WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT COLOGY	NITIAL INVESTIGA	ERTS Number: Parcel #(s): County: FSID #: CSID #:	653259 27042000200600 Snohomish 27496218 12541
SITE INFORMATION	1	UST #:	6802
Site Name (e.g., Co. name over door): TEXACO Strickland	Site Address (including City and Zip+4): 6808 196 th St SW Lynnwood, WA 98036		Site Phone:
Site Contact and Title:	Site Contact Address (including City and	d Zip+4):	Site Contact Phone:
Site Owner: Strickland Real Estate Holdings LLC Williford & Lorena Strickland	Site Owner Address (including City and 12199 Village Center PI, # 201 Mukilteo, WA 98275	Zip+4):	Site Owner Phone:
Site Owner: Strickland Real Estate Holdings LLC	Site Owner Address (including City and 1201 3RD Ave #4800 Seattle, WA 98101	Zip+4):	Owner Phone:
Alternate Site Name(s):	Comments:		
Letter also sent to: Mr. Mark Horne, Marketing Business Unit Chevron Environmental Mgmt Co	Address: 6101 Bollinger Canyon Rd San Ramon, CA 94583		

Latitude (Decimal Degrees):	
Longitude (Decimal Degrees):	

INSPECTION INFORMATION

Inspection Conducted? Yes □No ⊠	Date/T	ime:	Entry Notice:	Announced 🗌	Unannounced
Photographs taken?	Yes 🗌	No 🗌			
Samples collected?	Yes 🗌	No 🗌	If Yes, be sure to inclu	de a figure/sketch s	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	Awaiting Cleanup
Refer to program/agency (Name:)	
Independent Cleanup Action Completed (i.e., contamination removed)	

COMPLAINT (Brief Summary of ERTS Complaint): Historic gasoline station release discovered during cleanup of Jiffy Lube. Gas station existed on property from 1959-77. Several monitoring wells have TPH-G &/or B/T/E/X above MTCA Method A cleanup levels.

CURRENT SITE STATUS (Brief Summary of why Site is recommended for Listing or NFA): Groundwater monitoring wells, installed as part of Jiffy Lube cleanup of diesel and heavy oil (part of Shell Multi-Site Agreement) sampled in 2006 & 2007 had results as high as TPH-G= 4,100ppb; B/T/E/X= 18/ 150/ 57/ 280ppb (near former TEXACO dispenser island.) When this was reported to Ecology back in 2007, ERTS 560509, the information was added to the Jiffy Lube / Minit Lube existing LUST. Subsequent ground water sampling since 2008 has encountered free product in three monitoring wells in the area of the former dispenser island and piping. The data indicate that this gasoline plume be recorded as a separate Cleanup Site (CSID) with a different Potentially Liable Party (PLP.)

Investigator:	Date Submitted:
Gayle Garbush / Donna Musa	12/11/2014

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.):

The Property is covered with asphalt/concrete. A coffee shop currently operates on the Property.

(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						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.
	Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)						Hydrocarbons composed of two or more benzene rings.
Non-Halogenated Organics	Tributyltin Methyl tertiary-butyl ether						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) 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 Other Non-Halogenated	С	С				Benzene
	Organics						Other Non-Halogenated Organics (Example: Phthalates)
	Petroleum Diesel						Petroleum Diesel
	Petroleum Gasoline	С	С				Petroleum Gasoline
	Petroleum Other						Crude oil and any fraction thereof. Petroleum products that are not specifically Gasoline or Diesel.
	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 Organics (see notes at bottom)	Halogenated solvents						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). <i>Do not use for</i> <i>'dibenzofuran', which is a non-chlorinated compound that is</i> <i>detected using the semivolatile organics analysis 8270</i>
	Metals - Other						Metals other than arsenic, lead, or mercury. (Examples: cadmium, antimony, zinc, copper, silver)
Metals	Lead						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.
	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)
Other Contaminants	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 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 Si	te come to be known:	 ☐ Site Discovery (received a re ☐ ERTS Complaint ☑ Other (please explain): 	port): (Date Report Received)					
	Does an Early Notice Letter need to be sent: ⊠ Yes □ No If <i>No</i> , please explain why:							
NAICS Code (i Otherwise, bri 		rty is/was used (i.e., gas station,	, dry cleaner, paint shop, vacant land, etc.):					
	be created (Unit Type): s needed, please explair	Upland (includes VCP & LUST) why:	Sediment					
Cleanup Proce	ess Type (for the Unit):		 Independent Action Ecology-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 (Site Manager (Default: Donna Musa): Donna Musa							
Specific confir	med contaminants inclu	de:	Facility/Site ID No. (if known): 27496218					
	Gas & benzene in Soil	Cleanup Site ID No. (if known): 12541						
Gas & benzene in Groundwater								
	in Other (specify n	natrix:)						

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.

