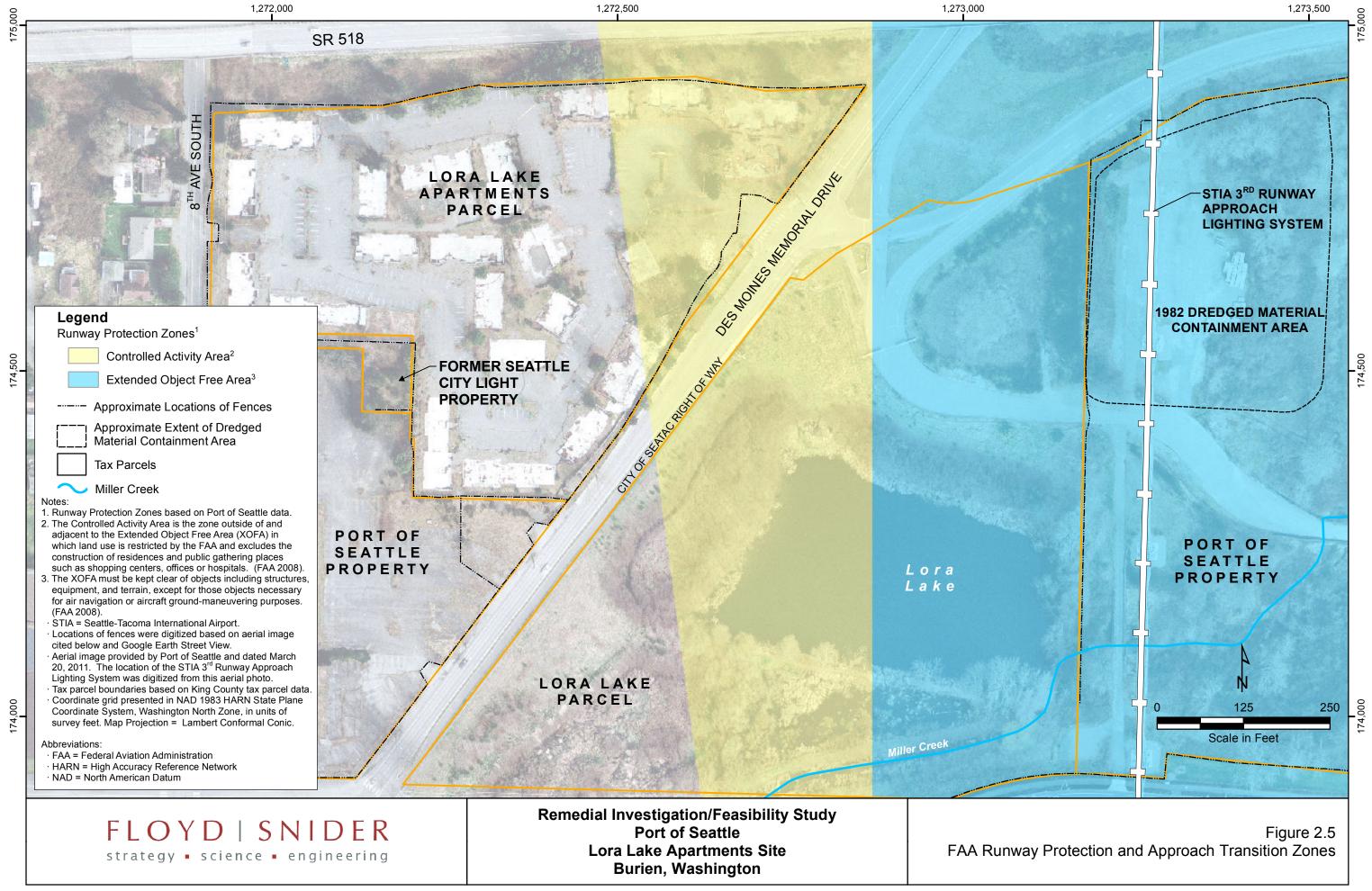


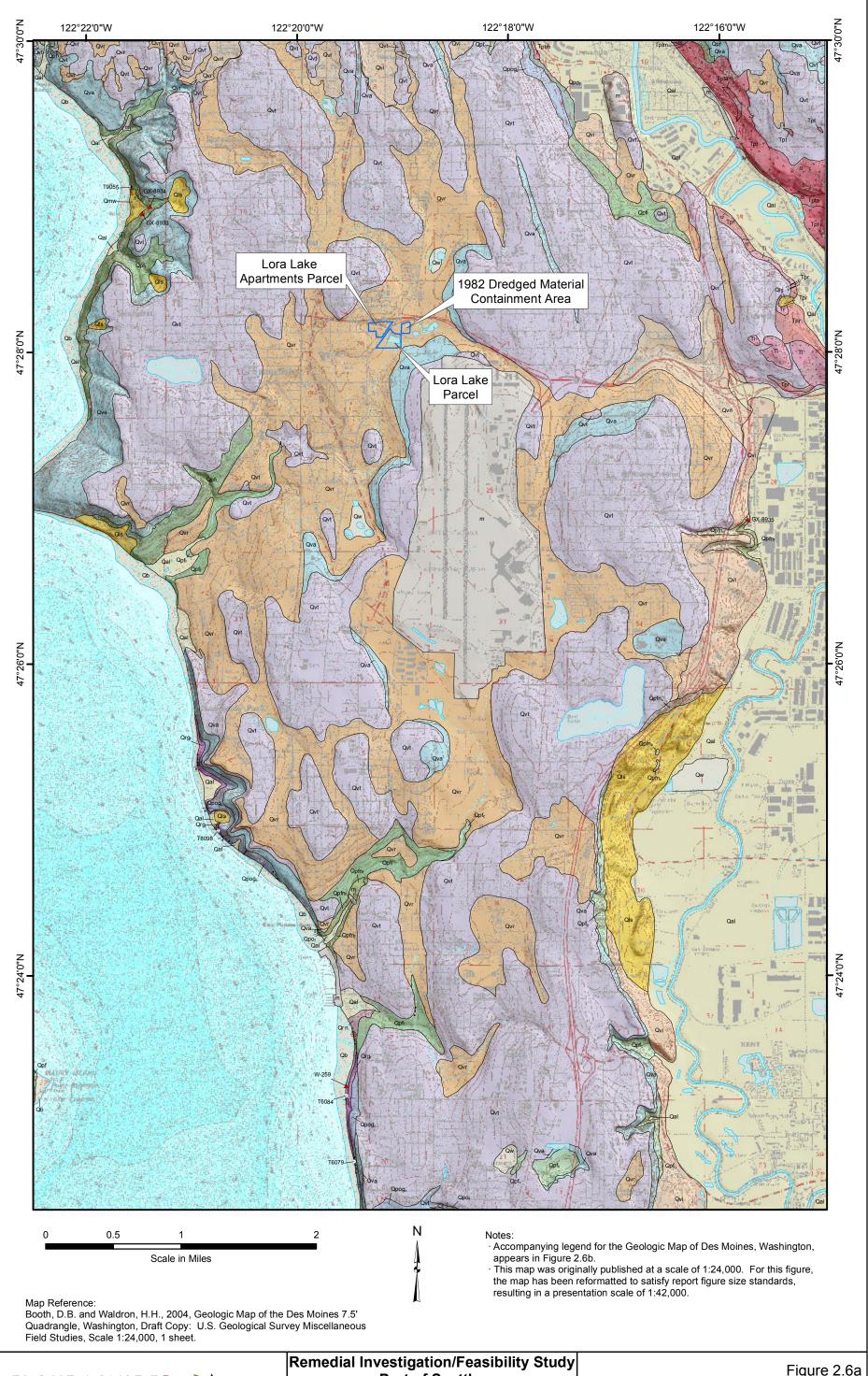












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Figure 2.6a Geologic Map of the Des Moines 7.5' Quadrangle, Washington

CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS

GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE DES MOINES 7.5' QUADRANGLE, KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON Derek B. Booth and Howard H. Waldron

2004

NONGLACIAL DEPOSITS Contact m Qw Qb Qls Qmw Qal Holocene YOUNGER GLACIAL DEPOSITS Fault—Dotted where concealed Strike and dip of beds Inclined Horizontal A-A-A- Pre-Vashon till-Mapped within units Qpf6 OLDER GLACIAL AND NONGLACIAL DEPOSITS Qpogc, and Qrgf where exposed on valley OUATERNARY walls or coastal bluffs Pleistocen ·-·-· Peat bed or other organic-rich layer Paleomagnetic sample localities T9055 Transitional magnetization T6084 Reversed magnetization Brunhes chron* -----774 ka GX-8933 14C age locality—See Table 1 for ages BEDROCK TERTIARY Eocene

- * Dates correspond to boundaries of the Olympia nonglacial interval (Booth and others, 2004a
- ** Age of boundary from Sarna-Woicicki and others (2000)

DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

NONGLACIAL DEPOSITS



m Modified land (Holocene)—Sand and gravel as fill, as well as extensively graded natural deposits. Where topographic base map (ca. 1949) does not reflect subsequent human modification, original (unmodified) geologic deposit has been mapped where information is available



Wetland deposits (Holocene)—Peat and alluvium poorly drained and intermittently wet. Grades into unit Qal. Compiled from King County (1983); however, mapped areas are not complete inventory of such deposits



Qb Beach deposits (Holocene)—Well-sorted sand pebbles, silt, and shells deposited or reworked by wave action. Includes upper-beach deposits above mean high-water line, extensive tideflats below mean high-water line, and local thin veneer of modern beach sediment that overlies older deposits. At stream mouths, grades into



Cls Landslide deposits (Holocene)—Diamict of broken to internally coherent surficial deposits that have been transported downslope en masse by gravity. Numerous unmapped areas of both landslide and related mass-wastage deposits are present along coastal bluffs of Puget Sound, as well as in ravines that drain east to Green River, particularly where coarse deposits (units Qva and Qoog.) overlie fine deposits (particularly unit Qpfe)



Omw Mass-wastage deposits (Holocene)—Undifferentiated colluvium, soil, and landslide debris having indistinct morphology. Mapped along coast 2 km south of north map boundary as fan shaped deposit where landslide debris intermingles with stream-channel alluvium. Numerous unmapped areas of mass-wastage deposits are present elsewhere in quadrangle along coastal bluffs of Puget Sound and in

ravines draining eastward to Green River and Duwamish River valleys. Deposits, both mapped and unmapped, include abundant discrete landslides that are meters to tens of meters in lateral extent



Alluvium (Holocene)-Moderately well sorted deposits of cobble gravel, pebbly sand, and sandy silt along flood plain of Green River and Duwamish River, and alluvial fans at mouths of small streams along Puget Sound, where they are gradational with sediments of unit Qb

YOUNGER GLACIAL DEPOSITS

Deposits of the Vashon stade of Fraser glaciation of Armstrong and others (1965) (Pleistocene)—Consists of:



Recessional outwash deposits-Stratified sand and gravel, moderately well sorted to well sorted; less common silty sand and silt. Deposited in broad anastomosing outwash channels that carried south-draining glacial meltwater away from ice margin during ice retreat. Typically slightly oxidized. Deposits that are less than about 1 m thick not shown on map. Locally subdivided into:



Recessional lacustrine deposits-Very fine grained sand, silt, and clay deposited in small lakes during ice recession

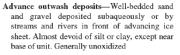


Ice-contact deposits-Deposits that are similar in texture to unit Qvr but commonly are less well sorted and have silt-rich matrix. Contains lenses and pods of till. Deposits are present in northernmost part of quadrangle and along Duwamish River and Green River valleys. From Tukwila south to edge of quadrangle, they form a kame terrace that was built against late recessional ice tongue in Green River valley

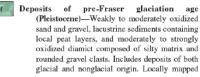


Till-Compact diamiet containing subrounded to well-rounded clasts in massive, silt- or sand-rich matrix. Glacially transported and deposited.

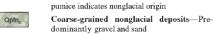
Generally a few meters to a few tens of meters thick, forming an undulatory surface. Also found sporadically within areas mapped as unit



OLDER GLACIAL AND NONGLACIAL DEPOSITS







Fine-grained nonglacial deposits-Predominantly silt and clay

Deposits of Pre-Olympia age (Pleistocene)—

Fine-grained deposits-Silt at north and south edges of map of indeterminate glacial or nonglacial origin; underlies glacial deposits of pre-Olympia age (Qpogc)

Glacial deposits-Weakly to strongly oxidized silt, sand, and sparse gravel of glacial origin as determined by clast provenance. Underlies all

Vashon-age deposits and thus also must be of

Coarse-grained deposits-Predominantly gravel and sand

Reversely magnetized deposits (Pleistocene)-

Glacial deposits-

Fine-grained deposits-Fine-grained silt containing dropstones or interstratified with pebbly diamict and so of presumed glacial origin. Reversely magnetized and thus presumably

more than 774,000 years old Nonglacial deposits-Silt, fine- to mediumgrained sand, clay, ash, peat, and mudflow deposits. Abundant wood and volcanic debris demonstrate nonglacial origin. Underlies silt of

REDROCK

Intrusive rocks (Eocene)—Irregular masses of porphyritic basalt and andesite

unit Qrg in bluffs near Zenith

Puget Group (Eocene)—Divided into:

marine shells

Renton Formation-Nonmarine arkosic and feldspathic micaceous sandstone; also siltstone and claystone containing locally abundant coal

Tukwila Formation-Andesitic sandstone, tuff, mudflow breccia, and minor lava flows or sills. Locally subdivided into

Arkosic sandstone—Similar to Renton Formation

Marine and nonmarine sedimentary rocks-Volcanic conglomerate and marine sandstone; some siltstone and shale. Mostly composed of volcanic rock fragments and minor arkose. Deposits at north edge of quadrangle contain

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· Refer to Figure 2.6a, Geologic Map of the Des

reference information pertaining to this legend.

Moines 7.5' Quadrangle, Washington, for the map

· The correlations and descriptions of map units that

maximum size possible within the space constraints

imposed by the 11" X 17" document format. To view

this document in its native, full-size pdf format, please

visit http://pubs.usgs.gov/sim/2004/2855/ and view

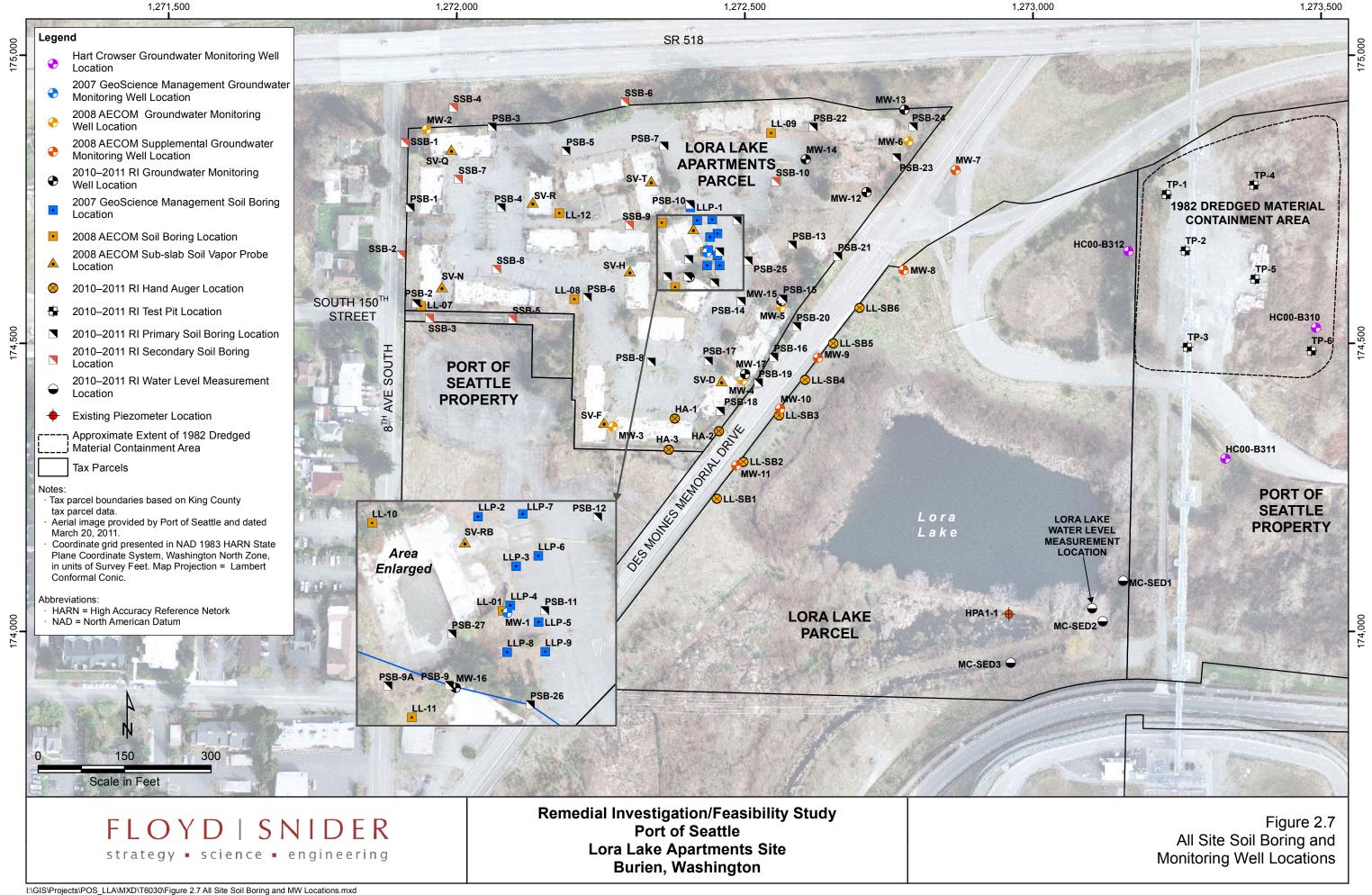
or download the file named "des_moines_map.pdf".

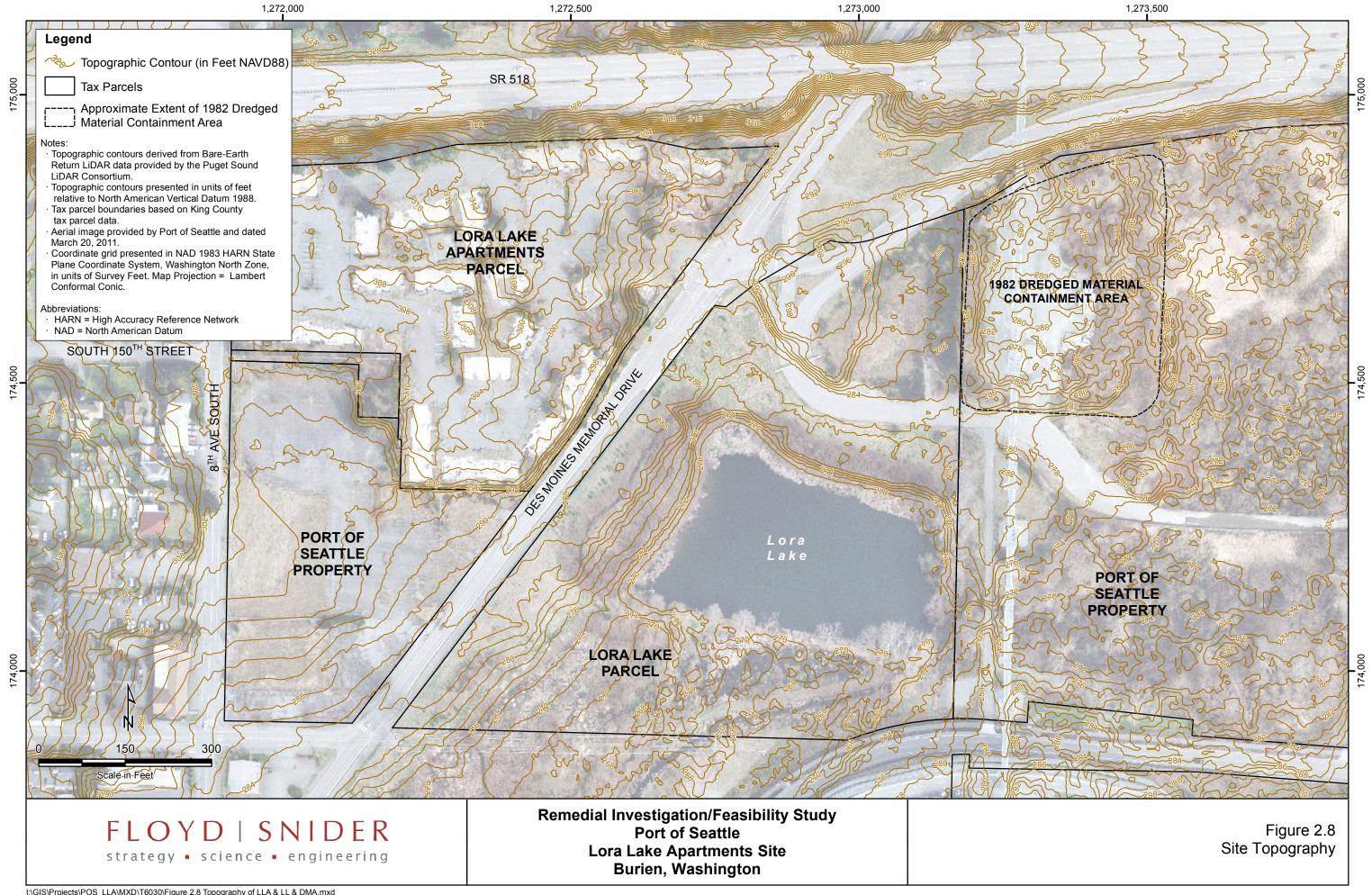
are presented in this figure are reproduced in the

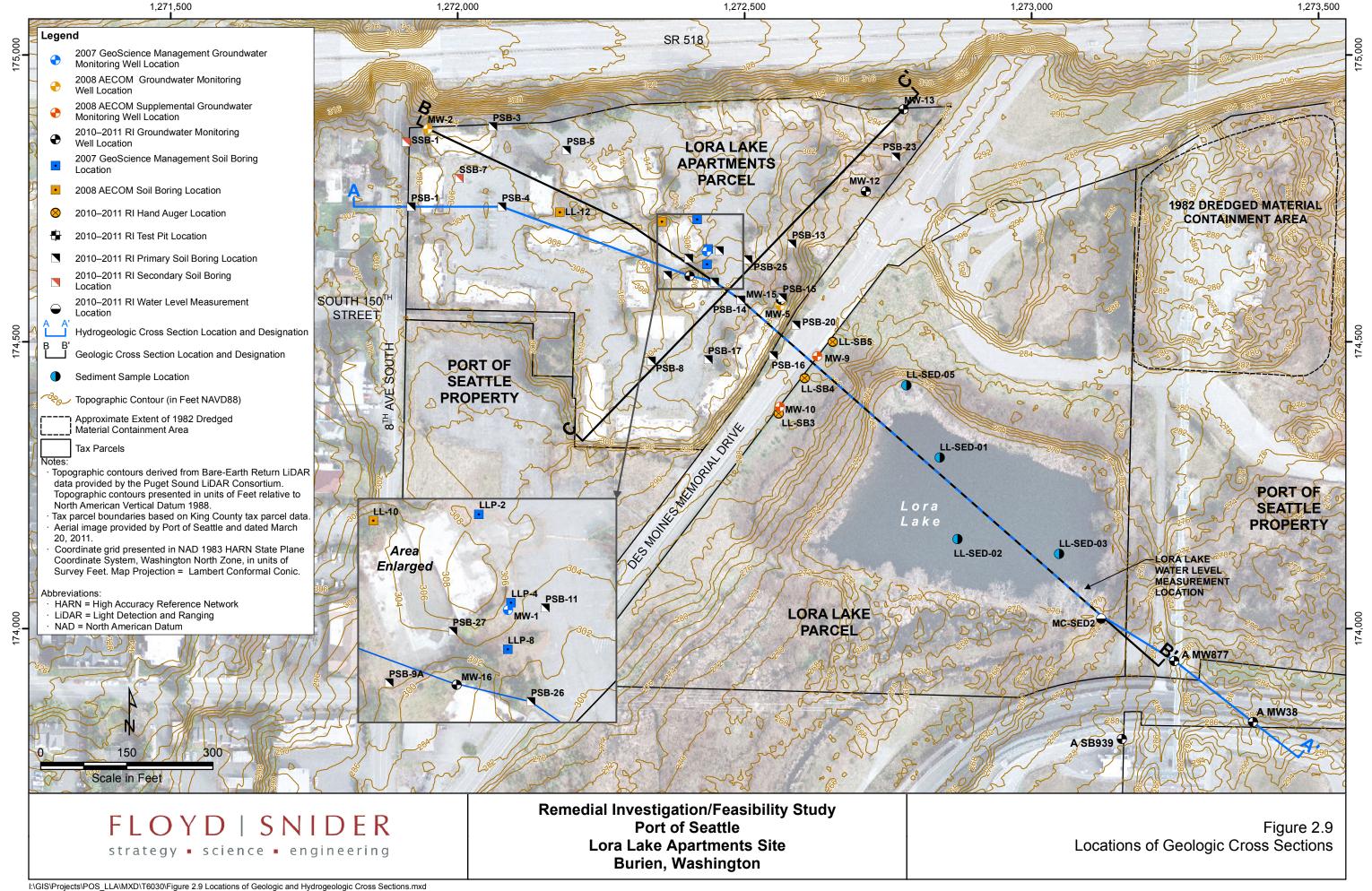


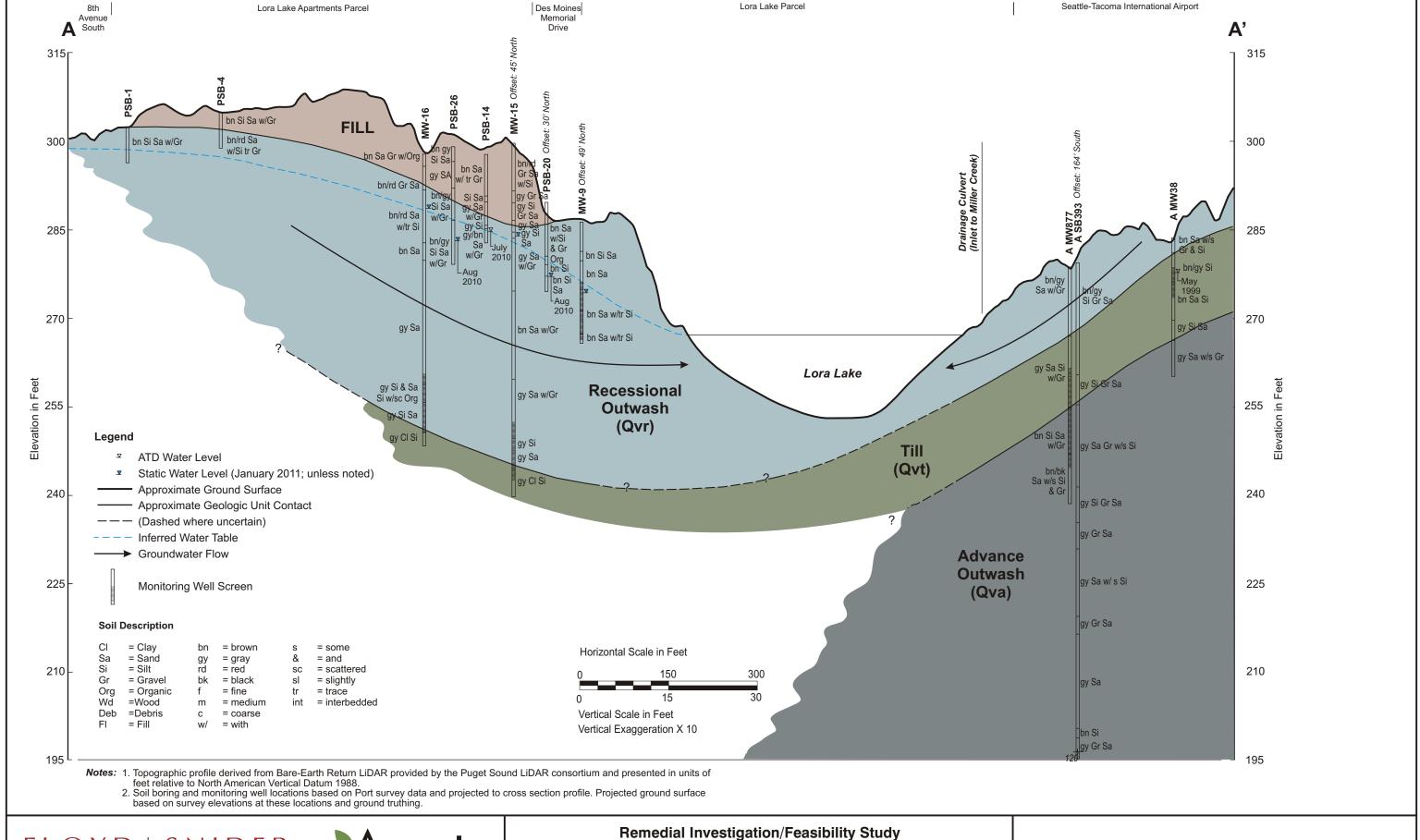
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Figure 2.6b Des Moines 7.5' Quadrangle Geology Map Legend









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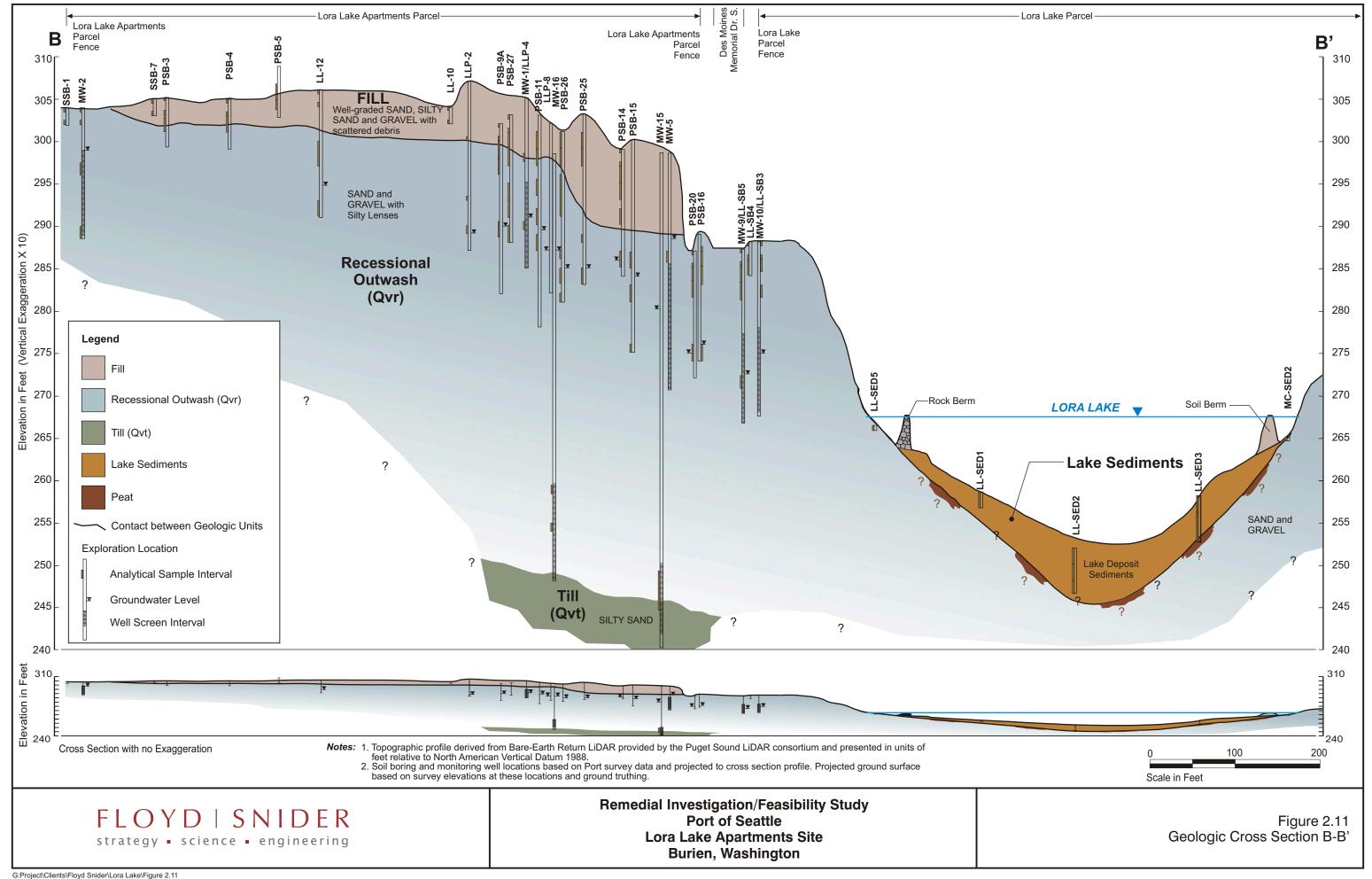


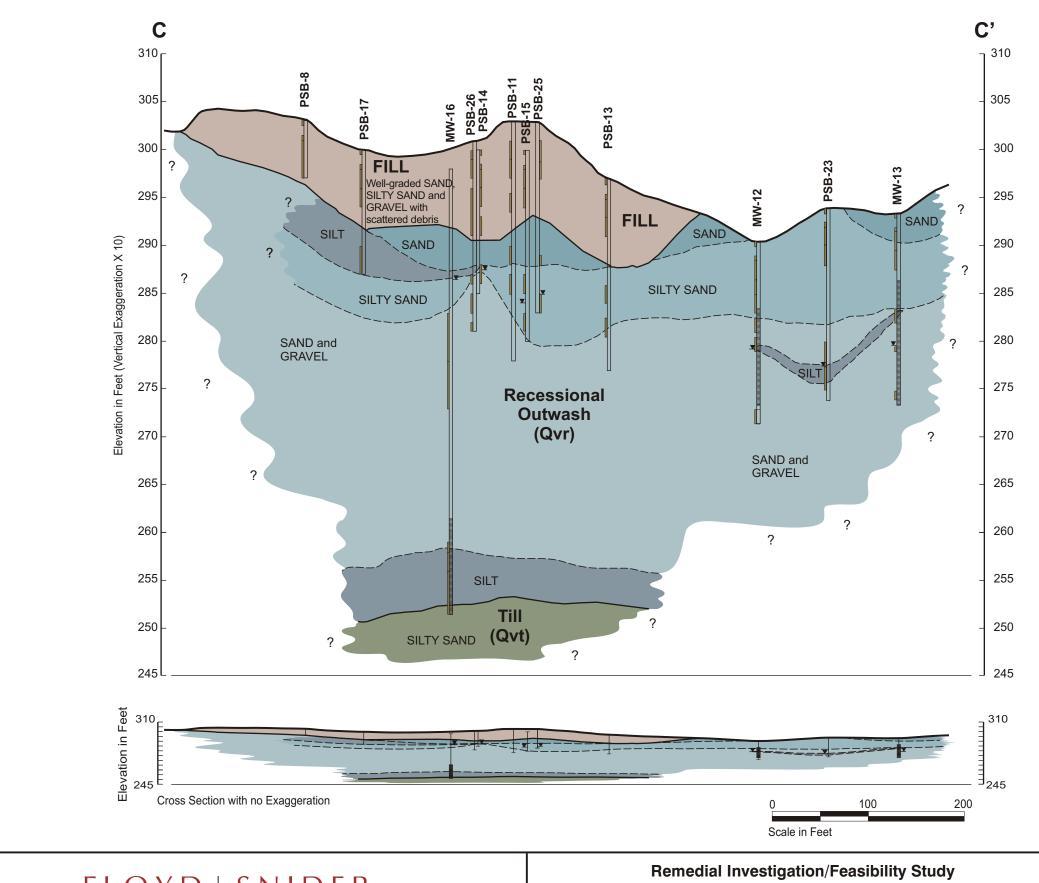
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Lora Lake Apartments Site

Burien, Washington

Figure 2.10 Hydrogeologic Cross Section A-A'





Recessional Outwash (Qvr)

SAND
SILTY SAND
SILTY SAND
SILTY SAND and GRAVEL

Till (Qvt)

Contact between Geologic Units

Contact within Geologic Unit

Exploration Location

Analytical Sample Interval

Groundwater Level
Well Screen Interval

Notes:

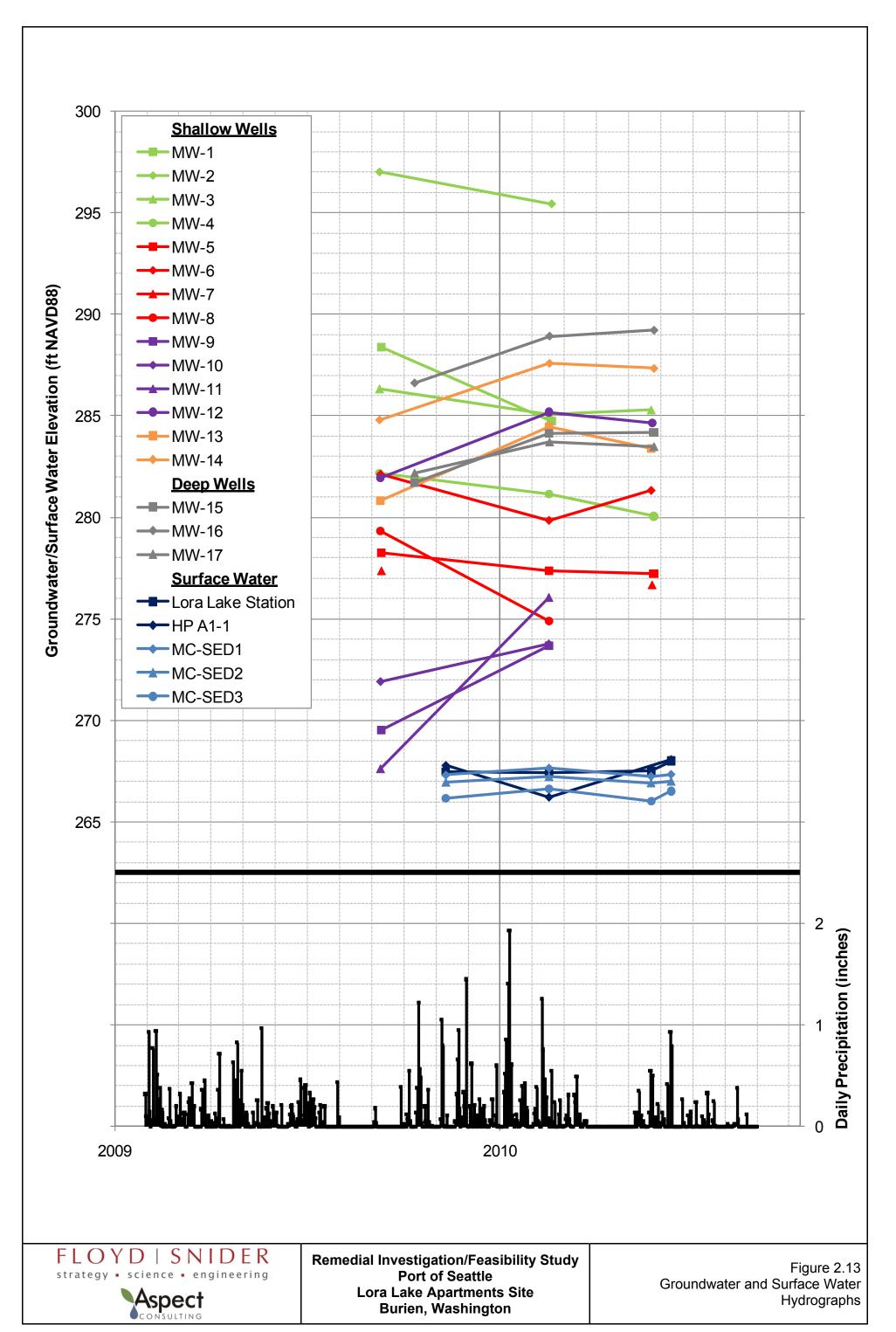
1. Topographic profile derived from Bare-Earth Return LiDAR provided by the Puget Sound LiDAR consortium and presented in units of feet relative to North American Vertical

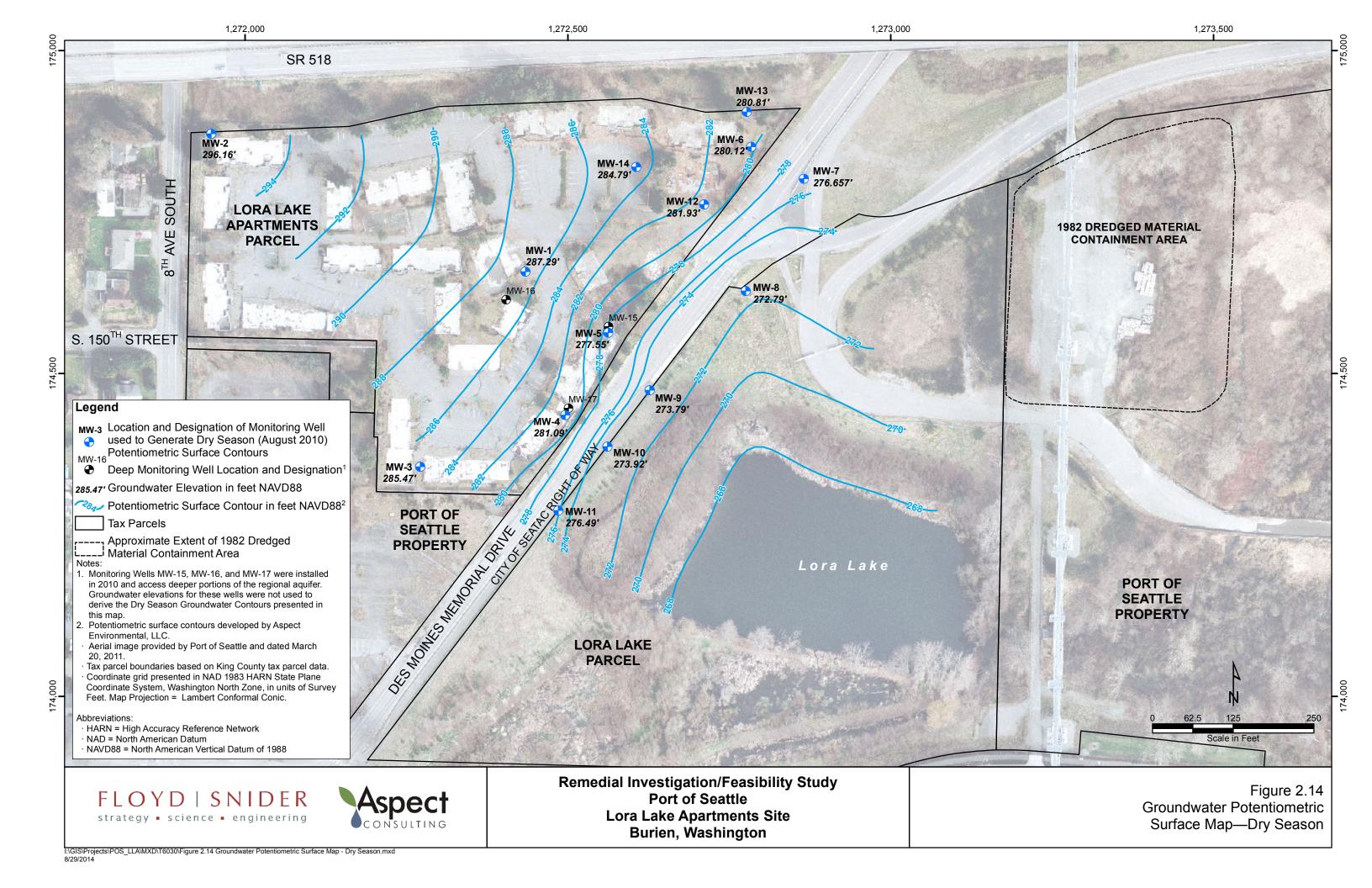
Soil boring and monitoring well locations based on Port survey data and projected to cross section profile. Projected ground surface based on survey elevations at these locations

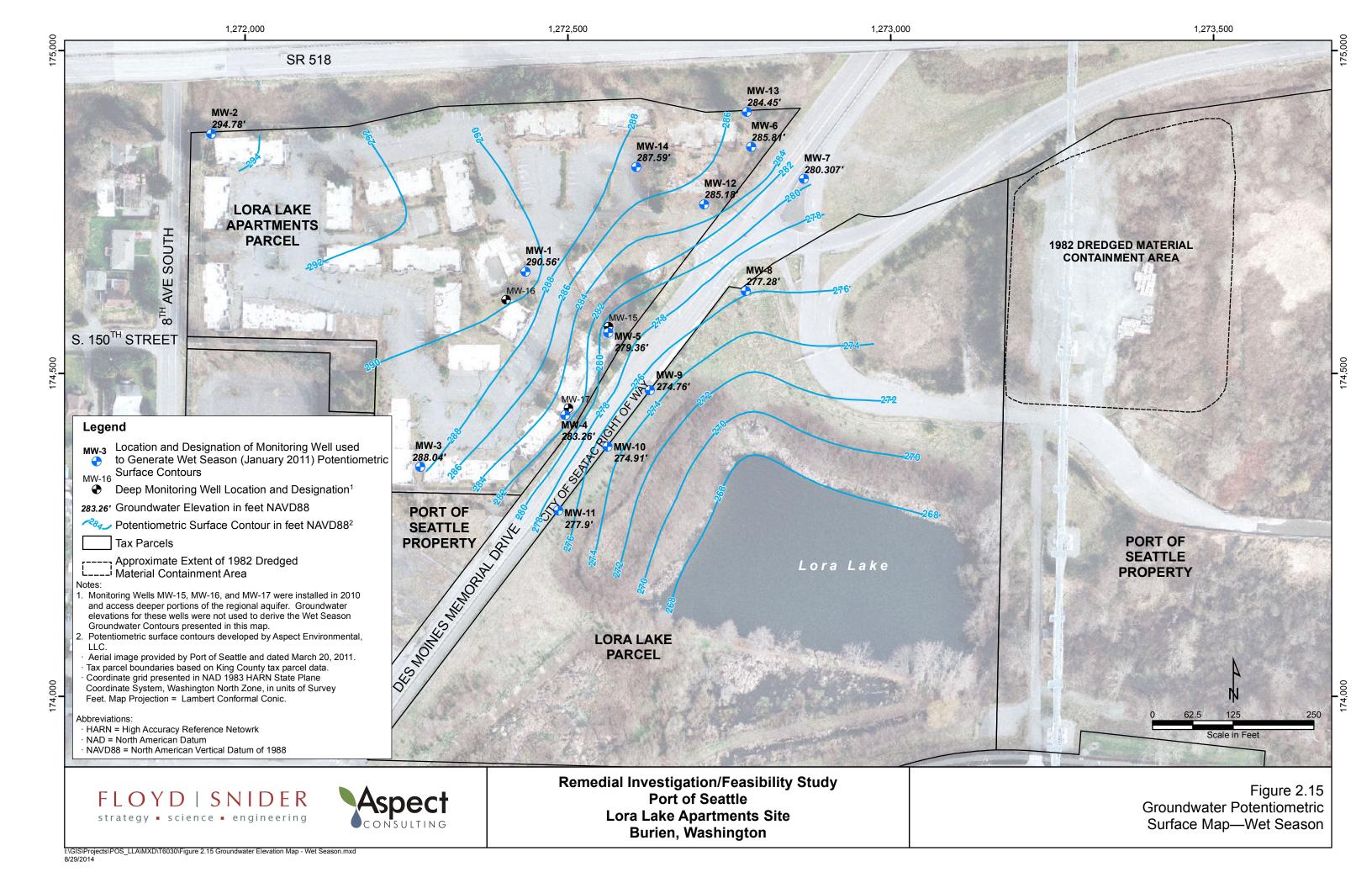
and ground truthing.

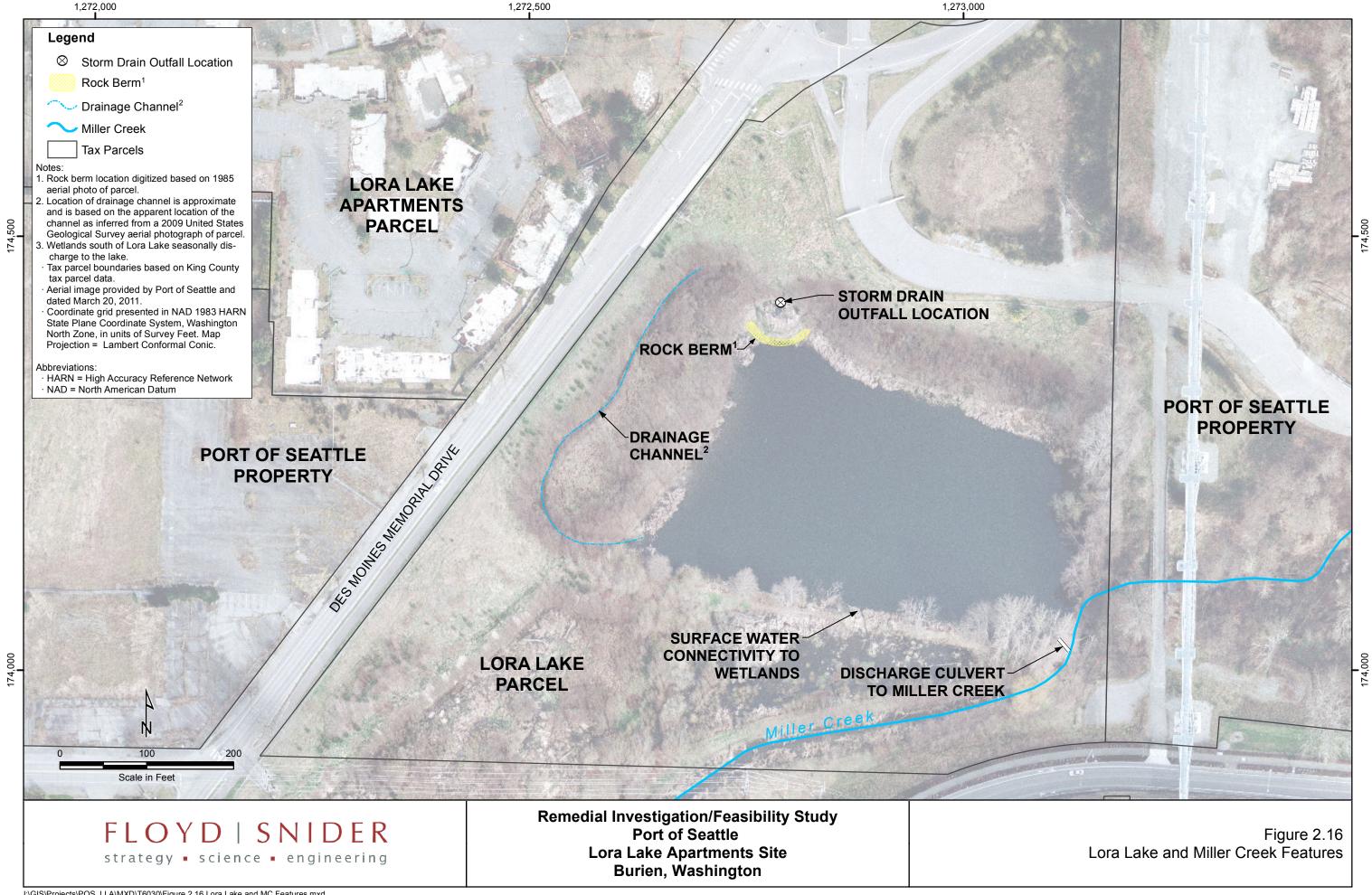
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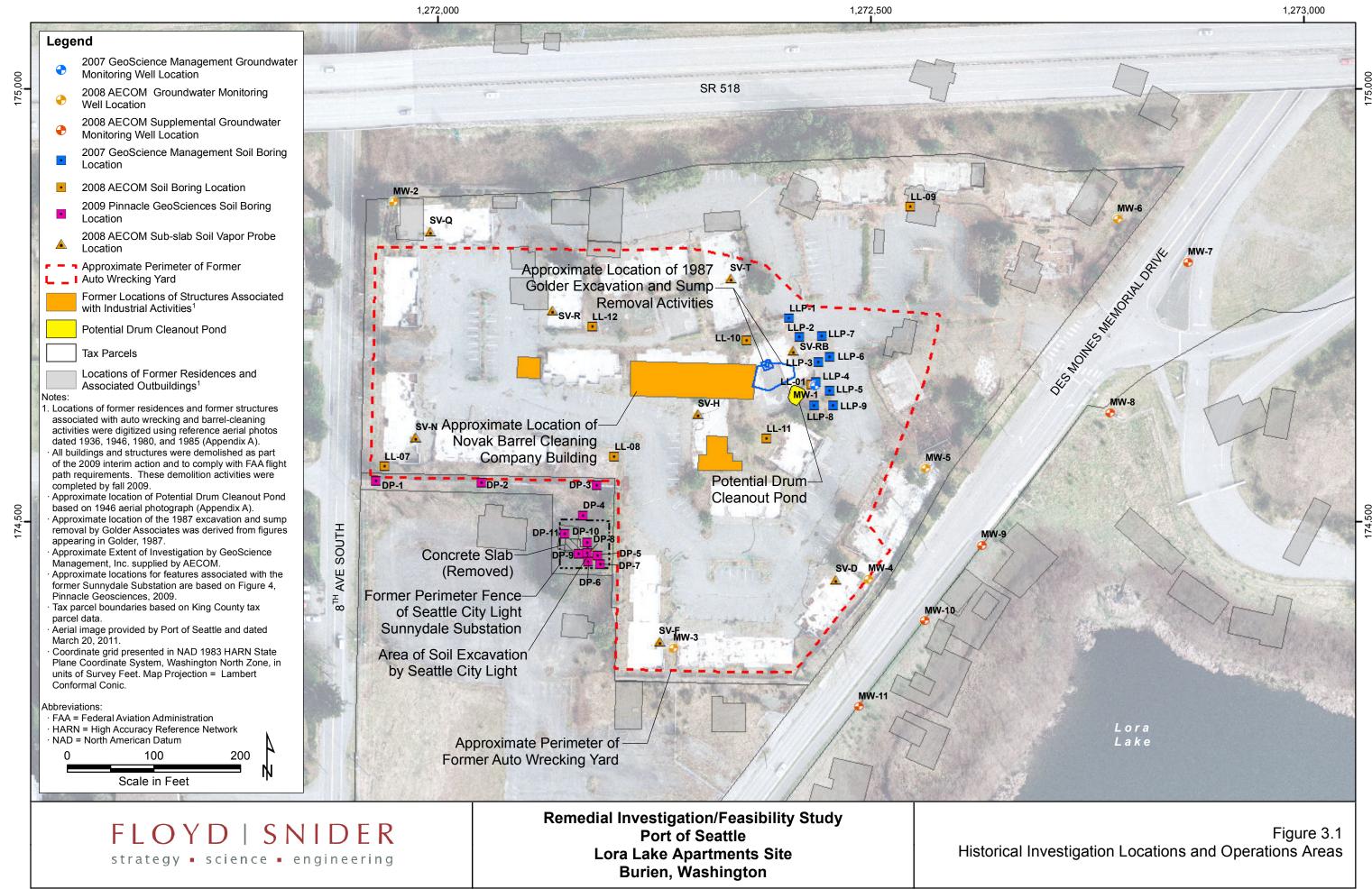
Figure 2.12 Geologic Cross Section C-C'

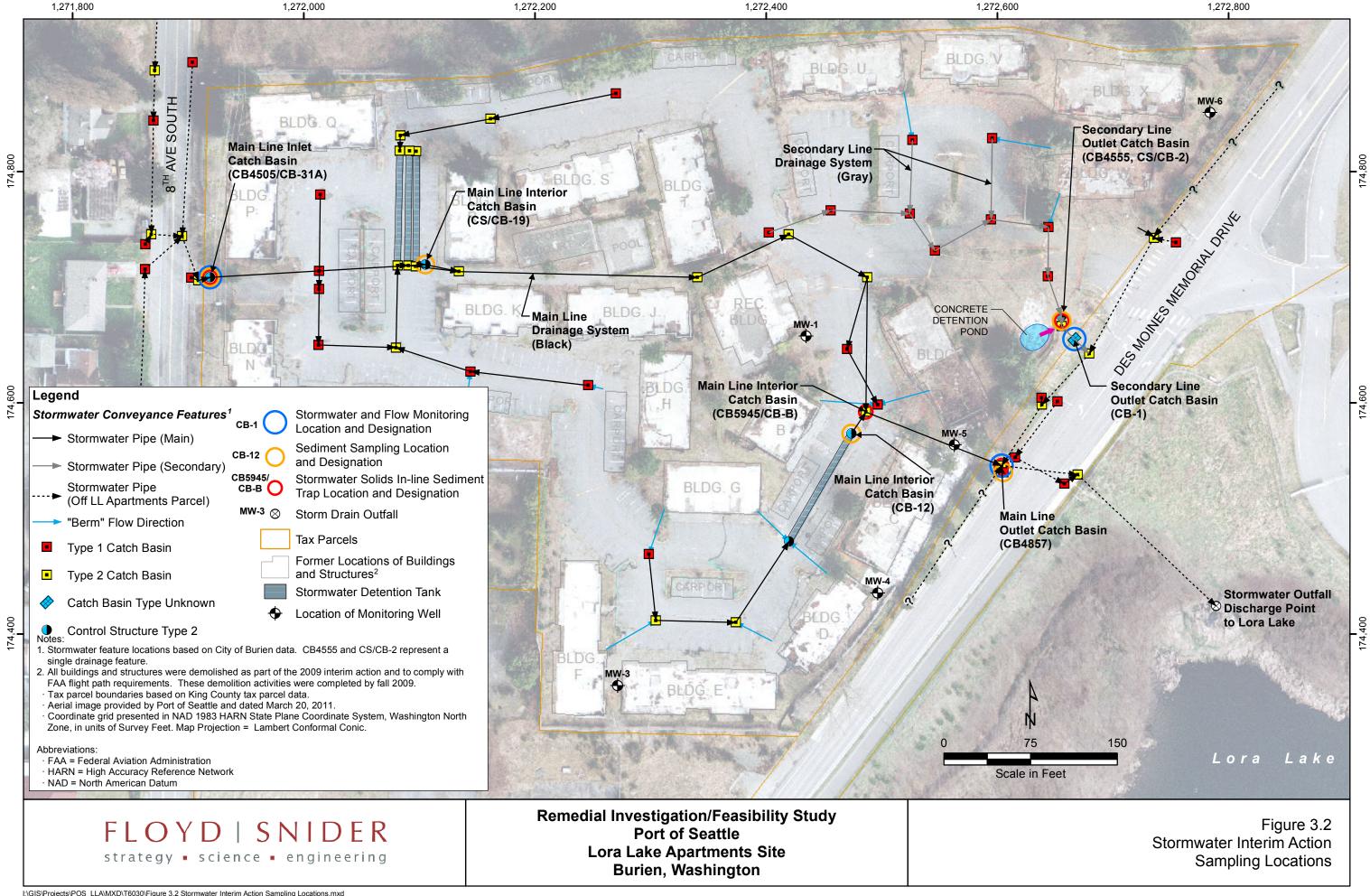


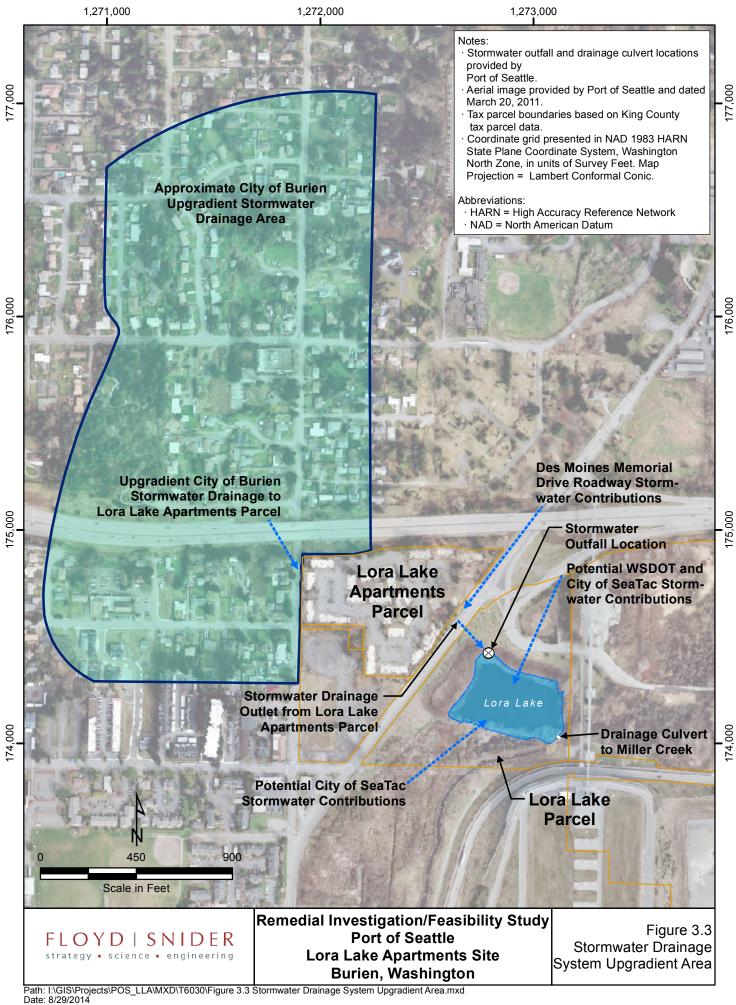


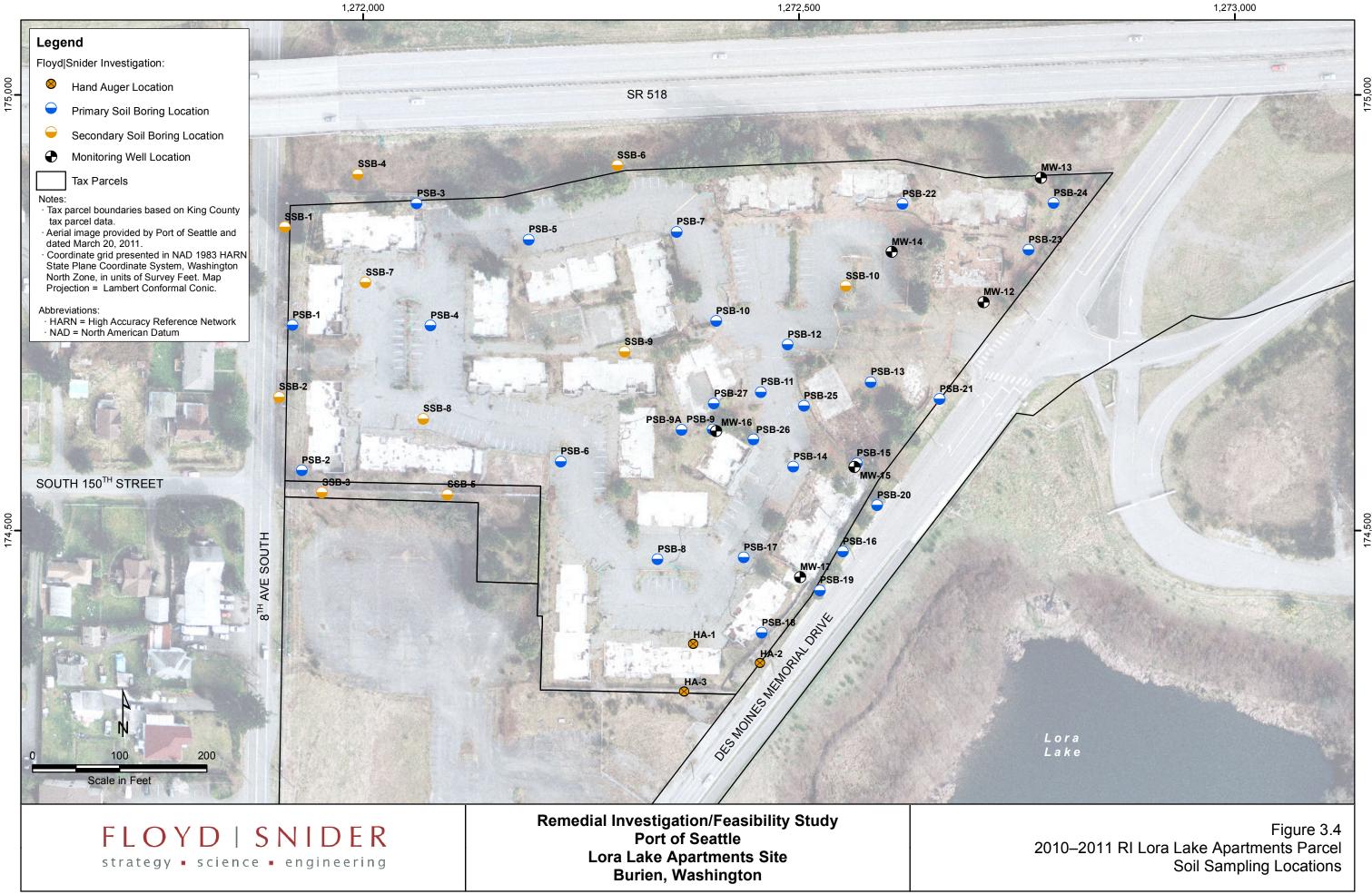


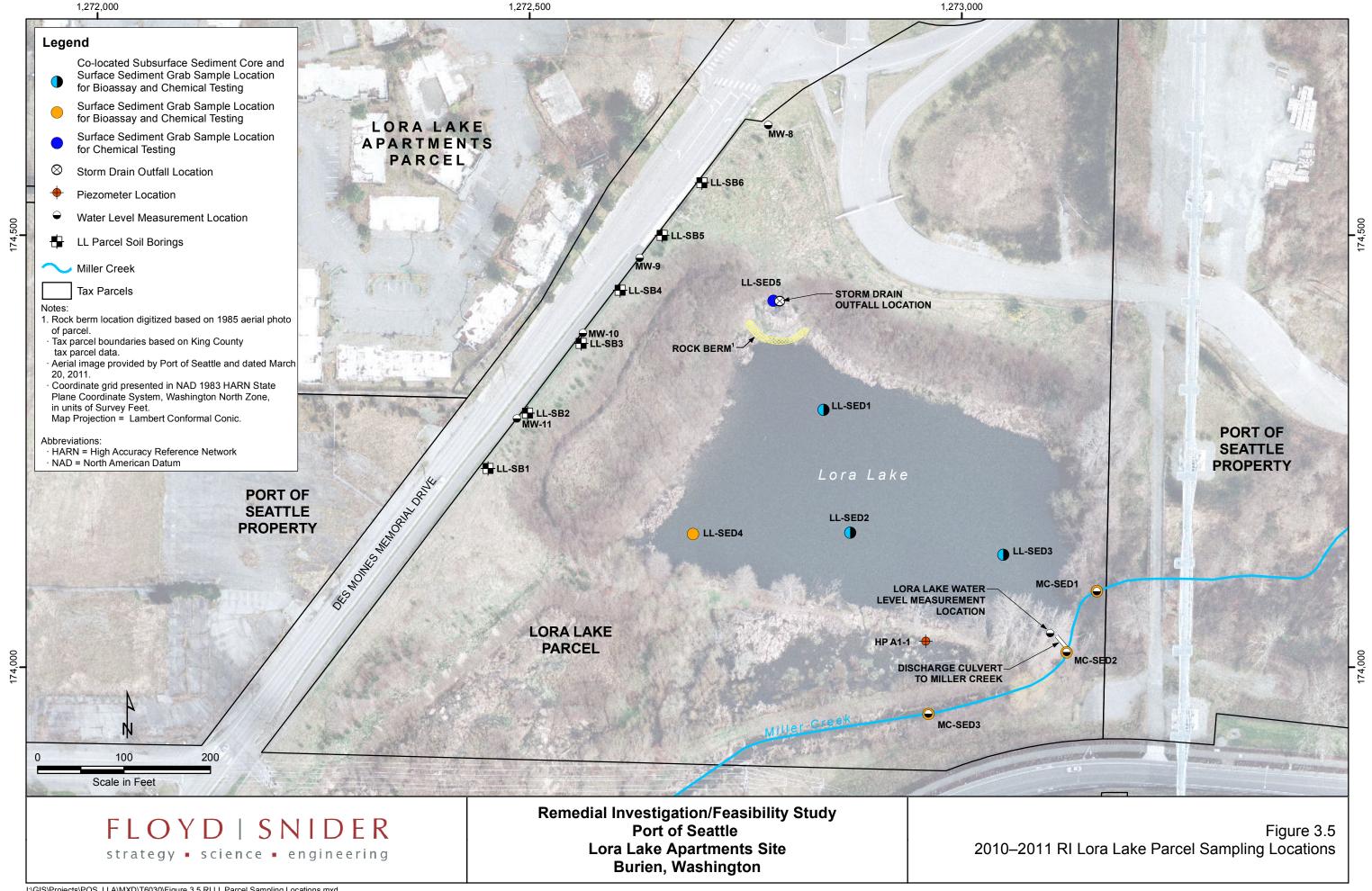


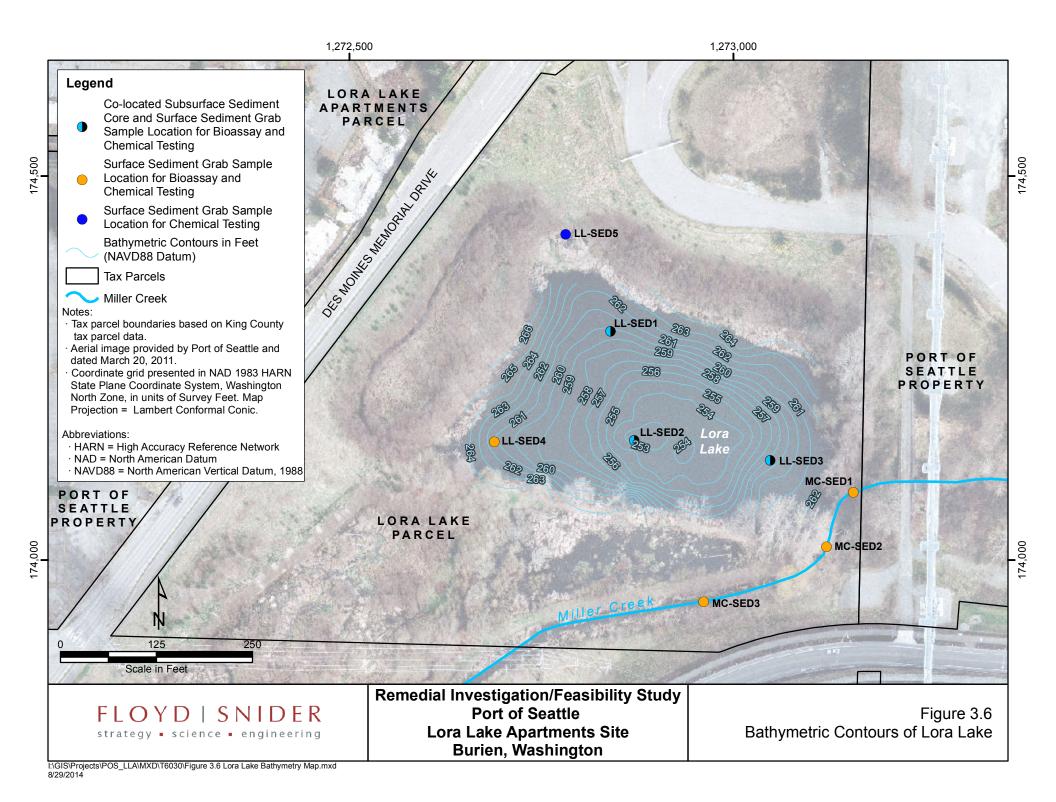


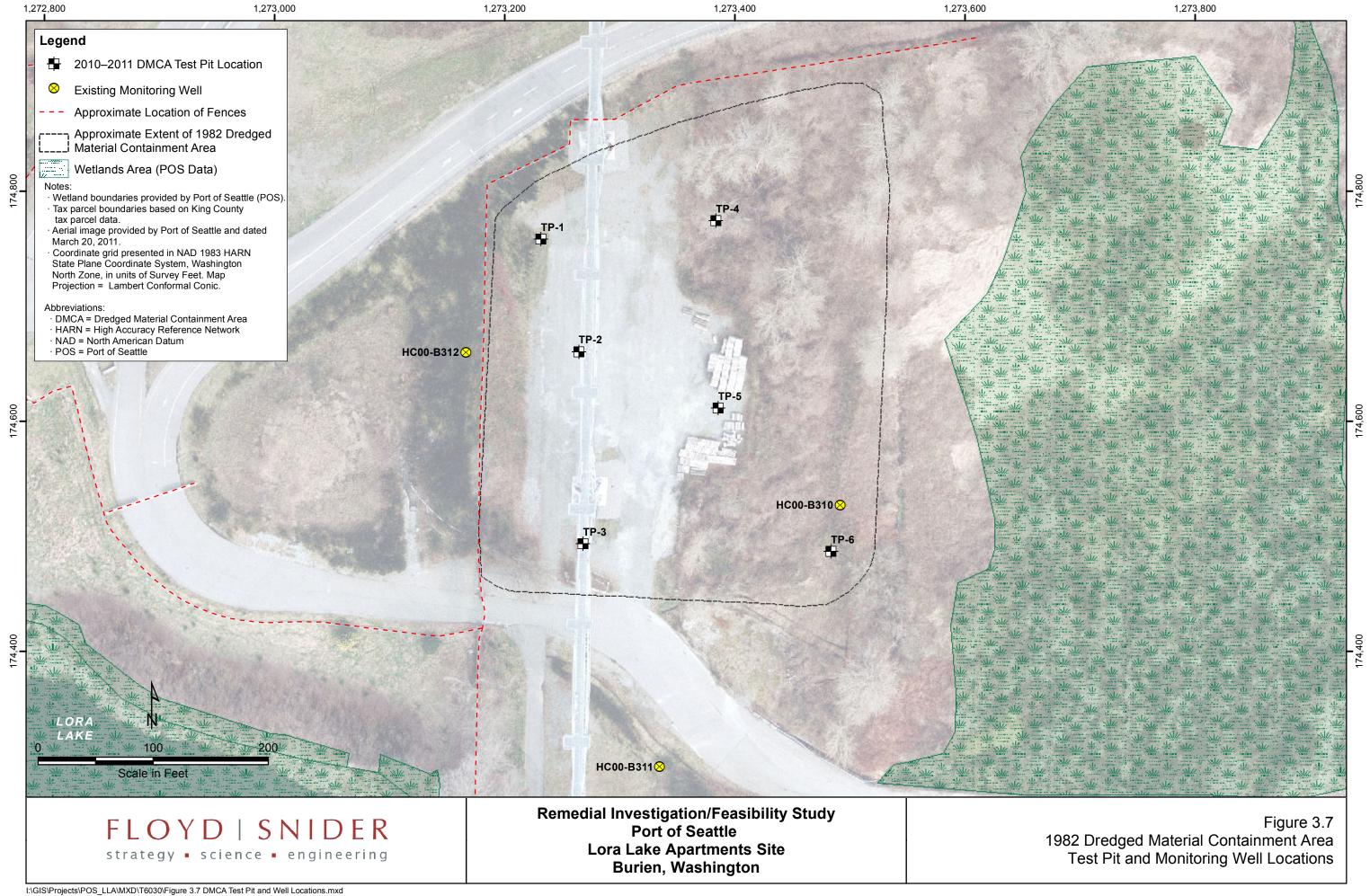


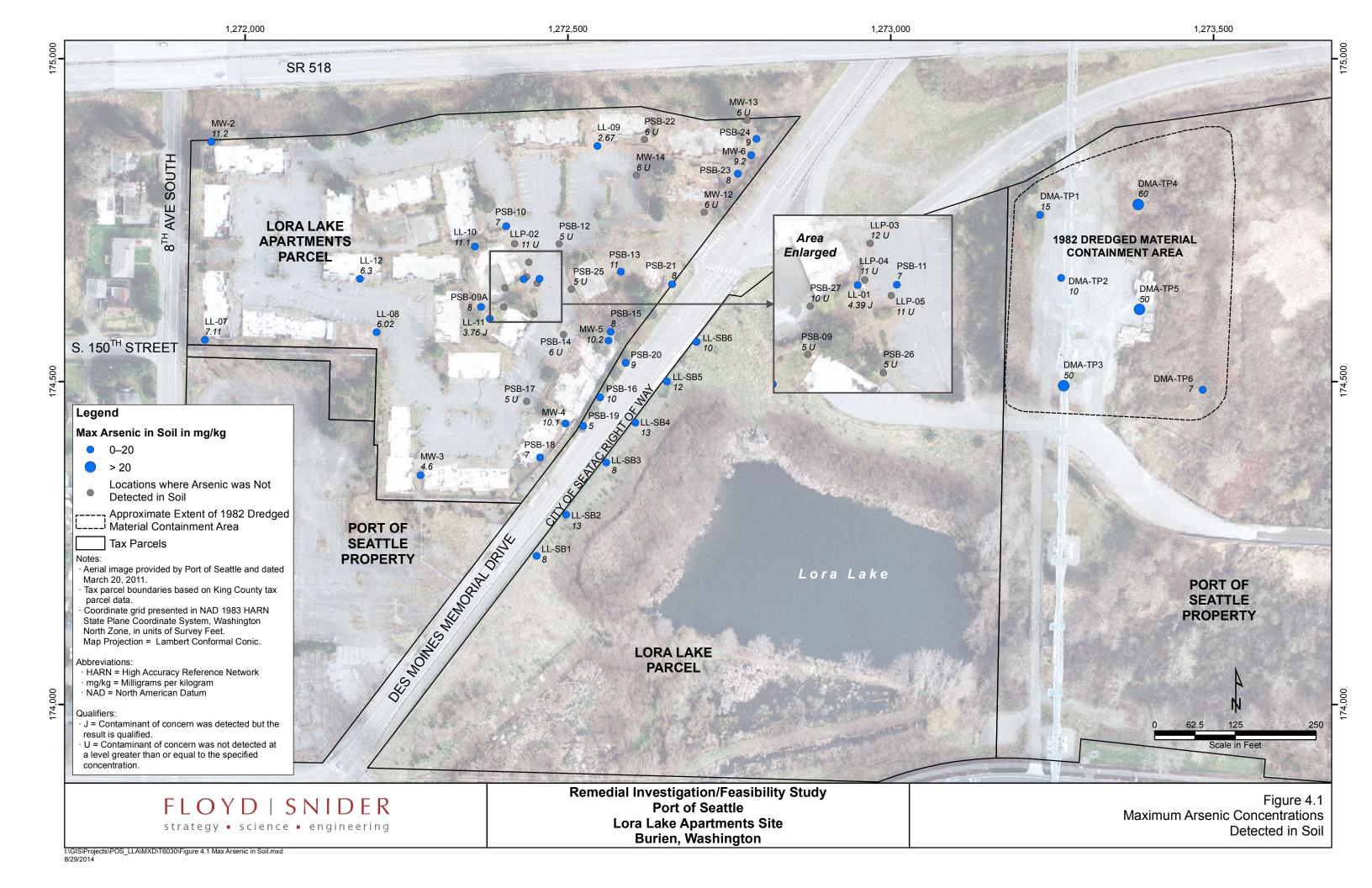


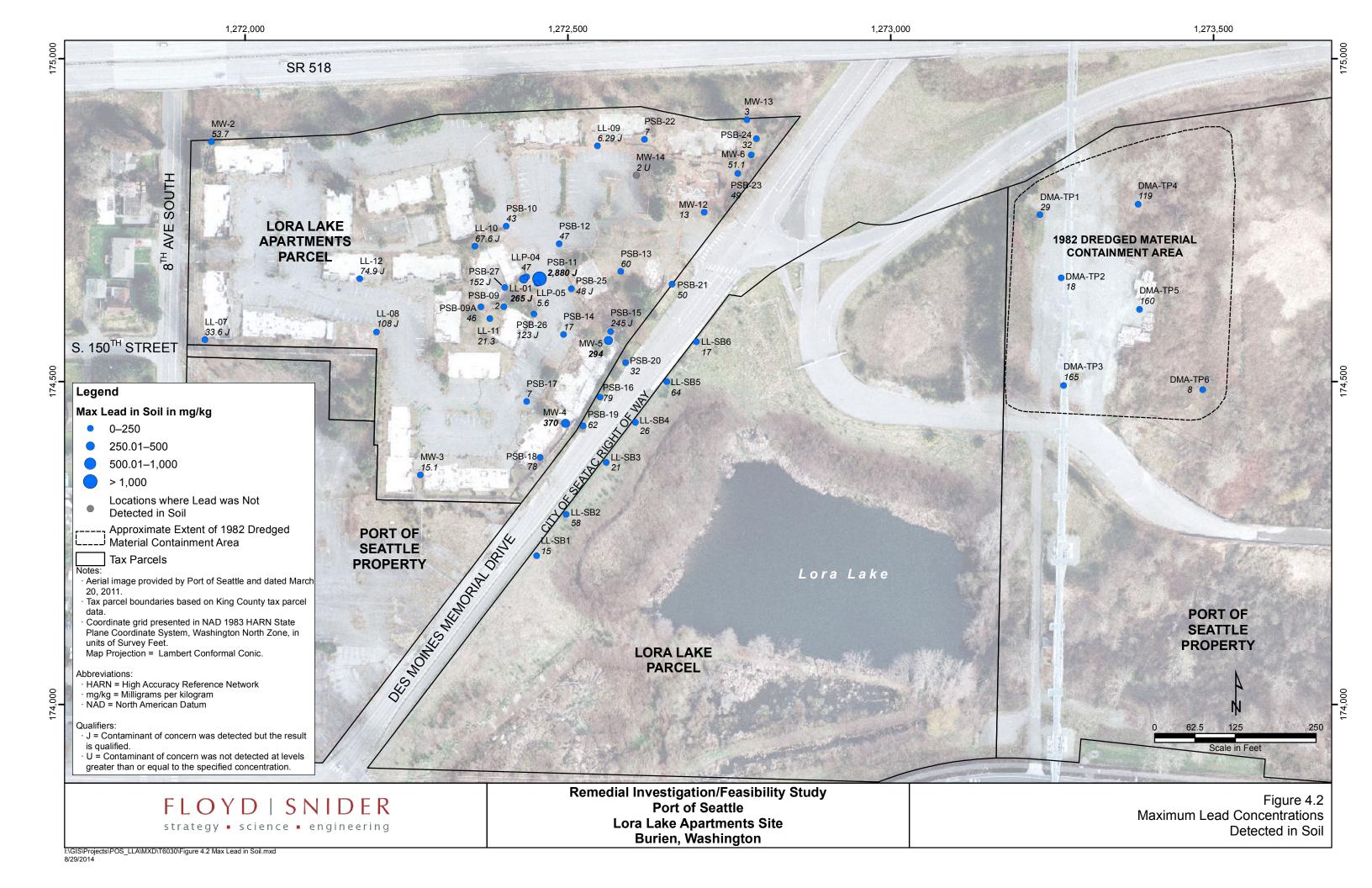


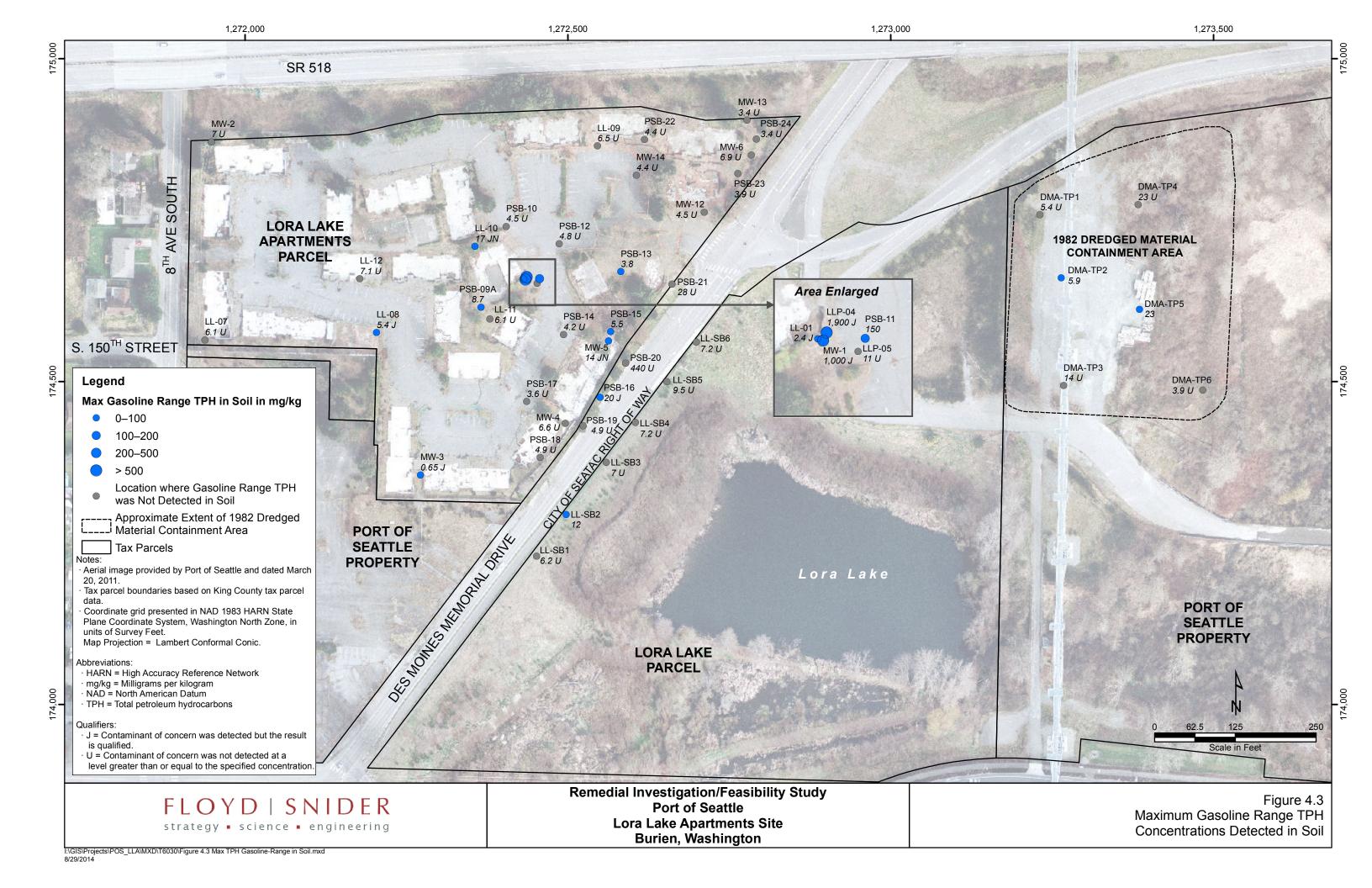


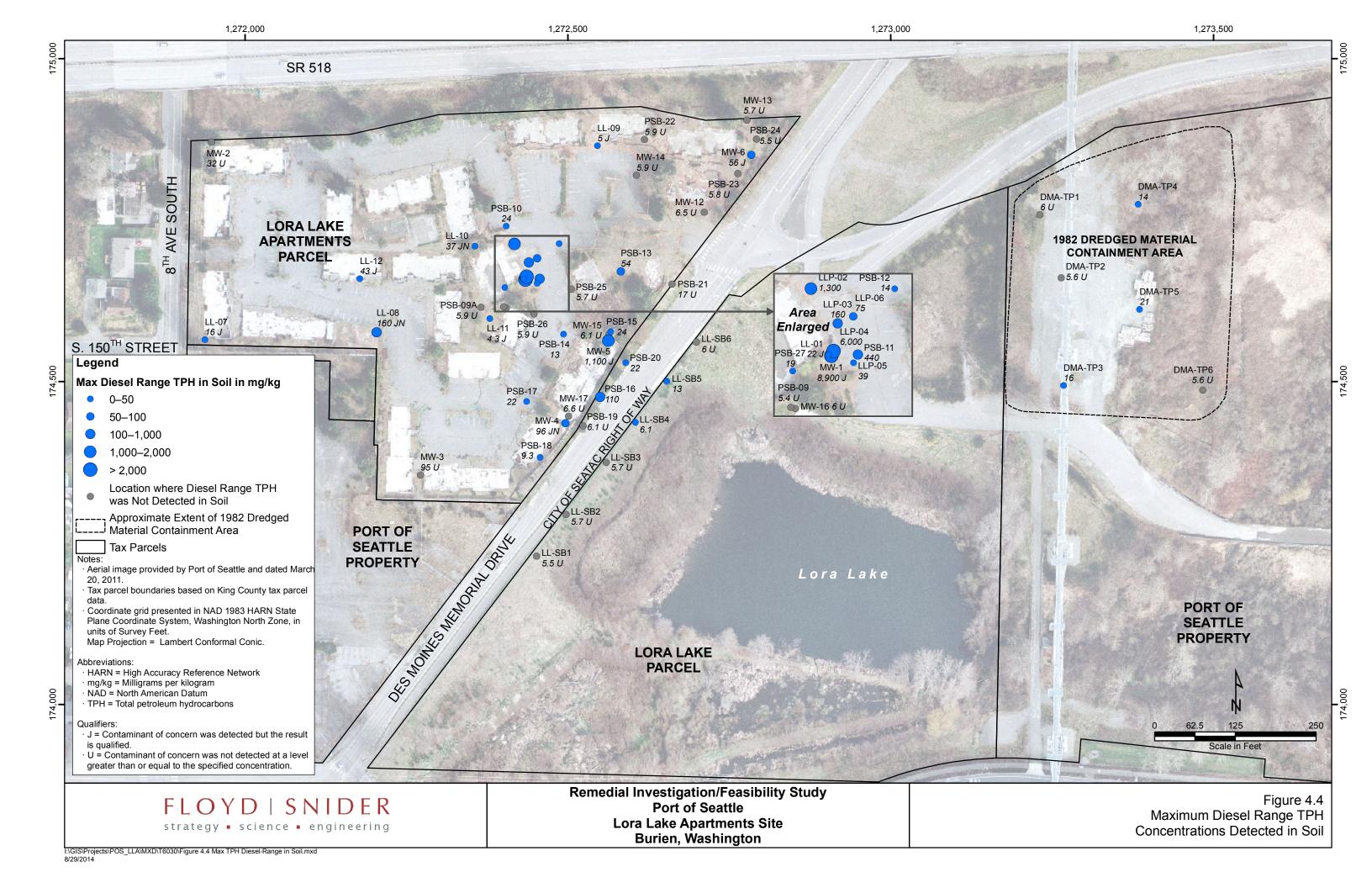


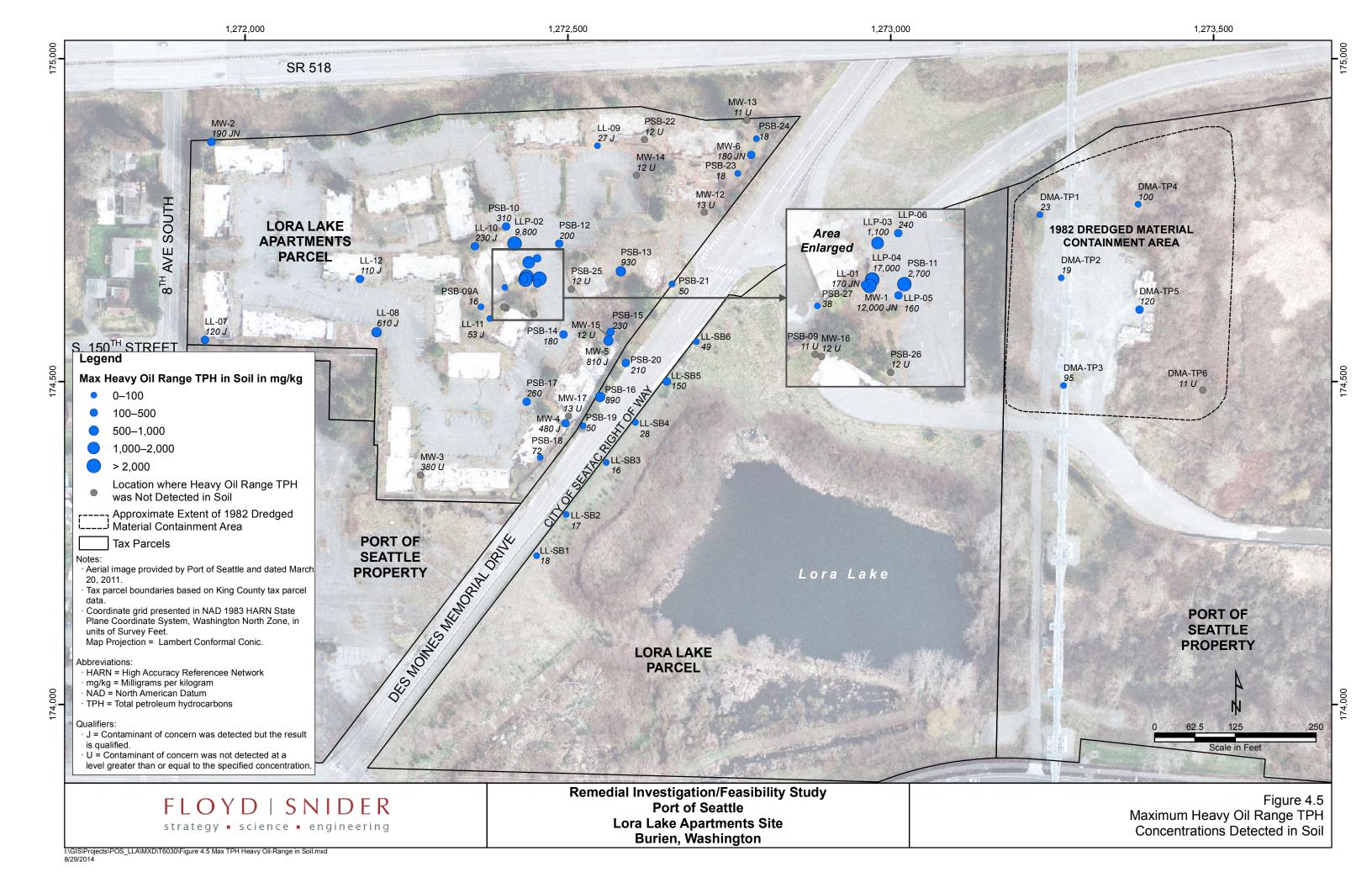


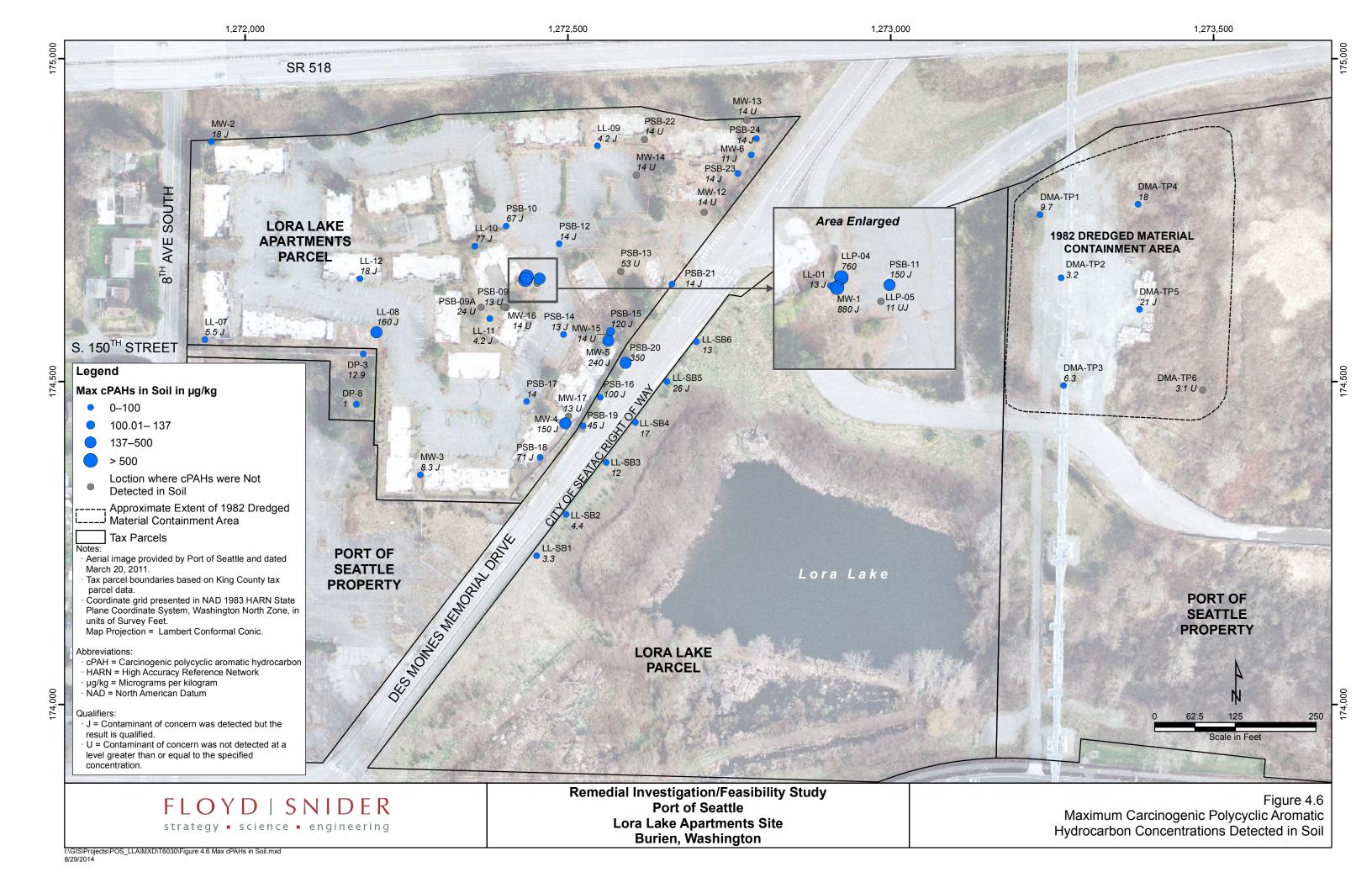


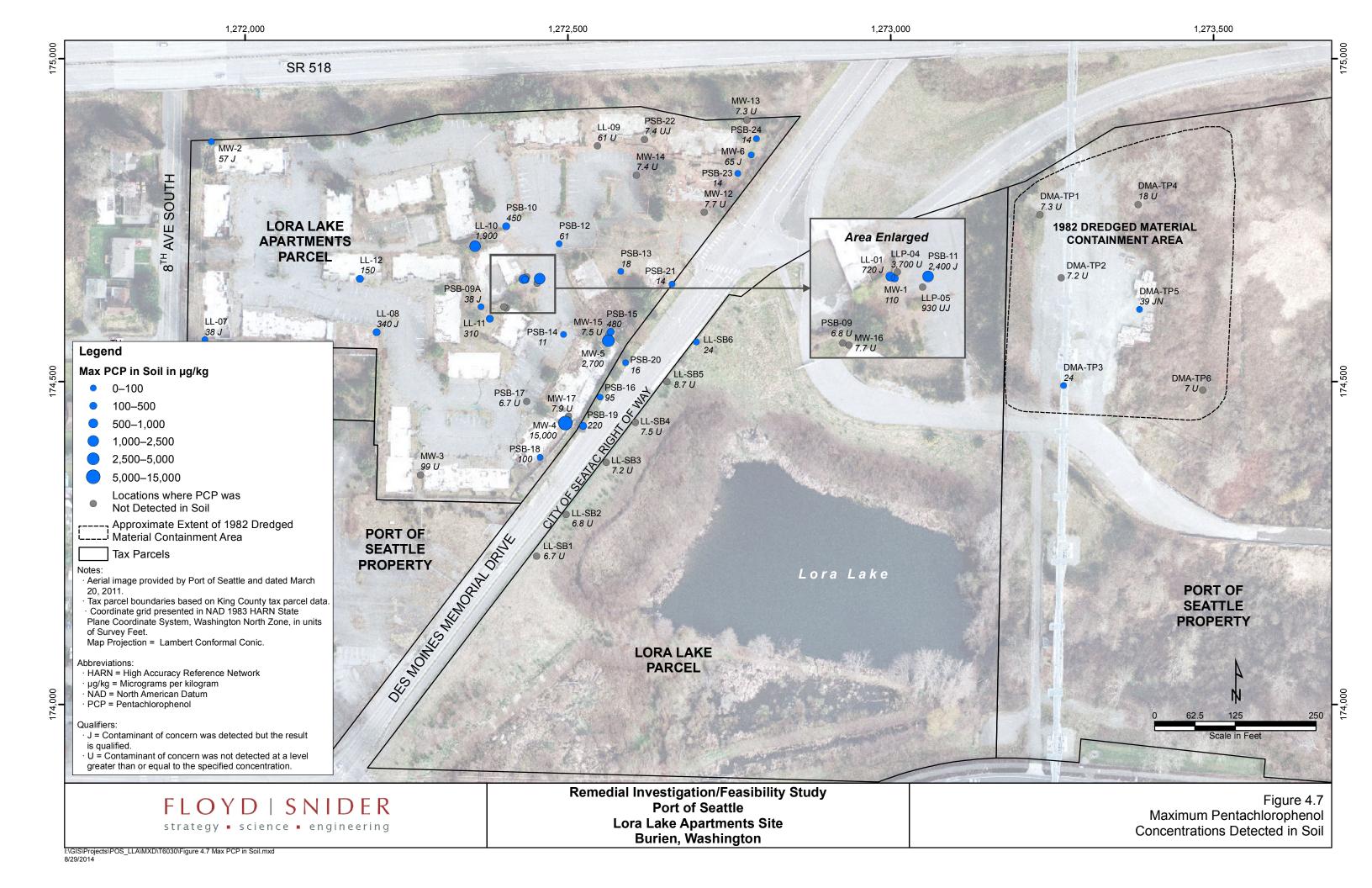


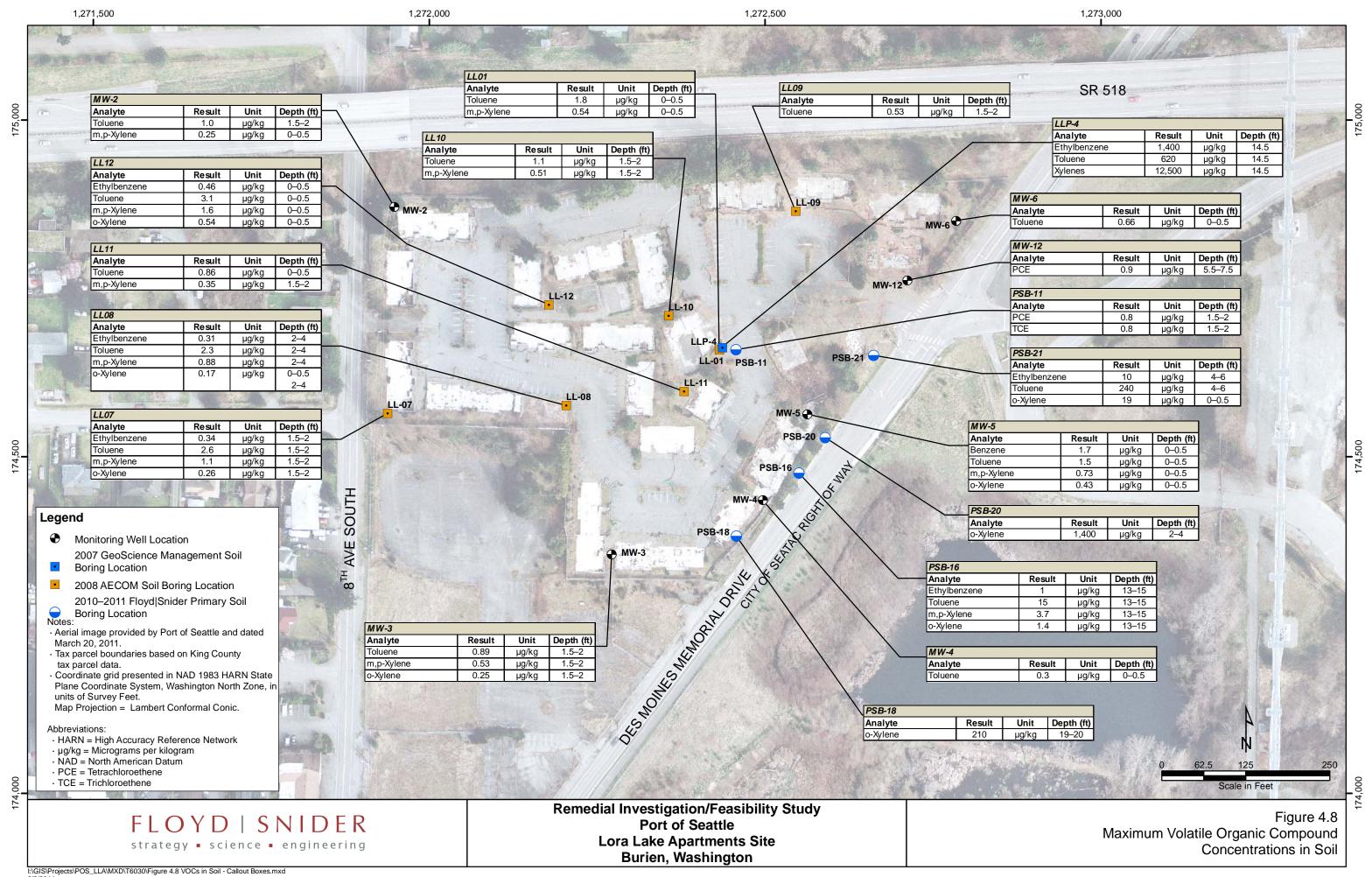


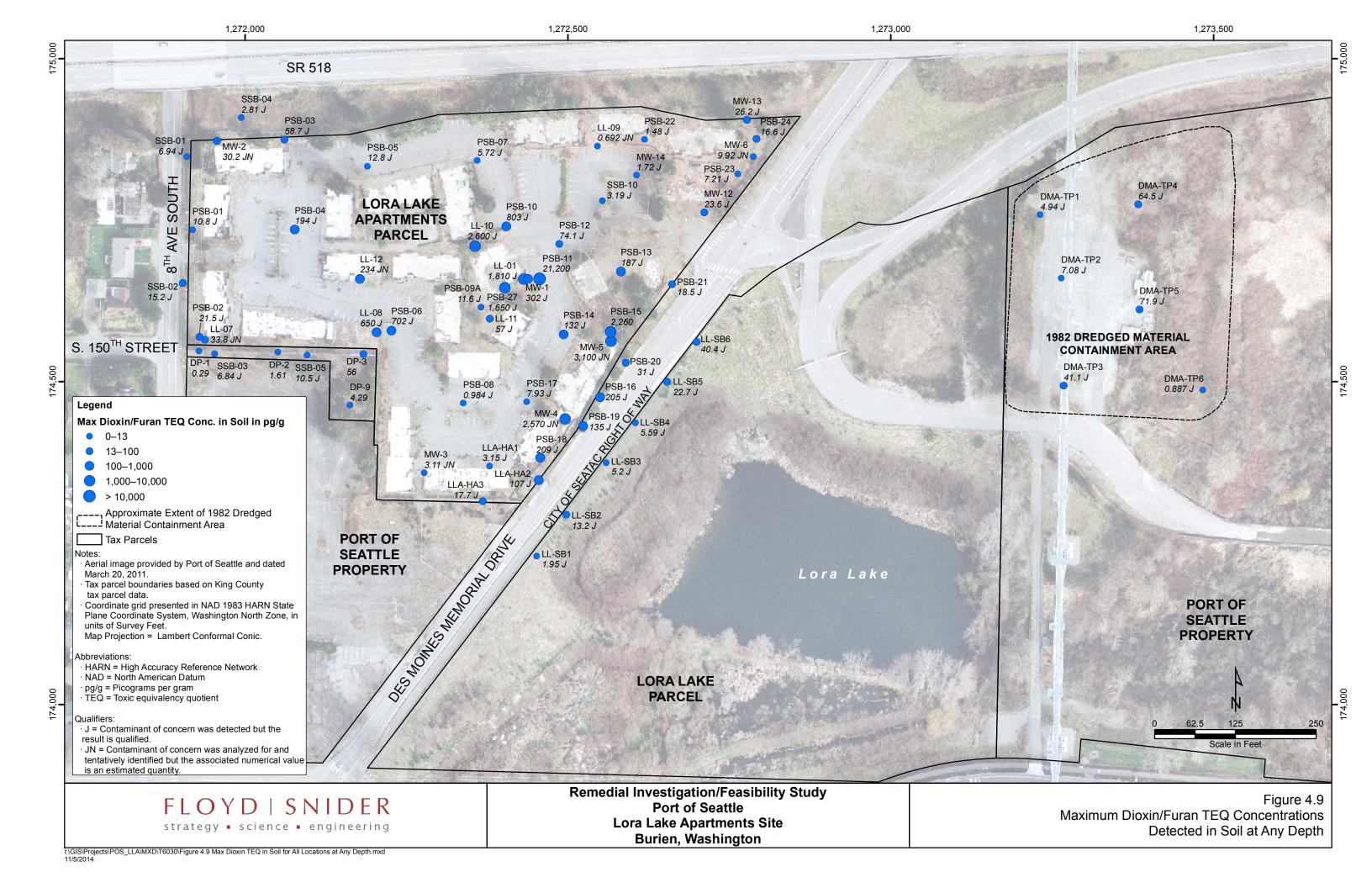


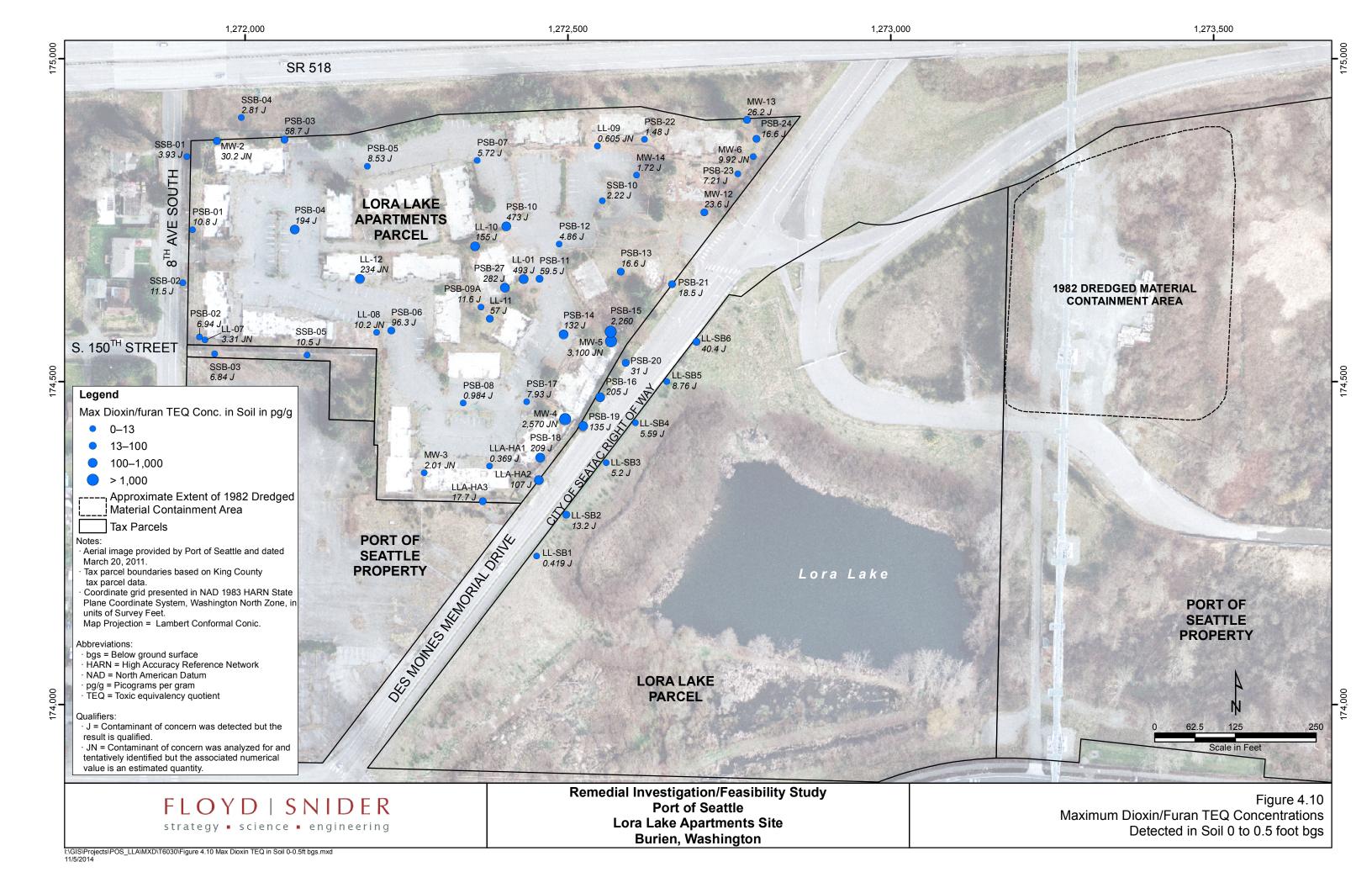


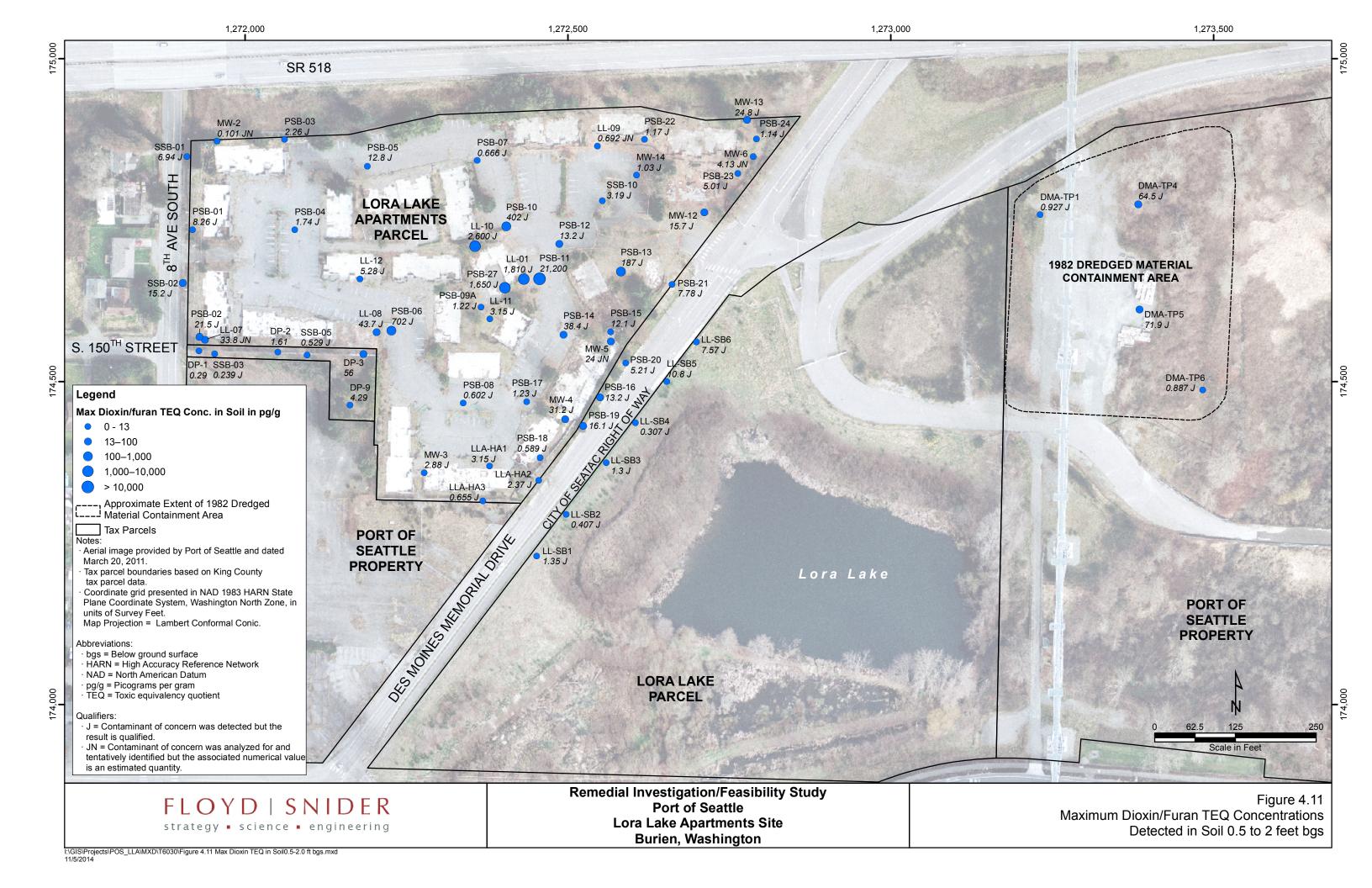


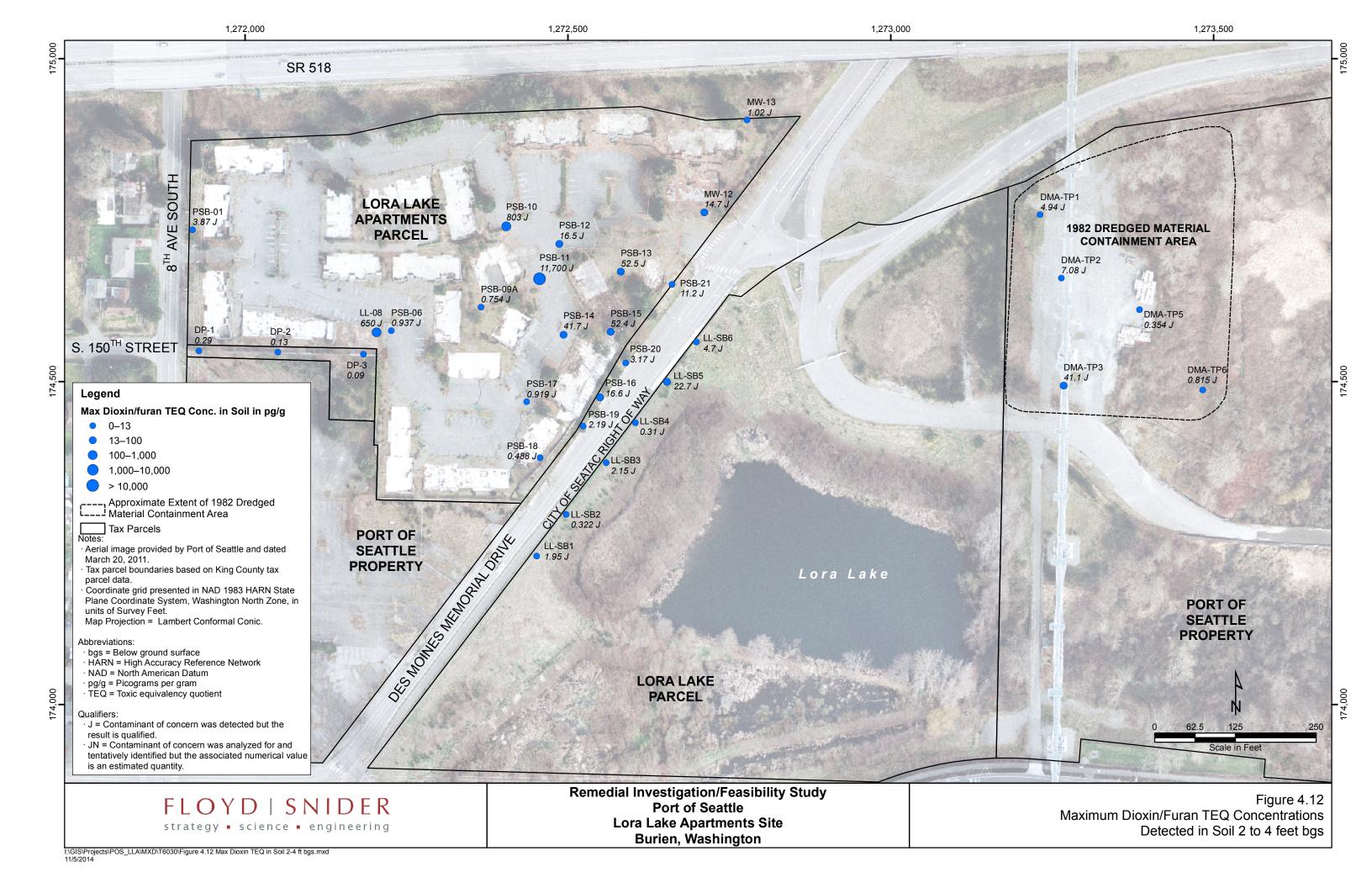


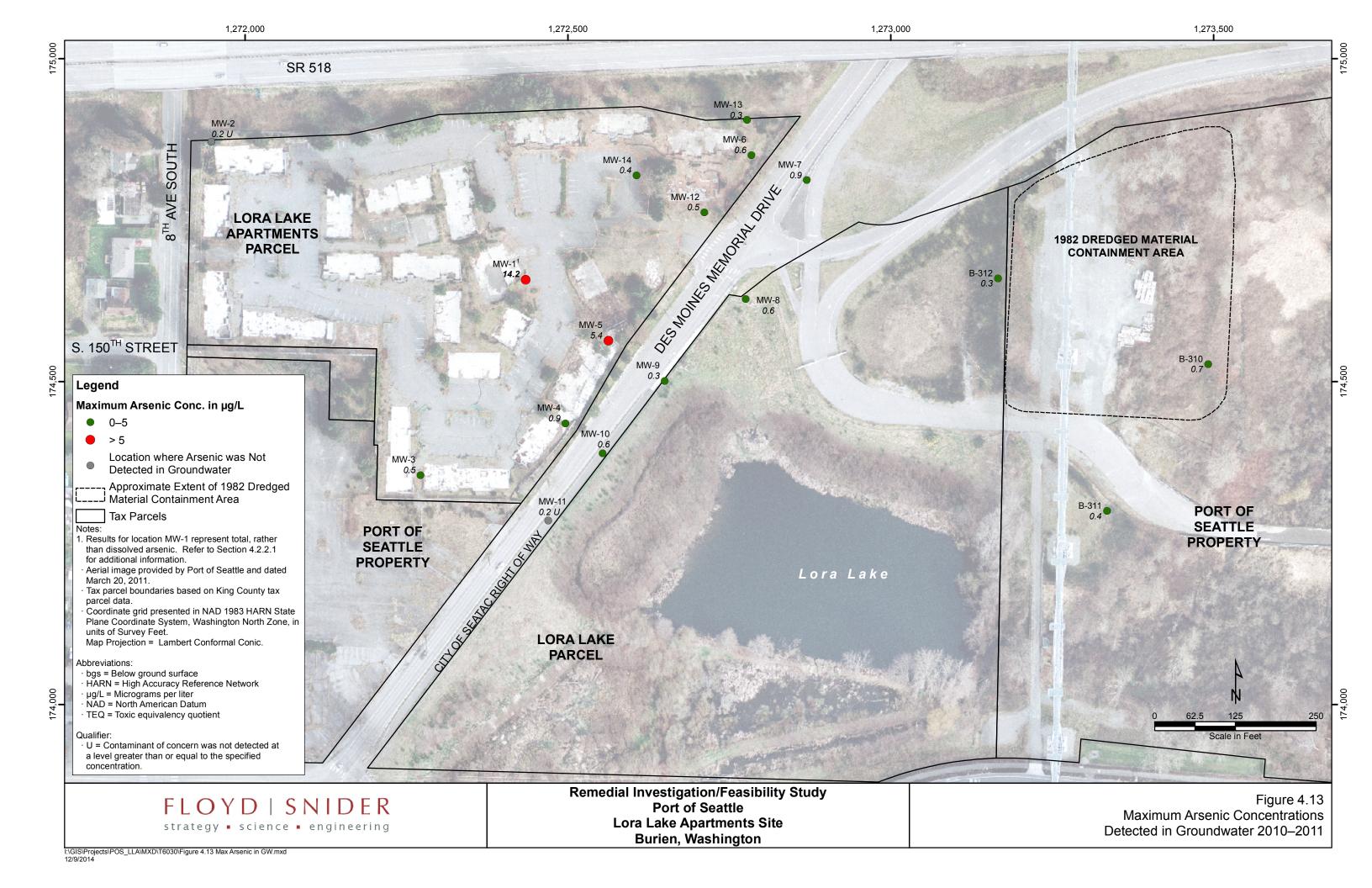


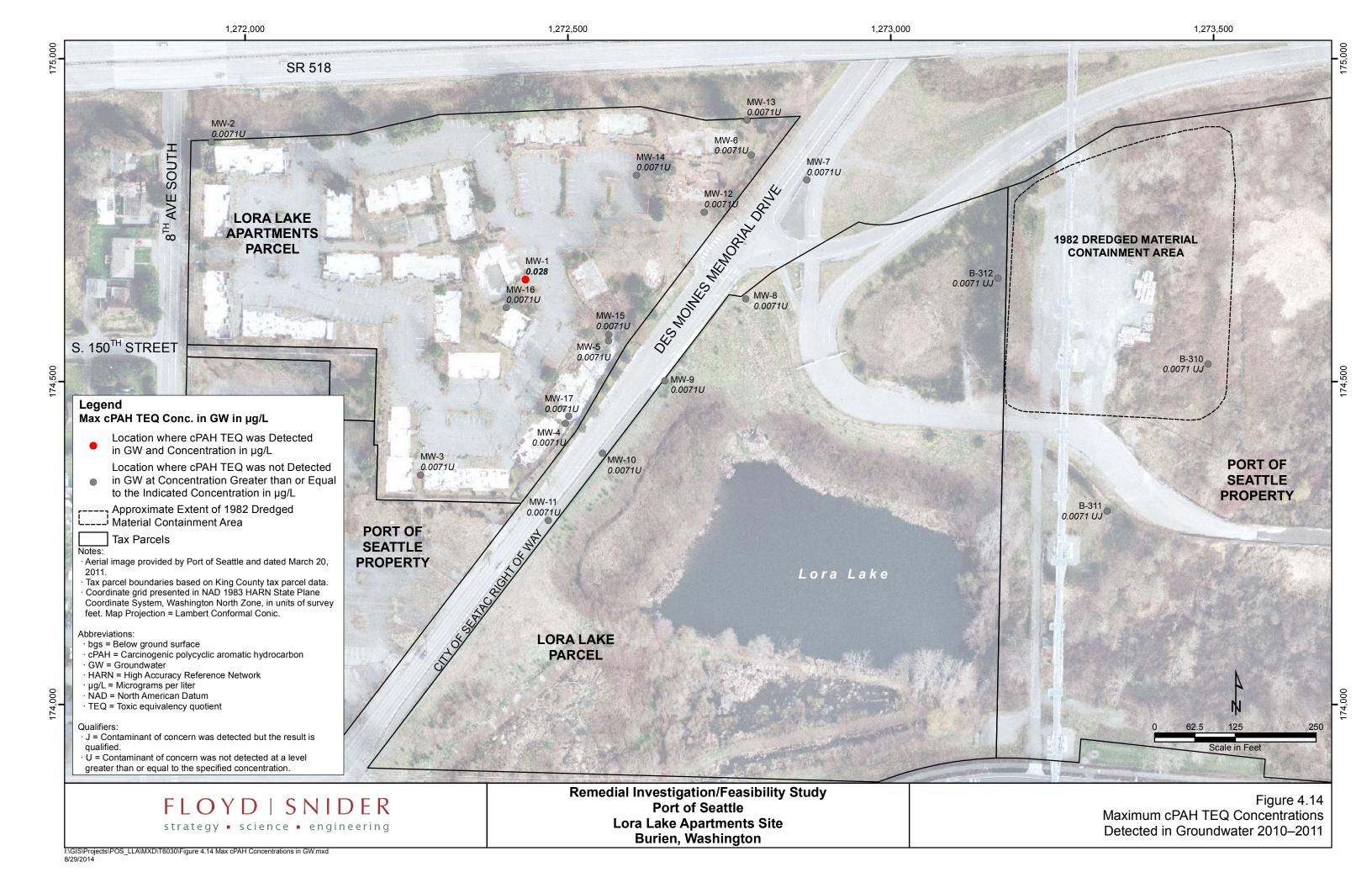


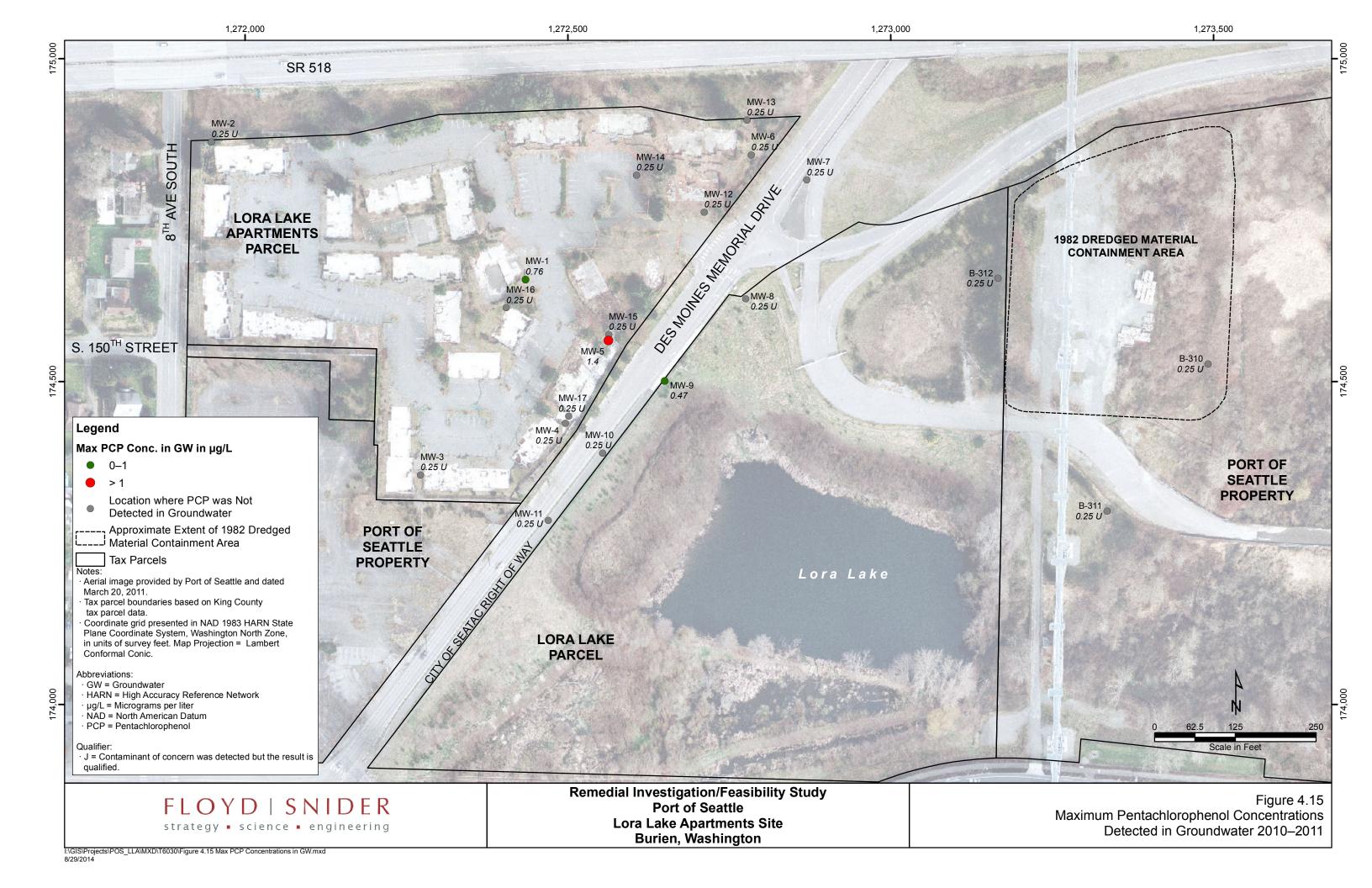


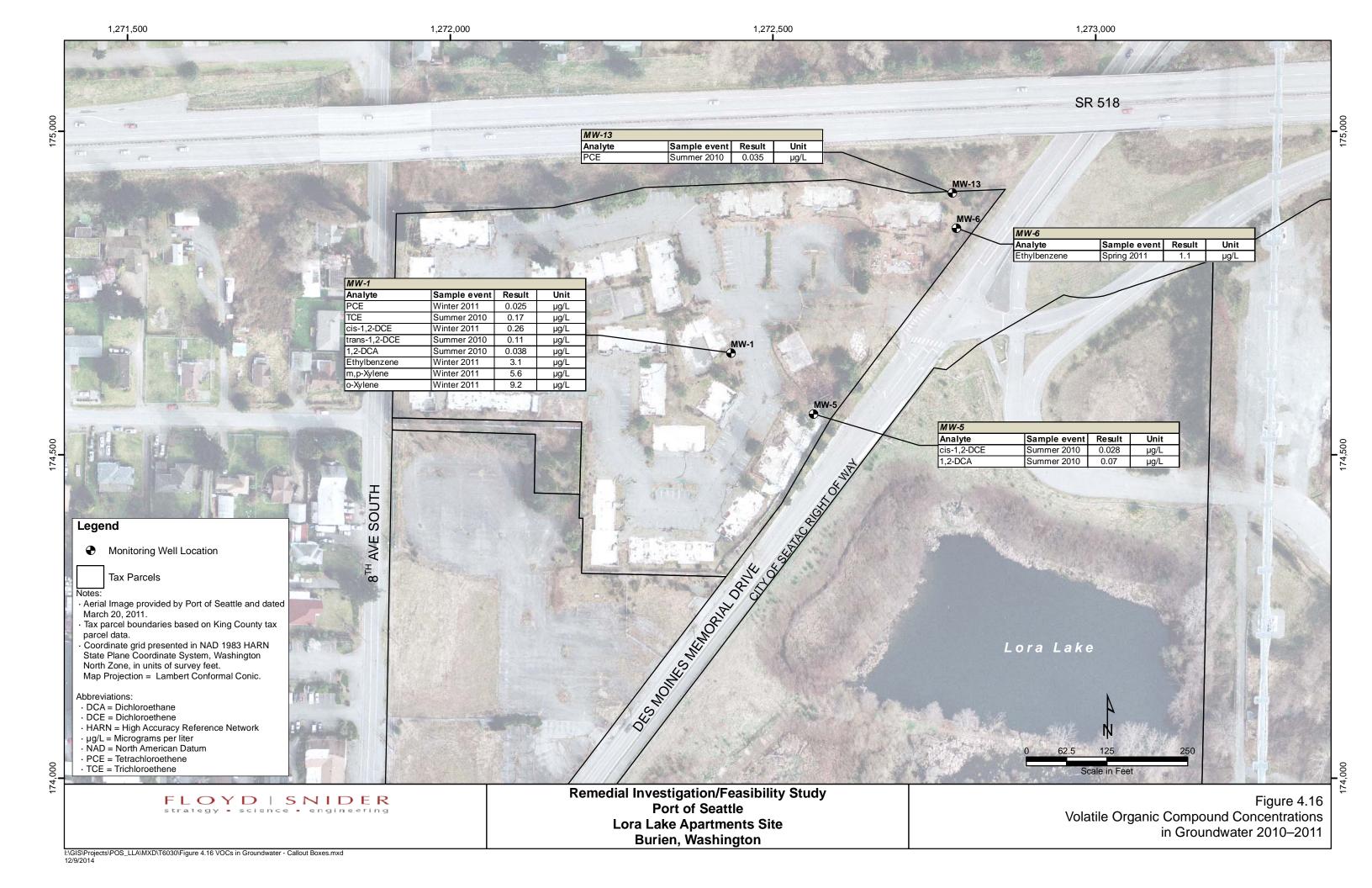


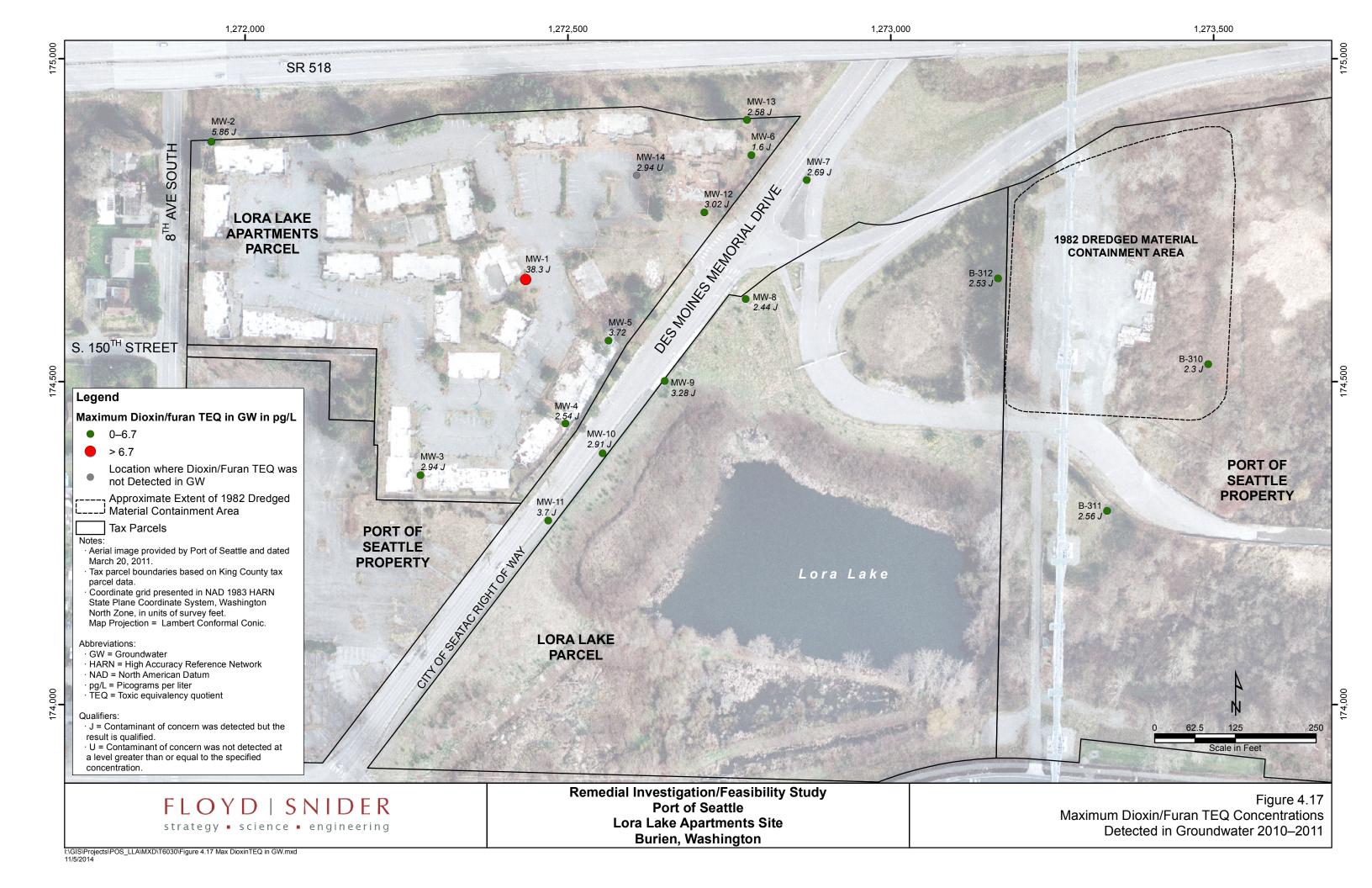


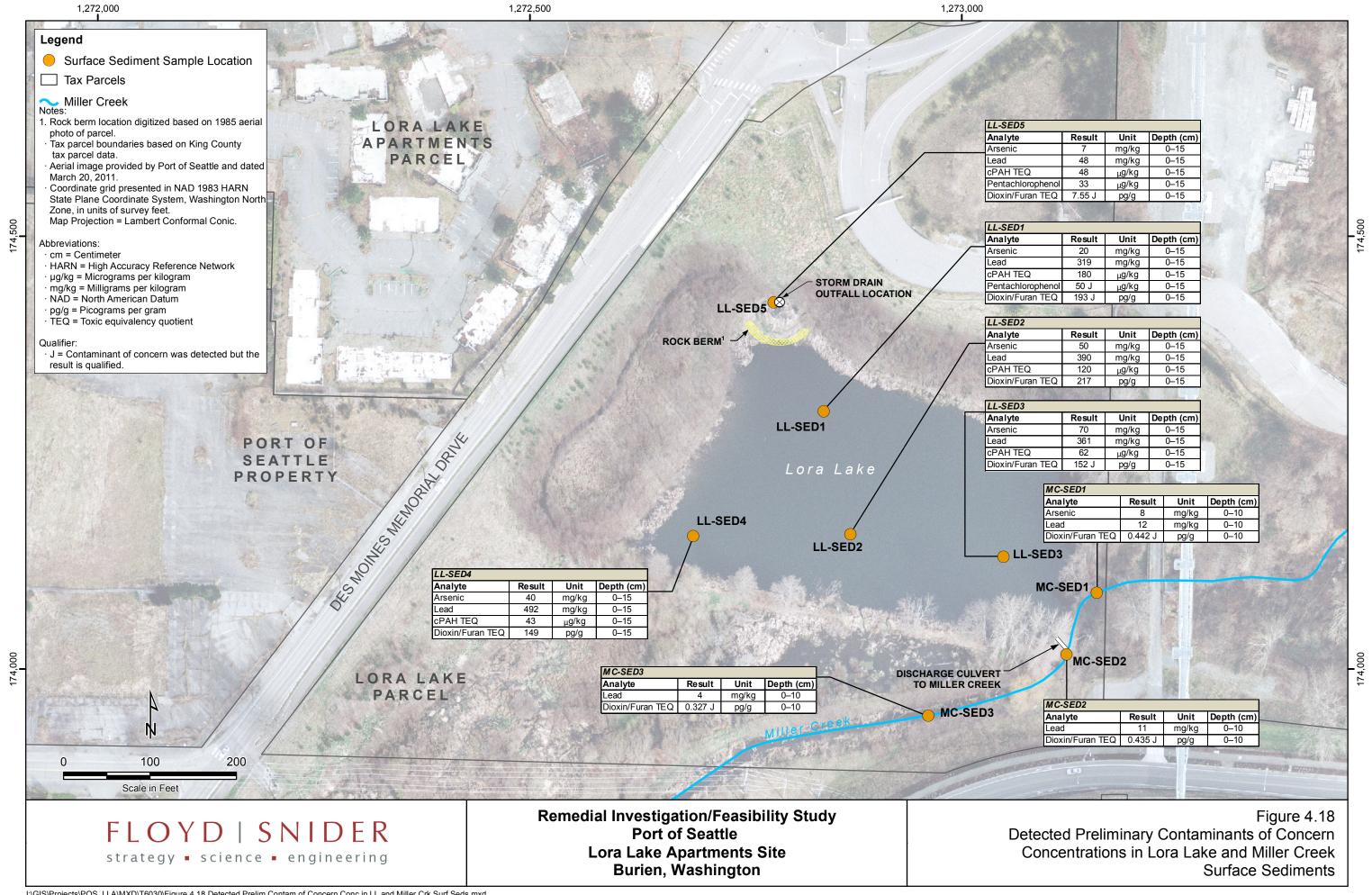


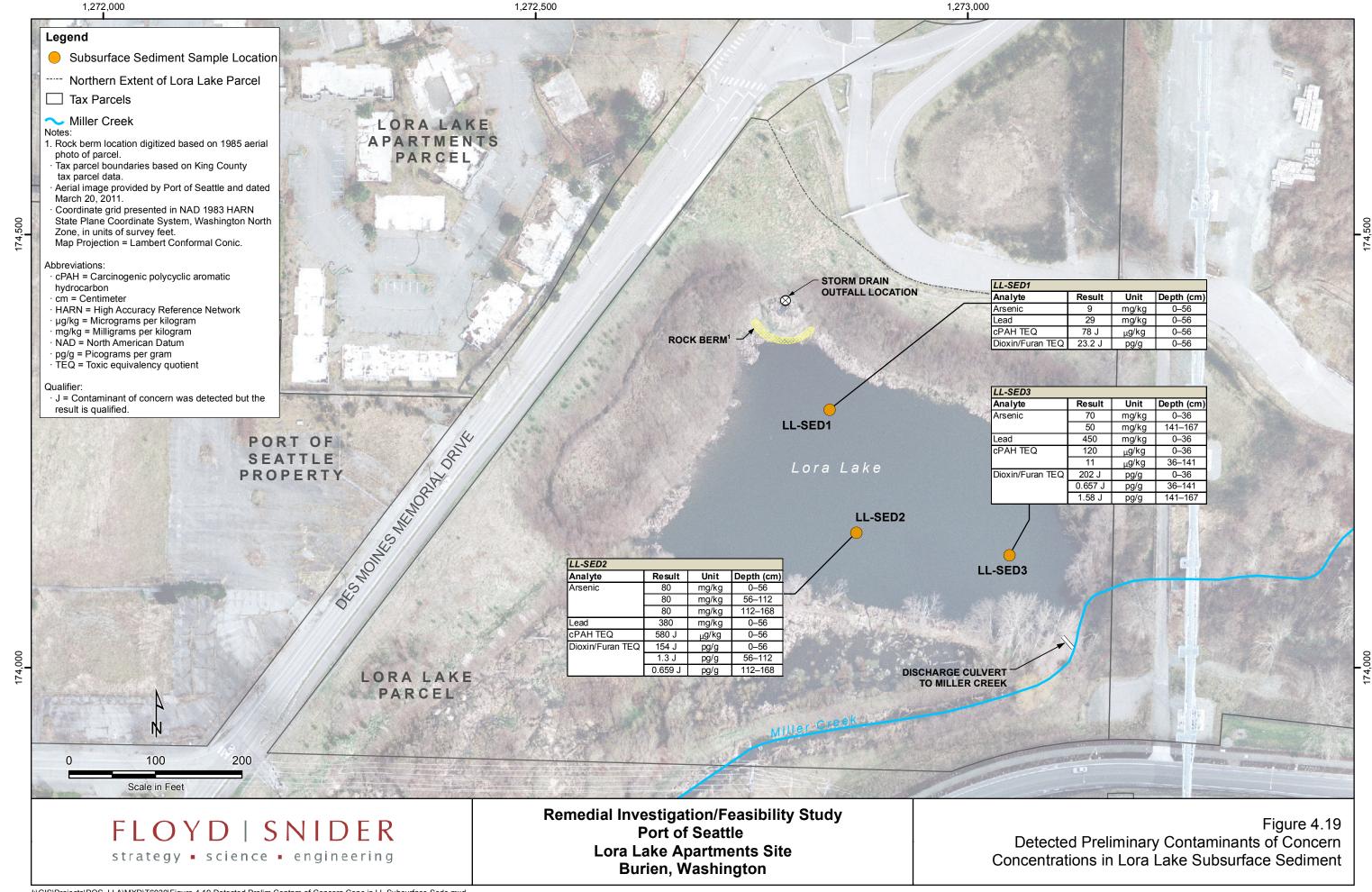


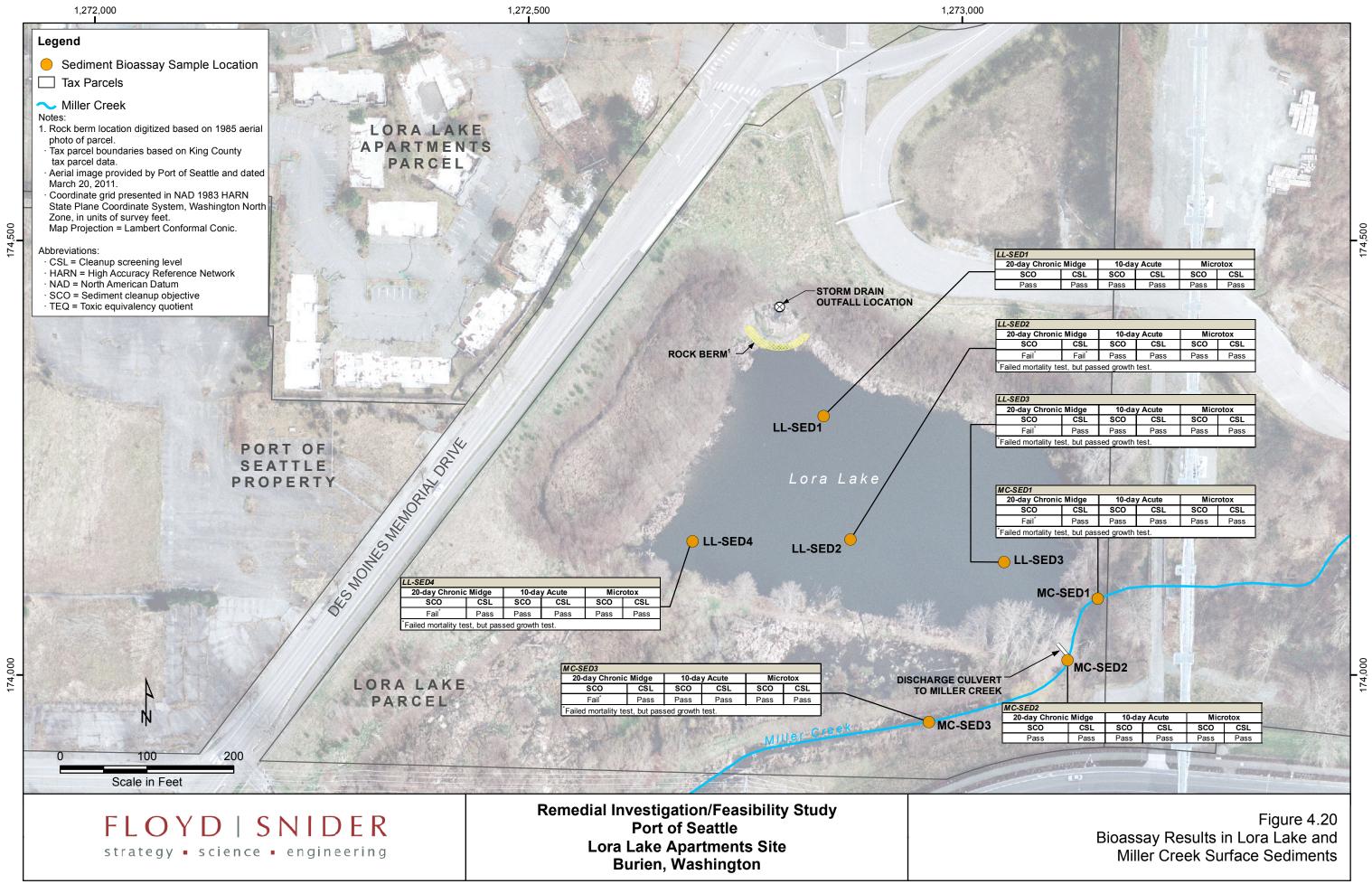


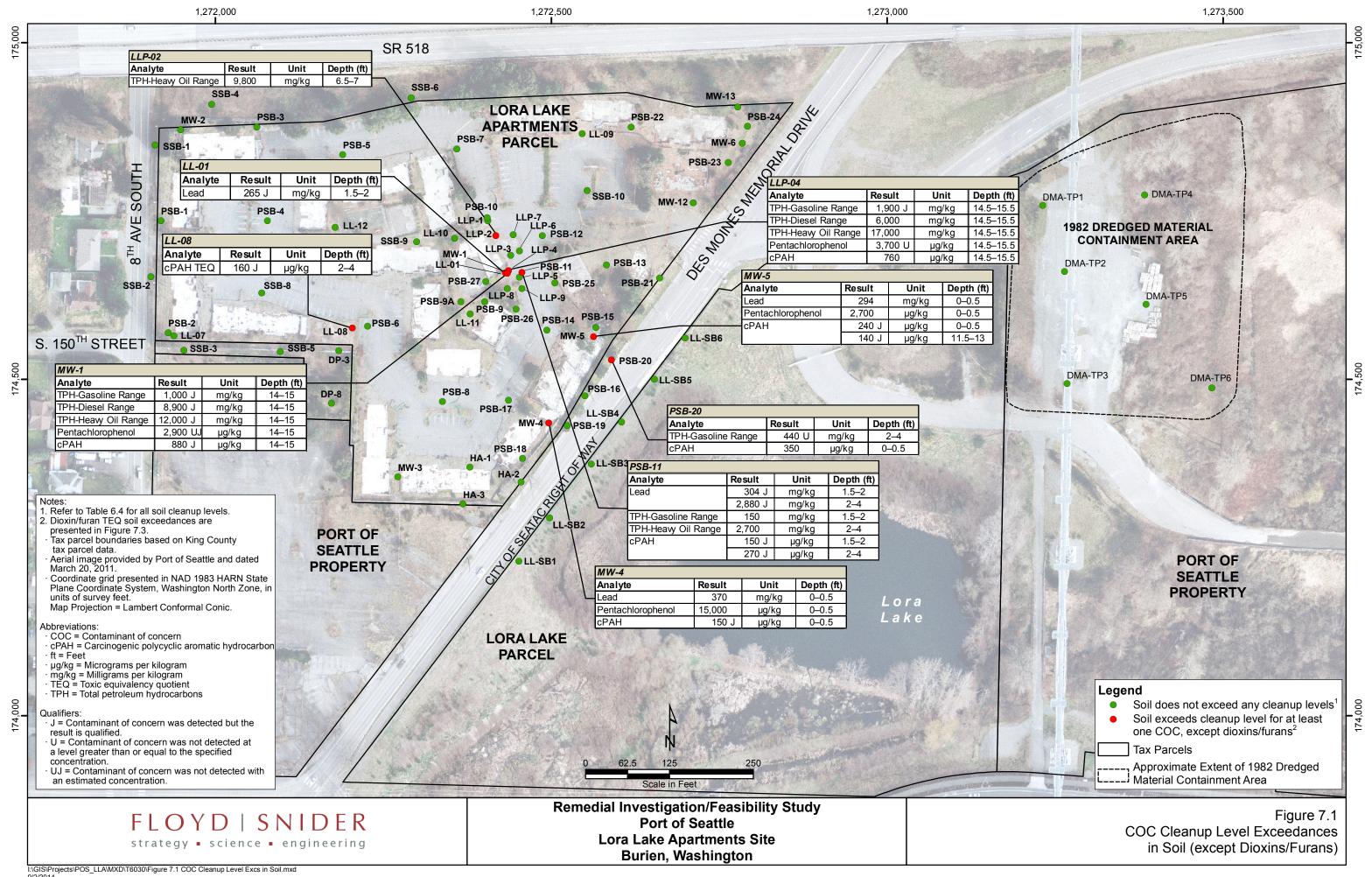


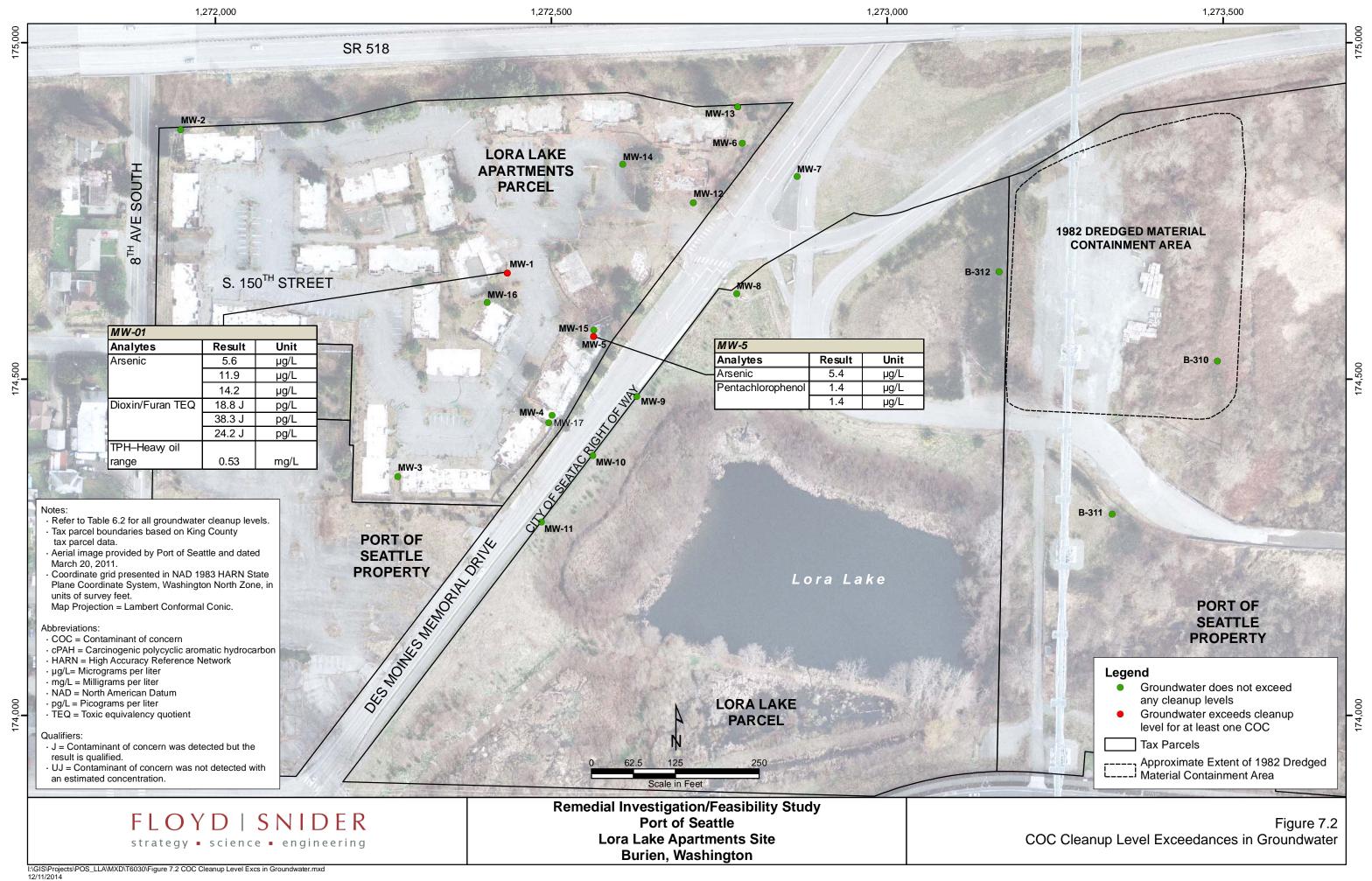


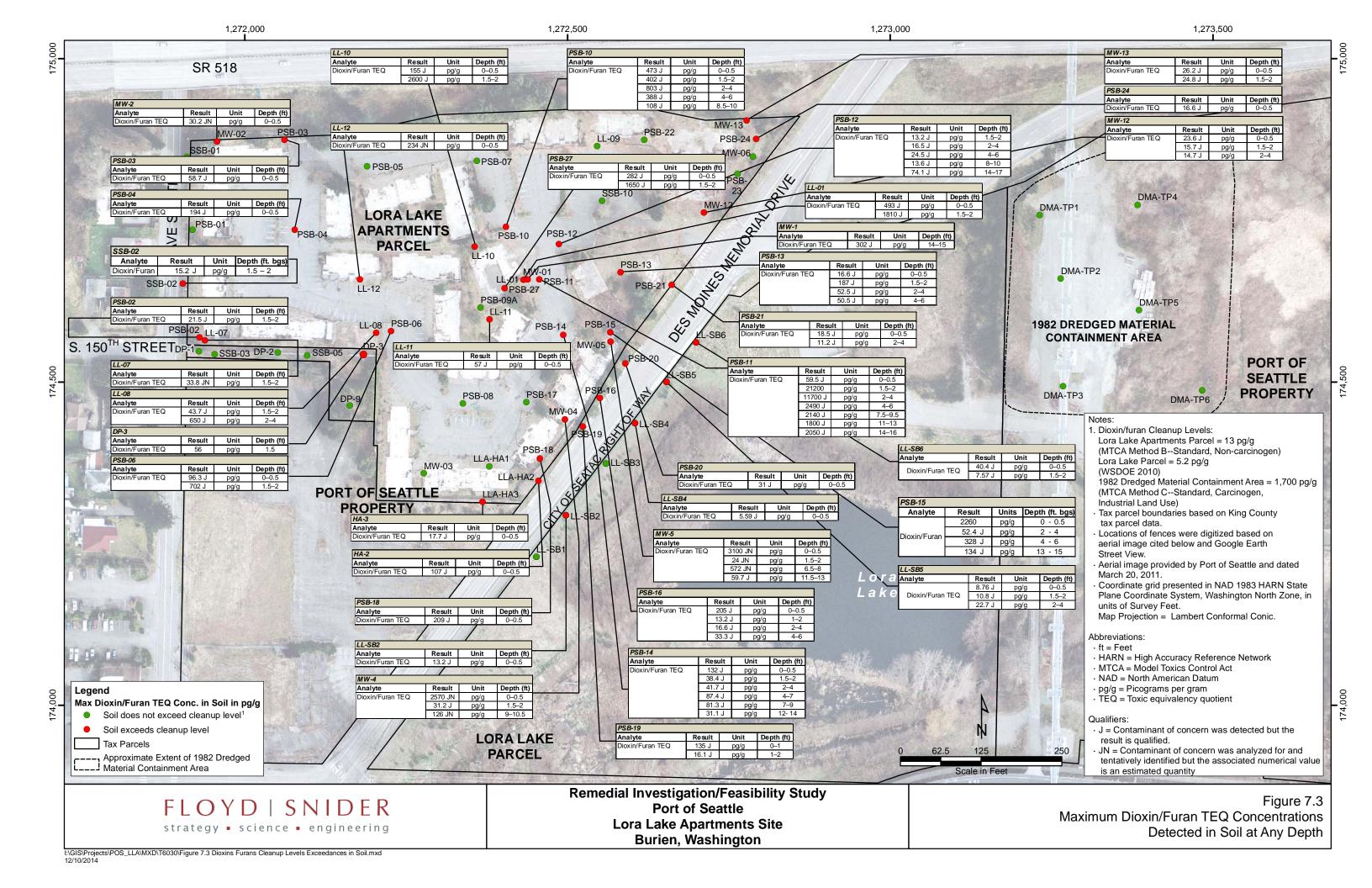


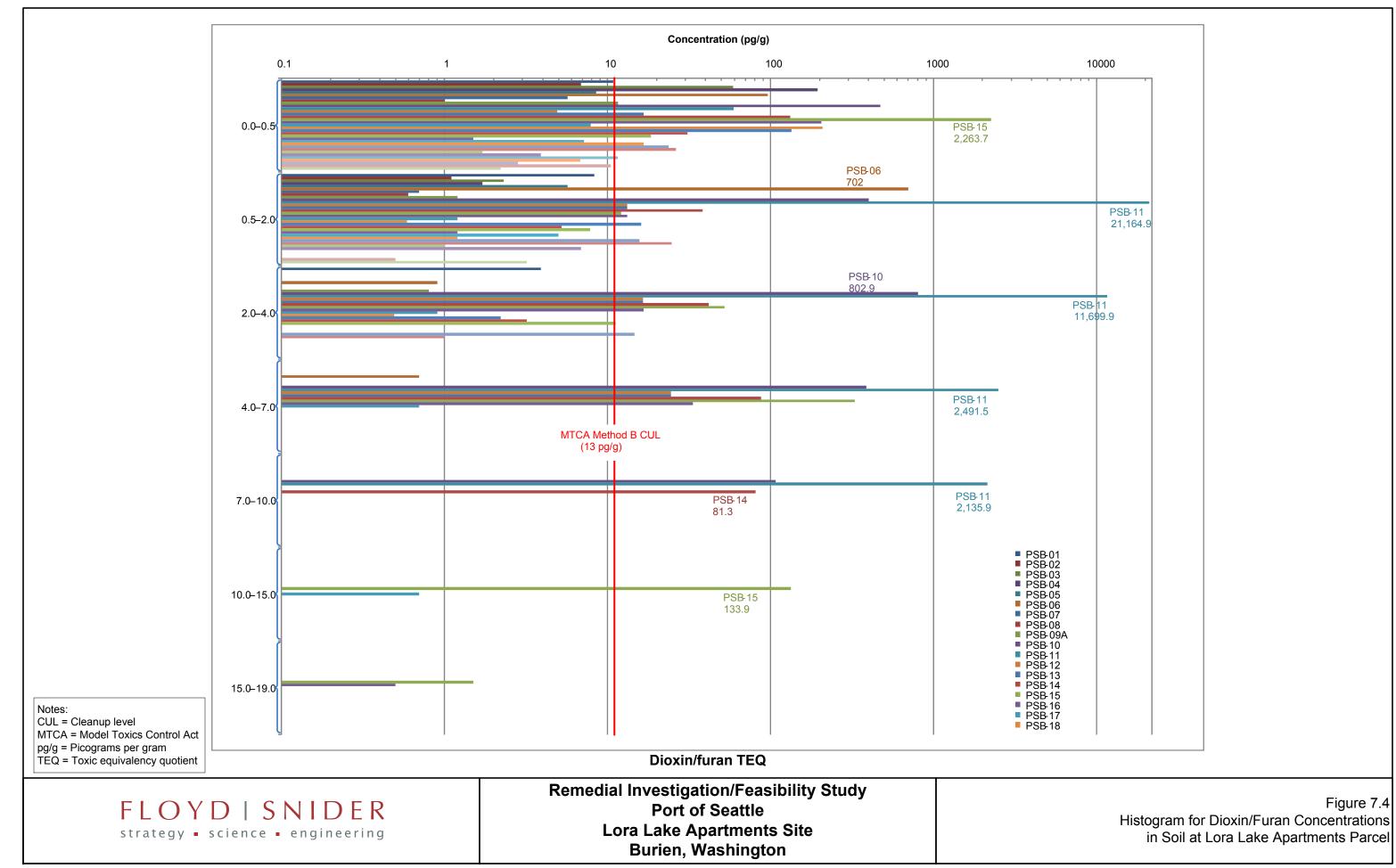


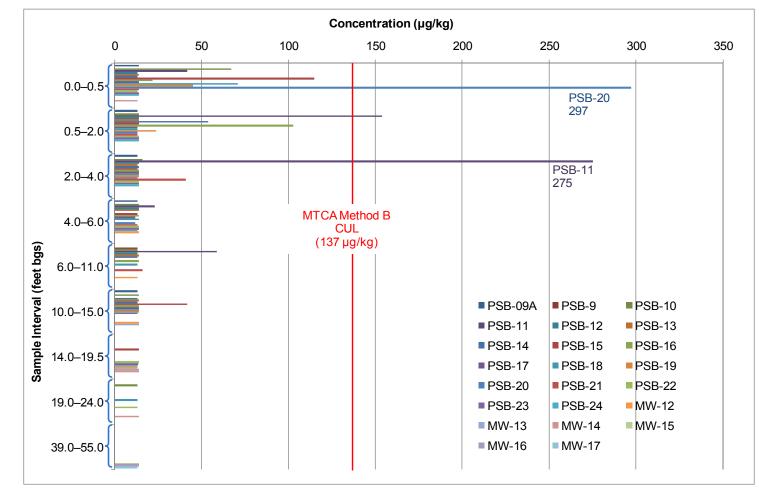












cPAH TEQ

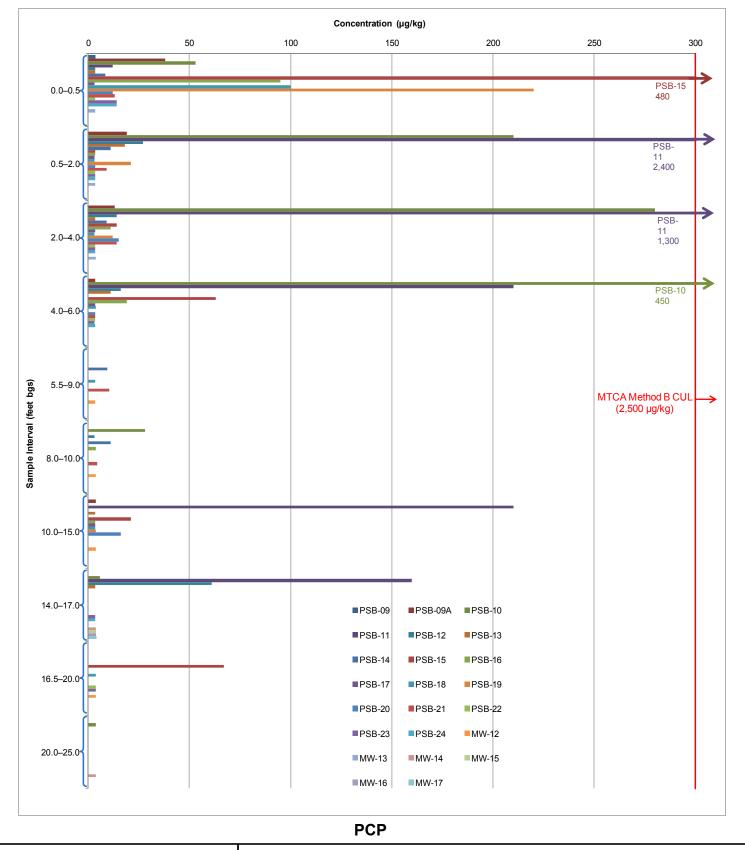
cPAH = Carcinogenic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon

CUL = Cleanup level

μg/kg = Micrograms per kilogram MTCA = Model Toxics Control Act

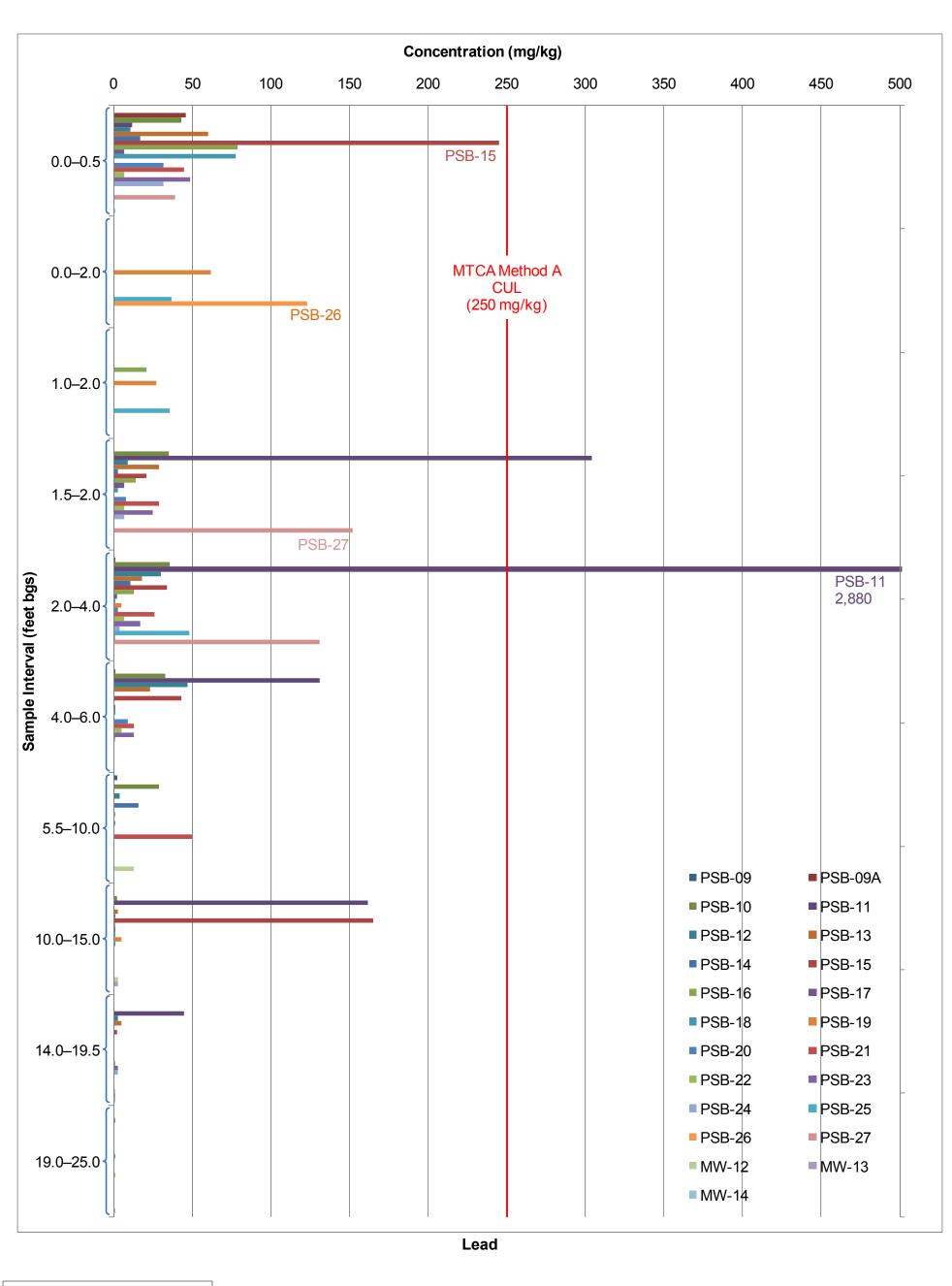
PCP = Pentachlorophenol

TEQ = Toxic equivalency quotient



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Figure 7.5 Histograms for cPAH and PCP Concentrations in Soil at Lora Lake Apartments Parcel



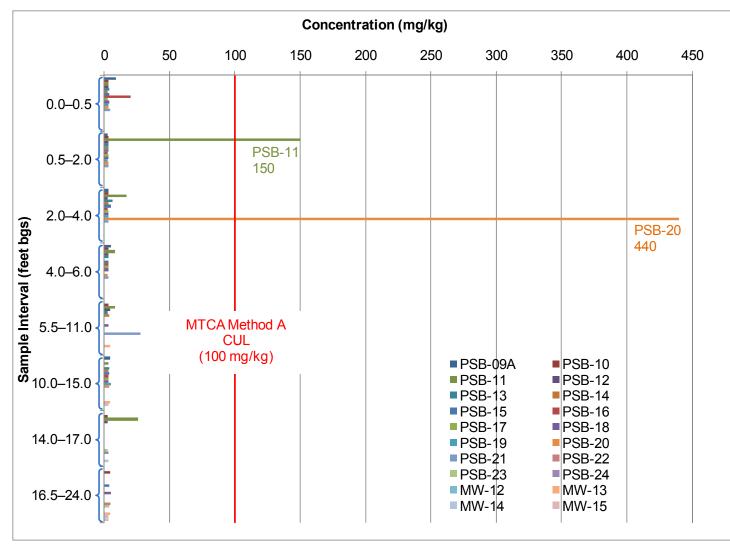
Notes:

CUL = Cleanup level mg/kg = Milligrams per kilogram MTCA = Model Toxics Control Act

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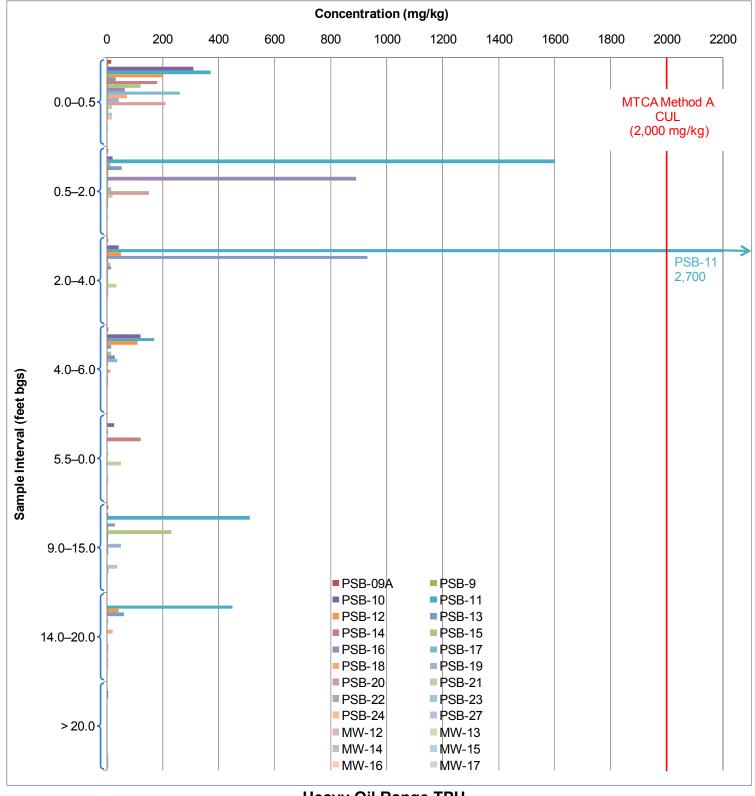
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Figure 7.6 Histogram for Lead Concentrations in Soil at Lora Lake Apartments Parcel



Gasoline Range TPH

Notes: CUL = Cleanup level mg/kg = Milligrams per kilogram MTCA = Model Toxics Control Act TPH = Total petroleum hydrocarbons

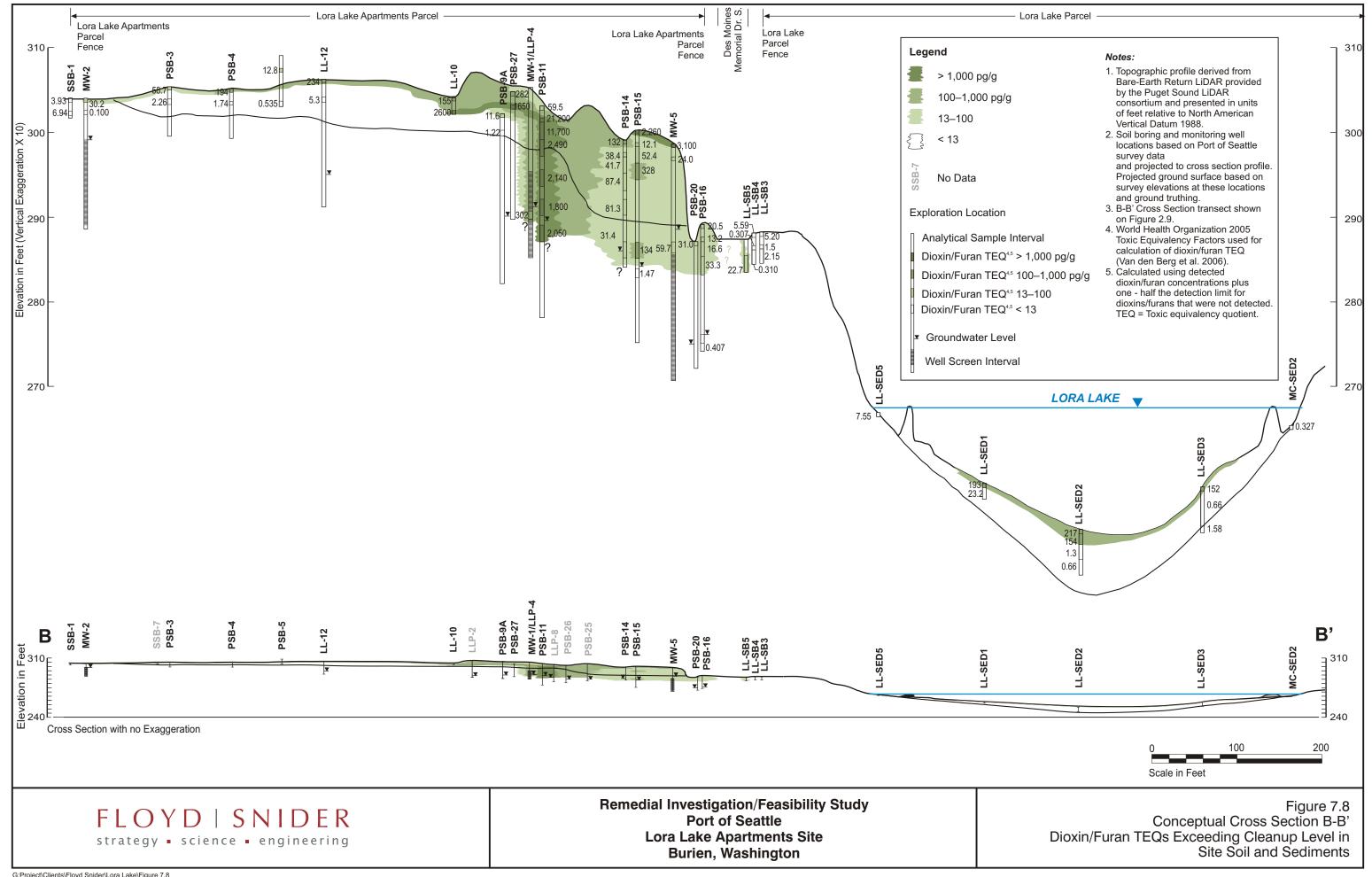


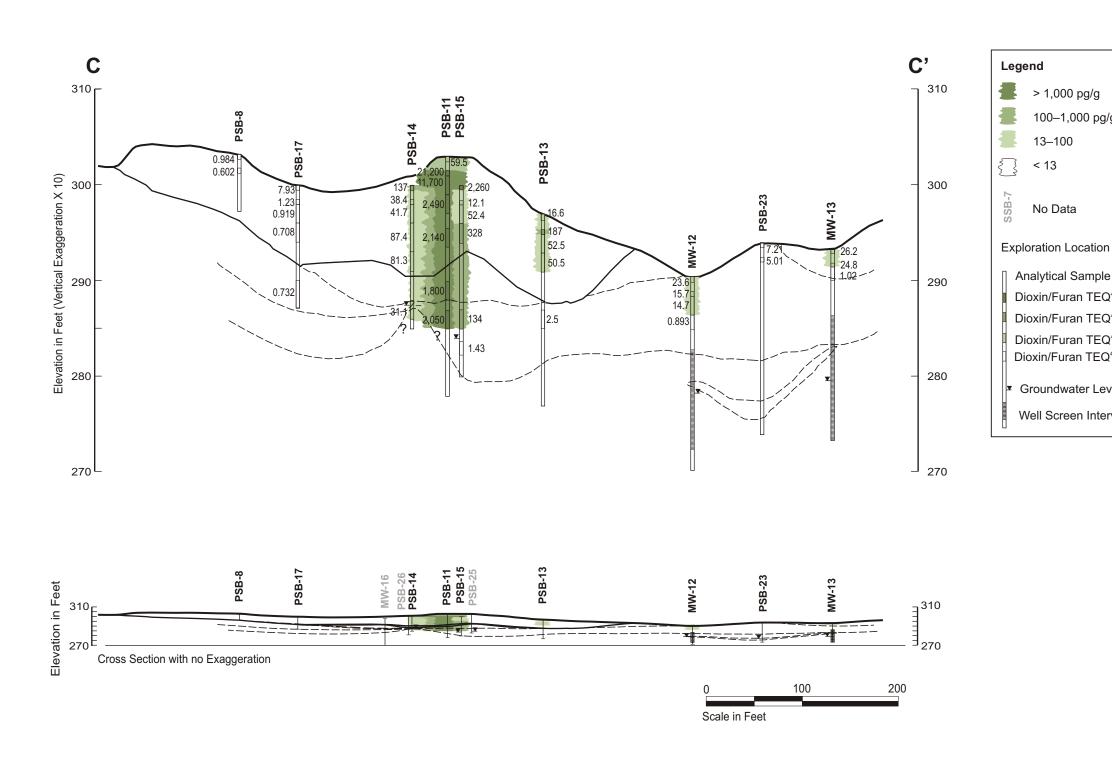
Heavy Oil Range TPH



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Figure 7.7
Histograms for Gasoline Range TPH and Heavy Oil Range TPH
Concentrations in Soil at Lora Lake Apartments Parcel





Legend Notes: Topographic profile derived from Bare-Earth Return LiDAR provided > 1,000 pg/g by the Puget Sound LiDAR 100-1,000 pg/g consortium and presented in units of feet relative to North American 13-100 Vertical Datum 1988. 2. Soil boring and monitoring well < 13 locations based on Port of Seattle survey data and projected to cross section profile. Projected ground surface based on No Data survey elevations at these locations

Analytical Sample Interval

Dioxin/Furan TEQ4,5 13-100

Dioxin/Furan TEQ^{4,5} < 13

Groundwater Level

Well Screen Interval

Dioxin/Furan TEQ4,5 > 1,000 pg/g

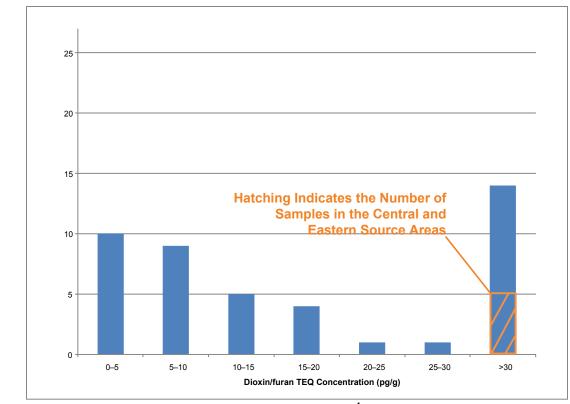
Dioxin/Furan TEQ^{4,5} 100-1,000 pg/g

- and ground truthing. 3. B-B' Cross Section transect shown on Figure 2.9.
- World Health Organization 2005
 Toxic Equivalency Factors used for calculation of dioxin/furan TEQ (Van den Berg et al. 2006).
- 5. Calculated using detected dioxin/furan concentrations plus one - half the detection limit for dioxins/furans that were not detected. TEQ = Toxic equivalency quotient.

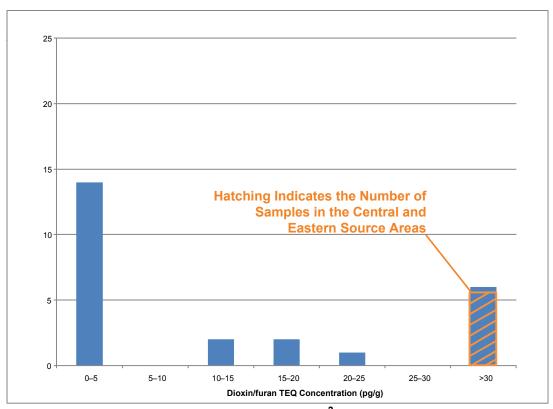
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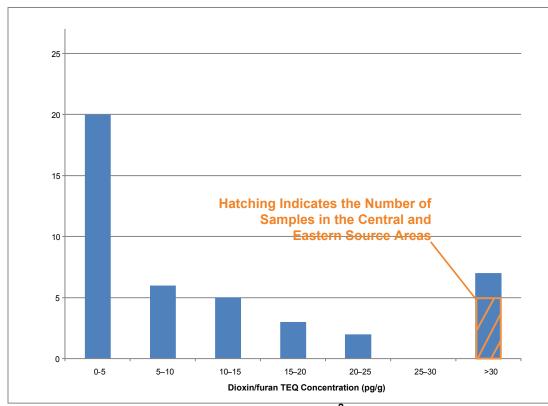
Figure 7.9 Conceptual Cross Section C-C' Dioxin/Furan TEQs Exceeding Cleanup Level in Site Soil



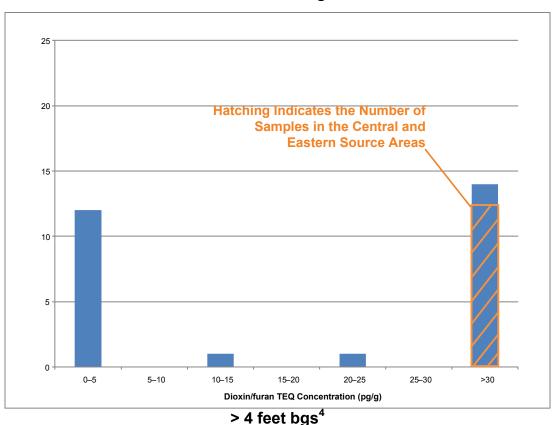
0 to 0.5 foot bgs¹



2 to 4 feet bgs³



1.5 to 2 feet bgs²



- 1 There is a total of 44 samples from 0 to 0.5 foot bgs.
- 2 There is a total of 43 samples from 1.5 to 2 feet bgs.
- 3 There is a total of 25 samples from 2 to 4 feet bgs.
- 4. There is a total of 28 samples from deeper than 4 feet bgs.
- The dioxin/furan TEQ concentrations are based on non-detected values equal to one-half the detection limit.
- The hatched pattern shows the number of samples in the Central and Eastern Source Areas that exceed 30 pg/g for the dioxin/furan TEQ.

Abbreviations:

bgs = Below ground surface pg/g = Picograms per gram

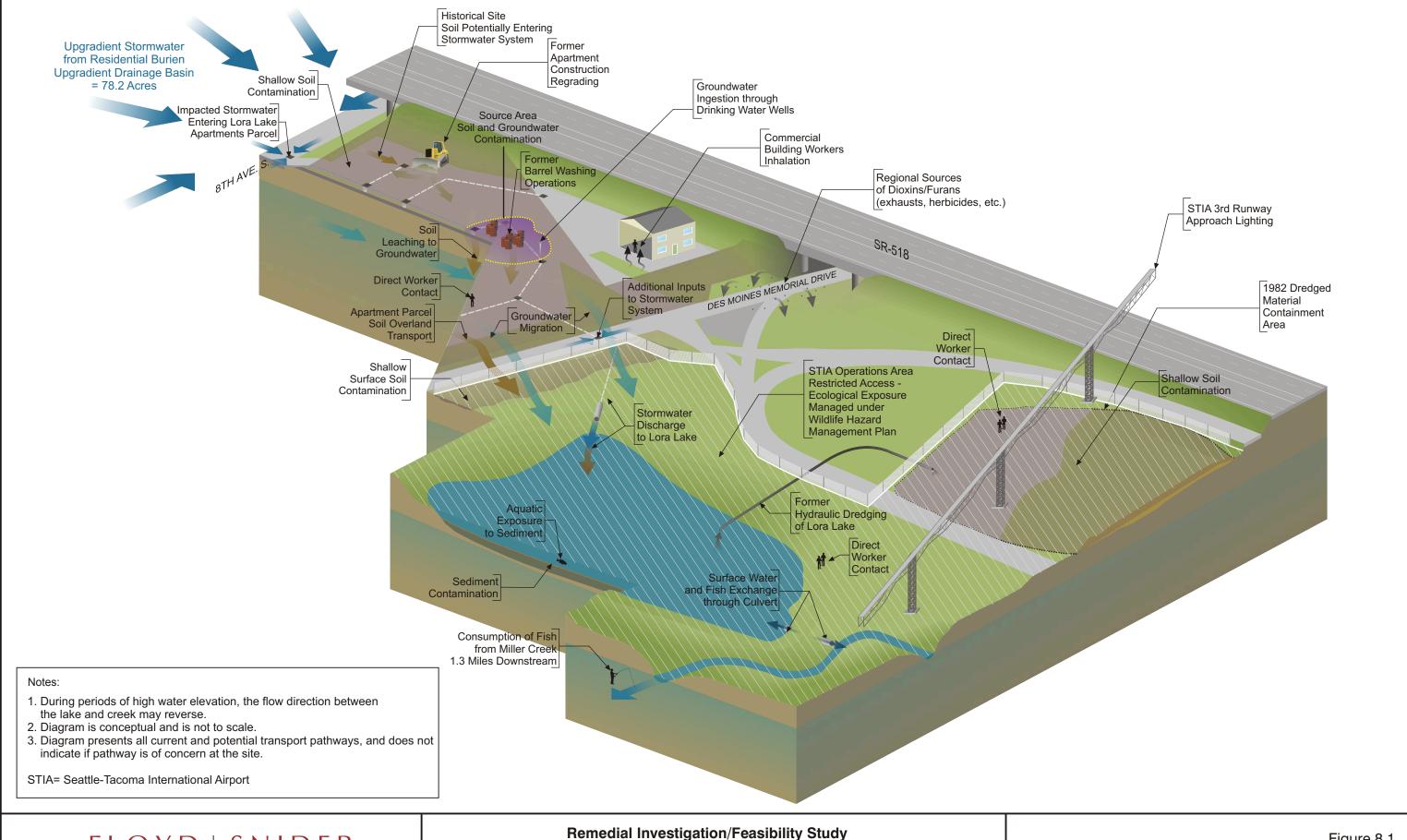
TEQ = Toxic equivalency quotient

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Figure 7.10 Lora Lake Apartments Parcel and Lora Lake Parcel Dioxin/Furan Soil Interval Histograms

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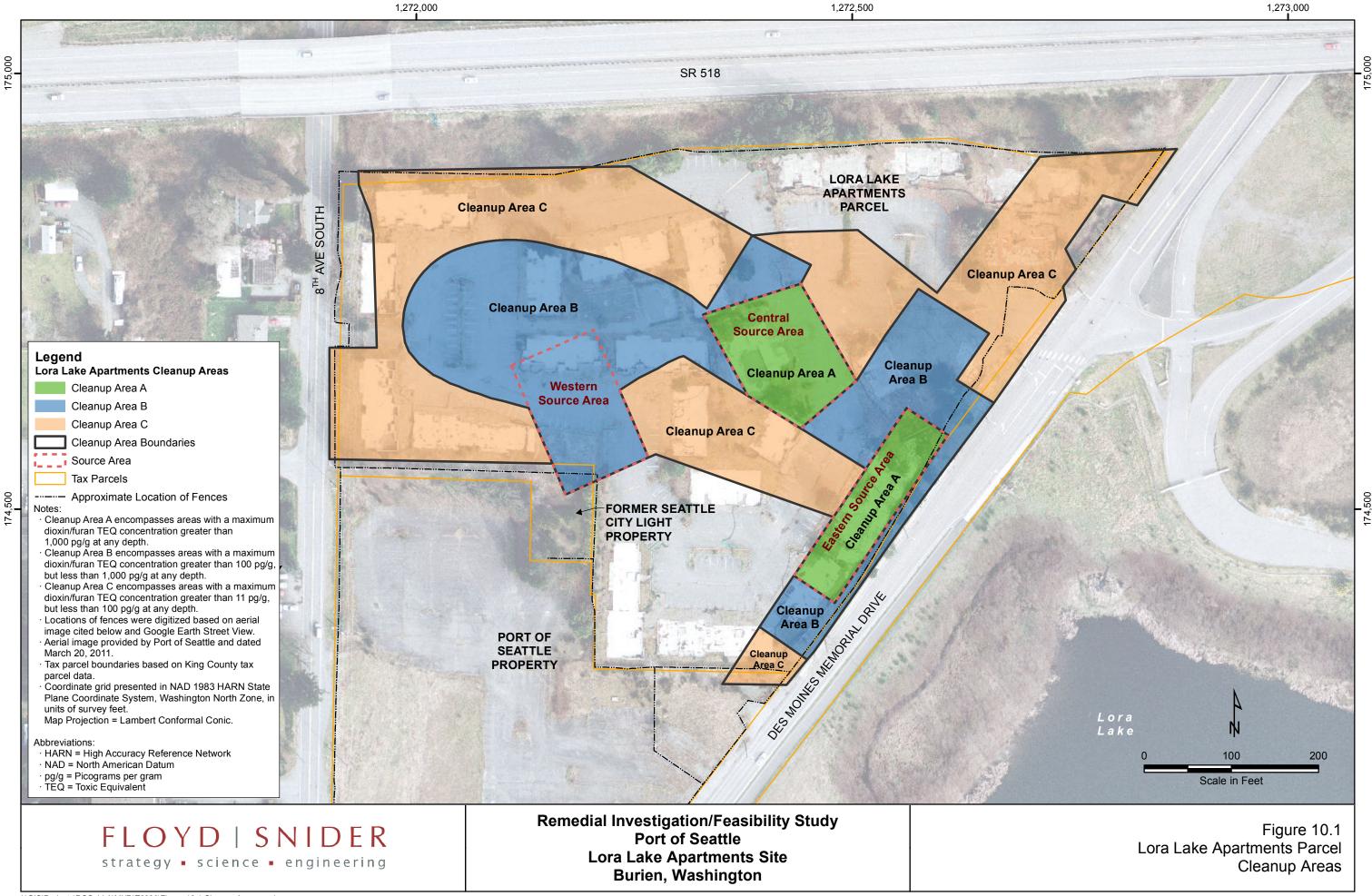
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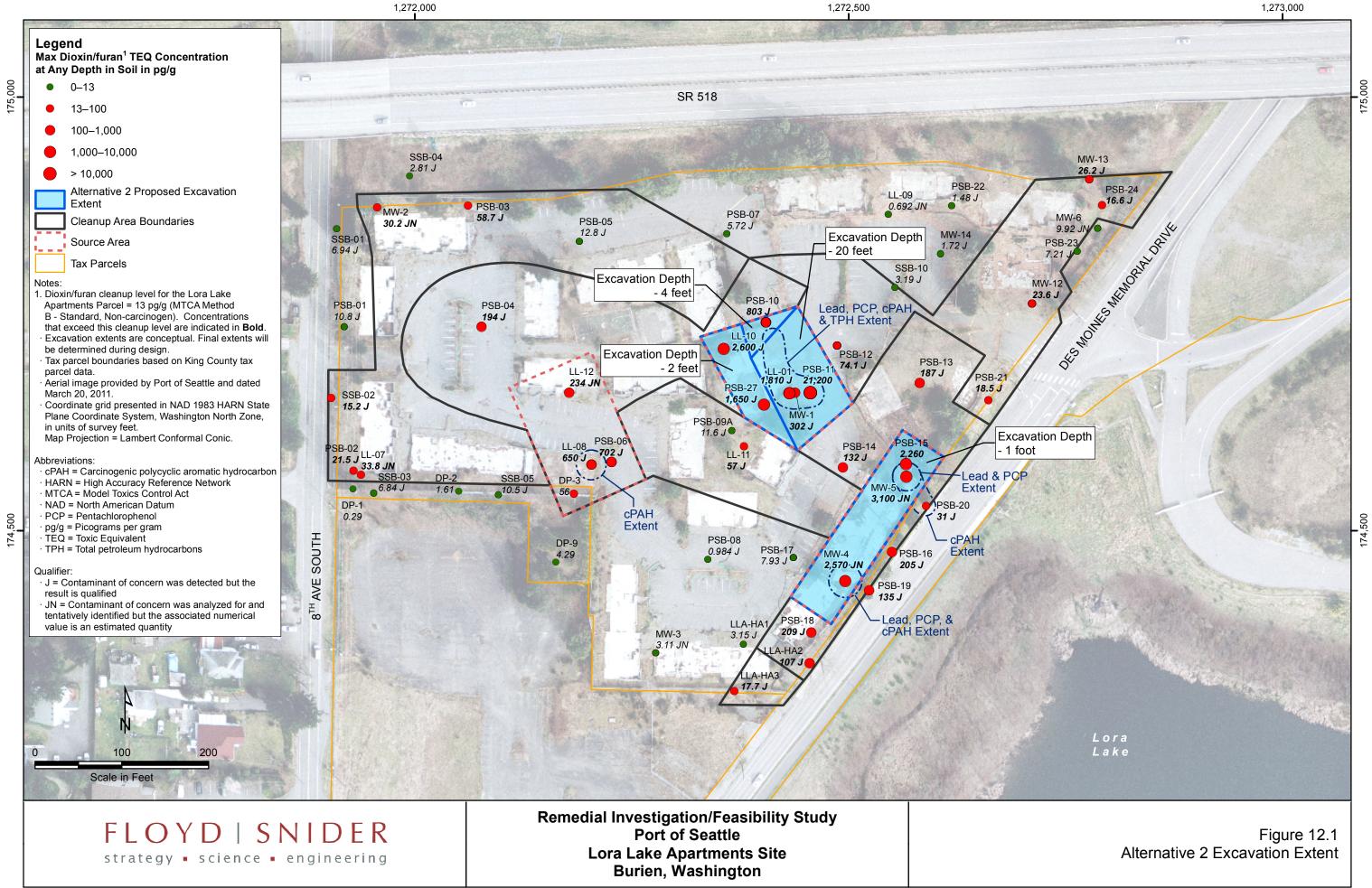


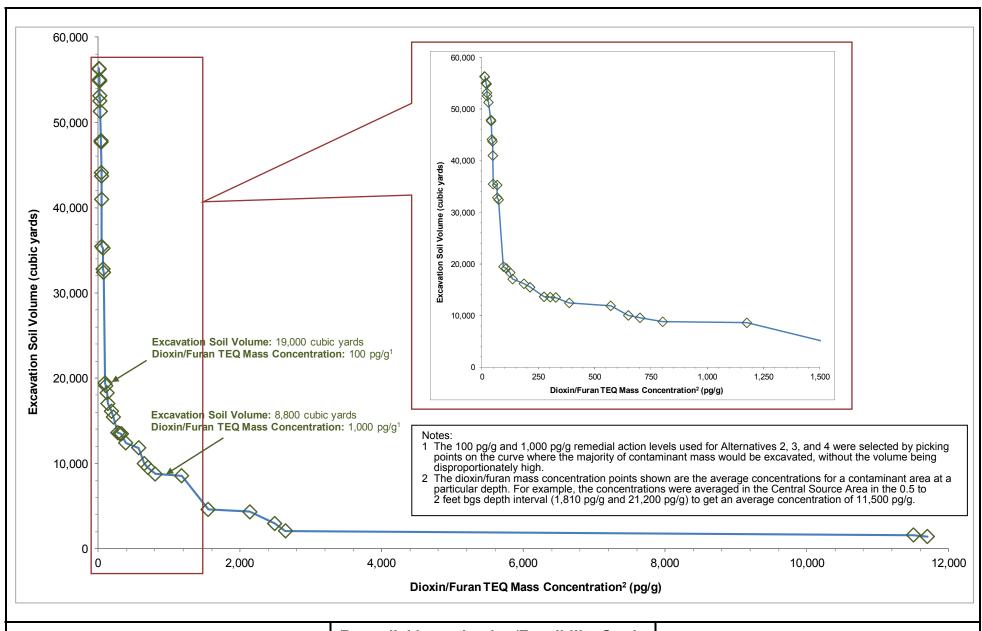
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Figure 8.1 Lora Lake Apartments Site Conceptual Site Model







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Figure 12.2 Excavation Volume by Soil Concentration

