

INITIAL INVESTIGATION FIELD REPORT

Check this box if you have attached any documents to this form (using the paperclip icon on the left). ERTS #(s): Parcel #(s): County: FSID #: CSID #: UST #:

663084	
2023049340	
King	
29148	
14517	

or

SITE INFORMATION

Site Name (Name over door):	Site Address (including City, State and Zip):	<u>Phone</u>
Lake to Sound Trail UST	15636 Des Moines Memorial Dr S SeaTac, WA 98148	<u>Email</u>
Site Contact, Title, Business: Jason Rich King County Parks & Recreation	Site Contact Address (including City, State and Zip): 201 S Jackson St, Room 700 Seattle, WA 98104	Phone (206) 477-4582 Email jason.rich@kingcounty.gov
Site Owner, Title, Business: John Jovanovich JP Automotive Services	Site Owner Address (including City, State and Zip): 11227 18th PI SW Seattle, WA 98146	Phone Email
Site Owner Contact, Title, Business: Mike Bryan City of SeaTac	Site Owner Contact Address (including City, State and Zip):	Phone (206) 973-4745 Email mbryan@ci.seatac.wa.us
Previous Site Owner(s):	Additional Info (for any Site Information Item):	
Alternate Site Name(s):		

Latitude (Decimal Degrees): 47.462130		
Longitude (Decimal Degrees): -122.323317		
	Places shock this box if there is relevant inspection infor	mation auch as date

INSPECTION INFORM	ATION		✓ photos, in an existing site report for this site.				
Inspection Conducted		ime:	Entry Notice: Announced 🔲 Unannounced 🔲				
Yes 🗌 🛛 No 🛛							
Photographs taken?	Yes 🔲	No 🗵	Note: Attach photographs or upload to PIMS				
Samples collected?	Yes 🔲	No 🗙	Note: Attach record with media, location, depth, etc.				

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):

A crushed 55-gallon tank was uncovered during trail construction. Preliminary sampling indicated presence of gasoline and lube oil. Contaminated soil was removed and confirmation samples were collected.

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

Recommendation: NFA due to adequate independent removal action and unlikely groundwater contamination.

Investigator: Katie Kulha

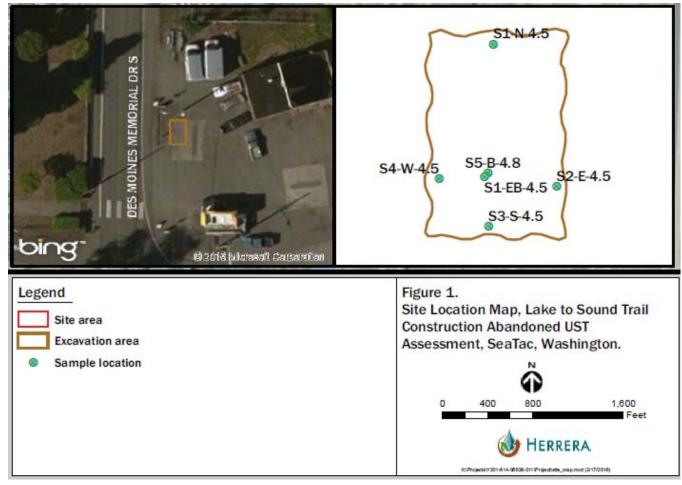
OBSERVATIONS

Please check this box if you included information on the Supplemental Page at end of report.

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.):

King County was constructing a bike trail and discovered a crushed, empty, 55 gallon storage tank in the City of SeaTac right-of-way along Des Moines Memorial Dr S. The tank was removed and disposed of. A preliminary soil sample was collected and the results indicated that gasoline and lube oil had likely leaked from the tank in the past.

Approximately 13 tons of soil was excavated to a depth of 5 feet. Four sidewall and one bottom confirmation samples were collected from the excavation. All five samples were analyzed for BTEX, TPH-G, TPH-D, and TPH-Oil. All sampling results were not-detected. No groundwater was encountered during excavation and sampling.



Documents reviewed:

Lake to Sound Trail Construction Abandoned UST Assessment Report, SeaTac, Washington. Herrera Environmental Consultants, Inc., Seattle, Washington. February 19, 2016.

CONTAMINANT GROUP	CONTAMINANT	TIOS	GROUNDWATER	SURFACE WATER	AIR	SEDIMENT	DESCRIPTION
	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 <i>TEX contaminants are present independently of gasoline.</i>
Non-	Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)						Hydrocarbons composed of two or more benzene rings.
Halogenated Organics	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	В					Benzene
	Other Non-Halogenated Organics	RB					TEX
	Petroleum Diesel	В					Petroleum Diesel
	Petroleum Gasoline	RB					Petroleum Gasoline
	Petroleum Other	RB					Oil-range organics
	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 CI, I, Br, F in the formula, it is halogenated. (Examples: Hexachlorobutadiene; hexachlorobenzene; pentachlorophenol)
Halogenated Organics (see	Halogenated solvents						PCE, chloroform, EDB, EDC, MTBE
notes at bottom)	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 - Other						Cr, Se, Ag, Ba, Cd
Metals	Lead						Lead
Motalo	Mercury						Mercury
	Arsenic						Arsenic
Pesticides	Non-halogenated pesticides						Pesticides without halogens (Examples: parathion, malathion, diazinon, phosmet, carbaryl (sevin), fenoxycarb, aldicarb)
resucides	Halogenated pesticides						Pesticides with halogens (Examples: DDT; DDE; Chlordane; Heptachlor; alpha-beta and delta BHC; Aldrin; Endosulfan, dieldrin, endrin)

CONTAMINANT GROUP	CONTAMINANT	TIOS	GROUNDWATER	SURFACE WATER	AIR	SEDIMENT	DESCRIPTION
	Radioactive Wastes						Wastes that emit more than background levels of radiation.
Other Contaminants	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)

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

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 derivative. Referral to the HSDB is recommended if 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-pdibenzodioxin as set out in WAC 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 rep □ ERTS Complaint □ Other (please explain): 	port): <u>2/22/2016</u> (Date Report Received)				
Does an Early Notice Letter need to I If <i>No</i> , please explain why: <u>NFA</u>	be sent: 🗌 Yes 🛛 No					
NAICS Code (if known): Otherwise, briefly explain how prope 	erty is/was used (i.e., gas station,	dry cleaner, paint shop, vacant land, etc.):				
Site Unit(s) to be created (Unit Type): If multiple Units needed, please explai		Sediment				
Cleanup Process Type (for the Unit):		Independent Action Ecology-supervised or conducted				
Site Status: Awaiting Cleanup Cleanup Started No Further Action Req						
Site Manager (Default:): [Northwest Region					
Specific confirmed contaminants include: Facility/Site ID No. (if known):						
in Soil		Cleanup Site ID No. (if known):				
in Groundwater						
in Other (specify i	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.

