



INITIAL INVESTIGATION FIELD REPORT

ERTS Number: 670740
Parcel #(s): 000000210
COUNTY: Jefferson

SITE INFORMATION

Site Name (e.g., Co. name over door): Hastings @ Ivy Accident	Site Address (including City and Zip+4): 2700 Hastings Ave. Port Townsend, WA 98368 Intersection of Hastings and Ivy	Site Phone: n/a
Site Contact and Title:	Site Contact Address (including City and Zip+4): City of Port Townsend Public Works 250 Madison St #2R, Port Townsend, WA 98368	Site Contact Phone: (360) 385-7212
Site Owner: Chris Torgenson	Site Owner Address (including City and Zip+4): Liberty Mutual Insurance	Site Owner Phone: 503-736-8315
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): 48.11
Longitude (Decimal Degrees): -122.81

INSPECTION INFORMATION

Inspection Conducted? Yes ☐ No ☒	Date/Time:	Entry Notice: Announced ☐ Unannounced ☐
Photographs taken?	Yes ☐ No ☒	
Samples collected?	Yes ☐ No ☒	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: ☒
Release or threatened release does not pose a threat ☐	
No release or threatened release ☐	
Refer to program/agency (Name: _____) ☐	
Independent Cleanup Action Completed (i.e., contamination removed) ☐	

COMPLAINT (Brief Summary of ERTS Complaint):

Dump Truck vs. Pick-up truck accident on Hastings at intersection with Ivy rd. Dump truck possibly lost up to 50 gallons of diesel fuel hydraulic fluid, and coolant. Direct discharge onto roadway and adjacent ditch filled with water.

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

After immediate spill cleanup actions by City of Port Townsend Public Works staff, no other work has been performed to test and remove contaminated soil along Hastings Rd. Due to the amount of fluid lost and the location of the crash site, suspected diesel and coolant contaminated soil exists.

Investigator:
Roger Parker, CHES, CPO

Date Submitted:
3 May 2017

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.):

2/15/2017 12:00 JCPH received ERTS from Ecology. At approximately 4:25 pm on Tuesday, February 14th, a pickup truck crashed into a dump truck while trying to pass a third vehicle. The dump truck suffered a ruptured fuel tank and was leaking hydraulic fluid. According to the news article, a hazardous materials cleanup response was indicated.

2/15/2017 13:10 JCPH Staff Roger Parker called PT Public works about response to spill. Accident was in the city of Port Townsend area of responsibility. According to PT Public Works, there was only a small amount of diesel spilled along the roadway, with no impact to soils along the side of the road. Sand and absorbent were used, disposed of at the Jefferson County Transfer Station as necessary. Cleanup of the site is the responsibility of the trucking company and their insurance.

2/21/2017 Washington State Department of Ecology Spills coordinator Shawn Zaniewski called and discussed current status of the clean-up of the crash site. Seton construction and Liberty Mutual are responsible for the testing and cleanup. Ecy. Spills sent Liberty Mutual the list of vetted contactors that will get the site tested and cleaned.

3/2/2017 Contacted insurance company about the status of the testing and clean-up of the spilled materials. No work has been done at the site as yet. Liberty Mutual insurance claim # W0945426. Contacted Seton construction, owner on vacation until the 10th of March. Seton construction is responsible for the hiring of an environmental firm to do the cleanup.

3/14/2017 Contacted Seton construction. Owner unavailable at the moment, will call back this afternoon.

3/23/2017 Contacted Seton construction. Owner unavailable at the moment, will call back this afternoon.

4/3/2017 Contacted Seton construction. Owner unavailable at the moment, will call back this afternoon.

4/19/2017 Contacted City of Port Townsend Public Works about their responsibility as the landowner for the cleanup of the contamination. Explained that the responsible party was not returning phone calls and nothing has been sampled or tested to determine the amount of contamination at the crash site.

5/3/2017 Completed paperwork and contacted Ecology about Listing the Site.

(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, isopropanol, formic acid, acetic acid, stoddard solvent, Naptha). <i>Use this when TEX contaminants are present independently of gasoline.</i>
	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					Petroleum Diesel
	Petroleum Gasoline	S					Petroleum Gasoline
	Petroleum Other						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 (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						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). <i>Do not use for 'dibenzofuran', which is a non-chlorinated compound that is detected using the semivolatile organics analysis 8270</i>
Metals	Metals - Other						Metals other than arsenic, lead, or mercury. (Examples: cadmium, antimony, zinc, copper, silver)
	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)
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	S					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 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. Refer to the HSDB if 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. 173-340-703(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/clinc/FocusSheets/tef.pdf>). Results may be reported as individual compounds and isomers (usually lab results), or as a toxic equivalency value (reports).

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): _____

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

_____ in Soil

_____ in Groundwater

_____ 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.

