



# INITIAL INVESTIGATION FIELD REPORT

ERTS: N/A  
Parcel(s): 170608310010  
County: Grays Harbor

## SITE INFORMATION

Site Name (e.g., Co. name over door): Former Faber and Sons Satsop	Site Address (including City and Zip+4): 75 Fuller Rd S/ 309 Utility Lane Elma, WA 98541	Site Phone: N/A
Site Contact and Title: Randy Lewis, Director of Environmental and Engineering Services Port of Grays Harbor	Site Contact Address (including City and Zip+4): PO Box 660 Aberdeen, WA 98520	Site Contact Phone: (360) 533-9513
Site Owners: Port of Grays Harbor	Site Owner Address (including City and Zip+4): Same as above	Site Owner Phone: Same as above
Site Owner Contact:	Site Owner Contact Address (including City and Zip+4):	Owner Contact Phone:
Alternate Site Name(s):	Comments:	
Previous Site Owner(s):	Comments:	

Latitude (Decimal Degrees): 46.970098

Longitude (Decimal Degrees): -123.464126

## INSPECTION INFORMATION

Inspection Conducted? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Date/Time:	Entry Notice: Announced <input type="checkbox"/> Unannounced <input type="checkbox"/>
Photographs taken? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Samples collected? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	If Yes, be sure to include a figure/sketch showing sample locations.	

## RECOMMENDATION

No Further Action (Check appropriate box below):	LIST on Confirmed and Suspected Contaminated Sites List: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Release or threatened release does not pose a threat <input type="checkbox"/>	
No release or threatened release <input type="checkbox"/>	
Refer to program/agency (Name: _____) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Independent Cleanup Action Completed (i.e., contamination removed) <input type="checkbox"/>	

## COMPLAINT (Brief Summary of ERTS Complaint):

During a SEPA a report was discovered of groundwater contaminated associated with a former wrecking yard.

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

Groundwater contamination at the site with diesel, heavy oil, chromium, lead, arsenic, and cadmium.

Investigator: Kirsten Alvarez

Date Submitted: 6/15/2016

## 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.):

On April 4, 2016 the Department of Ecology received a packet of information requested of the Port of Grays Harbor regarding work conducted at the former Faber and Sons Site that had come to light as a result of a SEPA. The packet included the following reports:

- Initial Assessment Report by Stantec and dated November 13, 2013.

When the Port of Grays Harbor acquired the site in January of 2013, stockpiles of soil from unknown sources remained on the site and the oil-water separators had not been pumped. The stockpiles were tested and confirmed to contain "Special Waste" due to diesel, oil PAH, PCB and metal content. The material in the oil-water separators designated as "dangerous waste" due to even higher levels of the same compounds found in the stockpiles. The stockpiles were removed and the oil-water separators were pumped, however no confirmation samples from those locations were collected. The report stated the groundwater contamination may have been caused by the stockpiles at the site.

Eight borings were completed in the vicinity of the former wrecking yard to 20 feet bgs at the site. Composite soil samples were collected from 0-5 feet bgs from each boring and a groundwater sample was collected from each boring where groundwater was encountered. The sample were analyzed for gasoline, diesel, volatile organic compounds, PAHs, metals, and PCBs. The only compound to return above its MTCA Method A Cleanup Level in soil was Chromium. Diesel, heavy oil, chromium, lead, arsenic, and cadmium all exceeded their MTCA Method A Cleanup Levels in groundwater at the site.

Four hand auger boring were collected from an "off-site" vegetated area. The borings were completed to depths of 18 inches and soil below 3 inches was documented as being saturated. One soil sample from each boring was composited from 3-12 inches for diesel, gasoline, volatile organic compound, PAH, metals, PCB and total organic carbon analysis. The only compound to exceed its MTCA Method A Cleanup Level was Chromium.

Note: QA/QC for metals and VOC were unreliable. Additionally the "offsite area" was considered to be a wetland with drainage in that direction.

- Technical Memorandum by Stantec and dated October 7, 2015.

Three groundwater monitoring wells were installed in December 2013 in order to periodically monitor the concentrations of petroleum in the groundwater. Soil samples were composited from the 0-5 feet of each soil boring but the analyses and results were not reported. The groundwater was sampled from the wells on December 2013, March 2014, June 2014, January 2015, and July 2015. Two of the wells were dry for the last monitoring event, but wells MW-2 and MW-3 showed persistent elevated levels of diesel and heavy oil range petroleum, the only analyses completed.

Given the incomplete characterization of the wrecking yard, and the persistent elevated groundwater contamination at the site I recommend listing this site on the Confirmed and Suspected Contaminated Sites List as a site awaiting further cleanup.

(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	S					Organic solvents, typically volatile or semi-volatile, not containing halogens, i.e., Chlorine, Iodine, Bromine or Fluorine. (Examples include acetone, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene & xylenes [BTEX], methyl ethyl ketone, ethyl acetate, methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, formic acid, acetic acid, Stoddard solvent and naphtha)
	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						Benzene
	Other Non-Halogenated Organics						Other Non-Halogenated Organics (Example: Phthalates)
	Petroleum Diesel	S	C				Petroleum Diesel
	Petroleum Gasoline	S					Petroleum Gasoline
	Petroleum Other	S	C				Crude oil and any fraction thereof. Petroleum products that are not specifically Gasoline or Diesel.
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 ( <a href="http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/htmlgen?HSDB">http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/htmlgen?HSDB</a> ) 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	C	C				Metals other than arsenic, lead, or mercury. (Examples: cadmium, antimony, zinc, copper, silver)
	Lead	S	C				Lead
	Mercury						Mercury
	Arsenic	S	C				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)
Other Contaminants	Radioactive Wastes						Wastes that emit more than background levels of radiation.

CONTAMINANT GROUP	CONTAMINANT	SOIL	GROUNDWATER	SURFACE WATER	AIR	BEDROCK	DESCRIPTION
	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 Ordnance						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

**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

**FOR ECOLOGY 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: \_\_\_\_\_

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: Southwest Region): Southwest Region

Specific confirmed contaminants include: \_\_\_\_\_ Facility/Site ID No. (if known): \_\_\_\_\_

Chromium in Soil  
diesel, heavy oil in Groundwater  
chromium, lead, arsenic, cadmium  
\_\_\_\_\_ in Other (specify matrix: \_\_\_\_\_)

**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.

