INITIAL INVESTIGATION FIELD REPORT

ERTS #: 545943
Parcel #(s): 2705180040200
County: Snohomish
FSID #: 2886743
CSID #: 1348

SITE INFORMATION

Site Name (Name over door): Schleuter Property	Site Address (including City, State and Zip): 1515 196th St SE Bothell WA, 98012	Phone/email:
Site Contact, Title, Business: Helmuth K. Schleuter Owner	Site Contact Address (including City, State and Zip): PO Box 40 Duvall, WA 98019	Phone/email: 425-273-6206
Site Owner, Title, Business: Helmuth K. Schleuter Owner	Site Owner Address (including City, State and Zip): PO Box 40 Duvall, WA 98019	Phone/email:
Site Owner Contact, Title, Business: Helmuth K. Schleuter Owner	Site Owner Contact Address (including City, State and Zip): PO Box 40 Duvall, WA 98019	Phone/email:
Previous Site Owner(s):	Additional Info:	
Alternate Site Name(s):	Additional Info:	

Latitude (Decimal Degrees):	47.820611
Longitude (Decimal Degrees):	-122.211132

INSPECTION INFORMATION

Inspection Conducted? Yes ☒ No ☐	Date/Time: 02/09/2005	Entry Notice:	Announced ☐	Unannounced ☐
Photographs taken?	Yes ☐	No ☐		
Samples collected?	Yes ☒	No ☐		

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): 1/26/05 Bothell Surface Water Inspector and Fire Marshal went to investigate after receiving a complaint. The property is just outside the city limits and is directly across the street from a school. It is an abandoned industrial site. The site is full of drums ranging from 5-55 gallons, which contain paint, solvents and unknown substances. Many are tipped over and leaking. There are also piles of materials that are possibly sandblast grit and pallets of asbestos. 50 feet from the site are North Creek and a class 2 wetland. There is evidence of long term dumping into the wetlands. Directly across the street from the school is an old farm gate. The abandoned buildings are beyond the gate.

CURRENT SITE STATUS (Brief Summary of why Site is recommended for Listing or NFA):
Spills, leaks, dumping and alleged meth lab production site. See II Summary attached. Site has confirmed levels of cadmium, lead and petroleum which exceed MTCA Method A Cleanup Levels.
Recommendation: List on Ecology's Confirmed and Suspected Contaminated Sites List.

Investigator: Geoffrey Crofoot Date Submitted: April 27, 2005

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.):

See II Summary.

(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)						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					Petroleum Diesel
	Petroleum Gasoline						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	C					Cr, Se, Ag, Ba, Cd
	Lead	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):** _____

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: Northwest Region

Specific confirmed contaminants include:

Cd, Pb, D in Soil

_____ in Groundwater

_____ in Other (specify matrix: _____)

Facility/Site ID No. (if known):
2886743
Cleanup Site ID No. (if known):
1348

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.

II Summary
April 27, 2005

Site Name:	Schlueter Property	Section: Township: Range	18 27N 5E
Site Address	1515 196th St SE	Ecology Facility Site ID	
City: County: State: Postal Code:	Bothell Snohomish WA 98012	ERTS	545943
Lat:			
Long:			

Site Summary:

Site Location and Description

The Schlueter property is located1515 196th St. SE Bothell and will here after be referred to as the site. The site is located one-quarter mile west of the Bothell Everett Hwy. The site is less that 100 feet northeast of North Creek, which is a year round creek that flows to the Sammamish River, and eventually to Lake Washington. The site is surrounded by rural/residential properties. The site is vacant. It appears to be partially developed with light industrial remnants. Portions of the property are covered with high grass and Alder trees. The site consists of several structures. A red barn located on the western most portion of the property. Close to the center of the property there is an open walled, covered, paved work area. The footprint of the paved area extends from under the cover 30-40 feet to the south. To the east of the paved area is an enclosed production facility. On the east side of this production facility is a graded, graveled space approximately one half acres in size. The rest of the property is overgrown with high grass and scrub weeds.

Site History

On September 1, 2000, the Snohomish Health District (SHD) received a complaint concerning the possible dumping of oil and antifreeze into North creek. The complaint also noted that contaminated soils had been brought from a Seattle shipyard to the northwest corner of the property.

Deanna Colon, of the SHD initially responded to the complaint. Colon noted considerable soil staining around the concrete pad, and on the eastern, graded portion of the property. The complaint was, in turn, assigned to Gary Hanada and

Geoffrey Crofoot who conducted a routine site visit on September 22, 2000 for the purposes of an initial investigation (II.)

Crofoot and Hanada confirmed soil staining on the northeast portion of the property. Dumping in to North Creek was not confirmed.

The staining appears to be leaked or spilled petroleum products. The stains account for approximately 20 square feet of contamination. Use of the Photoionization Detector (PID) at the time of the site visit did not indicate elevated levels of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's.) Suspected pollutants in this area were heavy oils, diesel and potentially, metals.

On the western side of the property approximately 50-70 feet north of 196th SE Crofoot and Hanada noted imported piles of soil. The piles of soils can be clearly seen form 196th St. SE. At the time of the September 22, 2000, site visit, the soils appeared to have been in place for several years due to the degree of vegetation uniformly covering the top of the piles. Noted no stressed vegetation in this area.

Crofoot and Hanada spoke with the closest neighbor to the west who noted that in order to dump into the creek a person would have to access her property. She said she would have probably seen suspicious activity since she is at home most of the time. She noted that the property in question had been used as a construction yard where machinery was stored.

No samples were taken at the time of inspection.

As a result of the inspection a letter was drafted and sent on November 3, 2000, to the property owner. The letter requested permission to re-access the property and take soil samples. On November 11, 2000, Jeral Stewart, a part owner, responded to the letter by phone and stated that he did not want the SHD on his property. As a result, no samples were collected at the site.

Due to the lack of analytical evidence and the observed staining the SHD recommended to Ecology that the site be listed on the Suspected and Confirmed Contaminated Sites (SCCS) list.

On August 8, 2003, the SHD received a complaint at the site regarding illegal dumping. On August 19, 2003 Melissa Spencer of the SHD investigated the complaint and confirmed the dumping.

On October 20, 2003, a Snohomish County Grant funded clean-up crew noted that a silver trailer parked at the site smelled strongly of ammonia. A methanphetimine laboratory (meth lab) was suspected.

On October 31, 2003, the SHD received a complaint concerning a meth lab at the site. The presence of the lab was confirmed by Jonelle Fenton Wallace, of the SHD.

On March 15, 2004, the SHD received a complaint concerning illegal dumping at the site. On March 18, 2004. The complaint was confirmed. In addition, the vacant property appeared to be a haven for vagrants and drug activity.

On August 2, 2004, yet another complaint was received regarding illegal dumping at the site. Melissa Spencer confirmed the violations. At the time of the complaint there appeared to be an on-going meth lab investigation/action at the site.

On January 26, 2005, the SHD received an ERTS referral from Ecology regarding the site. The ERTS referral noted that the site had many leaking drums of chemicals and piles of material that look like sand blasting grit. The complaint also noted pallets of asbestos.

Considering the history of the site, the SHD planned to conduct a site visit with the intention of collecting soil samples.

Recent Sampling Events

On February 9, 2005, the SHD collected 8 samples from in a rough line extending across the approximate center of the property in an east/west orientation.

The SHD looked for low areas where standing water may have occurred, soil staining, and areas of stressed vegetation.

Both channel samples and discrete samples were collected where appropriate. Analysis included, NWTPH Dx and metals (As, Cd, Cr, and Pb.) Please see table one which details the sampling activities. Simple jar packing methods were used for the aforementioned analysis as no volatiles analyses were planned. Soil was collected in 4oz glass jars and sealed with Teflon coated lids. Containers were placed on double-bagged ice packets and stored in a cooler for export to the lab. Samples were sent to Edge Analytical in Burlington, WA for analysis.

Sample locations were photographed and a GPS unit was used to determine the latitude and longitude of the location.

See the attached figure one which site map for sample locations.

Surface Water and Ground Water Features

As previously mentioned, the site is less that 100 feet northeast of North Creek, which is a year round creek that flows to the Sammamish River, and eventually to Lake Washington.

Ground and Surface Water Uses

Fifty-two drinking water wells were located within an approximate two-mile radius of the site. A population of 156 appears to be served by ground water in the area. Wells are completed with in the range of 26 to 210 feet below ground surface (bgs.) Static water levels range from 8 feet bgs to 110 bgs.

Surface water uses, for irrigation or public supply were not researched for this summary. However, the Alderwood Water District serves the area. The Alderwood Water District receives water from the City of Everett. Neither the Alderwood nor Everett water systems have surface water collection within two miles of the site.

Compounds of Concern and Sampling Results

The compounds of concern at the site heavy metals (As, Cd. Cr, Pb and Hg) and lube oil range hydrocarbons. Impacts to soil have been confirmed with soil sampling.

Areas of Impact

The area of impact is soil. The area on the northeast portion of the red barn identified as S-S5 has levels of NWTPH heavy oil and lead are considerably higher than the MTCA Method A clean up levels for soil. It is noteworthy that sample S-S5 was collected from a small area that has THP contamination with waste oil. Additional areas of impact are the piles of clay like material found at the site. The piles have levels of Cd that exceed MTCA Method A levels for soil.

Recommendation

Soil samples confirm NWTPH heavy oil contamination in the soil at this site. Soil sampling has confirmed the presence of cadmium at the site in levels that exceed MTCA method A clean up standards for soil. For these reasons the SHD recommends that the site should be added to the Suspected Contaminated Confirmed Sites List (SCCS).

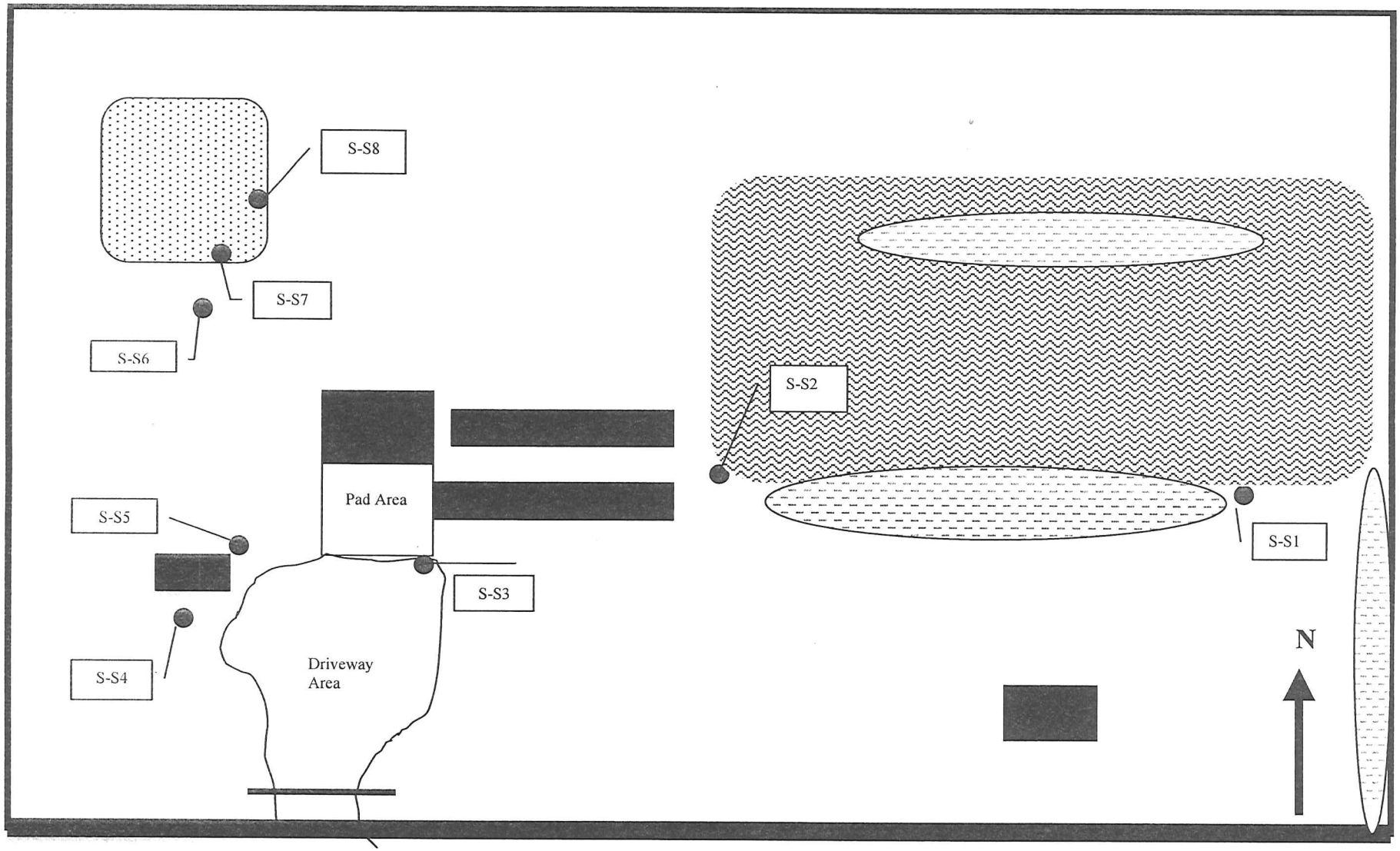

Figure 1
Schlueter Property
1515 196th Street SE
February, 2005
Snohomish Health District

Areas of Illegal Dumping
Structures
Sample Areas
Fill Area
Open Rocked Area