SITE HAZARD ASSESSMENT
Worksheet 1
Summary Score Sheet

SITE INFORMATION:

Cleanup Site ID: 5071

NC Machinery Tukwila

Facility/Site ID: 2227

17025 West Valley Highway

Tukwila, King County, WA 98188

Section:	25	Latitude:	47.45091
Township:	23N	Longitude:	-122.24362
Range:	4E	Tax/Parcel ID:	2523049047, 2523049046

Site scored/ranked for the Hazardous Sites List Publication: August 2015

SITE DESCRIPTION:

The NC Machinery Tukwila site (Site) is a former (and current) machinery storage, maintenance, and rental facility located in Tukwila, King County, Washington. The 15.28-acre property is located adjacent to the Green River, and zoned for commercial/light industrial (C/LI) use.

The Site is bordered on the west and south by the Green River, and on the east by the West Valley Highway (WA-181). To the north of these parcels is another parcel (parcel number 2523049010) also operated as NC Machinery. This parcel is listed as state cleanup site NC Machinery Lift Truck, Cleanup Site ID (CSID) 8917.

The Site is currently operated as NC Machinery by Tractor & Equipment Co.

Current activities at the Site include equipment storage, a maintenance department, vehicle fueling, steam cleaning, and operation of a covered outdoor wash rack. An office is also located at the Site.

The name of this Site has been written as both "NC Machinery" and "N C Machinery."

SITE BACKGROUND:

A summary of prior operations/tenants at the subject property is presented below.

From	To	Operator/Tenant	Activity
	2000	Tractor & Equipment Co	NC Machinery (tax parcel 2523049046)
	2015	Tractor & Equipment Co	NC Machinery (tax parcel 2523049047)
2000	2015	Harnish Group Inc	NC Machinery (tax parcel 2523049046)

SITE CONTAMINATION:

In 1991 the NC Machinery Tukwila site was reported to Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) and placed on the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) list.

The Site had several interactions with Ecology prior to 1991. NC Machinery was reported to Ecology in 1969, for reportedly discharging wash water and cooling water to the Green River. The wash water and cooling water systems are now reportedly on a closed system. In 1989, a visqueen-lined hole was reportedly filled with shop debris and accumulated sediments from steam cleaning. The hole had been covered with soil. The soil and fill were reportedly disposed of offsite.

PAST REMEDIATION ACTIVITIES:

In 1991 and 1992, seven underground storage tanks (USTs; tanks 1 through 5, 7, and 8) were excavated and removed from the Site, and one UST (tank 6) was closed in place.

In 1991, tank 1 (10,000-gallon diesel UST) and tank 2 (10,000-gallon unleaded gasoline UST) and associated

piping and pump islands were excavated and removed from the Site. The report detailing this tank removal was not available for review in Ecology's files; however, several summaries were available in subsequent reports. Approximately 280 cubic yards of petroleum-impacted soil was removed from this excavation area. Confirmation soil samples were analyzed for gasoline and BTEX constituents, and samples collected from the final excavation limits did not contain concentrations of these constituents above the laboratory reporting limit, with the exception of samples from the south side of the pump island, near the northwest corner of the adjacent building. These samples contained concentrations of gasoline-range hydrocarbons [120 and 130 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg)] greater than the MTCA Method A cleanup level. The impacted soil was not removed due to the proximity of the building foundation. An estimated 9 cubic yards of petroleum-impacted soil remain in this area. The remainder of the soil was disposed of offsite. One new 10,000-gallon diesel UST was placed in the tank 1 and 2 excavation.

In July 1992, tanks 3 and 4 (both 1,000-gallon lube oil USTs) were excavated and removed from the Site. Petroleum-impacted soil was present in the excavation; however, due to the proximity of the Main Shop Building, approximately 32 cubic yards of diesel- and oil-impacted soil with concentrations greater than MTCA Method A cleanup levels were left in place beneath the southwest corner of the main building. Groundwater was not encountered in the excavation. The excavation was lined with visqueen and backfilled with imported soil, and the excavated soil was disposed of offsite.

Soil in the vicinity of tank 5 (750-gallon waste water UST) and tank 6 (1,000-gallon used oil UST) was excavated in July 1992. Tank 5 was removed; however, due to Site constraints, tank 6 was closed-in-place. A water line within the excavation area prevented further excavation of soil. An estimated 55 cubic yards of soil with concentrations of diesel- and oil-range hydrocarbons greater than MTCA Method A cleanup levels was left in this area.

Tank 7, a 500-gallon diesel UST, was also removed in July 1992. Groundwater was encountered at approximately 11 feet bgs in this excavation, though it was not sampled. Soil samples collected from the base of the excavation contained concentrations of diesel-range hydrocarbons above the 1992 MTCA Method A cleanup level, but less than the current MTCA Method A cleanup level. The excavation was terminated at 11 feet below ground surface (bgs), lined with visqueen, and backfilled with imported fill.

Tank 8 was also removed in 1992. This tank was never in service at the Site, and soil samples collected from the excavation did not contain concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons greater than laboratory reporting limits.

Between 1992 and 1993, monitoring wells (MW-1 through MW-12) were installed at the Site. No report detailing the well installation was available for review in Ecology's files.

In 1995, additional soil excavation and characterization was conducted at the Site. In the area of former tanks 3 and 4, approximately 103 cubic yards of petroleum-impacted soil were excavated. An estimated 25 cubic yards of soil with concentrations of oil greater than the MTCA Method A cleanup level are still in place in this area. Excavation also occurred in the area of the former engine sump and the former transmission sump, where 5 and 60 cubic yards of petroleum-impacted soil were left in place, respectively. Soil in the former engine sump and transmission sump area contained concentrations of oil-range hydrocarbons greater than the 1995 MTCA Method A cleanup level; however the concentrations were less than the current MTCA Method A cleanup level. In the area of tanks 5 and 6, approximately 100 cubic yards of petroleum-impacted soil were removed. Confirmation soil samples indicated that concentrations of oil-range hydrocarbons in the remaining soil were less than the current MTCA Method A cleanup level. Approximately 57 cubic yards of additional soil were removed from the tank 7 area. Diesel-range hydrocarbon concentrations in the excavation sidewalls was less than the MTCA Method A cleanup level. Impacted soil surrounding six former dry wells was also removed at this time.

Groundwater was monitored quarterly in wells MW-1 through MW-12 from August 1993 to May 1997. As of May 1997, gasoline (MW-2), benzene (MW-2), ethylbenzene (MW-2, MW-5), xylenes (MW-2, MW-5), and vinyl chloride (MW-5) were present in Site groundwater at concentrations greater than MTCA Method A cleanup levels.

In 1999, King County Department of Health was scheduled to conduct a Site Hazard Assessment (SHA) of the Site; however, the Site joined the Independent Remedial Action Program (IRAP), the predecessor of the Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP), and the Site was not ranked.

In 1999, 18 soil borings were advanced at the Site. Thirteen of the borings (SP-1 through SP8; SP-14 through SP-18) were located in the vicinity of former tank 2, and five were located near former tanks 5 and 6 (SP-9 through

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SP-13). Soil and groundwater samples were collected and analyzed for gasoline-range petroleum hydrocarbons and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). One new monitoring well (MW-14) was also installed. Soil collected from SP-14 contained gasoline-range hydrocarbons (340 mg/kg) above the MTCA Method A cleanup level. Groundwater sampled from borings SP-1 and SP-2 and well MW-2 in the vicinity of former tank 2 contained concentrations of gasoline-range hydrocarbons greater than the MTCA Method A cleanup level. Toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes were detected in groundwater at concentrations less than their respective MTCA Method A cleanup levels.

In 2000, in-situ bioremediation was conducted in the area of former tank 2. According to a summary of remedial actions in a later report (ENSR Corporation, 2008), this remedial action was not successful in reducing concentrations of gasoline-range hydrocarbons in groundwater to below the MTCA Method A cleanup level. Reportedly, Site groundwater in the vicinity of former tank 2 contains residual petroleum impacts.

In 2008, groundwater samples were collected from two onsite wells (MW-2 and MW-10) in the vicinity of former tank 2, and analyzed for gasoline-range hydrocarbons and benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX). Gasoline-range hydrocarbons was detected in primary and duplicate groundwater samples collected from MW-2 at concentrations of 5,500 and 6,000 micrograms per liter (ug/L), respectively, greater than the MTCA Method A cleanup level.

CURRENT SITE CONDITIONS:

Approximately 70 cubic yards of gasoline-impacted soil is present near former tanks 1 and 2, approximately 25 cubic yards of oil-impacted soil is present near the excavation of tanks 3 and 4, and approximately 55 cubic yards of oil-impacted soil are present near tank 6. Gasoline-impacted groundwater is present near former tanks 1 and 2.

The approximate depth to groundwater is 5 to 23 feet below ground surface, with groundwater flowing to the west. Subsurface soils are sandy silt (based on soil borings).

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Checked boxes indicate routes applicable for Washington Ranking Method (WARM) scoring

☑ **Surface Water**

The Site is located adjacent to the Green River, and impacted groundwater may discharge to surface water in the river.

☑ **Air**

Release of gasoline occurred to subsurface soil, and gasoline is present in soil beneath the northwest corner of one of the onsite buildings. Soil beneath the onsite buildings has not been fully characterized.

☑ **Groundwater**

Gasoline-impacted groundwater is present at the Site. Remaining diesel- and oil-impacted soil at the Site may be available for transport to groundwater, and may not have been adequately characterized in groundwater throughout the Site.

It is unclear if vinyl chloride or other chlorinated solvents have been used at the Site.

ROUTE SCORES:

Surface Water/ Human Health:	31.0	Surface Water/ Environment:	45.2
Air/ Human Health:	3.3	Air/ Environment:	1.5
Groundwater/ Human Health:	43.2		

Overall Rank: 1

SITE HAZARD ASSESSMENT
Worksheet 1
Summary Score Sheet

REFERENCES:

1 Dames & Moore, 1997, Quarterly Groundwater Monitoring, NC Machinery Facility Seattle Branch Tukwila, Washington. Prepared for NC Machinery. October 6.

2 Dames & Moore, Inc., 1995, Final Report Soil and Groundwater Assessment and Independent Remedial Action, NC Machinery Facility, Seattle Branch, Corporate, and Lift Truck Facilities, Tukwila, Washington. Prepared for SC Distribution Co. June 30.

3 Ecology Water Resources Explorer, accessed April 2015. https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/waterresources/map/WaterResourcesExplorer.aspx

4 ENSR Corporation, 2008, 2008 - Groundwater Monitoring Report, NC Machinery Facility 17035 West Valley Highway, Tukwila, Washingotn. Prepared for Harnish Group. August.

5 King County GIS Center iMAP application, Property Information, Groundwater Program, and Sensitive Areas mapsets. Accessed April 2015. http://www.kingcounty.gov/operations/GIS/Maps/iMAP.aspx

6 Missouri Census Data Center, Circular Area Profiles - 2010 census data around a point location. http://mcdc.missouri.edu/websas/caps10c.html. Accessed April 2015.

7 N C Machinery Co., 1992, Site Assessment Report for Underround Storage Tank Removal - N C Machinery Co. 17025 W. Valley Highway, Tukwila, Washington. September 11.

8 National Climatic Data Center 2011 Local Climatological Data for Seattle, Seattle Tacoma Airport. http://www1.ncdc.noaa.gov/pub/orders/IPS-90B1F39F-6CFA-4A6B-AA82-5ED1FF897CCC.pdf

9 Seattle-King County Department of Public Health, 1999, Site Hazard Assessment Worksheet 1, N.C. Machinery Site. January 13.

10 URS Corporation, 2002, Final Cleanup Action, NC Machinery Facility, 17035 West Valley Hwy, Tukwila, Washington. April 18.

11 WARM Scoring Manual

12 WARM Toxicological Database

13 Washington Department of Transportation 24-hour Isopluvial Maps, January 2006 update. http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/publications/fulltext/Hydraulics/Wa24hrIspoluvials.pdf

SITE HAZARD ASSESSMENT
Worksheet 2
Route Documentation

Cleanup Site ID: 5071 NC Machinery Tukwila

Facility/Site ID: 2227

1. SURFACE WATER ROUTE

List those substances to be considered for scoring:

Gasoline (benzene), diesel (oil is not scored as WARM does not contain toxicity data for oil), ethylbenzene, xylenes, vinyl chloride

Explain the basis for choice of substances to be used in scoring:

Prior detection in Site soil and/or groundwater at concentrations above MTCA Method A cleanup levels

List those management units to be considered for scoring:

Surface water

Explain basis for choice of unit to be used in scoring:

Potential for discharge of impacted groundwater to surface water in the Green River

2. AIR ROUTE

List those substances to be considered for scoring:

Gasoline (benzene), ethylbenzene, xylenes, vinyl chloride

Explain the basis for choice of substances to be used in scoring:

Release of gasoline to subsurface soil

List those management units to be considered for scoring:

Soil vapor

Explain basis for choice of unit to be used in scoring:

Potential for vapor transport

3. GROUNDWATER ROUTE

List those substances to be considered for scoring:

Gasoline (benzene), diesel (oil is not scored as WARM does not contain toxicity data for oil), ethylbenzene, xylenes, vinyl chloride

Explain the basis for choice of substances to be used in scoring:

Prior detection in Site soil and/or soil at concentrations above MTCA Method A cleanup levels

List those management units to be considered for scoring:

Groundwater

Explain basis for choice of unit to be used in scoring:

Prior detection in groundwater, or detection in soil that may be in contact with groundwater

Worksheet 4

Surface Water Route

CSID: 5071 **Site Name:** NC Machinery Tukwila

1.0 Substance Characteristics

1.1 Human Toxicity

Substance	Drinking Water Standard Value	Acute Toxicity Value	Chronic Toxicity Value	Carcinogenicity Value
Gasoline (benzene)	8	3	X	5
Diesel	4	5	3	X
Ethylbenzene	4	3	1	X
Xylenes	2	10	1	X
Vinyl chloride	8	5	X	7

Highest Value 10

Bonus Points? 2

Human Health Toxicity Value 12

1.2 Environmental Toxicity

Substance	Acute Water Quality Criteria ug/L	Value	Non-human Mammalian Acute Toxicity mg/kg	Value
Gasoline (benzene)	5300	2	3306	3
Diesel	2300	2	490	5
Ethylbenzene	32000	2	3500	3
Xylenes	X	X	5000	3
Vinyl chloride	X	X	500	5

Environmental Toxicity Value 5

1.3 Substance Quantity

Amount: Approximately 650 square feet

Basis: Estimated extent of gasoline-impacted soil

Substance Quantity Value 5

2.0 Migration Potential

2.1 Containment Containment Value 10

Explain Basis: Potential release of impacted groundwater to surface water in the Green River

2.2 Surface Soil Permeability Soil Permeability Value 3

Sandy silt

2.3 Total Annual Precipitation Total Precipitation Value 3

37 inches

2.4 Max 2-yr/24-hour Precipitation 2YR/24HR Precipitation Value 3

2.4 inches

2.5 Floodplain Floodplain Value 2

Site is in the 100 year floodplain

2.6 Terrain Slope Slope Value 3

2 to 4% slope

Worksheet 4

Surface Water Route

CSID: 5071 **Site Name:** NC Machinery Tukwila

3.0 Targets

3.1 Distance to Surface Water	Surface Water Distance Value	10
Site is located adjacent to the Green River		
3.2 Population Served within 2 miles	Population Value	0
0 people		
3.3 Area Irrigated within 2 miles	Irrigation Value	7
97 acres		
3.4 Distance to Nearest Fishery Resource	Fishery Value	12
Site is located adjacent to the Green River		
3.5 Distance to and Name of Nearest Sensitive Environment	Sensitive Environment Value	12
Site is located adjacent to the Green River		

4.0 Release	Release to Surface Water Value	0
Explain basis for scoring a release to surface water		
No confirmed release to surface water		

Pathway Scoring - Surface Water Route, Human Health Pathway

$SW_H = (SUB_{SH}*40/175)*[(MIG_S*25/24) + REL_S + (TAR_{SH}*30/115)]/24$

Where:

SUB_{SH} = (Human Toxicity Value + 3)*(Containment + 1) + Substance Quantity	SUB_{SH}	170
MIG_S = Soil Permeability + Annual Precip + Rainfall Frequency + Floodplain + Slope	MIG_S	14
REL_S = Release to Surface Water	REL_S	0
TAR_{SH} = Distance to Surface Water + Population Served by Surface Water + Area Irrigated	TAR_{SH}	17.4
	SW_H	31.0

Pathway Scoring -Surface Water Route, Environmental Pathway

$SW_E = (SUB_{SE}*40/153)*[(MIG_S*25/24) + REL_S + (TAR_{SE}*30/34)]/24$

Where:

SUB_{SE} = (Env Tox Value + 3) * (Containment + 1) + Substance Qty	SUB_{SE}	93
MIG_S = Soil Permeability + Annual Precip + Rainfall Frequency + Floodplain + Slope	MIG_S	14
REL_S = Release to Surface Water	REL_S	0
TAR_{SE} = Distance to Surface Water + Distance to Fishery + Distance to Sensitive Environment	TAR_{SE}	34.0
	SW_E	45.2

Worksheet 5

Air Route

CSID: 5071 **Site Name:** NC Machinery Tukwila

1.0 Substance Characteristics

1.1 Introduction (WARM Scoring Manual) - Please Review before scoring

1.2 Human Toxicity

Substance	Ambient Air Standard Value	Acute Toxicity Value	Chronic Toxicity Value	Carcinogenicity Value
Gasoline (benzene)	10	3	X	5
Ethylbenzene	1	X	X	X
Xylenes	1	3	1	X
Vinyl chloride	10	1	X	X

Highest Value 10

Bonus Points? 2

Toxicity Value 12

1.3 Mobility

Gaseous Mobility	Max Value:	4
Particulate Mobility	Soil Type:	
	Erodibility:	
	Climatic Factor:	

Mobility Value 4

1.4 Final Human Health Toxicity/Mobility Matrix Value **HH Final Matrix Value** 24

1.5 Environmental Toxicity/Mobility

Substance	Non-human Mammalian Inhalation Toxicity (mg/m3)	Acute Value	Mobility Value	Table A-7 Matrix Value
Gasoline	31947	3	4	6
Ethylbenzene	X	X	3	X
Xylenes	21714	3	3	5
Vinyl chloride	460123	1	4	2

Env. Final Matrix Value 6

1.6 Substance Quantity

Amount: Approximately 650 square feet

Basis: Estimated extent of gasoline-impacted soil

Substance Quantity Value 4

Worksheet 5

Air Route

CSID: 5071 **Site Name:** NC Machinery Tukwila

2.0 Migration Potential

2.1 Containment Containment Value: 5

Explain Basis: At least 2 feet of soil cover but no vapor collection system present

3.0 Targets

3.1 Nearest Population Population Distance Value: 6

Approximately 2,100 feet to a Residence Inn

3.2 Distance to and name of nearest sensitive environments Sensitive Environment Value: 7

Site is located adjacent to the Green River

3.3 Population within 0.5 miles Population Value: 0

0 population

4.0 Release Release to Air Value: 0

Explain basis for scoring a release to air:

No confirmed release to air

Pathway Scoring - Air Route, Human Health Pathway

$AIR_H = (SUB_{AH}*60/329)*[REL_A+(TAR_{AH}*35/85)]/24$

Where:

SUB_{AH} =(Human toxicity + 5) * (Containment + 1) + Substance Qty	SUB_{AH}	178
REL_A = Release to Air	REL_A	0
TAR_{AH} = Nearest Population + Population within 1/2 mile	TAR_{AH}	6.0
	AIR_H	3.3

Pathway Scoring - Air Route, Environmental Pathway

$AIR_E = (SUB_{AE}*60/329)*[REL_A+(TAR_{AE}*35/85)]/24$

Where:

SUB_{AE} =(Environmental Toxicity Value +5)*(Containment +1) +Substance Qty	SUB_{AE}	70
REL_A = Release to Air	REL_A	0
TAR_{AE} = Nearest Sensitive Environment	TAR_{AE}	7.0
	AIR_E	1.5

Worksheet 6

Groundwater Route

CSID: 5071 **Site Name:** NC Machinery Tukwila

1.0 Substance Characteristics

1.1 Human Toxicity

Substance	Drinking Water Standard Value	Acute Toxicity Value	Chronic Toxicity Value	Carcinogenicity Value
Gasoline (benzene)	8	3	X	5
Diesel	4	5	3	X
Ethylbenzene	4	3	1	X
Xylenes	2	10	1	X
Vinyl chloride	8	5	X	7

Highest Value 10

Bonus Points? 2

Toxicity Value 12

1.2 Mobility

Cations/Anions Max Value:

Solubility Max Value: 3 Mobility Value 3

1.3 Substance Quantity

Amount: Approximately 155 cubic yards

Basis: Estimated volume of impacted soil

Substance Quantity Value 3

2.0 Migration Potential

2.1 Containment Containment Value 10

Explain Basis: Contaminated soil

2.2 Net Precipitation >10 to 20 inches Net Precipitation Value 2

2.3 Subsurface Hydraulic Conductivity Conductivity Value 3

Sandy silt

2.4 Vertical Depth to Groundwater 5 feet

Confirmed release: Yes Depth to Aquifer Value 8

3.0 Targets

3.1 Groundwater Usage Aquifer Use Value 4

Private supply but alternate sources available with minimum hookup requirements

3.2 Distance to Nearest Drinking Water Well 5,400 feet

Well Distance Value 1

3.3 Population Served within 2 Miles Population Served Value 4

15 people

Worksheet 6

Groundwater Route

CSID: 5071 **Site Name:** NC Machinery Tukwila

3.4 Area Irrigated by GW Wells within 2 miles Area Irrigated Value 6

66 acres

4.0 Release Release to Groundwater Value 5

Explain basis for scoring a release to groundwater:

Confirmed release to groundwater

Pathway Scoring - Groundwater Route, Human Health Pathway

$GW_H = (SUB_{GH}*40/208)*[(MIG_G*25/17)+REL_G+(TAR_{GH}*30/165)]/24$

Where:

SUB_{GH} =(Human toxicity + mobility + 3) * (Containment + 1) + Substance Qty	SUB_{GH}	201
MIG_G=Depth to Aquifer+Net Precip + Hydraulic Conductivity	MIG_G	13
REL_G = Release to Groundwater	REL_G	5
TAR_{GH} = Aquifer Use + Well Distance + Population Served + Area Irrigated	TAR_{GH}	15.0
	GW_H	43.2

Washington Ranking Method

Route Scores Summary and Ranking Calculation Sheet

Site Name: NC Machinery Tukwila **CSID:** 5071

Site Address: 17025 West Valley Highway, Tukwila, 98188 **FSID:** 2227

HUMAN HEALTH ROUTE SCORES

Enter Human Health Route Scores for all Applicable Routes:

Pathway	Route Score	Quintile Group
Surface Water	31.0	5
Air	3.3	1
Groundwater	43.2	4

H=	5
M=	4
L=	1

$$\frac{H^2 + 2M + L}{8} = \frac{25 + 8 + 1}{8}$$

Human Health Priority Bin Score: **5**

rounded up to next whole number

ENVIRONMENT ROUTE SCORES

Enter Environment Route Scores for all Applicable Routes:

Pathway	Route Score	Quintile Group
Surface Water	45.2	4
Air	1.5	1

H=	4
L=	1

$$\frac{H^2 + 2L}{7} = \frac{16 + 2}{7}$$

Environment Priority Bin Score: **3**

rounded up to next whole number

Comments/Notes:

FINAL MATRIX RANKING **1**

FOR REFERENCE:

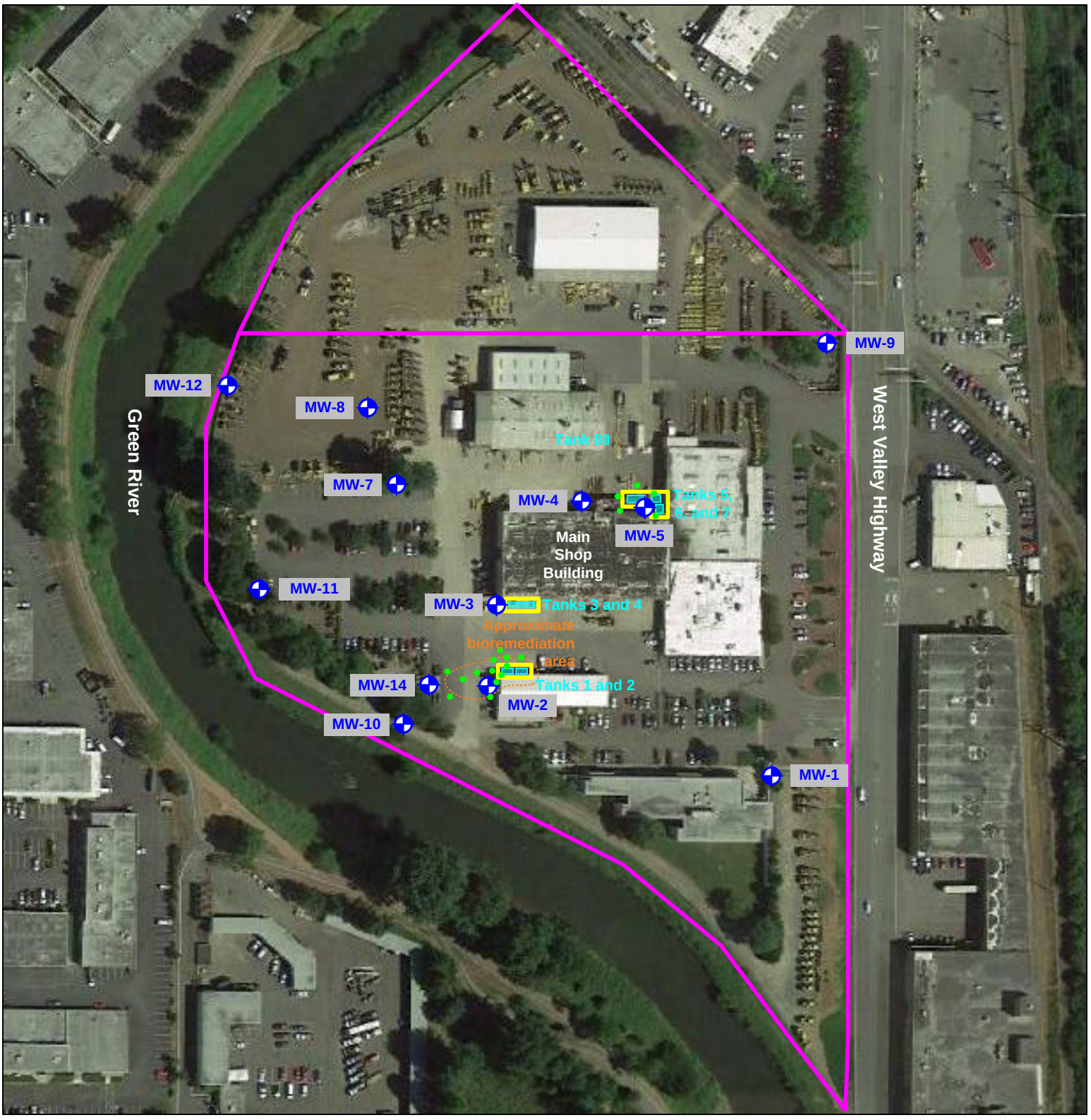
Final WARM Bin Ranking Matrix

Human Health Priority	Environment Priority 5	4	3	2	1	N/A
5	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	1	2	2	2	3	2
3	1	2	3	4	4	3
2	2	3	4	4	5	3
1	2	3	4	5	5	5
N/A	3	4	5	5	5	NFA

Quintile Values for Route Scores - February 2015 Values

Quintile	Human Health: Surface Water	Air	Ground Water	Environment: Surface Water	Air
5	>= 30.7	>= 37.6	>= 51.6	>= 50.9	>= 29.9
4	>= 23.1	>= 23.8	>= 40.9	>= 31.2	>= 22.5
3	>= 14.1	>= 15.5	>= 33.2	>= 23.6	>= 14.0
2	>= 7.0	>= 8.5	>= 23.5	>= 11.0	>= 1.6
1	<= 6.9	<= 8.4	<= 23.4	<= 10.9	<= 1.5

Quintile value associated with each route score entered above



Legend:

- Property location (approximate)
- Excavation area (approximate)
- Former UST location (approximate)
- Bioremediation area (approximate)
- Monitoring well (approximate)
- 1999 Soil boring (approximate)

Notes:

1. All locations are approximate, and not to scale.

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NC Machinery Tukwila
17025 West Valley Highway
Seattle, WA 98188

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
State of Washington

Site Overview Map

CSID 5071
CSID5071.vsd