



INITIAL INVESTIGATION FIELD REPORT

ERTS: None
Parcel(s): 11815210500
County: Thurston

SITE INFORMATION

Site Name (e.g., Co. name over door): Carpenter Road Site (City of Olympia PD shooting range)	Site Address (including City and Zip+4): 6530 Martin Way, Lacey, WA	Site Phone: None
Site Contact and Title: Rich Hoey, P.E., City of Olympia Public Works Director	Site Contact Address (including City and Zip+4): 900 Plum Street SE, Olympia, WA	Site Contact Phone: 360-753-8495
Site Owners: City of Olympia	Site Owner Address (including City and Zip+4): Same as above	Site Owner Phone: Same as above
Site Owner Contact: Same as above	Site Owner Contact Address (including City and Zip+4): Same as above	Owner Contact Phone: Same as above
Alternate Site Name(s):	Comments:	
Previous Site Owner(s):	Comments:	

Latitude (Decimal Degrees): 47.052021
Longitude (Decimal Degrees): -122.794814

INSPECTION INFORMATION

Inspection Conducted? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Date/Time:	Entry Notice: Announced <input type="checkbox"/> Unannounced <input type="checkbox"/>
Photographs taken?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Samples collected?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input 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):

Not entered into ERTS. City of Olympia provided environmental investigation report via email on October 11, 2017.

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

Concentrations of metals in soil exceed the MTCA Method A and B cleanup levels. Recommend list to Confirmed and Suspected Contaminated Sites List.

Investigator: Tim Mullin

Date Submitted: 10/31/17

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.):

In a letter received by Ecology on July 19, 2017, GeoEngineers reported, on behalf of the City of Olympia, the release of lead and copper to soil at concentrations exceeding the MTCA Method A (lead; 250 mg/kg) and B (copper; 3,200 mg/kg) cleanup levels. The Property, located at 6530 Martin Way East, Olympia (Thurston County parcel #11815210500), is currently used as an indoor shooting range for the City of Olympia Police Department (Property). The City of Olympia provided GeoEngineers' *Environmental Investigation Carpenter Road Site* report to Ecology via email on October 11, 2017; however, the laboratory reports did not appear to be attached.

Environmental investigation at the Property focused on two areas, the active indoor shooting range and an area of apparent unknown fill in the northern portion of the Property.

Soils in the northern portion of the Property were analyzed at three locations, B-1, B-2, and B-3, up to a maximum depth of 12 inches. Soils were analyzed for antimony, arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, selenium, and silver. Laboratory reports were not provided, so the analytical method is unknown. All concentrations reported were less than the applicable MTCA Method A or B cleanup level (used for screening and comparison purposes). Chromium was not speciated for trivalent and hexavalent forms; thus, it is unknown if chromium present at the Property is trivalent or hexavalent in nature.

Soils sampled beneath the indoor shooting range (at hand auger locations HA7 through HA16) were analyzed for antimony, arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, selenium, and silver. The concentrations of antimony, copper, and/or lead in soil sampled at HA9 and HA10, exceeded the MTCA Method A and B soil cleanup levels for unrestricted land use. Composite samples of soil collected from hand auger locations HA-1 through HA-6 (outside the shooting range building) designated as dangerous waste for the toxicity characteristic for lead based on the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) results. Individual soil sample location results were not reported, but composite soil samples for lead were as high as 2,500 mg/kg, which is 10 times greater than the MTCA Method A cleanup level for lead in soil of 250 mg/kg. Only metals in soil were analyzed. Though contamination may be limited to the upper 2 feet of soil, all exposure pathways and potential contaminants (cPAHs, tin, etc.) should be evaluated as part of the cleanup action.

List to Confirmed and Suspected Contaminated Sites List.

(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 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)	S					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						Petroleum Diesel
	Petroleum Gasoline						Petroleum Gasoline
	Petroleum Other						Crude oil and any fraction thereof. Petroleum products that are not specifically Gasoline or Diesel.
	PBDE						Polybrominated di-phenyl ether
Halogenated Organics (see notes at bottom)	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). Do not use for 'dibenzofuran', which is a non-chlorinated compound that is detected using the semivolatile organics analysis 8270
Metals	Metals - Other	C					Metals other than arsenic, lead, or mercury. (Examples: cadmium, antimony, zinc, copper, silver)
	Lead	C					Lead
	Mercury	B					Mercury
	Arsenic	B					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.
	Conventional Contaminants,						Unspecified organic matter that imposes an oxygen demand

CONTAMINANT GROUP	CONTAMINANT	SOIL	GROUNDWATER	SURFACE WATER	AIR	BEDROCK	DESCRIPTION
	Organic						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 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)
	Corrosive Wastes						

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 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 USE ONLY (For Listing Sites):

How did the Site come to be known: ☒ Site Discovery (received a report): 10/11/17 (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, copper, lead 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.

6/10/17

2017

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5/10/17