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):	634003
Parcel #(s):	1099100419
County:	King
FSID #:	92645942
CSID #:	11074
UST #:	100125

SITE INFORMATION

Site Name (Name over door):	Site Address (including City, State and Zip):	Phone / Email
Bakkers Fine Dry Cleaning	11855 NE 8th St Bellevue, WA 98005	
Site Contact, Title, Business: Ernie Bakker	Site Contact Address (including City, State and Zip): 16721 SE 18th St Bellevue, WA 98008	Phone Email
Site Owner, Title, Business:	Site Owner Address (including City, State and Zip):	Phone Email
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): TCP interactions under FSID 92645942; HWTR interactions under FSID 19089	
Alternate Site Name(s): Bakkers Coit Inc Bellevue	address also known historically as 11855 Bel-Red Rd; following road realignments in this area, that address is no longer accurate	

Latitude (Decimal Degrees):	47.61765
Longitude (Decimal Degrees):	-122.17956

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):

Reports on contamination were submitted by the City of Bellevue in 2012. Information had been collected as part of the 120th Avenue NE extension and widening project. A reevaluation of the site file was done after TCP received a copy of a contained-in determination for contaminated soil on the parcel indicated above.

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

An NFA for historical Stoddard solvent contamination was given in 2011. Based on data received in 2012, Stoddard solvent and chlorinated solvents are present above cleanup levels in soil and groundwater. Contamination extends off-property; only the source parcel is listed above. Recommendation: Relist on CSCSL.

Investigator: Kim Wooten Date Submitted: 7/18/2019

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.):

HISTORICAL UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS AND 2011 NFA

The Site was first reported to Ecology in 1989. During the removal of 4 underground storage tanks (USTs), contamination with petroleum hydrocarbons (Stoddard solvent) was observed in the soil backfill material surrounding the tanks. The source of contamination was determined to be a cracked drain line. This release is known in Ecology files as LUST ID 376. The tank removal excavation included the impacted backfill, and samples from the boundaries of the tank excavation indicated a maximum petroleum hydrocarbon concentration of 229 mg/kg. This release was given a status of Reportedly Cleaned Up in 1995, and following a file review in 2011 was given a status of No Further Action.

One Stoddard solvent UST was installed in 1989 to replace the USTs that had been removed. This UST was removed in 1999. Soil samples collected on the excavation boundaries indicated a maximum petroleum hydrocarbon concentration of 29 mg/kg.

2012 DATA PRE-ROAD REALIGNMENT

GeoEngineers, working for the City of Bellevue, conducted Phase I and Phase II Environmental Site Assessements on the Site in 2011-2012. These were part of the pre-construction work for the 120th Avenue NE Widening Project that has since been completed. The roadwork involved a rerouting of the roads bordering the north side of the Site; see figures below for pre- and post-roadwork aerial photographs. At this time, the Bakker property included two parcels.

The Phase I report identified the former dry cleaning plant, located on the east parcel of the Bakker property (parcel # 1099100419), as a recognized environmental condition. The USTs discussed in the above section were located northeast of this building. It also noted that there was an Ecology cleanup Site on the parcel adjacent to the Bakker property to the west. This parcel was historically the home of a gas station, and is known to Ecology as the Avis Car Rentals Bellevue cleanup site (CSID 9364).

Documents reviewed:

Geotech Consultants. August 1989. Closure Report, Multiple Underground Storage Tanks.

Fuel Tank Installation Co, Inc. October 1999. Underground Storage Tank Removal and Soil Sample Summary Report.

GeoEngineers. April 2013. Phase II Environmental Site Assessment - December 2011 through November 2012.

GeoEngineers. April 2012. Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Volume I, Bakker Properties.

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	C	C				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)						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	C	C				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						Cr, Se, Ag, Ba, Cd
	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)

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 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-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

Site Manager (Default: _____): _____

Specific confirmed contaminants include:

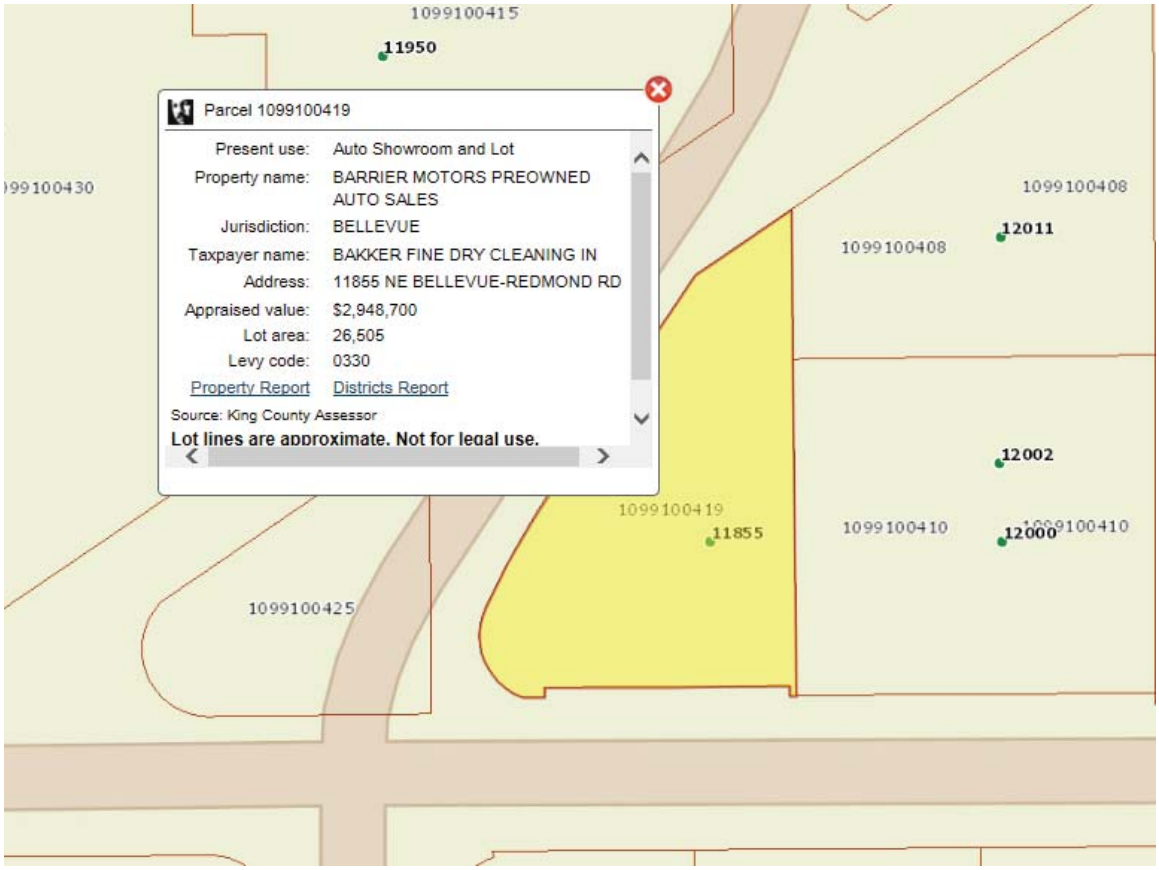
_____ in Soil

_____ in Groundwater

_____ in Other (specify matrix: _____)

Facility/Site ID No. (if known):
92645942
Cleanup Site ID No. (if known):
11074

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.

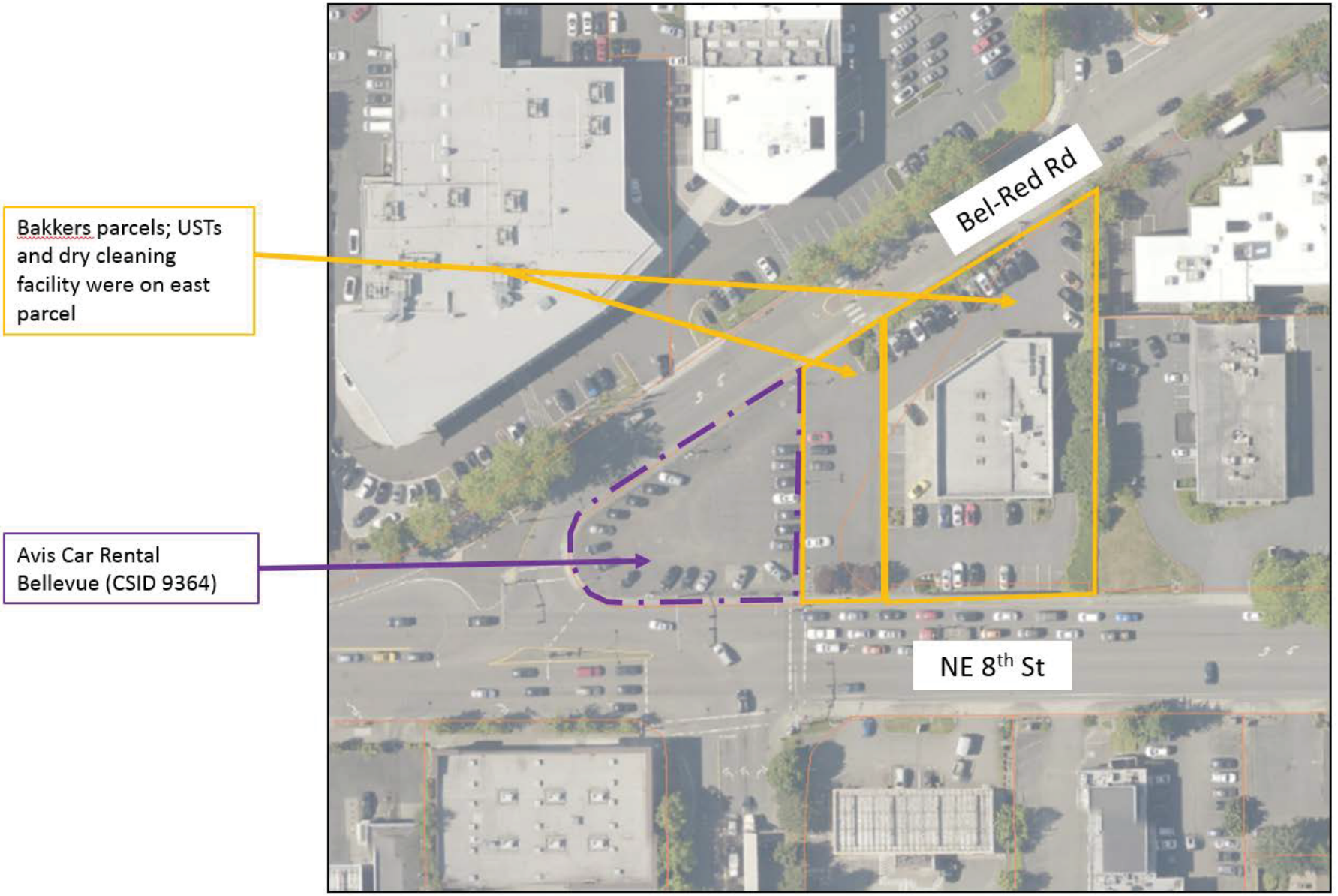


Additional or Supplemental Information from Observations Page

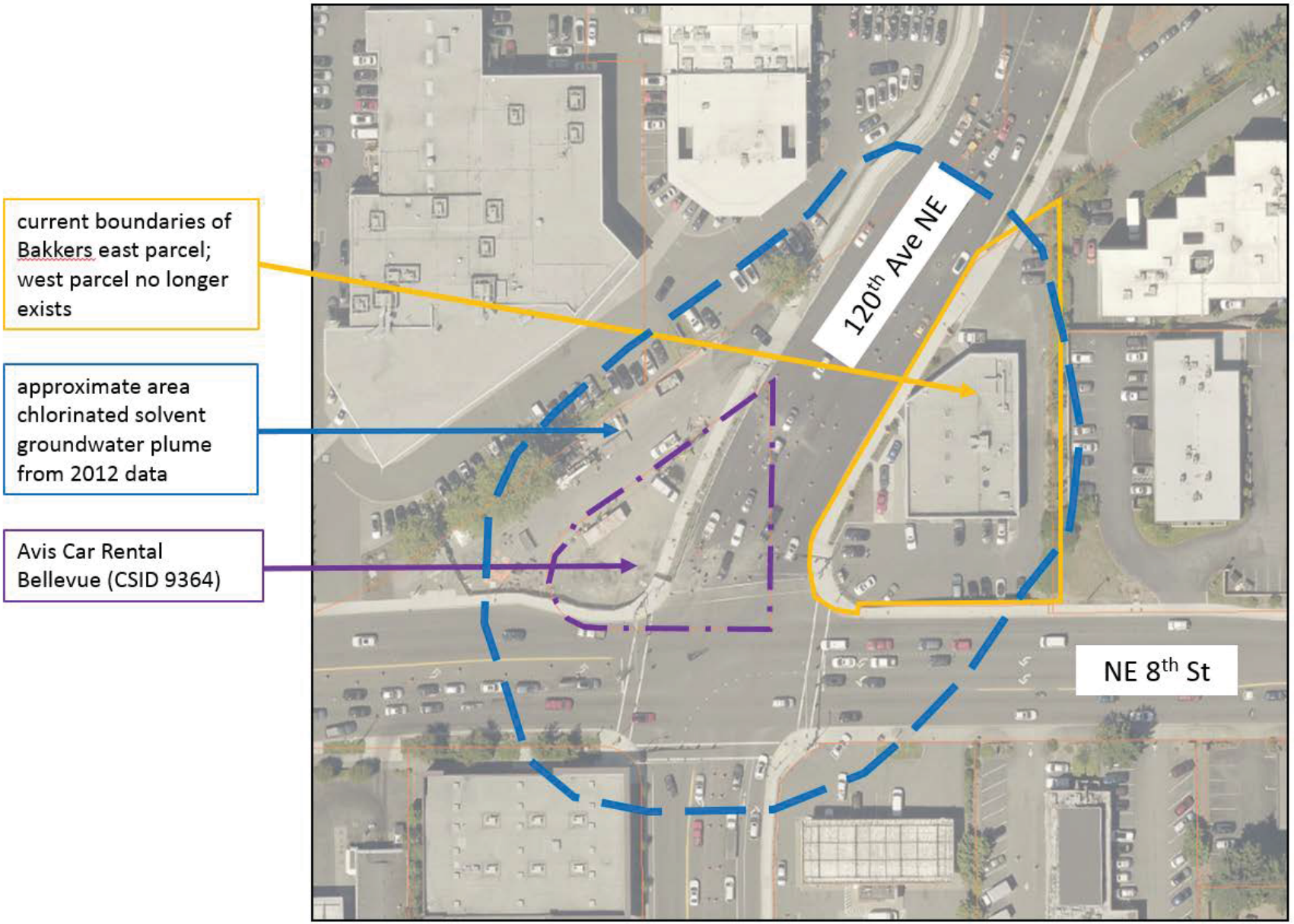
The Phase II Assessment included soil and groundwater sampling in the area to be impacted by the roadwork, including the Bakker property. Soil sampling results indicated contamination with Stoddard solvent above MTCA Method A cleanup levels in areas north of the former dry cleaning plant and in the northeast corner of the former Avis parcel. Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) and trichloroethylene (TCE) were detected in multiple soil samples, but the only exceedance of Method A cleanup levels was PCE in the northeast corner of the former Avis parcel.

Groundwater samples indicated more widespread contamination. Stoddard solvent was present above cleanup levels in groundwater samples collected on the Bakker property. PCE and its breakdown products TCE and vinyl chloride were present above cleanup levels in groundwater samples collected on and off of the Bakker property. The approximate plume boundaries are indicated on the figures below. Depth to groundwater was 3-12 feet below ground surface and the flow direction was to the northeast at the time of sampling.

A letter in the Ecology files indicates that the City explored cleanup through Ecology's Voluntary Cleanup Program. Entry into VCP was denied, in part because the road widening project area contained contamination from multiple sources and there was a high likelihood of comingled contamination. Based on the new information, the Site status should have been changed from No Further Action to Cleanup Started, but this was not done at that time.



Layout of parcels and roads prior to 120th Ave NE widening project. Additional Ecology cleanup sites are located to the northwest and south of the Bakkers property. Basemap is 2013 aerial from King County iMap.



Layout of parcels and roadways following 120th Ave NE widening project. Basemap is 2017 aerial from King County iMap.