

SITE HAZARD ASSESSMENT

Worksheet 1

Summary Score Sheet

SITE INFORMATION:

WB Sprague Co
 2005 E Madison St
 Seattle, King County, WA 98122

Cleanup Site ID: 6442
 Facility/Site ID: 64451343

Section:	33	Latitude:	47.61740
Township:	24N	Longitude:	-122.30522
Range:	4E	Tax/Parcel ID:	3325049014, 3325049042

Site scored/ranked for the Hazardous Sites List Publication: February 2018

SITE DESCRIPTION:

The WB Sprague Co site (Site) is a former gasoline service station located in Seattle, King County, Washington. The 1.17-acre property is located approximately 6,300 feet from Lake Washington, and zoned for neighborhood commercial (NC3P-65) use.

The property is located on the corner of East Madison St and East Olive St and consists of a small park in the west corner, the Planned Parenthood building in the center, and a parking lot on the east side of the building. Site topography dips gently to the southeast. The site is located in the Capitol Hill neighborhood of Seattle.

The Site is currently operated as a park and office building by Planned Parenthood.

Adjacent properties include the Madison Apartments and vacant lots to the north, the Session Apartments to the east, Fix Auto Collision to the southeast across East Olive St, apartments, single family homes, and an office building to the south across East Olive St, and the Samuel Berry McKinney Manor Apartments to the west.

SITE BACKGROUND:

A summary of prior operations/tenants at the subject property is presented below

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Operator/Tenant</u>	<u>Activity</u>
1962		Melvin and Rena Gross	Richfield Oil Corporation
1945	1962	Edward and Faye McLean	Richfield Oil Corporation
1965	1990	Victor and Marjorie Green	Gull Oil Company; Westroad Investment Company
	1996	Westroad Investments	Office Building
1990	1999	Robert and Constance Porter	Northwest Lumber and Hardware; Westroad Investments LLC
1999	1999	T M Lee Development Co/Thrifty Payless Inc	Offices
1996	2000	Westroad Investments LLC	Office Building
1999	2000	2211 East Madison LLC	Offices Offices
2000	2017	Planned Parenthood of Western Washington	Offices for Planned Parenthood, Madison Park

SITE CONTAMINATION:

In 1989 the WB Sprague Co site was reported to Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) and

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placed on the Confirmed and Suspected Contaminated Sites List (CSCSL).

In May and June 1989, three 8,000-gallon underground storage tanks (USTs) were reportedly removed by Applied Geotechnology, Inc. from a single excavation located west of the former WB Sprague Co building. Two of the USTs contained unleaded gasoline, and one UST contained leaded gasoline. Ecology's UST database lists the USTs as having been installed in 1964. Two oil USTs (installation date unknown) were also reportedly removed at this time. Releases were identified from both the gasoline and oil UST areas.

Six soil samples were collected from the excavation sidewalls and analyzed for total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH; undifferentiated). Petroleum hydrocarbons were detected in soil samples collected from the west sidewall and east sidewall at concentrations of 180 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) and 3,600 mg/kg, respectively, above the current Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) Method A cleanup level (CUL) for gasoline in soil. Additional excavation was reportedly not performed at the time to avoid undermining the former WB Sprague Co building. AGI's UST removal report describes the unconsolidated sedimentary deposits encountered in the UST removal excavation as glacial sands and till.

Approximately 150 cubic yards of petroleum-impacted soil from the gasoline UST excavation were reportedly treated onsite by aeration (weekly tilling) and addition of a commercial fertilizer to supplement bioavailable nitrogen levels. Soil samples were periodically collected from the excavated soil between June and November 1989 by AGI. One soil sample was collected per sampling event, though it is unclear from the documentation available if these samples were single grab samples or composite samples. Stockpile soil samples collected between June and October 1989 contained TPH (undifferentiated) concentrations ranging from 187 mg/kg to 456 mg/kg, above the MTCA Method A CULs of 30 mg/kg for gasoline-range organics (GRO) in soil. The final soil sample, collected in November 1989, did not contain GRO above the laboratory reporting limit, and contained diesel-range organics (DRO) at a reported concentration of 58 mg/kg. The treated soil was subsequently used as backfill in the UST removal excavation along with imported fill materials.

In December 1989, two additional 500-gallon USTs were removed by AGI from a single excavation located south of the former WB Sprague Co building. These USTs reportedly contained waste oil and heating oil. Following UST removal, five soil samples were collected from the excavation sidewalls and bottom. One sample collected from the north sidewall (adjacent to the building) contained TPH (undifferentiated) at a concentration of 3,700 mg/kg, above the MTCA Method A soil CULs for DRO and oil-range organics (ORO). Additional excavation was not performed at the time to avoid undermining the building. The excavated soil was disposed of offsite at the Cedar Hills Landfill.

In 1999, AGI advanced three hand-auger borings to seven feet below ground surface (bgs) to the north west of the former WB Sprague Co building. Soil samples collected from each boring at depths of up to seven feet bgs were analyzed for GRO, DRO and the aromatic fuel constituents benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX). GRO and benzene were not detected in the soil samples, but the reporting limits for benzene were above the current MTCA Method A soil CUL of 0.03 mg/kg. DRO (up to 330 mg/kg) and ORO (up to 720 mg/kg) were detected in multiple samples, but at concentrations below current MTCA Method A soil CULs.

At some point between 1998 and 2000, the former buildings associated with the office building and gas station (operated as Sprague Pest Control) were demolished and the current Planned Parenthood building and parking lot were built.

A site map attached to a Professional Certification Confirming Environmental Remedial Action, submitted to Ecology by The Riley Group in November 2000, shows the locations of five soil borings advanced in January 2000, along with analytical results for GRO and benzene in soil samples collected from the borings. No additional information regarding these soil borings (e.g., report submittals, analytical reports, boring logs, etc.) was available for review in Ecology's files; however, the analytical results shown on the map included gasoline at concentrations ranging from 57 to 33,000 (no units provided) and benzene at concentration values ranging from 0.06 to 85 (no units provided) at depths of 10 to 25 feet bgs. The highest concentration values were detected to the north and east of the former gasoline UST excavation area at 25 feet bgs. The concentration units were not specified on the site map, but are assumed to be mg/kg.

REMEDIATION ACTIVITIES:

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In January 2000, three additional groundwater monitoring wells (MW-3, MW-4, and MW-5) were installed to depths of 25 feet bgs in the parking lot to the east of the current Planned Parenthood building. These wells are reportedly downgradient from the excavation area.

An Air Sparge/Soil Vapor Extraction (AS/SVE) remediation system was installed at the site by the Riley Group in September 2001. The AS/SVE system included three AS wells (AS-1 through AS-3, screened 35 to 40 feet bgs) and three VES wells (VEW-1 through VEW-3, screened from 10 to 30 feet bgs). The AS/SVE system was reportedly operated from September 2001 through June 2005; however, no additional information about the AS/SVE system operation was available in Ecology's files.

The five existing monitoring wells were sampled on 15 July 2003. GRO and BTEX constituents were detected above MTCA Method A CULs in MW-1, VEW-1, and VEW-2 on the west side of the Planned Parenthood building. The highest detected concentrations of GRO [77,000 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)] and total xylenes (13,000 $\mu\text{g/L}$) were in groundwater samples collected from VEW-2. Samples from MW-1 contained the highest detected concentrations of benzene (2,800 $\mu\text{g/L}$) and ethylbenzene (2,400 $\mu\text{g/L}$). VEW-1 samples contained the highest detected concentration of toluene at 3,700 $\mu\text{g/L}$. GRO and BTEX constituents were not detected in wells MW-2, MW-3, MW-4, MW-5 or VEW-3 at concentrations above the laboratory reporting limits.

On 30 July and 7 August 2008, groundwater samples were collected from MW-3, MW-4, MW-5, VEW-1, and VEW-2. Concentrations of GRO and benzene in groundwater samples collected from MW-3, MW-4, and MW-5 were either below the laboratory reporting limit of below the MTCA Method A groundwater CULs. Samples from wells VEW-1 and VEW-2 contained GRO and DRO (200,000 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 150,000 $\mu\text{g/L}$, respectively) at concentrations above MTCA Method A CULs and VEW-2 contained benzene (24 $\mu\text{g/L}$) above the MTCA Method A CUL. MW-1, which has historically had elevated petroleum hydrocarbon concentrations, was reportedly dry at the time of sampling. Results from this sampling event show a rebound in petroleum hydrocarbon concentrations after the AS/SVE system was shutdown (2005).

In 2017, additional site characterization activities were performed by Kennedy/Jenks Consultants. Four soil borings were advanced, two on the east side and two on the west side of the existing Planned Parenthood building. Following the collection of soil samples, reconnaissance groundwater samples were collected from three borings. Groundwater samples were collected from the located existing wells (VEW-1, VEW-2, VEW-3, MW-1, MW-3, and MW-4).

A total of eight soil samples were collected for laboratory analysis from four soil borings advanced in March 2017. GRO was detected above the laboratory reporting limits in two samples, one (plus duplicate) from boring B-03 (8.0-9.0 feet) and one from boring B-04 (30.0-31.0 feet). All of these samples were collected on the west side of the Planned Parenthood building, which is the side closer to the former Sprague UST area. All of the concentrations of GRO detected were below the MTCA Method A soil CUL for soil samples with no benzene; the sample from B-03 (44.4 mg/kg) contained a concentration of GRO above the MTCA Method A CUL for samples with benzene, and a concentration of benzene below the reporting limit (<0.110 mg/kg), but the reporting limit was above the MTCA Method A CUL for benzene. The duplicate sample from B-03 (8.0-9.0) did not contain concentrations of GRO (7.63 mg/kg) above the MTCA Method A cleanup level, and did not contain benzene above the laboratory reporting limit (<0.00110 mg/kg).

DRO and residual-range organics (RRO) were detected above the laboratory reporting limits in samples collected from B-03 and B-04; however the concentrations were below MTCA Method A CULs.

Groundwater samples were collected from wells VEW-1, VEW-2, and VEW-3 on 28 February 2017 and from wells MW-1, MW-3, and MW-4 on 10 April 2017. Reconnaissance groundwater samples were collected from borings B-01, B-02, and B-04 on 10 March 2017. During gauging of existing wells, no measureable light nonaqueous phase liquid (LNAPL) was observed in any well, but a sheen was observed in well VEW-2 prior to development. GRO, DRO, and/or RRO were detected above laboratory reporting or method detection limits in groundwater or reconnaissance groundwater samples collected from eight out of nine locations. One or more species of hydrocarbons were detected above MTCA Method A CULs in four locations: VEW-1, VEW-2, MW-4, and B-04.

GRO was detected in groundwater at concentrations above MTCA Method A CULs in samples collected from

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B-04, VEW-1, and VEW-2, which are located generally downgradient from the former gasoline USTs. GRO was detected, but not at concentrations above the MTCA Method A CUL, in groundwater samples collected from B-01, on the east side of the Planned Parenthood building; and from MW-1, located to the west of the Planned Parenthood building. GRO was not detected above the laboratory reporting limit in the sample collected from VEW-3, to the south of the former gasoline USTs.

DRO and/or RRO were detected in groundwater samples collected from B-01, B-04, VEW-1, VEW-2, MW-1, MW-2, and MW-3; these locations are on both the east and west sides of the Planned Parenthood building. DRO were detected above the MTCA Method A CUL in groundwater samples collected from VEW-1 and VEW-2, and RRO were detected above the MTCA Method A CUL in groundwater samples collected from VEW-1, VEW-2, and MW-4. VEW-1 and VEW-2 are located to the north of the former oil USTs, and are generally considered to be cross-gradient from the suspected source; MW-4 is located to the east of the former Planned Parenthood building. MW-1, located between VEW-2 and MW-04, contained detectable concentrations of DRO and RRO but at concentrations below MTCA Method A CULs.

Other compounds detected in groundwater above MTCA Method A or B cleanup levels include naphthalene, 1-methylnaphthalene (1-MN), 2-methylnaphthalene (2-MN), 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, ethylbenzene, xylenes, lead (total), and arsenic (total). All of the samples where these constituents were detected above cleanup levels were from locations to the west of the Planned Parenthood building, including samples from MW-1, B-04, VEW-1, and VEW-2.

CURRENT SITE CONDITIONS:

Based on a review of historical reports and the results of the 2017 Site investigation activities, the lateral and vertical extent of impacts to subsurface soil at the Site have not been fully characterized. Deeper subsurface soil impacts identified in previous historical borings have not been fully characterized. The three hand auger borings installed by AGI in 1999 were advanced to approximately seven feet bgs, and no information regarding soil samples, if any, collected during installation of MW-1 (screened 10 to 30 feet bgs) and MW-2 (screened 10 to 25 feet bgs) was identified in Ecology's file materials. Soil sample results from 2017 to the west and east of the building supplement these previous soil sampling results; however, due to refusal resulting from the large amount of fill material, additional borings to fully delineate the extent of impacts could not be completed.

No information about soil beneath the onsite building was available for review in Ecology's files. The building is slab-on-grade, so no major excavation work that would have been expected to encounter impacted soil was performed during building construction, and available file information does not indicate that substantial soil removal was completed prior to constructing the building. However, a vapor barrier was reportedly installed below the building foundation prior to construction.

Due to the presence of the onsite Planned Parenthood building, the extent of groundwater impacts is not well delineated in the center section of the Site. Limited information about groundwater flow direction is available, and no off-property downgradient wells have been installed at the Site, so the potential for off-property impacts has not been fully investigated. Some of the presumed downgradient locations in the parking lot area contained concentrations of RRO (MW-04) above the MTCA Method A cleanup level, and GRO (B-01) and RRO (MW-3) were detected above the laboratory reporting limit but below the MTCA Method A cleanup level. Given the available information about groundwater at the Site, it is unclear if the RRO and GRO detected in the parking lot are related to the same releases as GRO, DRO, and RRO in groundwater on the west side of

The approximate depth to groundwater is 17 to 28 feet below ground surface, with groundwater flowing to the east to southeast. Subsurface soils are dense glacial sand and silts (glacial till).

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS:

Checked boxes indicate routes applicable for Washington Ranking Method (WARM) scoring

Surface Water

Release occurred in subsurface.

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Air

Release of potentially volatile compounds occurred to subsurface soils.

Groundwater

Detections of GRO, DRO, RRO, ORO, and BTEX constituents in groundwater above MTCA Method A CULs.

ROUTE SCORES:

Surface Water/ Human Health:		Surface Water/ Environment:	
Air/ Human Health:	47.3	Air/ Environment:	1.5
Groundwater/ Human Health:	43.1		

Overall Rank: 1

REFERENCES:

- 1 Applied Geotechnology Inc, Final Report: Underground Storage Tank Removal and Hydrocarbon Remediation, 2005 Madison Street, Seattle, Washington, May 17, 1990.
 - 2 Applied Geotechnology Inc, Summary Report: Petroleum Hydrocarbon Contamination Assessment, Sprague Pest Control Seattle Branch, 2005 East Madison Street, Seattle, Washington, June 24, 1999.
 - 3 King County GIS Center iMAP application, Property Information, Groundwater Program, and Sensitive Areas mapsets. Accessed March 2014.
<http://www.kingcounty.gov/operations/GIS/Maps/iMAP.aspx>
 - 4 Missouri Census Data Center, Circular Area Profiles - 2010 census data around a point location. <http://mcdc.missouri.edu/websas/caps10c.html>. Accessed March 2014.
 - 5 National Climatic Data Center 2011 Local Climatological Data for Seattle, Seattle Tacoma Airport. <http://www1.ncdc.noaa.gov/pub/orders/IPS-90B1F39F-6CFA-4A6B-AA82-5ED1FF897CCC.pdf>
 - 6 The Riley Group, Inc, Groundwater Monitoring Well Sampling Event - Third Quarter 2003, August 25, 2003.
 - 7 The Riley Group, Inc, Groundwater Monitoring Well Sampling Event - Third Quarter 2008, September 19, 2008.
 - 8 WARM Scoring Manual
 - 9 WARM Toxicological Database
 - 10 Washington Department of Transportation 24-hour Isopleth Maps, January 2006 update. <http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/publications/fulltext/Hydraulics/Wa24hrIsoplethMaps.pdf>
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SITE HAZARD ASSESSMENT

Worksheet 2

Route Documentation

Cleanup Site ID: 6442

WB Sprague Co

Facility/Site ID: 64451343

1. SURFACE WATER ROUTE

List those substances to be considered for scoring:

Not Applicable

Explain the basis for choice of substances to be used in scoring:

List those management units to be considered for scoring:

Explain basis for choice of unit to be used in scoring:

2. AIR ROUTE

List those substances to be considered for scoring:

Gasoline (benzene), ethylbenzene, xylenes, naphthalene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene

Explain the basis for choice of substances to be used in scoring:

Detection in Site soil and/or groundwater at concentrations above the MTCA Method A cleanup levels.

List those management units to be considered for scoring:

Soil Vapor

Explain basis for choice of unit to be used in scoring:

Potential for soil vapor transport.

3. GROUNDWATER ROUTE

List those substances to be considered for scoring:

Gasoline (benzene), toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes, DRO, ORO, naphthalene, 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene

Explain the basis for choice of substances to be used in scoring:

Detection in Site soil and/or groundwater at concentrations above the MTCA Method A or B cleanup levels

List those management units to be considered for scoring:

Groundwater

Explain basis for choice of unit to be used in scoring:

Presence in Site groundwater.

Worksheet 5

Air Route

CSID: 6442

Site Name: WB Sprague Co

1.0 Substance Characteristics

1.1 Introduction (WARM Scoring Manual) - Please Review before scoring

1.2 Human Toxicity

Substance	Ambient Air Standard Value	Acute Toxicity Value	Chronic Toxicity Value	Carcinogenicity Value
Gasoline (benzene)	10	3	8	5
Ethylbenzene	10	X	3	X
Xylenes	X	3	5	X
Naphthalene	10	X	10	5
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	X	X	5	X

Highest Value 10
 Bonus Points? 2
 Toxicity Value

1.3 Mobility

Gaseous Mobility	Max Value:	4
Particulate Mobility	Soil Type:	
	Erodibility:	
	Climatic Factor:	

Mobility Value

1.4 Final Human Health Toxicity/Mobility Matrix Value

HH Final Matrix Value

1.5 Environmental Toxicity/Mobility

Substance	Non-human Mammalian Inhalation Toxicity (mg/m3)	Acute Value	Mobility Value	Table A-7 Matrix Value
Gasoline (benzene)	31,947	3	4	6
Ethylbenzene	X	X	3	X
Xylenes	21,714	3	3	5
Naphthalene	X	X	3	X
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	X	X	3	X

Env. Final Matrix Value

1.6 Substance Quantity

Amount: Estimated areal extent of impacted soil

Basis: 2,500 square feet

Substance Quantity Value

Worksheet 5

Air Route

CSID: 6442

Site Name: WB Sprague Co

2.0 Migration Potential

2.1 Containment

Containment Value

Explain Basis: Cover >2 feet and discharge occurred in subsurface with no vapor collection system

3.0 Targets

3.1 Nearest Population

Population Distance Value

<1000 feet

3.2 Distance to and name of nearest sensitive environments

Sensitive Environment Value

Park on part of the property

3.3 Population within 0.5 miles

Population Value

12997 population

4.0 Release

Release to Air Value

Explain basis for scoring a release to air:

No confirmed release to air

Pathway Scoring - Air Route, Human Health Pathway

$$AIR_H = (SUB_{AH} * 60/329) * [REL_A + (TAR_{AH} * 35/85)] / 24$$

Where:

$$SUB_{AH} = (\text{Human toxicity} + 5) * (\text{Containment} + 1) + \text{Substance Qty}$$

REL_A = Release to Air

$$TAR_{AH} = \text{Nearest Population} + \text{Population within 1/2 mile}$$

SUB _{AH}	178
REL _A	0
TAR _{AH}	85.0
AIR_H	47.3

Pathway Scoring - Air Route, Environmental Pathway

$$AIR_E = (SUB_{AE} * 60/329) * [REL_A + (TAR_{AE} * 35/85)] / 24$$

Where:

$$SUB_{AE} = (\text{Environmental Toxicity Value} + 5) * (\text{Containment} + 1) + \text{Substance Qty}$$

REL_A = Release to Air

$$TAR_{AE} = \text{Nearest Sensitive Environment}$$

SUB _{AE}	70
REL _A	0
TAR _{AE}	7.0
AIR_E	1.5

Worksheet 6
Groundwater Route

CSID: 6442

Site Name: WB Sprague Co

1.0 Substance Characteristics

1.1 Human Toxicity

Substance	Drinking Water Standard Value	Acute Toxicity Value	Chronic Toxicity Value	Carcinogenicity Value
Gasoline (benzene)	8	3	3	5
Toluene	4	3	1	X
Ethylbenzene	4	3	1	X
Xylenes	2	10	1	X
Naphthalene	X	5	1	X
2-Methylnaphthalene	X	1	3	X

Highest Value 10
 Bonus Points? 2
 Toxicity Value

1.2 Mobility

Cations/Anions Max Value:
 Solubility Max Value: 3 Mobility Value

1.3 Substance Quantity

Amount: Approximately 280 cubic yards
 Basis: Areal extent of impacts and assumed 3 foot depth

Substance Quantity Value

2.0 Migration Potential

2.1 Containment

Explain Basis: Spill/discharge

Containment Value

2.2 Net Precipitation

10-20 inches

Net Precipitation Value

2.3 Subsurface Hydraulic Conductivity

silty sand, permeable till

Conductivity Value

2.4 Vertical Depth to Groundwater

17 feet

Confirmed release: Yes

Depth to Aquifer Value

3.0 Targets

3.1 Groundwater Usage

Private supply, but alternate sources available with minimum hookup requirements

Aquifer Use Value

3.2 Distance to Nearest Drinking Water Well

2500 feet

Well Distance Value

3.3 Population Served within 2 Miles

9 people

Population Served Value

Worksheet 6
Groundwater Route

CSID: 6442

Site Name: WB Sprague Co

3.4 Area Irrigated by GW Wells within 2 miles

Area Irrigated Value

38 acres

4.0 Release

Release to Groundwater Value

Explain basis for scoring a release to groundwater:

Confirmed release to groundwater

Pathway Scoring - Groundwater Route, Human Health Pathway

$$GW_H = (SUB_{GH} * 40 / 208) * [(MIG_G * 25 / 17) + REL_G + (TAR_{GH} * 30 / 165)] / 24$$

Where:

$$SUB_{GH} = (\text{Human toxicity} + \text{mobility} + 3) * (\text{Containment} + 1) + \text{Substance Qty}$$

$$MIG_G = \text{Depth to Aquifer} + \text{Net Precip} + \text{Hydraulic Conductivity}$$

$$REL_G = \text{Release to Groundwater}$$

$$TAR_{GH} = \text{Aquifer Use} + \text{Well Distance} + \text{Population Served} + \text{Area Irrigated}$$

SUB _{GH}	201
MIG _G	13
REL _G	5
TAR _{GH}	14.6
GW_H	43.1

Washington Ranking Method

Route Scores Summary and Ranking Calculation Sheet

Site Name: WB Sprague Co

CSID: 6442

Site Address: 2005 E Madison St, Seattle, WA

FSID: 64451343

HUMAN HEALTH ROUTE SCORES

Enter Human Health Route Scores for all Applicable Routes:

Pathway	Route Score	Quintile Group
Surface Water	ns	0
Air	47.3	5
Groundwater	43.1	4

H= 5
M= 4
L= 0

$$\begin{array}{c}
 H^2 + 2M + L \\
 \hline
 25 + 8 + 0 \\
 \hline
 8
 \end{array}$$

Human Health
Priority Bin Score:
5
rounded up to next
whole number

ENVIRONMENT ROUTE SCORES

Enter Environment Route Scores for all Applicable Routes:

Pathway	Route Score	Quintile Group
Surface Water	ns	0
Air	1.5	2

H= 2
L= 0

$$\begin{array}{c}
 H^2 + 2L \\
 \hline
 4 + 0 \\
 \hline
 7
 \end{array}$$

Environment
Priority Bin Score:
1
rounded up to next
whole number

Comments/Notes:

**FINAL MATRIX
RANKING**

1

FOR REFERENCE:

Final WARM Bin Ranking Matrix

Human Health Priority	Environment Priority					
	5	4	3	2	1	N/A
5	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	1	2	2	2	3	2
3	1	2	3	4	4	3
2	2	3	4	4	5	3
1	2	3	4	5	5	5
N/A	3	4	5	5	5	NFA

Quintile Values for Route Scores - August 2017 Values

Quintile	Human Health			Environment	
	Surface Water	Air	Ground Water	Surface Water	Air
5	>= 29.8	>= 39.1	>= 50.3	>= 49.7	>= 27.8
4	>= 21.4	>= 25.0	>= 40.3	>= 32.1	>= 15.3
3	>= 15.5	>= 15.8	>= 33.1	>= 24.2	>= 1.6
2	>= 8.0	>= 8.4	>= 24.0	>= 11.6	>= 1.3
1	<= 7.9	<= 8.3	<= 23.9	<= 11.5	<= 1.2

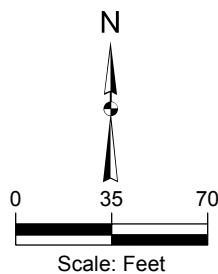
Quintile value associated with each route score entered above



Note:
 1. All locations are approximate, and not to scale.

Legend

- Monitoring Well
- AS/SVE Well
- Abandoned Monitoring Well
- 2017 Soil Boring
- Former UST Location
- Former UST Excavation Area
- Property Location



WB Sprague Co Site
 2001 E Madison St
 Seattle, Washington

Site Overview Map



CSID 6442