INITIAL INVESTIGATION FIELD REPORT

WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

ERTS Number: 662399
Parcel #(s): 5247801655
County: King
FSID #: 16562
CSID #: 13047

SITE INFORMATION

Site Name (Name over door): Publix Apartments	Site Address (including City, State and Zip): 504 5th Ave S Seattle, WA 98104	Phone/email:
Site Contact, Title, Business: Jerry Sawetz The Riley Group	Site Contact Address (including City, State and Zip): 17522 Bothell Way NE Bothell, WA 98011	Phone/email: 425-415-0551 x325 JSawetz@Riley-Group.com
Site Owner, Title, Business: Publix LLC	Site Owner Address (including City, State and Zip): 4601 6th Ave S Seattle, WA 98108	Phone/email:
Site Owner Contact, Title, Business:	Site Owner Contact Address (including City, State and Zip):	Phone/email:
Previous Site Owner(s):	Additional Info:	
Alternate Site Name(s):	Additional Info:	

Latitude (Decimal Degrees):	47.59819
Longitude (Decimal Degrees):	-122.32746

INSPECTION INFORMATION

Inspection Conducted? Yes ☐ No ☒	Date/Time:	Entry Notice: Announced ☐	Unannounced ☐
Photographs taken? Yes ☐	No ☐	Photos available in site reports	
Samples collected? Yes ☐	No ☐	Data available in site reports	

RECOMMENDATION

No Further Action (Check appropriate box below):		**LIST on Confirmed and Suspected Contaminated Sites List**: ☒
Release or threatened release does not pose a threat	☐	Cleanup Started (S/A report)
No release or threatened release	☐	
Refer to program/agency (Name: _____)	☐	
Independent Cleanup Action Completed (contamination removed)	☐	

COMPLAINT (Brief Summary of ERTS Complaint): Jerry Sawetz of The Riley Group called to report receiving lab data confirming soil contaminated with Bunker C & Diesel. Possible groundwater contamination. The two 12,000-gallon abandoned Bunker C USTs were recently discovered below the basement of a building. Planning to remediate as much as possible and close tanks in place. Hoping to continue cleanup and enter VCP to avoid SHA listing.

CURRENT SITE STATUS (Brief Summary of why Site is recommended for Listing or NFA):
The Publix Hotel operated at this site 1927-2002. Likely exempt heating oil tanks. This site assessment was conducted prior to UST decommissioning.

- Highest soil sample: TPH-D = 42,000 ppm; TPH-O = 95,000 ppm; cPAHs = 4.41ppm; Pb = 785 ppm.
- Groundwater grab samples above MTCA Method A at four locations, maximum detections: TPH-D = 170,000 ppb; TPH-O = 150,000 ppb; cPAHs = 1.97 ppb; Pb = 22.5 ppb.
- Free product observed in four locations.

The report refers to a “sub-basement” which the consultant explained as the crawl space under the basement.

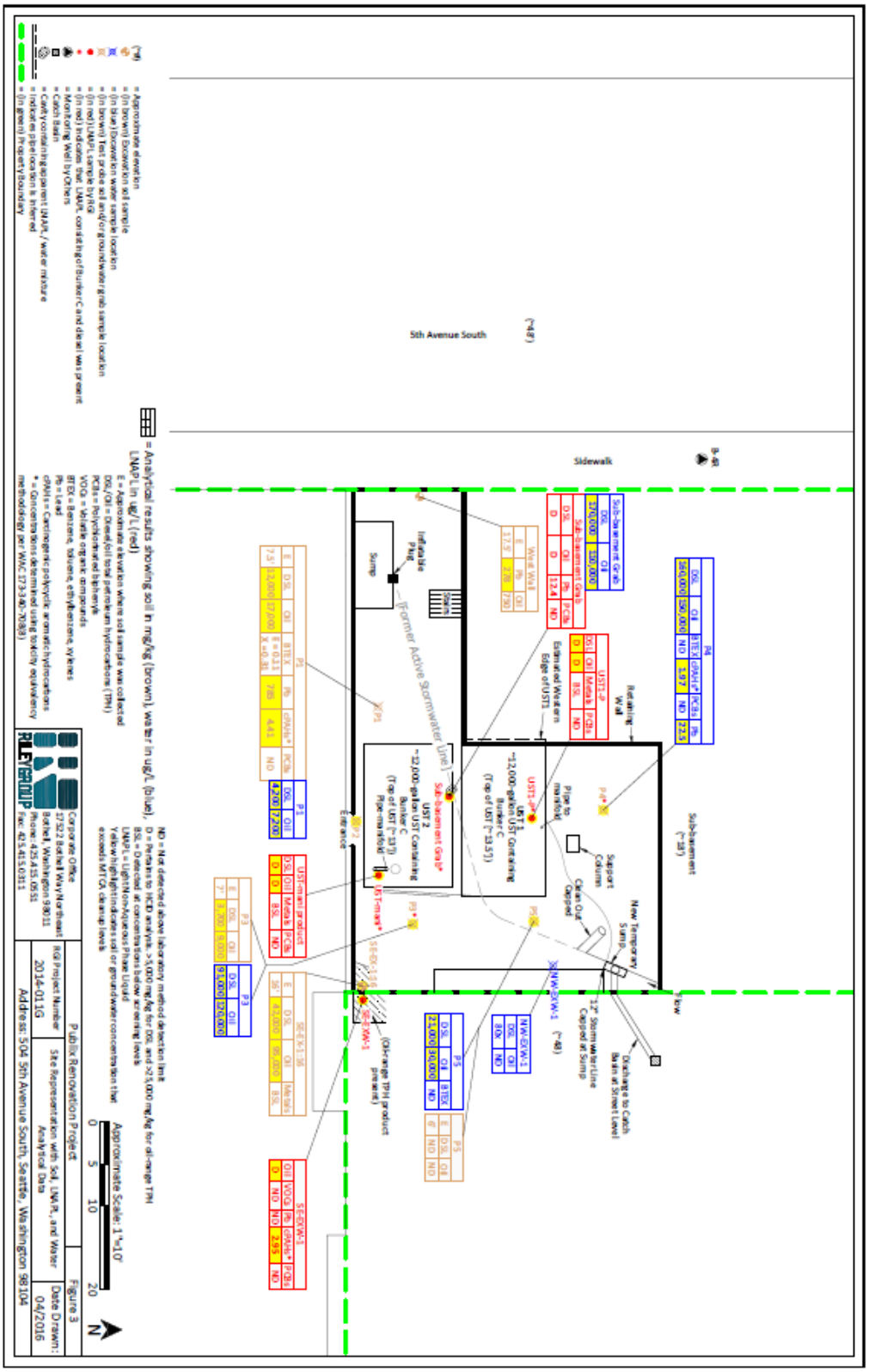
Investigator: Gayle Garbush Date Submitted: 5/2/16

OBSERVATIONS

Description (If site visit made, 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.):

Documents reviewed:

- Task 1A Pre-UST Decommissioning Services & UST Site Assessment Report, Publix Renovation Project. The Riley Group, Inc., Bothell, Washington. April 20, 2016.



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

CONTAMINANT GROUP	CONTAMINANT	*SOIL*	*GROUNDWATER*	*SURFACE WATER*	*AIR*	*BEDROCK*	DESCRIPTION
Non-Halogenated Organics	Phenolic Compounds						Compounds containing phenols (Examples: phenol; 4-methylphenol; 2-methylphenol)
	Non-Halogenated Solvents						Organic solvents, typically volatile or semi-volatile, not containing any halogens. To determine if a product has halogens, search HSDB (http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/htmlgen?HSDB) and look at the Chemical/Physical Properties, and Molecular Formula. If there is not a Cl, I, Br, F in the formula, it's not halogenated. (Examples: acetone, benzene, toluene, xylenes, methyl ethyl ketone, ethyl acetate, methanol, ethanol, isopropranol, formic acid, acetic acid, stoddard solvent, Naptha). *Use this when TEX contaminants are present independently of gasoline.*
	Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)	C	C				Hydrocarbons composed of two or more benzene rings.
	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						TEX
	Petroleum Diesel	C	C				Petroleum Diesel
	Petroleum Gasoline						Petroleum Gasoline
	Petroleum Other	C	C				Oil range organics
Halogenated Organics (see notes at bottom)	PBDE						Polybrominated di-phenyl ether
	Other Halogenated Organics						Other organic compounds with halogens (chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine). search HSDB (http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/htmlgen?HSDB) and look at the Chemical/Physical Properties, and Molecular Formula. If there is a Cl, I, Br, F in the formula, it is halogenated. (Examples: Hexachlorobutadiene; hexachlorobenzene; pentachlorophenol)
	Halogenated solvents						PCE, chloroform, EDB, EDC, MTBE
	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						Cr, Se, Ag, Ba, Cd
	Lead	C	C				Lead
	Mercury						Mercury
	Arsenic						Arsenic
Pesticides	Non-halogenated pesticides						Pesticides without halogens (Examples: parathion, malathion, diazinon, phosmet, carbaryl (sevin), fenoxycarb, aldicarb)
	Halogenated pesticides						Pesticides with halogens (Examples: DDT; DDE; Chlordane; Heptachlor; alpha-beta and delta BHC; Aldrin; Endosulfan, dieldrin, endrin)

CONTAMINANT GROUP	CONTAMINANT	*SOIL*	*GROUNDWATER*	*SURFACE WATER*	*AIR*	*BEDROCK*	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)
	Corrosive Wastes						Corrosive wastes are acidic or alkaline (basic) wastes that can readily corrode or dissolve materials they come into contact with. Wastes that are highly corrosive as defined by the Dangerous Waste Regulation (WAC 173-303-090(6)). (Examples: Hydrochloric acid; sulfuric acid; caustic soda)

Status choices for contaminants	
Contaminant Status	**Definition**
B - Below Cleanup Levels (Confirmed)	The contaminant was tested and found to be below cleanup levels. (Generally, we would not enter each and every contaminant that was tested; for example if an SVOC analysis was done we would not enter each SVOC with a status of "below". We would use this for contaminants that were believed likely to be present but were found to be below standards when tested
S - Suspected	The contaminant is suspected to be present; based on some knowledge about the history of the site, knowledge of regional contaminants, or based on other contaminants known to be present
C - Confirmed Above Cleanup Levels	The contaminant is confirmed to be present above any cleanup level. For example - above MTCA method A, B, or C; above Sediment Quality Standards; or above a presumed site-specific cleanup level (such as human health criteria for a sediment contaminant).
RA - Remediated - Above	The contaminant was remediated, but remains on site above the cleanup standards (for example - capped area).
RB - Remediated - Below	The contaminant was remediated, and no area of the site contains this contaminant above cleanup standards (for example - complete removal of contaminated soils).

Halogenated chemicals and solvents: Any chemical compound with chloro, bromo, iodo or fluoro is halogenated; those with eight or fewer carbons are generally solvents (e.g. halogenated methane, ethane, propane, butane, pentane, hexane, heptane or octane) and may also be used for or registered as pesticides or fumigants. Most are dangerous wastes, either listed or categorical. Organic compounds with more carbons are almost always halogenated pesticides or a contaminant or derivitive. Referral to the HSDB is recommended you are unfamiliar with a chemical name or compound, as it contains useful information about 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 come to be known: ☐ **Site Discovery (received a report):** _____ (Date Report Received)
☐ **ERTS Complaint**
☒ **Other (please explain):** Telephone notification 1/22/16

Does an Early Notice Letter need to be sent: ☒ Yes ☐ No
If *No*, please explain why: _____

NAICS Code (if known): _____
Otherwise, briefly explain how property is/was used (i.e., gas station, dry cleaner, paint shop, vacant land, etc.):
_____

Site Unit(s) to be created (Unit Type): ☒ Upland (includes VCP & LUST) ☐ Sediment
If multiple Units needed, please explain why: _____

Cleanup Process Type (for the Unit): ☐ No Process ☒ Independent Action
☐ Voluntary Cleanup Program ☐ Ecology-supervised or conducted
☐ Federal-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 confirmed contaminants include:

D, O, PAHs, Pb in Soil

D, O, PAHs, Pb in Groundwater

_____ in Other (specify matrix: _____)

Facility/Site ID No. (if known):
16562
Cleanup Site ID No. (if known):
13047

Form Updated 02/23/2016

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.