

LIMITED PHASE II ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT

**POULSBO VILLAGE FUEL
19560 7TH AVENUE NE
POULSBO, WASHINGTON 98370
WDOE UST SITE ID 340379**

SUBMITTED TO:

**BHAWAN PREET
19721 HWY 2
MONROE, WASHINGTON 98272**

PREPARED BY:

**DONNA HEWITT, L.G.
DLH ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING
2400 NW 80TH STREET PMB 114
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98117-4449**



DONNA L. HEWITT

December 21, 2015

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1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION/SCOPE OF WORK

On December 1, 2015, Donna Hewitt of DLH Environmental Consulting (DLH) conducted a Limited Phase II Environmental Site Assessment of the service station located at 19560 7th Avenue NE in Poulsbo, Washington. The subject site also known as Village Fuel is developed with a convenience store, car wash, and service station with four underground tanks and a large pump island (see site sketch in Appendix A).

The scope of work for this study was to take soil samples to be analyzed for hydrocarbon contamination. Samples were taken by advancing a Geoprobe into the subsurface soil in five locations. Twelve soil samples and three water samples were collected. Ten of the soil samples and all three water samples were analyzed for gasoline using method NWTPH-Gx and 8021 B for BTEX. A site sketch showing locations of the borings is provided in Appendix A.

Geoprobe activities were completed by ESN Northwest located in Olympia, Washington. Laboratory analysis was conducted by Friedman & Bruyah, Inc. of Seattle, Washington.

1.1 Background

Tank registration data available through the Washington State Department of Ecology (WDOE) indicates that all four tanks were installed in 1995 and all four tanks contain unleaded gasoline. The tanks are all double-walled, steel construction with corrosion resistance composite material, spill prevention, and leak detection all installed in the pressurized systems. The piping is noted as double-walled flex construction with line leak detection (Appendix C).

According to the current owners, nothing has been changed in the system since 1995. Upgrades to the system are planned in the near future.

Several longtime Poulsbo residence stated that the site was previously part of a golf course.

2.0 METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

DLH collected soil samples using a truck-mounted Geoprobe operated by ESN Northwest. This process involves driving a large-bore steel soil sampler (sealed piston sampler) to the required depth, then opening the sampler to advance a core (1.125" diameter) sampler, which collects soil samples. The soil samples were collected in 5-foot plastic samplers. The soil samples were removed from the samplers at specific depths and transferred directly into sterilized glassware sample jars furnished by the project laboratory.

In an effort to minimize the loss of any volatile hydrocarbons that may have been present in the soil, the samples were stored in an iced chest until delivered to the laboratory.

All EPA-established sample-handling protocols, including chain of custody procedures, were observed during the course of the project. Laboratory results and chain of custody forms are located in Appendix B.

3.0 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

3.1 Soil Conditions

Soil types encountered were mostly gray clay with some organic peat lenses. This would be associated most likely with the adjacent creek. The clay was overlain and underlain with small lenses of silty sands, especially at the soil water interface. And it appears that the perched water sits on top of a dense clay layer. The borings were terminated below the soil water interface (between 7-9 feet) between 13 and 15 feet below ground level.

Only one soil sample (Boring 1 at 13 feet below ground level) contained gasoline at 9.2 ppm which is far below the current cleanup levels for gasoline at 100 ppm. No other soil samples contained gasoline or BTEX levels above the detection levels.

3.2 Groundwater

Groundwater was encountered between 7 and 9 feet below ground surface. Three temporary wells were developed (Borings 1, 3 and 4) in order to obtain water samples for screening purposes only. Results indicate that gasoline and BTEX were detected in Boring 1 only.

The results indicate that the presence of hydrocarbons (low levels of toluene and xylene) could be due to an older release. And given that benzene is present, it can indicate the leading edge of a contaminated plume of material. However, the lack of gasoline or BTEX in the soil samples collected and analyzed confuses the issue. The results, however, confirm that there is gasoline, benzene and ethylbenzene above the current WDOE cleanup levels in the water at Boring 1.

3.3 Hydrocarbon Testing

Soil samples collected were analyzed using method NWTPH-Gx for gasoline and 8021B for BTEX. According to WDOE UST files, leaded gasoline has not been used at this location and there was no indication that diesel has been used on the site.

TABLE A
Soil and Water Sample Analytical Results

SAMPLE NUMBER Soil samples unless noted as H2O	LOCATION	ANALYSIS	RESULTS Items in BOLD are above current cleanup levels
B1-5	Boring 1, 5 ft. below ground level (bgl)	NWTPH-Gx BTEX	ND ND
B1-9	Boring 1, 9 ft. bgl	NWTPH-Gx BTEX	ND ND
B1-13	Boring 1, 13 ft. bgl	NWTPH-Gx BTEX	ND ND
B2-9-10	Boring 2, 9-10 ft. bgl	NWTPH-Gx BTEX	ND ND
B2-13	Boring 2, 13 ft. bgl	NWTPH-Gx BTEX	9.2 ppm ND
B3-2	Boring 3, 2 ft. bgl	NWTPH-Gx BTEX	ND ND
B3-9	Boring 3, 9 ft. bgl	ARCHIVE	NA
B3-15	Boring 3, 15 ft. bgl	NWTPH-Gx BTEX	ND ND
B4-2-4	Boring 4, 2-4 ft. bgl	NWTPH-Gx BTEX	ND ND
B4-8-9	Boring 4, 8 – 9 ft. bgl	NWTPH-Gx BTEX	ND ND
B4-12	Boring 4, 12 ft. bgl	ARCHIVE	NA
B5-2	Boring 5, 2 ft. bgl	NWTPH-Gx BTEX	ND ND
B1-H2O	Boring 1, water Water level @ approximately 7-8 ft. bgl	NWTPH-Gx BTEX	Gas- 7600 ppb Benzene – 130 ppb Toluene- 12 ppb Ethylbenzene – 890 ppb Xylene – 9.1 ppb
B3-H2O	Boring 3, water Water level @ approximately 7-8 ft. bgl	NWTPH-Gx BTEX	ND ND
B4-H2O	Boring 4, water Water level @ approximately 7-8 ft. bgl	NWTPH-Gx BTEX	ND ND

NWTPH-Gx = Northwest total petroleum hydrocarbon for gasoline
 BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylene
 ND = None Detected
 NA = Not Applicable
 ppm = Parts per million also mg/kg
 ppb = Parts per billion also ug/liter

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

Based on laboratory analytical results, only one soil sample collected from Boring 1 at 13 feet below ground level contained gasoline at 9.2 ppm, which is far below the WDOE cleanup level of 100 ppm. No other soil samples collected and analyzed had gasoline or BTEX levels above detection levels. Since only one sample contained gasoline, it appears that the impact is localized and an isolated area around the tanks, and the presence of benzene could indicate the leading edge of a plume that has yet to be discovered.

One water sample collected closest to the tank farm (Boring 1) confirmed the presence of gasoline, benzene and ethylbenzene above the current WDOE cleanup levels. The other water samples collected closer to the pump islands did not have any gasoline or BTEX present. It should be noted that the water samples were collected from temporary wells and are for screening purposes only. They may not be exact indications of groundwater conditions. The water appears to be sitting on top of a dense clay layer. Additional clay layers intermixed with silty sand layers could be at depth and the potential for a deep hydrocarbon plume underneath the tank farm is possible. This may explain why the soil sample at 13 feet bgl at Boring 1 contained gasoline, and it is possible that soil below that level could contain higher levels of gasoline.

The sampling was very limited. This was due to the presence of flex piping material that unfortunately cannot be detected with locating devices. Utility locators cannot locate this pipe and therefore for safety reason we could not drill between the tank farm and the pump island to confirm piping conditions (e.g., potential leaks). In addition, there were numerous inconsistencies between the site drawings and what was found in the field by private utility locators.

5.0 RECCOMENDATIONS

It is recommended that a groundwater monitoring well be installed at the site in the vicinity of Boring 1. Once the well is developed, water samples can be collected for analysis. At the same time soil samples could be collected at greater depth (15-25 feet bgl) to ascertain if there is a hydrocarbon plume underneath the tank farm. However, the area around the tank farm would need to be exposed to confirm the location of underground utilities before any additional drilling could be conducted.

Once this additional information is gathered, we can discuss clean up options for the site. If a hydrocarbon plume is indicated below the tank farm, additional water wells would be required and it might be possible that a product called Oxygen Release Compound (ORC) could be placed in the wells and injected at the soil water interface.

6.0 LIMITATIONS

This report has been prepared for specific applications to this project in a manner consistent with the level of care and skill normally exercised by members of the environmental science profession currently practicing under similar conditions in the area.

Conclusions and recommendations contained in this report are based on the evaluation of technical information made available and reviewed during the course of this survey. This assessment only covers the areas where soil samples were collected. Our work product and judgement rendered meet the standard of care of our profession at this time. Conclusions are based on site conditions and the analysis of samples taken from the site on December 1, 2015.

DLH Environmental Consulting has no control over the accuracy of information provided by outside consultants, contractors, and agencies and, therefore, disclaims responsibility for any inaccuracies incurred. Also, DLH Environmental Consulting accepts no responsibility for verifying compliance with government regulations for hazardous material and waste use or storage at the subject facility.

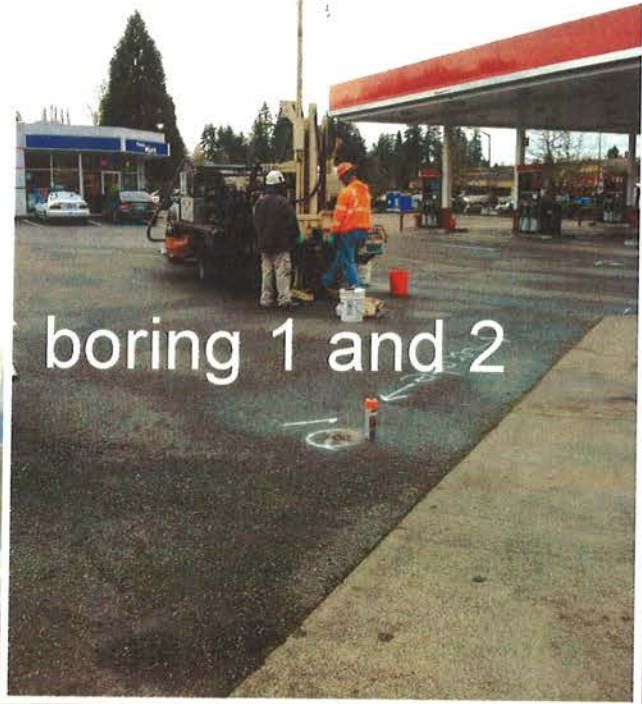
This report is for the exclusive use of Bhawan Preet, Sun Pacific Energy, and their representatives. If new information becomes available as a result of future site work, which may include excavations, borings, studies, etc., DLH Environmental Consulting reserves the right to reevaluate the conclusions of this report and to provide amendments as required. This report is valid for a period of 6 months.

APPENDIX A

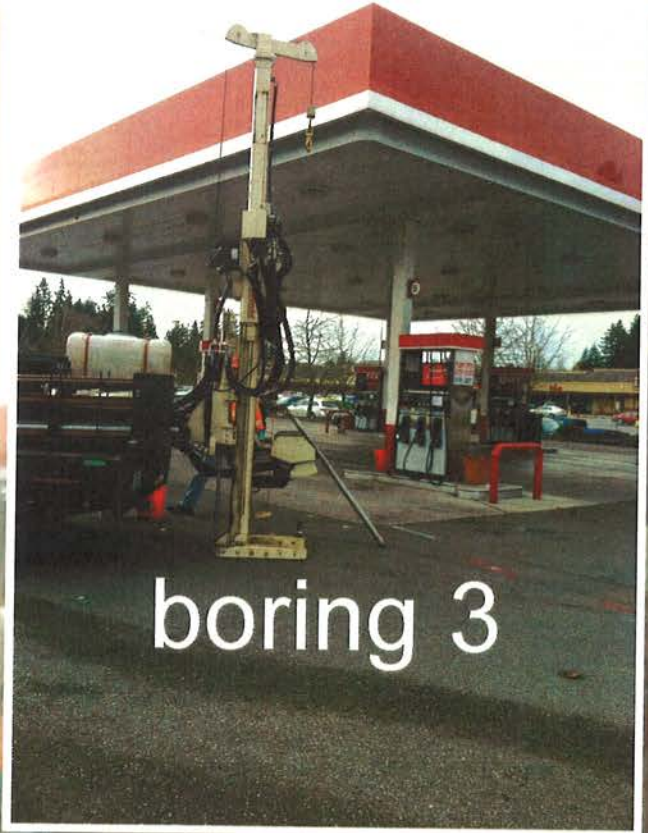
SITE SKETCH, SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Subject Site

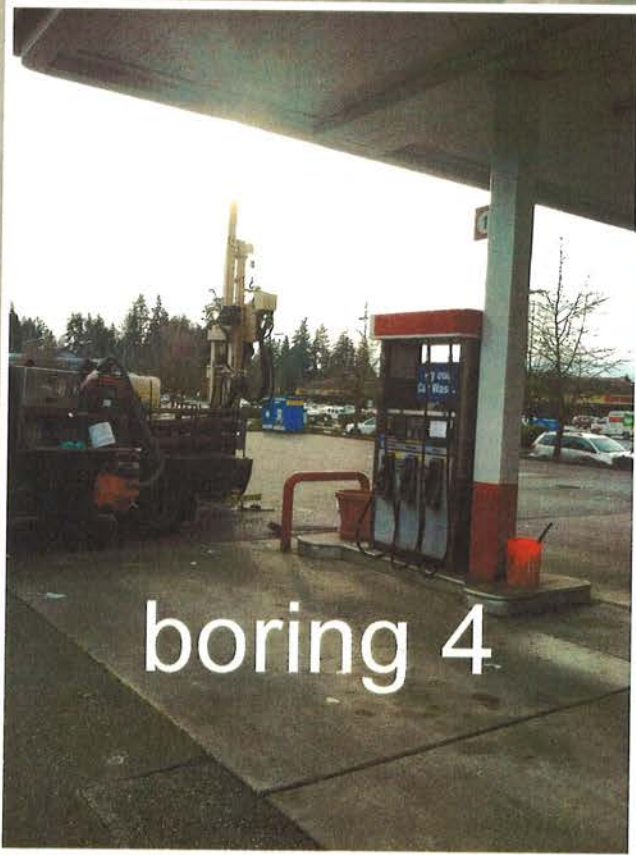




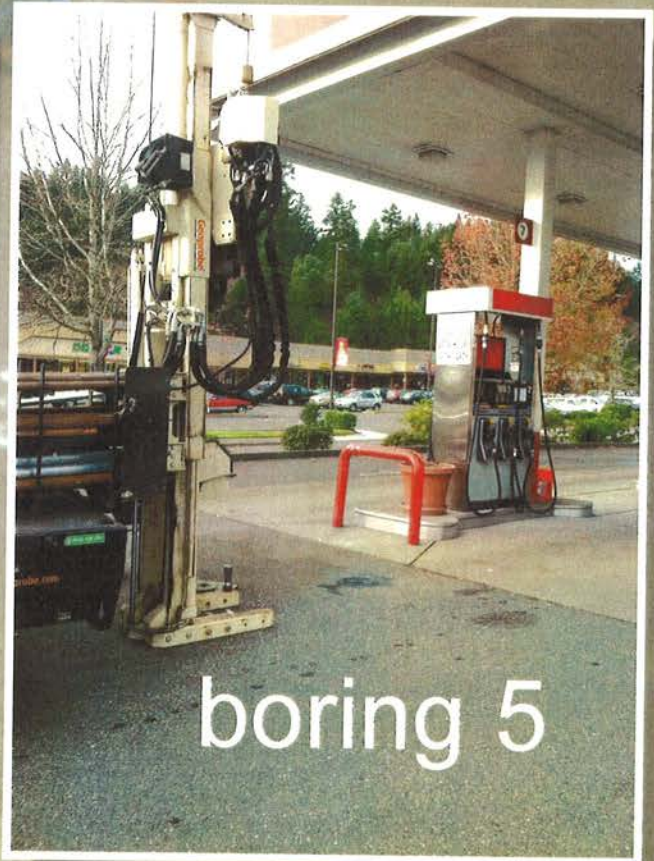
boring 1 and 2



boring 3



boring 4



boring 5



Google earth

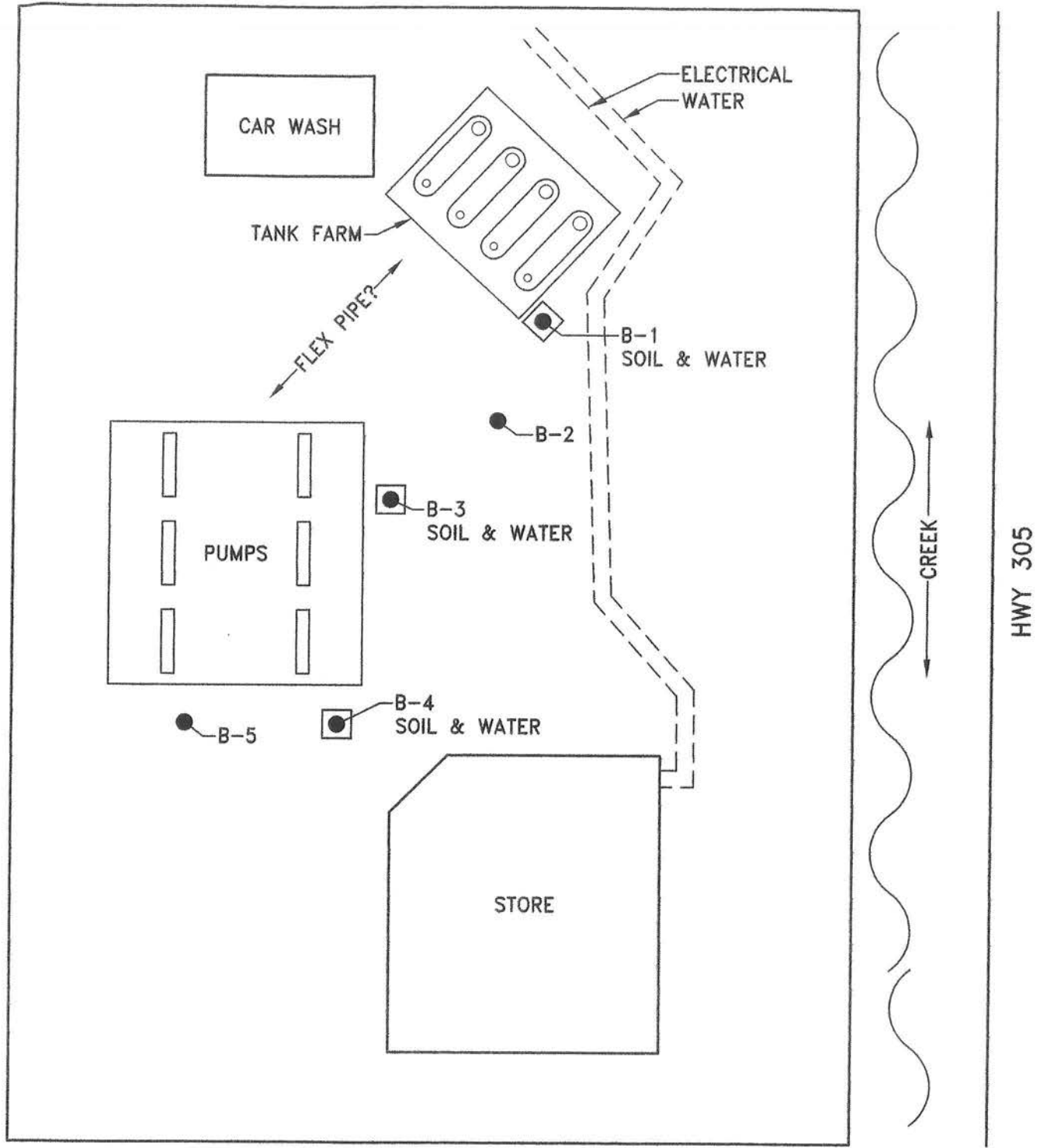


- B1 - Approximate Locations of Borings.



Google earth





- SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION
- ◻ SOIL & WATER SAMPLE LOCATION

VILLAGE FUEL
 19560 7th AVE NE, POULSBO, WA

DLH Environmental Consulting

NOT TO SCALE

12/01/1515



APPENDIX B

LABORATORY REPORTS,
CHAIN OF CUSTODY FORMS

WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT
OF ECOLOGY
METHOD A CLEAN UP LEVELS
FOR SOIL AND WATER

FRIEDMAN & BRUYA, INC.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMISTS

James E. Bruya, Ph.D.
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Seattle, WA 98119-2029
(206) 285-8282
fbi@isomedia.com
www.friedmanandbruya.com

December 9, 2015

Donna Hewitt, Project Manager
DLH Environmental Consulting
2400 NW 80th St., 114
Seattle, WA 98117-4449

Dear Ms. Hewitt:

Included are the results from the testing of material submitted on December 1, 2015 from the Poulsbo 76, F&BI 512022 project. There are 6 pages included in this report. Any samples that may remain are currently scheduled for disposal in 30 days. If you would like us to return your samples or arrange for long term storage at our offices, please contact us as soon as possible.

We appreciate this opportunity to be of service to you and hope you will call if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

FRIEDMAN & BRUYA, INC.



Michael Erdahl
Project Manager

Enclosures
DLH1209R.DOC

FRIEDMAN & BRUYA, INC.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMISTS

CASE NARRATIVE

This case narrative encompasses samples received on December 1, 2015 by Friedman & Bruya, Inc. from the DLH Environmental Consulting Poulsbo 76, F&BI 512022 project. Samples were logged in under the laboratory ID's listed below.

<u>Laboratory ID</u>	<u>DLH Environmental Consulting</u>
512022 -01	B1-5
512022 -02	B1-9
512022 -03	B1-13
512022 -04	B2-9-10
512022 -05	B2-13
512022 -06	B3-2
512022 -07	B3-9
512022 -08	B3-15
512022 -09	B1-H2O
512022 -10	B3-H2O
512022 -11	B4-2-3
512022 -12	B4-12
512022 -13	B4-H2O
512022 -14	B4-8-9
512022 -15	B5-2

All quality control requirements were acceptable.

FRIEDMAN & BRUYA, INC.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMISTS

Date of Report: 12/09/15
 Date Received: 12/01/15
 Project: Poulsbo 76, F&BI 512022
 Date Extracted: 12/02/15
 Date Analyzed: 12/02/15 and 12/07/15

**RESULTS FROM THE ANALYSIS OF WATER SAMPLES
 FOR BENZENE, TOLUENE, ETHYLBENZENE,
 XYLENES AND TPH AS GASOLINE
 USING METHODS 8021B AND NWTPH-Gx**
 Results Reported as ug/L (ppb)

<u>Sample ID</u> Laboratory ID	<u>Benzene</u>	<u>Toluene</u>	<u>Ethyl Benzene</u>	<u>Total Xylenes</u>	<u>Gasoline Range</u>	<u>Surrogate (% Recovery)</u> (Limit 52-124)
B1-H2O 512022-09	130	12	890	9.1	7,600	85
B3-H2O 512022-10	<1	<1	<1	<3	<100	86
B4-H2O 512022-13	<1	<1	<1	<3	<100	89
Method Blank 05-2417 MB	<1	<1	<1	<3	<100	88

FRIEDMAN & BRUYA, INC.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMISTS

Date of Report: 12/09/15
 Date Received: 12/01/15
 Project: Poulsbo 76, F&BI 512022
 Date Extracted: 12/02/15
 Date Analyzed: 12/02/15

**RESULTS FROM THE ANALYSIS OF SOIL SAMPLES
 FOR BENZENE, TOLUENE, ETHYLBENZENE,
 XYLENES AND TPH AS GASOLINE
 USING METHODS 8021B AND NWTPH-Gx**
 Results Reported on a Dry Weight Basis
 Results Reported as mg/kg (ppm)

<u>Sample ID</u> Laboratory ID	<u>Benzene</u>	<u>Toluene</u>	<u>Ethyl Benzene</u>	<u>Total Xylenes</u>	<u>Gasoline Range</u>	<u>Surrogate (% Recovery)</u> (Limit 50-132)
B1-5 512022-01	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.06	<2	89
B1-9 512022-02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.06	<2	90
B2-9-10 512022-04	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.06	<2	89
B2-13 512022-05	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.06	<2	91
B3-2 512022-06	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.06	<2	87
B3-15 512022-08	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.06	<2	89
B4-2-3 512022-11	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.06	<2	89
B4-8-9 512022-14	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.06	<2	88
B5-2 512022-15	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.06	<2	86
Method Blank 05-2418 MB	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.06	<2	89

FRIEDMAN & BRUYA, INC.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMISTS

Date of Report: 12/11/15
Date Received: 12/01/15
Project: Poulsbo 76, F&BI 512022
Date Extracted: 12/09/15
Date Analyzed: 12/09/15

**RESULTS FROM THE ANALYSIS OF SOIL SAMPLES
FOR BENZENE, TOLUENE, ETHYLBENZENE,
XYLENES AND TPH AS GASOLINE
USING METHODS 8021B AND NWTPH-Gx**
Results Reported on a Dry Weight Basis
Results Reported as mg/kg (ppm)

<u>Sample ID</u> Laboratory ID	<u>Benzene</u>	<u>Toluene</u>	<u>Ethyl Benzene</u>	<u>Total Xylenes</u>	<u>Gasoline Range</u>	<u>Surrogate (% Recovery)</u> (Limit 50-132)
B1-13 512022-03	<0.02	<0.02	0.23	<0.06	9.2	87
Method Blank 05-2487 MB	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.06	<2	102

FRIEDMAN & BRUYA, INC.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMISTS

Date of Report: 12/09/15

Date Received: 12/01/15

Project: Poulsbo 76, F&BI 512022

**QUALITY ASSURANCE RESULTS FOR THE ANALYSIS OF WATER
SAMPLES FOR BENZENE, TOLUENE, ETHYLBENZENE,
XYLENES, AND TPH AS GASOLINE
USING METHOD 8021B AND NWTPH-Gx**

Laboratory Code: 512021-01 (Duplicate)

Analyte	Reporting Units	Sample Result	Duplicate Result	RPD (Limit 20)
Benzene	ug/L (ppb)	<1	<1	nm
Toluene	ug/L (ppb)	<1	<1	nm
Ethylbenzene	ug/L (ppb)	<1	<1	nm
Xylenes	ug/L (ppb)	<3	<3	nm
Gasoline	ug/L (ppb)	<100	<100	nm

Laboratory Code: Laboratory Control Sample

Analyte	Reporting Units	Spike Level	Percent Recovery LCS	Acceptance Criteria
Benzene	ug/L (ppb)	50	94	65-118
Toluene	ug/L (ppb)	50	93	72-122
Ethylbenzene	ug/L (ppb)	50	92	73-126
Xylenes	ug/L (ppb)	150	91	74-118
Gasoline	ug/L (ppb)	1,000	93	69-134

FRIEDMAN & BRUYA, INC.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMISTS

Date of Report: 12/09/15

Date Received: 12/01/15

Project: Poulsbo 76, F&BI 512022

**QUALITY ASSURANCE RESULTS FOR THE ANALYSIS OF SOIL SAMPLES
FOR BENZENE, TOLUENE, ETHYLBENZENE,
XYLENES, AND TPH AS GASOLINE
USING EPA METHOD 8021B AND NWTPH-Gx**

Laboratory Code: 512022-01 (Duplicate)

Analyte	Reporting Units	Sample Result (Wet Wt)	Duplicate Result (Wet Wt)	RPD (Limit 20)
Benzene	mg/kg (ppm)	<0.02	<0.02	nm
Toluene	mg/kg (ppm)	<0.02	<0.02	nm
Ethylbenzene	mg/kg (ppm)	<0.02	<0.02	nm
Xylenes	mg/kg (ppm)	<0.06	<0.06	nm
Gasoline	mg/kg (ppm)	<2	<2	nm

Laboratory Code: Laboratory Control Sample

Analyte	Reporting Units	Spike Level	Percent Recovery		Acceptance Criteria
			LCS		
Benzene	mg/kg (ppm)	0.5	88		66-121
Toluene	mg/kg (ppm)	0.5	87		72-128
Ethylbenzene	mg/kg (ppm)	0.5	89		69-132
Xylenes	mg/kg (ppm)	1.5	89		69-131
Gasoline	mg/kg (ppm)	20	90		61-153

FRIEDMAN & BRUYA, INC.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMISTS

Date of Report: 12/11/15

Date Received: 12/01/15

Project: Poulsbo 76, F&BI 512022

**QUALITY ASSURANCE RESULTS FOR THE ANALYSIS OF SOIL SAMPLES
FOR BENZENE, TOLUENE, ETHYLBENZENE,
XYLENES, AND TPH AS GASOLINE
USING EPA METHOD 8021B AND NWTPH-Gx**

Laboratory Code: Laboratory Control Sample

Analyte	Reporting Units	Spike Level	Percent Recovery LCS	Percent Recovery LCSD	Acceptance Criteria	RPD (Limit 20)
Benzene	mg/kg (ppm)	0.5	91	80	69-120	13
Toluene	mg/kg (ppm)	0.5	93	96	70-117	3
Ethylbenzene	mg/kg (ppm)	0.5	92	94	65-123	2
Xylenes	mg/kg (ppm)	1.5	90	99	66-120	10
Gasoline	mg/kg (ppm)	20	100	100	71-131	0

Data Qualifiers & Definitions

- a - The analyte was detected at a level less than five times the reporting limit. The RPD results may not provide reliable information on the variability of the analysis.
- b - The analyte was spiked at a level that was less than five times that present in the sample. Matrix spike recoveries may not be meaningful.
- ca - The calibration results for the analyte were outside of acceptance criteria. The value reported is an estimate.
- c - The presence of the analyte may be due to carryover from previous sample injections.
- cf - The sample was centrifuged prior to analysis.
- d - The sample was diluted. Detection limits were raised and surrogate recoveries may not be meaningful.
- dv - Insufficient sample volume was available to achieve normal reporting limits.
- f - The sample was laboratory filtered prior to analysis.
- fb - The analyte was detected in the method blank.
- fc - The compound is a common laboratory and field contaminant.
- hr - The sample and duplicate were reextracted and reanalyzed. RPD results were still outside of control limits. Variability is attributed to sample inhomogeneity.
- hs - Headspace was present in the container used for analysis.
- ht - The analysis was performed outside the method or client-specified holding time requirement.
- ip - Recovery fell outside of control limits. Compounds in the sample matrix interfered with the quantitation of the analyte.
- j - The analyte concentration is reported below the lowest calibration standard. The value reported is an estimate.
- J - The internal standard associated with the analyte is out of control limits. The reported concentration is an estimate.
- jl - The laboratory control sample(s) percent recovery and/or RPD were out of control limits. The reported concentration should be considered an estimate.
- js - The surrogate associated with the analyte is out of control limits. The reported concentration should be considered an estimate.
- lc - The presence of the analyte is likely due to laboratory contamination.
- L - The reported concentration was generated from a library search.
- nm - The analyte was not detected in one or more of the duplicate analyses. Therefore, calculation of the RPD is not applicable.
- pc - The sample was received with incorrect preservation or in a container not approved by the method. The value reported should be considered an estimate.
- ve - The analyte response exceeded the valid instrument calibration range. The value reported is an estimate.
- vo - The value reported fell outside the control limits established for this analyte.
- x - The sample chromatographic pattern does not resemble the fuel standard used for quantitation.

512022

Report To Donna Hewitt

Company DLH

Address 2400 NW 80th St #114

City, State, ZIP SeaTac, WA 98117

Phone 206-632-3123 Environmental Resources, Inc.

SAMPLE CHAIN OF CUSTODY

ME 12/01/15

Page # 1 of 2
VSA/v3/ST2

SAMPLERS (signature) _____

PROJECT NAME: Potsbo 76

REMARKS: If 6x 156x added, Run for lead post 12/15/15

INVOICE TO: DLH

TURNAROUND TIME

Standard Turnaround

RUSH

Rush charges authorized by: _____

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

Dispose after 30 days

Archive Samples

Other

Sample ID	Lab ID	Date Sampled	Time Sampled	Sample Type	# of Jars	ANALYSES REQUESTED							Notes
						TPH-HCID	TPH-Diesel	TPH-Gasoline	BTEX by 8021B	VOCs by 8260C	SVOCs by 8270D	PAHs 8270D SIM	
B1-5	01A-B	12/1/15	11:00	Soil	5	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
B1-9	02		11:05			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
B1-13	03		11:20			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
B2-9-10	04		11:47			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Archive
B2-13	05		11:50			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Archive
B3-2	06		12:20			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Archive
B3-9	07		12:30			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Archive
B3-15	08		12:40			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Archive
B1-H20	09		11:25			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Archive
B3-H20	10		1:10			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Archive

Relinquished by: Donna Hewitt SIGNATURE

Received by: M. Taylor SIGNATURE

Relinquished by: _____

Received by: _____

PRINT NAME: Donna Hewitt

COMPANY: DLH

DATE: 12/1/15 TIME: 3:15

SAMPLES RECEIVED AT: DLH

TEMPERATURE: _____ °C

WAC 173-340-900 Tables.

Footnotes:

Table 720-1
Method A Cleanup Levels for Ground Water.^a

Hazardous Substance	CAS Number	Cleanup Level
Arsenic	7440-38-2	5 ug/liter ^b
Benzene	71-43-2	5 ug/liter ^c
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.1 ug/liter ^d
Cadmium	7440-43-9	5 ug/liter ^e
Chromium (Total)	7440-47-3	50 ug/liter ^f
DDT	50-29-3	0.3 ug/liter ^g
1,2 Dichloroethane (EDC)	107-06-2	5 ug/liter ^h
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	700 ug/liter ⁱ
Ethylene dibromide (EDB)	106-93-4	0.01 ug/liter ^j
Gross Alpha Particle Activity		15 pCi/liter ^k
Gross Beta Particle Activity		4 mrem/yr ^l
Lead	7439-92-1	15 ug/liter ^m
Lindane	58-89-9	0.2 ug/liter ⁿ
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	5 ug/liter ^o
Mercury	7439-97-6	2 ug/liter ^p
MTBE	1634-04-4	20 ug/liter ^q
Naphthalenes	91-20-3	160 ug/liter ^r
PAHs (carcinogenic)		See benzo(a)pyrene ^d
PCB mixtures		0.1 ug/liter ^s
Radium 226 and 228		5 pCi/liter ^t
Radium 226		3 pCi/liter ^t
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	5 ug/liter ^v
Toluene	108-88-3	1,000 ug/liter ^w
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons ^x		
[Note: Must also test for and meet cleanup levels for other petroleum components—see footnotes!]		
Gasoline Range Organics		
Benzene present in ground water		800 ug/liter
No detectable benzene in ground water		1,000 ug/liter
Diesel Range Organics		500 ug/liter
Heavy Oils		500 ug/liter
Mineral Oil		500 ug/liter
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	71-55-6	200 ug/liter ^y
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	5 ug/liter ^z
Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	0.2 ug/liter ^{aa}
Xylenes	1330-20-7	1,000 ug/liter ^{bb}

- a Caution on misusing this table. This table has been developed for specific purposes. It is intended to provide conservative cleanup levels for drinking water beneficial uses at sites undergoing routine cleanup actions or those sites with relatively few hazardous substances. This table may not be appropriate for defining cleanup levels at other sites. For these reasons, the values in this table should not automatically be used to define cleanup levels that must be met for financial, real estate, insurance coverage or placement, or similar transactions or purposes. Exceedances of the values in this table do not necessarily mean the ground water must be restored to those levels at all sites. The level of restoration depends on the remedy selected under WAC 173-340-350 through 173-340-390.
- b Arsenic. Cleanup level based on background concentrations for state of Washington.
- c Benzene. Cleanup level based on applicable state and federal law (WAC 246-290-310 and 40 C.F.R. 141.61).
- d Benzo(a)pyrene. Cleanup level based on applicable state and federal law (WAC 246-290-310 and 40 C.F.R. 141.61), adjusted to a 1×10^{-5} risk. If other carcinogenic PAHs are suspected of being present at the site, test for them and use this value as the total concentration that all carcinogenic PAHs must meet using the toxicity equivalency methodology in WAC 173-340-708(8).
- e Cadmium. Cleanup level based on applicable state and federal law (WAC 246-290-310 and 40 C.F.R. 141.62).
- f Chromium (Total). Cleanup level based on concentration derived using Equation 720-1 for hexavalent chromium. This is a total value for chromium III and chromium VI. If just chromium III is present at the site, a cleanup level of 100 ug/l may be used (based on WAC 246-290-310 and 40 C.F.R. 141.62).
- g DDT (dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane). Cleanup levels based on concentration derived using Equation 720-2.
- h 1,2 Dichloroethane (ethylene dichloride or EDC). Cleanup level based on applicable state and federal law (WAC 246-290-310 and 40 C.F.R. 141.61).
- i Ethylbenzene. Cleanup level based on applicable state and federal law (WAC 246-290-310 and 40 C.F.R. 141.61).
- j Ethylene dibromide (1,2 dibromoethane or EDB). Cleanup level based on concentration derived using Equation 720-2, adjusted for the practical quantitation limit.
- k Gross Alpha Particle Activity, excluding uranium. Cleanup level based on applicable state and federal law (WAC 246-290-310 and 40 C.F.R. 141.15).
- l Gross Beta Particle Activity, including gamma activity. Cleanup level based on applicable state and federal law (WAC 246-290-310 and 40 C.F.R. 141.15).
- m Lead. Cleanup level based on applicable state and federal law (40 C.F.R. 141.80).
- n Lindane. Cleanup level based on applicable state and federal law (WAC 246-290-310 and 40 C.F.R. 141.61).
- o Methylene chloride (dichloromethane). Cleanup level based on applicable state and federal law (WAC 246-290-310 and 40 C.F.R. 141.61).
- p Mercury. Cleanup level based on applicable state and federal law (WAC 246-290-310 and 40 C.F.R. 141.62).
- q Methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE). Cleanup level based on federal drinking water advisory level (EPA-822-F-97-009, December 1997).
- r Naphthalenes. Cleanup level based on concentration derived using Equation 720-1. This is a total value for naphthalene, 1-methyl naphthalene and 2-methyl naphthalene.
- s PCB mixtures. Cleanup level based on concentration derived using Equation 720-2, adjusted for the practical quantitation limit. This cleanup level is a total value for all PCBs.
- t Radium 226 and 228. Cleanup level based on applicable state and federal law (WAC 246-290-310 and 40 C.F.R. 141.15).
- u Radium 226. Cleanup level based on applicable state law (WAC 246-290-310).

- v Tetrachloroethylene. Cleanup level based on applicable state and federal law (WAC 246-290-310 and 40 C.F.R. 141.61).
- w Toluene. Cleanup level based on applicable state and federal law (WAC 246-290-310 and 40 C.F.R. 141.61).
- x Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH). TPH cleanup values have been provided for the most common petroleum products encountered at contaminated sites. Where there is a mixture of products or the product composition is unknown, samples must be tested using both the NWTPH-Gx and NWTPH-Dx methods and the lowest applicable TPH cleanup level must be met.
 - Gasoline range organics means organic compounds measured using method NWTPH-Gx. Examples are aviation and automotive gasoline. The cleanup level is based on protection of ground water for noncarcinogenic effects during drinking water use. Two cleanup levels are provided. The higher value is based on the assumption that no benzene is present in the ground water sample. If any detectable amount of benzene is present in the ground water sample, then the lower TPH cleanup level must be used. No interpolation between these cleanup levels is allowed. The ground water cleanup level for any carcinogenic components of the petroleum [such as benzene, EDB and EDC] and any noncarcinogenic components [such as ethylbenzene, toluene, xylenes and MTBE], if present at the site, must also be met. See Table 830-1 for the minimum testing requirements for gasoline releases.
 - Diesel range organics means organic compounds measured using NWTPH-Dx. Examples are diesel, kerosene, and #1 and #2 heating oil. The cleanup level is based on protection from noncarcinogenic effects during drinking water use. The ground water cleanup level for any carcinogenic components of the petroleum [such as benzene and PAHs] and any noncarcinogenic components [such as ethylbenzene, toluene, xylenes and naphthalenes], if present at the site, must also be met. See Table 830-1 for the minimum testing requirements for diesel releases.
 - Heavy oils means organic compounds measured using NWTPH-Dx. Examples are #6 fuel oil, bunker C oil, hydraulic oil and waste oil. The cleanup level is based on protection from noncarcinogenic effects during drinking water use, assuming a product composition similar to diesel fuel. The ground water cleanup level for any carcinogenic components of the petroleum [such as benzene, PAHs and PCBs] and any noncarcinogenic components [such as ethylbenzene, toluene, xylenes and naphthalenes], if present at the site, must also be met. See Table 830-1 for the minimum testing requirements for heavy oil releases.
 - Mineral oil means non-PCB mineral oil, typically used as an insulator and coolant in electrical devices such as transformers and capacitors measured using NWTPH-Dx. The cleanup level is based on protection from noncarcinogenic effects during drinking water use. Sites using this cleanup level must analyze ground water samples for PCBs and meet the PCB cleanup level in this table unless it can be demonstrated that: (1) The release originated from an electrical device manufactured after July 1, 1979; or (2) oil containing PCBs was never used in the equipment suspected as the source of the release; or (3) it can be documented that the oil released was recently tested and did not contain PCBs. Method B (or Method C, if applicable) must be used for releases of oils containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs. See Table 830-1 for the minimum testing requirements for mineral oil releases.
- y 1,1,1 Trichloroethane. Cleanup level based on applicable state and federal law (WAC 246-290-310 and 40 C.F.R. 141.61).
- z Trichloroethylene. Cleanup level based on applicable state and federal law (WAC 246-290-310 and 40 C.F.R. 141.61).
- aa Vinyl chloride. Cleanup level based on applicable state and federal law (WAC 246-290-310 and 40 C.F.R. 141.61), adjusted to a 1×10^{-5} risk.
- bb Xylenes. Cleanup level based on xylene not exceeding the maximum allowed cleanup level in this table for total petroleum hydrocarbons and on prevention of adverse aesthetic characteristics. This is a total value for all xylenes.

Table 740-1
Method A Soil Cleanup Levels
for Unrestricted Land Uses.^a

Footnotes:

Hazardous Substance	CAS Number	Cleanup Level
Arsenic	7440-38-2	20 mg/kg ^b
Benzene	71-43-2	0.03 mg/kg ^c
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.1 mg/kg ^d
Cadmium	7440-43-9	2 mg/kg ^e
Chromium		
Chromium VI	18540-29-9	19 mg/kg ^{f1}
Chromium III	16065-83-1	2,000 mg/kg ^{f2}
DDT	50-29-3	3 mg/kg ^g
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	6 mg/kg ^h
Ethylene dibromide (EDB)	106-93-4	0.005 mg/kg ⁱ
Lead	7439-92-1	250 mg/kg ^j
Lindane	58-89-9	0.01 mg/kg ^k
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	0.02 mg/kg ^l
Mercury (inorganic)	7439-97-6	2 mg/kg ^m
MTBE	1634-04-4	0.1 mg/kg ⁿ
Naphthalenes	91-20-3	5 mg/kg ^o
PAHs (carcinogenic)		See benzo(a)pyrene ^d
PCB Mixtures		1 mg/kg ^p
Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.05 mg/kg ^q
Toluene	108-88-3	7 mg/kg ^r
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons ^s		
[Note: Must also test for and meet cleanup levels for other petroleum components—see footnotes!]		
Gasoline Range Organics		
Gasoline mixtures without benzene and the total of ethyl benzene, toluene and xylene are less than 1% of the gasoline mixture		100 mg/kg
All other gasoline mixtures		30 mg/kg
Diesel Range Organics		2,000 mg/kg
Heavy Oils		2,000 mg/kg
Mineral Oil		4,000 mg/kg
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	71-55-6	2 mg/kg ^t
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.03 mg/kg ^u
Xylenes	1330-20-7	9 mg/kg ^v

- a **Caution on misusing this table.** This table has been developed for specific purposes. It is intended to provide conservative cleanup levels for sites undergoing routine cleanup actions or for sites with relatively few hazardous substances, and the site qualifies under WAC 173-340-7491 for an exclusion from conducting a simplified or site-specific terrestrial ecological evaluation, or it can be demonstrated using a terrestrial ecological evaluation under WAC 173-340-7492 or 173-340-7493 that the values in this table are ecologically protective for the site. This table may not be appropriate for defining cleanup levels at other sites. For these reasons, the values in this table should not automatically be used to define cleanup levels that must be met for financial, real estate, insurance coverage or placement, or similar transactions or purposes. Exceedances of the values in this table do not necessarily mean the soil must be restored to these levels at a site. The level of restoration depends on the remedy selected under WAC 173-340-350 through 173-340-390.
- b **Arsenic.** Cleanup level based on direct contact using Equation 740-2 and protection of ground water for drinking water use using the procedures in WAC 173-340-747(4), adjusted for natural background for soil.
- c **Benzene.** Cleanup level based on protection of ground water for drinking water use, using the procedures in WAC 173-340-747(4) and (6).
- d **Benzo(a)pyrene.** Cleanup level based on direct contact using Equation 740-2. If other carcinogenic PAHs are suspected of being present at the site, test for them and use this value as the total concentration that all carcinogenic PAHs must meet using the toxicity equivalency methodology in WAC 173-340-708(8).
- e **Cadmium.** Cleanup level based on protection of ground water for drinking water use, using the procedures described in WAC 173-340-747(4), adjusted for the practical quantitation limit for soil.
- f1 **Chromium VI.** Cleanup level based on protection of ground water for drinking water use, using the procedures described in WAC 173-340-747(4).
- f2 **Chromium III.** Cleanup level based on protection of ground water for drinking water use, using the procedures described in WAC 173-340-747(4). Chromium VI must also be tested for and the cleanup level met when present at a site.
- g **DDT (dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane).** Cleanup level based on direct contact using Equation 740-2.
- h **Ethylbenzene.** Cleanup level based on protection of ground water for drinking water use, using the procedures described in WAC 173-340-747(4).
- i **Ethylene dibromide (1,2 dibromoethane or EDB).** Cleanup level based on protection of ground water for drinking water use, using the procedures described in WAC 173-340-747(4) and adjusted for the practical quantitation limit for soil.
- j **Lead.** Cleanup level based on preventing unacceptable blood lead levels.
- k **Lindane.** Cleanup level based on protection of ground water for drinking water use, using the procedures described in WAC 173-340-747(4), adjusted for the practical quantitation limit.
- l **Methylene chloride (dichloromethane).** Cleanup level based on protection of ground water for drinking water use, using the procedures described in WAC 173-340-747(4).
- m **Mercury.** Cleanup level based on protection of ground water for drinking water use, using the procedures described in WAC 173-340-747(4).
- n **Methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE).** Cleanup level based on protection of ground water for drinking water use, using the procedures described in WAC 173-340-747(4).
- o **Naphthalenes.** Cleanup level based on protection of ground water for drinking water use, using the procedures described in WAC 173-340-747(4). This is a total value for naphthalene, 1-methyl naphthalene and 2-methyl naphthalene.
- p **PCB Mixtures.** Cleanup level based on applicable federal law (40 C.F.R. 761.61). This is a total value for all PCBs.

- q **Tetrachloroethylene.** Cleanup level based on protection of ground water for drinking water use, using the procedures described in WAC 173-340-747(4).
- r **Toluene.** Cleanup level based on protection of ground water for drinking water use, using the procedures described in WAC 173-340-747(4).
- s **Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH).**
TPH cleanup values have been provided for the most common petroleum products encountered at contaminated sites. Where there is a mixture of products or the product composition is unknown, samples must be tested using both the NWTPH-Gx and NWTPH-Dx methods and the lowest applicable TPH cleanup level must be met.
- **Gasoline range organics** means organic compounds measured using method NWTPH-Gx. Examples are aviation and automotive gasoline. The cleanup level is based on protection of ground water for noncarcinogenic effects during drinking water use using the procedures described in WAC 173-340-747(6). Two cleanup levels are provided. The lower value of 30 mg/kg can be used at any site. When using this lower value, the soil must also be tested for and meet the benzene soil cleanup level. The higher value of 100 mg/kg can only be used if the soil is tested and found to contain no benzene and the total of ethyl benzene, toluene and xylene are less than 1% of the gasoline mixture. No interpolation between these cleanup levels is allowed. In both cases, the soil cleanup level for any other carcinogenic components of the petroleum [such as EDB and EDC], if present at the site, must also be met. Also, in both cases, soil cleanup levels for any noncarcinogenic components [such as toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes, naphthalene, and MTBE], also must be met if these substances are found to exceed ground water cleanup levels at the site. See Table 830-1 for the minimum testing requirements for gasoline releases.
 - **Diesel range organics** means organic compounds measured using method NWTPH-Dx. Examples are diesel, kerosene, and #1 and #2 heating oil. The cleanup level is based on preventing the accumulation of free product on the ground water, as described in WAC 173-340-747(10). The soil cleanup level for any carcinogenic components of the petroleum [such as benzene and PAHs], if present at the site, must also be met. Soil cleanup levels for any noncarcinogenic components [such as toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes and naphthalenes], also must be met if these substances are found to exceed the ground water cleanup levels at the site. See Table 830-1 for the minimum testing requirements for diesel releases.
 - **Heavy oils** means organic compounds measured using NWTPH-Dx. Examples are #6 fuel oil, bunker C oil, hydraulic oil and waste oil. The cleanup level is based on preventing the accumulation of free product on the ground water, as described in WAC 173-340-747(10) and assuming a product composition similar to diesel fuel. The soil cleanup level for any carcinogenic components of the petroleum [such as benzene, PAHs and PCBs], if present at the site, must also be met. Soil cleanup levels for any noncarcinogenic components [such as toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes and naphthalenes], also must be met if found to exceed the ground water cleanup levels at the site. See Table 830-1 for the minimum testing requirements for heavy oil releases.
 - **Mineral oil** means non-PCB mineral oil, typically used as an insulator and coolant in electrical devices such as transformers and capacitors, measured using NWTPH-Dx. The cleanup level is based on preventing the accumulation of free product on the ground water, as described in WAC 173-340-747(10). Sites using this cleanup level must also analyze soil samples and meet the soil cleanup level for PCBs, unless it can be demonstrated that: (1) The release originated from an electrical device that was manufactured after July 1, 1979; or (2) oil containing PCBs was never used in the equipment suspected as the source of the release; or (3) it can be documented that the oil released was recently tested and did not contain PCBs. Method B must be used for releases of oils containing greater than 50 ppm PCBs.
- t **1,1,1 Trichloroethane.** Cleanup level based on protection of ground water for drinking water use, using the procedures described in WAC 173-340-747(4).
- u **Trichloroethylene.** Cleanup level based on protection of ground water for drinking water use, using the procedures described in WAC 173-340-747(4).
- v **Xylenes.** Cleanup level based on protection of ground water for drinking water use, using the procedures described in WAC 173-340-747(4). This is a total value for all xylenes.
- See Table 830-1 for the minimum testing requirements for mineral oil releases.

APPENDIX C

WDOE UST REGISTRATION SUMMARY DATA

Facility Name: POULSBO VILLAGE FUEL

Tag(s): A1345

SITE INFORMATION

POULSBO VILLAGE FUEL 19560 7TH AVE NE POULSBO, WA 983707528	RESP UNIT: NORTHWEST UBI: 6018981730010002 PHONE: (360) 779-4977	COUNTY: KITSAP LAT: 47.738736 LONG: -122.641469	SITE IDs: UST: 340379 FS 28674162
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TANK INFORMATION

TANK NAME: 1			
STATUS: Operational		STATUS DT: 08/06/1996	PERMANENTLY CLOSED DT:
INSTALL DT: 06/01/1995		UPGRADE DT: 06/01/1995	PERMIT EXPIRATION DT: 07/31/2016
TANK		PIPING	
MATERIAL: Steel Clad with Corrosion Resistant Composite		MATERIAL: Flexible Piping	
CONSTRUCTION: Double Wall Tank		CONSTRUCTION: Double Wall Pipe	
CORROSION PROT: Corrosion Resistant		CORROSION PROT: Corrosion Resistant	
MANIFOLDED TANK:		SFC* at TANK:	
RELEASE DETECT: Automatic Tank Gauging		SFC* at DISP/PUMP:	
TIGHTNESS TEST: Not Performed		1ST REL DETECT: Automatic Line Leak Detector (ALLD)	
SPILL PREVENTION: Spill Bucket/Spill Box		2ND REL DETECT: Annual Line Tightness Test (LTT)	
OVERFILL PREVENT: Automatic Shutoff (fill pipe)		PUMPING SYSTEM: Pressurized System	
ACTUAL CAPACITY:			
CAPACITY RANGE: 10,000 to 19,999 Gallons			
<small>* SFC = Steel Flex Connector</small>			
COMPARTMENT #	SUBSTANCE STORED	SUBSTANCE USED	CAPACITY
1	B Unleaded Gasoline	A Motor Fuel for Vehicles	10000

TANK NAME: 2			
STATUS: Operational		STATUS DT: 08/06/1996	PERMANENTLY CLOSED DT:
INSTALL DT: 06/01/1995		UPGRADE DT: 06/01/1995	PERMIT EXPIRATION DT: 07/31/2016
TANK		PIPING	
MATERIAL: Steel Clad with Corrosion Resistant Composite		MATERIAL: Flexible Piping	
CONSTRUCTION: Double Wall Tank		CONSTRUCTION: Double Wall Pipe	
CORROSION PROT: Corrosion Resistant		CORROSION PROT: Corrosion Resistant	
MANIFOLDED TANK:		SFC* at TANK:	
RELEASE DETECT: Automatic Tank Gauging		SFC* at DISP/PUMP:	
TIGHTNESS TEST: Not Performed		1ST REL DETECT: Automatic Line Leak Detector (ALLD)	
SPILL PREVENTION: Spill Bucket/Spill Box		2ND REL DETECT: Annual Line Tightness Test (LTT)	
OVERFILL PREVENT: Automatic Shutoff (fill pipe)		PUMPING SYSTEM: Pressurized System	
ACTUAL CAPACITY:			
CAPACITY RANGE: 10,000 to 19,999 Gallons			
<small>* SFC = Steel Flex Connector</small>			
COMPARTMENT #	SUBSTANCE STORED	SUBSTANCE USED	CAPACITY
1	B Unleaded Gasoline	A Motor Fuel for Vehicles	10000

TANK NAME: 3			
STATUS: Operational		STATUS DT: 08/06/1996	PERMANENTLY CLOSED DT:
INSTALL DT: 06/01/1995		UPGRADE DT: 06/01/1995	PERMIT EXPIRATION DT: 07/31/2016
TANK		PIPING	
MATERIAL: Steel Clad with Corrosion Resistant Composite		MATERIAL: Flexible Piping	
CONSTRUCTION: Double Wall Tank		CONSTRUCTION: Double Wall Pipe	
CORROSION PROT: Corrosion Resistant		CORROSION PROT: Corrosion Resistant	
MANIFOLDED TANK:		SFC* at TANK:	

RELEASE DETECT: Automatic Tank Gauging
TIGHTNESS TEST: Not Performed
SPILL PREVENTION: Spill Bucket/Spill Box
OVERFILL PREVENT: Automatic Shutoff (fill pipe)
ACTUAL CAPACITY:
CAPACITY RANGE: 10,000 to 19,999 Gallons

SFC* at DISP/PUMP:
1ST REL DETECT: Automatic Line Leak Detector (ALLD)
2ND REL DETECT: Annual Line Tightness Test (LTT)
PUMPING SYSTEM: Non-Safe Suction

* SFC = Steel Flex Connector

COMPARTMENT #	SUBSTANCE STORED	SUBSTANCE USED	CAPACITY
1	B Unleaded Gasoline	A Motor Fuel for Vehicles	10000

TANK NAME: 4

STATUS: Operational **STATUS DT:** 08/06/1996 **PERMANENTLY CLOSED DT:**
INSTALL DT: 06/01/1995 **UPGRADE DT:** 06/01/1995 **PERMIT EXPIRATION DT:** 07/31/2016

TANK

PIPING

MATERIAL: Steel Clad with Corrosion Resistant Composite
CONSTRUCTION: Double Wall Tank
CORROSION PROT: Corrosion Resistant
MANIFOLDED TANK:
RELEASE DETECT: Automatic Tank Gauging
TIGHTNESS TEST: Not Performed
SPILL PREVENTION: Spill Bucket/Spill Box
OVERFILL PREVENT: Automatic Shutoff (fill pipe)
ACTUAL CAPACITY:
CAPACITY RANGE: 10,000 to 19,999 Gallons

MATERIAL: Flexible Piping
CONSTRUCTION: Double Wall Pipe
CORROSION PROT: Corrosion Resistant
SFC* at TANK:
SFC* at DISP/PUMP:
1ST REL DETECT: Automatic Line Leak Detector (ALLD)
2ND REL DETECT: Annual Line Tightness Test (LTT)
PUMPING SYSTEM: Pressurized System

* SFC = Steel Flex Connector

COMPARTMENT #	SUBSTANCE STORED	SUBSTANCE USED	CAPACITY
1	B Unleaded Gasoline	A Motor Fuel for Vehicles	10000

UST_SiteTankDataSmry2014

Kitsap County, Poulsbo

Site Name: POULSBO VILLAGE FUEL

Location: 19560 7TH AVE NE

Poulsbo

Alternate Name(s): POULSBO VILLAGE 76, POULSBO VILLAGE FUEL

Resp. Unit: NORTHWEST

Lat / Long: 47.739 -122.641

Facility-Site ID: 28674162

UST Site ID: 340379

Tank Name	Tank Status	Install Date	Capacity Range	Compartment #	Substance Stored
1	Operational	6/1/1995	10,000 to 19,999 Gallons	1	B Unleaded Gasoline
2	Operational	6/1/1995	10,000 to 19,999 Gallons	1	B Unleaded Gasoline
3	Operational	6/1/1995	10,000 to 19,999 Gallons	1	B Unleaded Gasoline
4	Operational	6/1/1995	10,000 to 19,999 Gallons	1	B Unleaded Gasoline

RegulatedUSTs2014_ActiveFacilities