CSID 5060 NFA

WORKSHEET 1
SUMMARY SCORE SHEET

Site Name/Location (Street, City, County, Section/Township/Range):

General Disposal Corporation
1415 NW Ballard Way
Seattle, WA 98107
King County
T-25N, R-3E, Sec-12
TCP ID: N-17-0093-000
Longitude: 122* 22' 25.93"
Latitude: 47* 39' 46.48"
Site scored for August 31, 1999 update

Site Description (Include management areas, substances of concern, and quantities):

The General Disposal Corporation site is located in a predominantly commercial area of north Seattle. The property occupies a city block surrounded by other commercial businesses with the exception of a singular residential property located on the south side of the site. The block is bordered by the following streets: Ballard Way NW to the north, 14th Avenue NW to the east, NW 46th Street to the south, and 15th Avenue NW to the west. Currently present on the site is a large building, which houses a recreational vehicle conversion business. There are also two other small buildings, which are vacant on the property. The majority of the site has been covered with asphalt and cement with the exception of a few small exposed areas throughout the site. One of the exposed areas is a dry sump area located on the site with dimensions of 10-foot length by 4-foot width by 9-foot depth. The entire site is bermed to direct all surface water to the sump area.

The General Disposal Corporation site is currently owned by Fiorito Brothers, Inc. General Disposal owned this site from 1967 through 1986. Fiorito Brothers has owned the property since 1986. General Disposal operated a truck dispatch and maintenance facility at the site between about 1968 and January 1998. Several historic on-site activities identified suspected areas of contamination. One of the activities was a laundromat that may have used petroleum solvents from 1905 to 1917. A paint shop that may have used solvents, paints, and other volatile organic chemicals from 1917 to 1950 was another activity. Prior to General Disposal's use of the property, Olympia Stone Company had a "Boiler House" that may have likely used petroleum products from 1950 to approximately 1967. Possible heating oil Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) associated with residences, of which only one remains at the present, may have contributed to the suspected areas of contamination.

In March 1985, SAIC, under contract with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) conducted a preliminary site inspection. No samples were taken and based on their inspection further investigation under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 was not warranted. The site was then referred to the Department of Ecology (Ecology) for a follow-up investigation and added to Ecology's Site Information System (SIS) list on March 1, 1988.

In August of 1998, General Disposal Corporation had an environmental site assessment done by GeoEngineers, Inc. which included both soil and groundwater sampling. All the samples were tested for Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon Diesel (TPH-D), heavy lube oil, Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon Gasoline (TPH-G), Benzene, Ethylbenzene, Toluene, Xylene (BTEX), total metals and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's). The results of the soil samples were as follows: TPH-D at 6,080 ppm, heavy lube oil at 20,900 ppm, and lead at 406 ppm. Groundwater sample results were as follows: TPH at 2.68 ppm, and xylene at 163 ppb. All of the previously mentioned soil and groundwater results exceed the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) Method A Cleanup levels.

Carsten Thomsen and Yolanda King of the Seattle-King County Department of Public Health (SKCDPH) performed a site hazard assessment (SHA) visit on April 8, 1999. David Cook, geologist for GeoEngineers and Chad Morse with Morse Environmental were present on site to provide a tour with historical background of activities. There was no visible contamination noted during the site visit. The sump area was covered by a large metal plate which made it inaccessible for viewing during the site visit.

On the basis of this SHA, completed by the SKCDPH's Environmental Health Division, this site will be scored for the groundwater route for Washington Ranking Method (WARM) classification purposes. Because all the contaminants were predominantly subsurface, air and surface water routes will not be scored.

Special Considerations (Include limitations in site file data or data which cannot be accommodated in the model, but which are important in evaluating the risk associated with the site, or any other factor(s) over-riding a decision of no further action for the site): N/A

ROUTE SCORES:

Surface Water/Human Health: N/A

Surface Water/Environ.: N/A

Air/Human Health: N/A

Air/Environmental: N/A

Ground Water/Human Health: 34.7

OVERALL RANK: 5

WORKSHEET 2
ROUTE DOCUMENTATION

1. SURFACE WATER ROUTE

List those substances to be considered for scoring: Source:_____

Not applicable to site/not scored.

Explain basis for choice of substance(s) to be used in scoring.

List those management units to be considered for scoring: Source:_____

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

2. AIR ROUTE

List those substances to be considered for scoring: Source:____

Not applicable to site/not scored.

Explain basis for choice of substance(s) to be used in scoring.

List those management units to be considered for scoring: Source:____

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

3. GROUND WATER ROUTE

List those substances to be considered for scoring: Source: 2,7,8

TPH-Diesel, Lead, Xylene

Explain basis for choice of substance(s) to be used in scoring.

All of the above substance concentrations were determined to exceed the Method A cleanup levels.

List those management units to be considered for scoring: Source: 2,7,8

Drainage collection area

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

Drainage collection area

WORKSHEET 3
GROUND WATER ROUTE

1.0 SUBSTANCE CHARACTERISTICS

1.1 Human Toxicity

Substance	Drinking Water Standard (ug/l)	Val.	Acute Toxicity (mg/kg-bw)	Val.	Chronic Toxicity (mg/kg/day)	Val.	Carcino-genicity WOE	PF*	Val.
1. TPH-Diesel	20	6	490	5	.004	3	--	--	--
2. Lead	5.0	8	ND	-	ND	-	B2	ND	--
3. Xylene	1000	2	50	10	2	1	ND	ND	--

*Potency Factor

Source: 3,7
Highest Value: 10 (Max.=10)
+2 Bonus Points? 2
Final Toxicity Value: 12 (Max.=12)

1.2 Mobility (Use numbers to refer to above listed substances)
Cations/Anions: 2=2 Source: 3 **Value: 2** (Max.=3)

OR
Solubility(mg/l): 1=3E+1 =1; 2= n/a; 3=2.0E+2 =2;

1.3 Substance Quantity: < 10 cubic yards Source: 2,7 **Value: 1** (Max.=10)
Explain basis: dry sump area

2.0 MIGRATION POTENTIAL

2.1 Containment Source: 2,7 **Value: 10** (Max.=10)
Explain basis: non-contained pit

2.2 Net Precipitation: 18.7 inches Source: 4 **Value: 2** (Max.=5)

2.3 Subsurface Hydraulic Conductivity: silt/clay Source: 2,7 **Value: 2** (Max.=4)

2.4 Vertical Depth to Ground Water: 9 to 13 feet Source: 2,7 **Value: 8** (Max.=8)

3.0 TARGETS

3.1 Ground Water Usage: not used Source: 6 **Value: 2** (Max.=10)

3.2 Distance to Nearest Drinking Water Well: >10,000 ft Source: 5 **Value: 0** (Max.=5)

3.3 Population Served within 2 Miles: √pop.=√ = 0 Source: 5 **Value: 0** (Max.=100)

3.4 Area Irrigated by (Groundwater) Wells
within 2 miles: 0.75√no.acres= Source: 6 **Value: 0** (Max.=50)
0.75√ =0.75 ( )= 0

4.0 RELEASE

Explain basis for scoring a release to ground water: confirmed release Source: 7 **Value: 5** (Max.=5)

SOURCES USED IN SCORING

1. Washington Ranking Method Scoring Manual, April 1999.
2. Site Hazard Assessment, King County Health 04/08/99.
3. Washington Ranking Method Toxicological Database.
4. National Weather Service Data.
5. Washington Department of Health Public Water Supply Listing.
6. Washington State Water Use Data
7. GeoEngineers Phase II Environmental Site Assessment, August 21, 1998.
8. Model Toxics Control Act Cleanup Regulation Chapter 173-340 WAC.