INITIAL INVESTIGATION FIELD REPORT

ERTS #: 662115
Parcel #(s): N/A
County: King
FSID #: 7523
CSID #: 13068

SITE INFORMATION

Site Name (Name over door):	Site Address (including City, State and Zip):	Phone/email:
Yakima Oil Co Gas Spill	EB I-90 MP 45 & Tinkham Rd North Bend, WA 98045	
Site Contact, Title, Business: Eric Allen, NRCES	Site Contact Address (including City, State and Zip): 9520 10th Ave S, #150 Seattle, WA 98108	Phone/email: (206) 715-1478 eallen@nrcc.com
Site Owner, Title, Business: Scott Anfinson Regional Maintenance Environmental Coordinator, WSDOT	Site Owner Address (including City, State and Zip): 2809 Rudkin Rd Union Gap, WA 98903	Phone/email: (509) 577-1758 anfinss@wsdot.wa.gov
Responsible Party, Title, Business: Garth Sybouts, President Yakima Oil Company	Site Owner Contact Address (including City, State and Zip): 514 S 3rd Ave Yakima, WA 98902	Phone/email: (509) 457-6868

Latitude (Decimal Degrees):	47.39520
Longitude (Decimal Degrees):	-121.52061

INSPECTION INFORMATION

Inspection Conducted? Yes ☒ No ☐	Date/Time: 1/12/16 Hayes & Zuluaga, SPPR		Entry Notice: Announced ☒	Unannounced ☐
Photographs taken?	Yes ☒	No ☐	By NRCES	
Samples collected?	Yes ☒	No ☐	By NRCES	

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	☐	
No release or threatened release	☐	
Refer to program/agency (Name: _____)	☐	
Independent Cleanup Action Completed (contamination removed)	☒	

COMPLAINT (Brief Summary of ERTS Complaint):

WSP reported 1 gal/minute spill from overturned tanker truck on Eastbound Interstate 90 at Exit 45. WSP claims spill is from saddle tanks, not trailer tanks. FD is enroute. Hyak DOT is enroute. Truck overturned at 07:15. Officer is manning the freeway closure. Spoke with Officer Griffis - FD is on scene trying to plug the tank -- saddle tank is not leaking. One of the trailer tanks is leaking an 'unknown product'. Hyak DOT pushed some dirt to create a berm so keep product from running off the road. It was initially confined to the asphalt.

CURRENT SITE STATUS (Brief Summary of why Site is recommended for Listing or NFA):

Spill Responders Laura Hayes and James Zuluaga responded to the scene the day of the spill. NRC personnel were contracted for cleanup. Upon arrival, NRC found that the fuel had run across I-90 and into a snow bank on the adjacent side of the highway (in the median). All visibly impacted snow was removed the day of the spill, but it was determined NRC would need to return at a later date to obtain soil samples. NRC submitted lab results with map of sampling areas to Ecology TCP. Samples confirm there are no exceedances of MTCA (100 mg/kg with no benzene). Recommendation: NFA due to independent remediation.

Investigator: Donna Musa	Date Submitted: 6/23/16

OBSERVATIONS

Documents reviewed:

- I-90 EB Exit 45 Gasoline Tanker Spill 1-12-16, SPIIS – Spills Program Integrated Information System, Incident # 86298, ERTS # 662115, Kimberly Medicus, Laura Hayes, Washington Department of Ecology, Bellevue, WA. January 12, 2016.
- I-90 EB Exit 45 Gasoline Tanker Spill 1-12-16, TRAP Team Oil Spill Report Form, SPIIS Number 86298, Laura Hayes, Washington Department of Ecology, Bellevue, WA. January 12, 2016.
- Report of Activities for Gasoline Tanker Rollover I-90 East Bound, Mile Marker 45; Tinkham Road North Bend, WA 98045. Prepared for Mr. Garth Sybouts, Yakima Oil Company, Yakima, WA by NRC Environmental Services, Seattle, WA. April 19, 2016.

Spills Narrative, Laura Hayes:
Initial Situation: 40-50 gallon gasoline spill from overturned tank truck. Two tanks and spill coming from 2nd tank. Tank bermed and partially plugged, so only leaking approximately 1 gallon every 5-10 minutes. Reported by WSP. WSDOT & FD on scene. FD established hot zone. FD videoing around truck and responders will assess impacts based on video [safety issue].
Follow-up Information: 10:40 AM James Zuluaga checked out creek and visually did not notice any impacts. Yakima Fuel will offload fuel from tanker while over-turned. NRC will suck out whatever is left. Tanker will be righted. If tanker needs to be righted before fuel removed, a sand berm will be constructed to help contain & slow down flow. Next update at noon.

Spills Narrative, James Zuluaga:
JZ and LH responded and met Eastside Fire. WSDOT and WSP onsite. Gasoline tanker rolled over into snow bank on I90 EB caused small pickup truck losing control. Front tank held 8000 gallons of diesel and rear contained 3500 gallons of gasoline. Gasoline was leaking from top hatch of rear tank. Eastside Fire's Hazmat team installed dome clamps on the hatch and slowed the leak. Fire and WSDOT installed a sand berm to capture spilled gasoline. Yakima Oil was only able to remove 1000 gallons because the tank was on its side. NRC was hired, they drilled a hole in the tank and Yakima oil was able to pump the remainder of the fuel. NRC then cleaned up the contaminated sand and sorbents on the roadway while the tow trucks removed the rear tank. Current estimate is 200 gallons spilled to roadway, 60 gallons collected.

(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	ND					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)						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	ND					Benzene
	Other Non-Halogenated Organics	ND					TEX
	Petroleum Diesel						Petroleum Diesel
	Petroleum Gasoline	RB					Petroleum Gasoline
	Petroleum Other						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						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):** _____

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

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:

_____ in Soil

_____ in Groundwater

_____ in Other (specify matrix: _____)

Facility/Site ID No. (if known):
7523
Cleanup Site ID No. (if known):
13068

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.