

STATE OF WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

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September 17, 2019

Mike Stringer
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2815 2nd Avenue, Suite 540
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RE: Ecology Comments on DRAFT High Resolution Site Characterization Report for Former Tiger Oil Site, Yakima

• Site Name: Tiger Oil

• Site Address: 2312 West Nob Hill Boulevard, Yakima

Facility/Site ID No.: 469Cleanup Site ID No.: 4919

The Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) has reviewed the DRAFT High Resolution Site Characterization Report for the Former Tiger Oil Site in Yakima and has the following comments:

General Comments

The residual LNAPL is due to interbedded silt units in a gravelly substrate. Do you believe there is a need to decommission/relocate any existing groundwater monitoring wells that have breached through these interbedded silts in order to prevent vertical migration of LNAPL?

In order to assess the relationship of the OIP/MIP and soil and groundwater data, cross sections need to display both data together. More than one cross section is warranted for the OIP area and the MIP area. Both longitudinal and transverse cross sections are recommended. The inset index map should show the cross section line. Note that high and low water levels should be shown on all cross sections.

Lithologies are a critical component of the analysis. Boring logs were not found in the appendices and are a critical component of the report. Hydrostratigraphic cross sections are needed. In these cross sections, the HPT data should be shown along with the lithologies.

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Please add the following ITRC NAPL definitions within Section 1 of the report (https://lnapl-3.itrcweb.org/glossary/):

<u>Residual LNAPL</u> is the fraction of an LNAPL body that will remain immobile and hydraulically unrecoverable under prevailing hydraulic conditions (i.e., will not flow into a well).

<u>Mobile LNAPL</u> is LNAPL that exists above residual saturation levels such that it may be observed in wells. Mobile LNAPL has the potential to migrate, but not all mobile LNAPL is migrating LNAPL.

<u>Migrating LNAPL</u> is an LNAPL body that is expanding laterally or vertically into areas previously un-impacted by LNAPL. The term 'migration' describes LNAPL movement on a macro or plume scale, which can occur only if the LNAPL driving mechanisms (e.g., LNAPL head) exceed the resistive mechanisms, and thus displace water in adjacent pore spaces. Natural and manmade preferential pathways may exist at a given site that could allow migration to occur where it would not otherwise be expected.

<u>LNAPL Hydraulic Recoverability</u>. Historically, a conceptual representation of hydraulic recovery/potential recovery. The concept of volume of LNAPL that can be hydraulically extracted under a particular pressure differential. Potential hydraulic recoverability reflects the volume of LNAPL above the residual saturation; however, due to inherent inefficiencies in extraction, recoverability typically reaches near zero values before residual saturations are attained. Not quantitative – points to metrics of recoverability.

Apparent NAPL Thickness is the gauged thickness of LNAPL in a well that is screened across the Mobile NAPL Interval. The Apparent NAPL Thickness may be equivalent to the Mobile NAPL Interval in a well at equilibrium under unconfined conditions. Under confined and perched conditions, the Apparent NAPL Thickness may be exaggerated compared to the Mobile NAPL Interval.

Please review **all** figures and update legends to include all of the information included in the figure.

Section 4.4 LNAPL Transmissivity Determination

Although this section is titled LNAPL Transmissivity Determination, Ecology did not see that any transmissivity determination was actually made during the investigation.

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For clarity, does this report state that LNAPL transmissivity could not be determined? Please respond by amending this paragraph.

Section 4.5.1 Dissolved-Phase plume relative hydraulic conductivity measurements

What is the accuracy of the HPT software used to calculate the hydraulic conductivity? Please respond by amending this paragraph.

Section 4.6.1 Natural Source Zone Depletion Evaluation

Ecology requests addition of a new report section, Section 7 – Analysis of Natural Source Zone Depletion and Monitored Natural Attenuation. Conclusions and Recommendations would become Section 8. The NSZD analysis should include the following subsections:

- NSZD Analysis based on estimation of product thickness/volume over time.
- NSZD Analysis based on CO2 flux data.
- NSZD Analysis based on soil vapor data.
- Estimation of cleanup times based on the NSZD analyses. This should include an estimated range of achieving cleanup levels and discussion of uncertainties.

Please address all of these comments and resubmit the FINAL High Resolution Site Characterization Report for Former Tiger Oil within 90 days of the receipt of this letter. As always, I am available to discuss any questions and/or concerns you may have with these comments. You can reach me via telephone at (509) 454-7840 and via email at Mary.Monahan@ecy.wa.gov.

Regards,

Mary Monahan

Project Coordinator

Toxics Cleanup Program

Mary Monaha

Central Regional Office

By certified mail: 7014 3490 0001 5526 9316

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cc: Joan Davenport, City of Yakima

Yen-Vy Van, Maul Foster & Alongi, Inc.

John Level, AAG



