INITIAL INVESTIGATION FIELD REPORT

WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

☐ **Check this box if you have attached any documents to this form (using the paperclip icon on the left).**

ERTS #(s):	688345
Parcel #(s):	28052100400200
County:	Snohomish
FSID #:	2708
CSID #:	4294
UST #:	

SITE INFORMATION

Site Name (Name over door):	Site Address (including City, State and Zip):	Phone / Email
Go East Corp Landfill	4330 108th St SE Everett, WA 98208	
Site Contact, Title, Business:	Site Contact Address (including City, State and Zip):	Phone / Email
Site Owner, Title, Business:	Site Owner Address (including City, State and Zip):	Phone / Email
P&GE LLC	6677 NE Windermere Rd Seattle, WA 98155	
Site Owner Contact, Title, Business:	Site Owner Contact Address (including City, State and Zip):	Phone / Email
Previous Site Owner(s):	Additional Info (for any Site Information Item):	
Alternate Site Name(s): Rekoway Landfill		

Latitude (Decimal Degrees):	47.89784
Longitude (Decimal Degrees):	-122.17186

INSPECTION INFORMATION

☑ Please check this box if there is relevant inspection information, such as data or photos, in an existing site report for this site.

Inspection Conducted? Yes ☐ No ☒	Date/Time:	Entry Notice: Announced ☐	Unannounced ☐
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):

Pam Jenkins submitted recent information and asked for a MTCA evaluation of this site, which had been granted an NFA through the SHA process in 2004. Pam has been working with current homeowners located near the Go East property.

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

The 2004 NFA seems in part to be based on landfill closure measures that have not yet been implemented. Concentrations of metals in surface and groundwater remain elevated above cleanup levels in the most recent sampling data available to Ecology. Recommendation: Re-list site on CSCSL.

Investigator: Kim Wooten	Date Submitted: 6/13/2019

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.):

SITE DECRIPTION

The Site is currently a vegetated area, with a proposed redevelopment of part of the property with single family residences pending landfill closure. Multiple streams are present on the property on the west, south, and northeast sides of the landfill area.

From 1972 – 1983, a permitted landfill operated in the ravine area in the north-central portion of the property. The permits allowed the landfill to accept solid materials including wood, mineral, and concrete but not including household solid waste.

Although the last landfill permit expired in 1983, the landfill has not been determined to have met the requirements for closure. A closure plan was approved by the Snohomish Health District in December 2017. An appeal of the approval was heard by the Pollution Control Hearings Board in 2019. The case was closed in early June 2019, and closure is allowed to proceed. The details of the closure plan are outside the scope of MTCA and will not be considered as part of this II.

SITE HAZARD ASSESSMENT AND NO FURTHER ACTION DETERMINATION

In 2004, a Site Hazard Assessment (SHA) was done on the Site by the Snohomish Health District. As part of the SHA, they collected and analyzed one surface water and one seep water sample. Samples were analyzed for priority pollutant metals and PAHs. These results added to the previously collected data on the site, which included surface water, “leachate spring”, and seep samples. All of these samples were collected around the edges of the landfill area.

The SHA acknowledged arsenic, iron, and manganese present above cleanup levels in some samples. Based on land and water uses in the area, these relatively small exceedances of the cleanup levels were considered to present a low risk to human health and the environment. This concurred with a previous EPA evaluation that had determined the Site to be low risk and not requiring additional evaluation under Superfund. The SHA also mentioned how activities proposed in a draft landfill closure plan, such as capping of the landfill and limiting water infiltration and leachate production, would further decrease the risk of contaminants at the Site. The SHA recommendation for No Further Action was accepted by Ecology, and the Site was removed from the Confirmed and Suspected Contaminated Sites List in May 2004.

POST-SHA INFORMATION

Additional Site information was submitted to Ecology in 2019. This included the results of a 2009 sampling event and qualitative information collected during a February 2019 site visit by Landau Associates. The 2009 sampling included the installation of 3 monitoring wells for groundwater sampling. Three groundwater and 2 surface water samples were collected and analyzed for metals and PAHs. Groundwater metals were reported for both total and dissolved concentrations. Total concentrations of iron, manganese, lead, arsenic, and chromium exceeded Method A or B cleanup levels. For dissolved metals, only arsenic exceeded the Method A cleanup level. Iron and manganese were also elevated in surface water samples. PAHs were present below cleanup levels in one surface water sample. A proposed explanation for the elevated metals concentrations is that the degradation of buried wood waste is creating reducing conditions in the subsurface. Reducing conditions are linked to an increase in mobilization of metals.

The 2019 site visit documented, for the first time, evidence of buried drums. These were observed at the "toe" of the landfill, in the lower elevation area in the northeast portion of the landfill, where it is possible erosion on the slope face is exposing buried material. As there is no record of waste drums being allowed per landfill permit conditions, it is not clear what the current condition of the drums is or what, if anything, is contained within the drums.

Documents reviewed:

PACE Engineers. Go East Landfill Closure Plan; January 2018 update.

Site Hazard Assessment - Recommendation for No Further Action, Go East Landfill. May 2004.

Practical Environmental Solutions. Go East Landfill, Information for MTCA Assessment. March 31, 2019.

CONTAMINANT GROUP	CONTAMINANT	*SOIL*	*GROUNDWATER*	*SURFACE WATER*	*AIR*	*SEDIMENT*	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)		B	B			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						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	C			Cr, Se, Ag, Ba, Cd
	Lead						Lead
	Mercury		B	B			Mercury
	Arsenic		C	C			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	SEDIMENT	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)

(fill in contaminant matrix above 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-p-dibenzodioxin 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 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

Model Remedy Used? ☐
If yes, was this a transformer spill? ☐

Site Manager (Default: _____): _____

Specific confirmed contaminants include:

_____ in Soil

_____ in Groundwater

_____ in Other (specify matrix: _____)

Facility/Site ID No. (if known):
2708
Cleanup Site ID No. (if known):
4294

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.

Additional or Supplemental Information from Observations Page

Please use this box for any text that requires special formatting

Locations of 2009 sampling of groundwater (MW) and surface water (SP). Current approximate boundaries of landfill area are indicated by the purple dashed line; consolidation of the landfill area is included in the closure plan. Locations of earlier sampling are not clear from available reports, although some surface water is specified as coming from Stream 3 (northeast area of property). Figure from Associated Earth Sciences Inc. Revised Hydrogeology, Ground Water, and Surface Water Quality Report (Appendix B of landfill closure plan).