

Department of Ecology's CSCS List.

INITIAL INVESTIGATION FIELD REPORT

ERTS Number: 641341

Parcel #: 27101900102400

County: Snohomish 23508 CSID: 13039

SITE INFORMATION	••••	.0000
	Site Address (including City and Zip+4):	Site Phone:
Index Sportsmen Club	49601 Old Goldbar Index Rd	
	Index, WA 98256	N/A
Site Contact and Title:	Site Contact Address (including City and Zip+4):	Site Contact Phone:
N/A	N/A	N/A
Site Owner:	Site Owner Address (including City and Zip+4):	Site Owner Phone:
Mt Baker-Snoqualmie National	Skykomish Ranger District, 74920 NE Stevens Pass Hwy	801-733-2685
Forest Joseph Neal, Ranger U.S.	Skykomish, WA 98288	
Site Owner Contact:	Site Owner Contact Address (including City and Zip+4):	Owner Contact Phone:
Joseph Gibbens	Pacific Northwest Region	360-956-2352
On-Scene Coordinator	PO Box 3623	503-808-2468
USDA Forest Service	Portland, OR 97208-3623	jfgibbens@fs.fed.us
Alternate Site Name(s):	Comments:	
Index Shooting Range		
Latituda (Danimal D	47.047400	
Latitude (Decimal D		
Longitude (Decimal	Degrees)121.300020	
INSPECTION INFORMATION		
	me: 5/23/13 1:00pm Entry Notice: Announced U	Inannounced 🛛
Yes ⊠ No □	1110. 0/20/10 1.00pm Emily Notice. 7 mileunou - 0	
Photographs taken? Yes ⊠	No 🗌	
Samples collected? Yes	No ☑ If Yes, be sure to include a figure/sketch_show	ving sample locations.
		-
RECOMMENDATION		
No Further Action (Check appropriate		med and Suspected
Release or threatened release does	s not pose a threat	Sites List:
No release or threatened release		
Refer to program/agency (Name:) 🔲	
Independent Cleanup Action Comp	oleted (i.e., contamination removed)	
COMPLAINT (Brief Summary of ERT	C Complaint):	
COMPLAINT (Blief Suffilliary of ERT	3 Complainty.	
Snohomish Health District (SHD) was	s informed about lead contamination found at the former site	of the Index Sportsman
Club and BNSF Railway property.	s informed about load contamination round at the former one	or the mack operational
course and arrest reasonal property.		
CURRENT SITE STATUS (Brief Sum	nmary of why Site is recommended for Listing or NFA):	
·	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
	ocated in the Mt. Baker/Snoqualmie National Forest. This cle	
	est Service (USFS) pursuant to its CERCLA response author	
)(39) and Executive Order 12580, according to Joseph Gibbo	
8th, 2013. Their data shows lead and	l arsenic were found in soil above MTCA cleanup levels. Lea	d was found as high as

Investigator: Mike Young Date Submitted: 8/27/2013

58100 mg/kg. Although the USFS is taking lead on cleanup, we recommend that this site be listed on the Washington

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.):

This USFS property is 37 acres, with a 3.9 acre grass area surrounded by trees located in the NE ¼ of Sec 19, T27N, R10E. When the USFS required the gun club vacate the property, they had the gun club remove all buildings and other material from the site. The only objects remaining on the site are three monitoring wells. The location of the baseball diamond and shooting range can still be seen because of the soil disturbance and clay pigeons fragments that litter the ground. See photo attached.

The adjoining property to the west is Washington State Park Land. The adjoining property to the north is BNSF railroad. The city limits are defined by the east property line. The adjoining property to the south is a public trail owned by the town of Index. The site is not fenced, but has a gate at the entrance. The gate is marked "No camping", but there are no other restrictions for anyone to walking on the site. See photo attached.

- The shooting range has operated since 1947.
- The Club held various Special Use Permits (permits) through 1987 when their most recent permit expired.
- The USDA Forest Service closed the site in 2004 and told the club they were not authorized to operate due to the absence of valid permit and lead management, or any knowledge of lead levels.
- In 2006 the Index Sportsmen Club submitted a letter to the Forest Service stating that they wished to continue operation of the existing facilities as a public target range.
- Forest Service installed groundwater monitoring wells and began to conduct soil and groundwater sampling.
- The permit process began in 2007 and was open for public comment.
- In 2009 the USDA Forest Service authorized, for a term of one year, the temporary use of approximately 7.5 acres of NFS land for a public shotgun trap range exclusively for the purpose of Amateur Trap Association (ATA) standard trap, with many conditions, including the implementation of a lead management and monitoring program.
- The USFS provided soil sample data, which was collected in 2003, 2004 and 2011. These data show lead and arsenic in soil were found above MTCA cleanup levels. Lead was found as high as 58,100 mg/kg at TA-SSS-14 2/12/2004. Arsenic was found above the MTCA Method A cleanup level of 20 mg/kg in 19 of 23 samples in 2003 and 2004. The highest sample was 111 mg/kg at TA-SSS-15 2/12/2004. Arsenic was not tested again in 2011.

Soil contamination may extend off USFS property to the north, but is difficult to tell because the map of sample locations did not show the property line. Although 5 samples obviously collected on railroad property were below MTCA cleanup levels, three samples collected close to the north property line were elevated.

There were also groundwater data provided, where samples were collected in 2006 and 2011. Although well MW-1 show detections of lead in 2006, these levels were below MTCA Method A cleanup level of 5 ug/L. The groundwater wells were not tested for metals after 2006. However, the wells were tested for PAH's in 2011, with Pyrene said to be above MTCA Method A cleanup level of 0.1 ug/L. However, the CLARK database show Pyrene Method A to be Researched-No Data and results are well below other method standards. It was noted that the report did not include groundwater flow direction.

Reference:

The USDA Forest Service 2009 Decision Memo.

http://a123.g.akamai.net/7/123/11558/abc123/forestservic.download.akamai.com/11558/www/nepa/44439_FSPLT1_0196_ 45.pdf

http://www.heraldnet.com/article/20090926/NEWS01/709269923

Letter and results attached from Joseph Gibbens in his letter of July 8th, 2013.

(fill in contaminant matrix below with appropriate status choice from the key below the table)

CONTAMINANT GROUP	CONTAMINANT	TIOS	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/cgibin/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)	S	S				Hydrocarbons composed of two or more benzene rings.
Non-Halogenated Organics	Tributyltin						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)
	Methyl tertiary-butyl ether						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						Benzene
	Other Non-Halogenated Organics						Other Non-Halogenated Organics (Example: Phthalates) Petroleum Diesel
	Petroleum Diesel						Petroleum Diesel
	Petroleum Gasoline						Petroleum Gasoline
	Petroleum Other						Crude oil and any fraction thereof. Petroleum products that are not specifically Gasoline or Diesel.
	PBDE						Polybrominated di-phenyl ether
Halogenated Organics (see notes at bottom)	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 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). Do not use for 'dibenzofuran', which is a non-chlorinated compound that is detected using the semivolatile organics analysis 8270
Metals	Metals - Other					_	Metals other than arsenic, lead, or mercury. (Examples: cadmium, antimony, zinc, copper, silver)
	Lead	С	S				Lead
	Mercury						Mercury
	Arsenic	С	S				Arsenic
Pacticidas	Non-halogenated pesticides						Pesticides without halogens (Examples: parathion, malathion, diazinon, phosmet, carbaryl (sevin), fenoxycarb, aldicarb)
Pesticides	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	ВЕБВОСК	DESCRIPTION
Other Contaminants	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)
	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)
	Occupation Western						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)).
	Corrosive Wastes						(Examples: Hydrochloric acid; sulfuric acid; caustic soda)

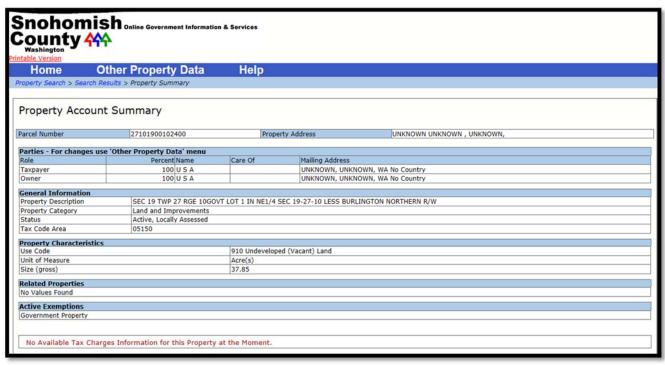
Status choices for contaminants	
Contaminant Status	Definition
B - Below Cleanup Levels (Confirmed)	The contaminant was tested and found to be below cleanup levels. (Generally, we would not enter each and every contaminant that was tested; for example if an SVOC analysis was done we would not enter each 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).

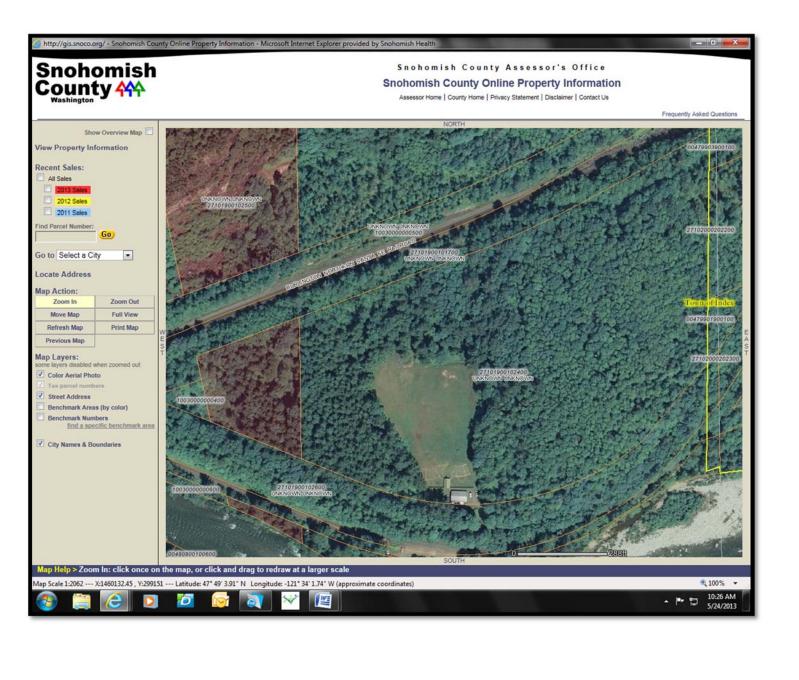
Halogenated chemicals and solvents: Any chemical compound with chloro, bromo, iodo or fluoro is halogenated; those with eight or fewer carbons are generally solvents (e.g. halogenated methane, ethane, propane, butane, pentane, hexane, heptane or octane) and may also be used for or registered as pesticides 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 synonyms, uses, trade names, waste codes, and other regulatory 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 Site	e come to be known:	 ☐ Site Discovery (received a rep ☐ ERTS Complaint ☐ Other (please explain): 	report): (Date Report Received)				
Does an Early Notice Letter need to be sent: ⊠ Yes □ No If No, please explain why:							
NAICS Code (if Otherwise, brie		rty is/was used (i.e., gas station, o	dry cleaner, paint shop, vacant land, etc.):				
	e created (Unit Type): needed, please explair	☑ Upland (includes VCP & LUST) n why:	Sediment				
Cleanup Proce	ss 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 (Default: Donna Musa): Donna Musa							
Specific confirm	ned contaminants inclu	de:	Facility/Site ID No. (if known):				
Lead, Arsenic in Soil in Groundwater			23508 Cleanup Site ID No. (if known):				
			<u>13039</u>				
	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.





Photograph of gate for access to the site, taken from adjacent public trail south of the site owned by the town of Index; by Mike Young 8/27/2013



