



# Public Health

Seattle & King County

HEALTHY PEOPLE. HEALTHY COMMUNITIES.

Alonzo L. Plough, Ph.D., MPH, *Director and Health Officer*

March 1, 2002

Ken Morehead  
Repair Technology Inc  
P.O. Box 80426  
Seattle, WA 98108

Dear Mr. Morehead:

The King County Health Department has completed the site hazard assessment (SHA) of the Repair Technology site, 400 S 96<sup>th</sup> Street, Seattle, as required under the Model Toxics Control Act. A determination of no further action (NFA) at this site has been made by Ecology based on this SHA..

For your information, Ecology will be publishing the results of this, and other recently completed, SHAs in the February 26, 2002, Special Issue of the Site Register.

Ecology reserves the right to initiate further investigation at this site where new information is received indicating a potential/actual threat to human health and/or the environment through the release of hazardous substance(s).

Please contact me at (206) 296-4724 if you have any questions/comments Regarding this SHA/determination of NFA.

Sincerely,

Peter Isaksen  
Health & Environmental Investigator II  
Site Hazard Assessment Program

PI:nm



**SITE HAZARD ASSESSMENT  
RECOMMENDATION FOR NO FURTHER ACTION**

Site Name/Location (Street, City, County, Section/Township/Range, TCP ID Number):

Repair Technology  
400 S 96<sup>th</sup> Street  
Seattle, WA 98108  
T-24N, R-4E, Sec-32  
Facility Site ID# 2080  
Longitude: 122°, 17', 43.44"  
Latitude: 47°, 28', 13.37"  
Recommendation date: February 26, 2002

Site Description (Include management areas, substances of concern, and quantities):

The Repair Technology site is located in unincorporated King County in the South Park neighborhood just south of the City of Seattle, Washington. The site is on a hill that overlooks the Duwamish River valley. The river flows from south to north of the site, about one mile away to the east. This site and the neighboring sites are connected to the City of Seattle water and sewer system. The predominant land use in the immediate area is industrial, commercial, and residential in nature. Surface water drainage goes to storm water collection devices, leaves the site and drains to the river.

There are no drinking water wells located within a two-mile radius from this site. The predominant ground water flow is expected to mimic the lay of the land and the flow direction of the river. The water from the hills on the west side of the valley is expected to flow downslope to the valley. And in the valley the flow is expected from south to north. The groundwater of the Duwamish River area has been ~~declared not fit for drinking water use due to historical widespread contamination~~ in the aquifer.

One tax parcel currently comprises the site. The site soils are mostly covered by three two story tall commercial buildings, and an asphalt drive and parking area. There is a storm water drainage system collecting surface flows in pipes, eventually discharging to the river.

EPA Region 10 initially investigated the facility in 1985/86, known then as Advance Hard Chrome, as a potential Superfund site. The site was determined to be a No Further Action site by EPA, and was referred to Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) for state level follow up. The site was then listed on Ecology's Confirmed and Suspected Contaminated Sites List on March 1<sup>st</sup> of 1988. The site was listed for suspected contamination by Halogenated Organic Compounds, Metals-Priority Pollutants, Petroleum Products, Non-Halogenated Solvents, and Conventional Contaminants, Inorganic, in Soils, Groundwater, Surface Water and Sediment. There is no record of an Initial Investigation conducted by Ecology Northwest Regional Office (NWRO) staff in the site file for this site. There is also no record of an Early Notice Letter informing the owners of the property being listed on Ecology's Confirmed and Suspected Contaminated Sites List in NWRO files. A Site Hazard Assessment apparently was planned by Ecology NWRO for this site in 1991, but was never completed. No releases or threatened releases are on record in the site file.

Peter Isaksen, Public Health-Seattle & King County (PHSKC), Site Hazard Assessment Program conducted a site visit on December 10, 2001. Mr. Greg Allen, Advanced Chemical Tech, Inc. a consulting chemical engineer and Ken Morehead, General Manager explained the current business at the site. The business is mostly a machine shop for manufacturing and repairing various metal machinery parts. They do some chrome

plating using a hard chrome bath (which employs chromic acid) to plate metal parts. They have installed a double lining, in the form of welded PVC, below their chrome bath. The site recycles all of their process water. They have installed an advanced air management system featuring a new air scrubber to reduce emissions. They do not sandblast anything painted at this facility. The only sandblasting they employ is done on bare metal and they only use plain sand in the process. There are no drains inside the building and the floor is solid concrete. They do employ Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) to clean parts, but all used material and rags are collected for proper disposal.

Mr. Isaksen and Michael Spencer, Ecology Headquarters, conducted an additional site visit December 14, 2001. Again, Mr. Allen and Mr. Morehead conducted a tour of the facilities. Surface water collection system devices are cleaned by a vacuum waste truck every six months, or so. There were no open soiled areas near the outside of the building, nor is there an open ditch available to sample. A new home base for Roadway hauling company was recently built on the property immediately to the east of the site on land once known as the Desimone Farm. Roadway uses the site for truck repair and for truck loading and unloading.

There is a site file for the Desimone Farm (called Desimone Trust Property) which shows soil and groundwater sampling results. Monitoring well MW-1 on the Desimone property is located in the middle of the west parcel of this neighboring site, and appears to be in the flow path for groundwater coming from the Repair Technology building area. HartCrowser, Seattle, sampled this monitoring well in October of 1991 and found all metals to be below MTCA Method A Cleanup Levels (see Table 1 below).

**Table 1. Selected Groundwater Results, Monitoring Well 1 (MW-1), Desimone Trust Property, SE 96<sup>th</sup> Street between 5<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> Avenues S, Seattle, WA. All Results in ug/L.**

	MW-1 10/1991	MW-1 4/1996
Cadmium	<5	<5
Chromium	<10	NA
Copper	20	<10
Nickel	<10	<10
Mercury	<0.5	<1
Lead	<2	<2
Zinc	100	22
Acetone	<10	NA
Benzene	<1	<1
Toluene	<1	<1
Ethylbenzene	NA	<1
Xylenes	NA	<1
Tetrachloroethene	NA	<1
Trichloroethene	NA	<5

Arsenic, Cadmium, Copper, Lead, Chromium, and Nickel were not detected above detection limits for the metals analysis. Copper was found at 20 ug/L and Zinc was found at 100 ug/L. HartCrowser conducted an additional groundwater sampling in April of 1996. This time Cadmium, Copper, Nickel, Mercury, and Lead were not detected above detection limits. Zinc was found at 22 ug/L, which is much lower than the 1991 result. Chromium was not listed in the HartCrowser report J-4550-00, June 18, 1996. Volatile Organic Compounds were sampled for in 1991 and 1996, but none of the samples were found to exceed detection limits in either sample.

On the basis of this SHA, PHSKC Environmental Health Division recommends that this site receive a No Further Action (NFA) under MTCA, based on its documented insignificant threat to human health and the environment.