E C O L O G Y

INITIAL INVESTIGATION FIELD REPORT

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

ERTS #(s): Parcel #(s): County: FSID #: CSID #:

694657	
2249000100	
King	
56257757	
15113	

SITE INFORMATION	UST #:						
Site Name (Name over door):	Site Address (including City, State and Zip):	Phone					
601 Dexter	601 Dexter Ave N Seattle, WA 98109	<u>Emai</u> l					
Site Contact, Title, Business:	Site Contact Address (including City, State and Z	ip): Phone Email					
Site Owner, Title, Business:	Site Owner Address (including City, State and Zip	o): Phone					
ARE-Seattle 32 LLC		<u>Email</u>					
Site Owner Contact, Title, Business:	Site Owner Contact Address (including City, State						
Ken Lederman Foster Garvey PC	1111 3rd Ave, Ste 3000 Seattle, WA 98101	Email ken.lederman@foster.com					
Previous Site Owner(s):	Additional Info (for any Site Information Item):						
Alternate Site Name(s): Quik Sign							
Latitude (Decimal De	egrees): 47.624792						
Longitude (Decimal							
INSPECTION INFORMATION	☑ photos, in an existing site report t						
Inspection Conducted? Date/Tir Yes ☐ No ☒	ne: Entry Notice: Announc	ed Unannounced U					
Photographs taken? Yes	No Note: Attach photographs or upload	to PIMS					
Samples collected? Yes	No Note: Attach record with media, loca	ation, depth, etc.					
RECOMMENDATION							
No Further Action (Check appropria		ST on Confirmed and Suspected					
Release or threatened release doe	es not pose a threat	ontaminated Sites List:					
No release or threatened release							
Refer to program/agency (Name:							
Independent Cleanup Action Comp	pleted (contamination removed)						

COMPLAINT (Brief Summary of ERTS Complaint):

1/26/19 Ecology received Phase I and II ESA reports regarding 601 Dexter Ave N in Seattle. The Phase II report shows cleanup or screening level exceedances of gasoline in soil and groundwater, metals in groundwater, and VOCs in soil vapor.

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

The property owner's representative indicates the property owner intends to move forward through Ecology Toxics Cleanup Program's formal cleanup program. Recommendation: List on Confirmed & Suspected Contaminated Sites (CSCS) List.

Investigator: Donna Musa	Date Submitted: 12/9/2019
Domina wasa	Date Submitted: 12/3/2013

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.):



Documents reviewed:

Final Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, 601 Dexter Property. Hart Crowser, Seattle, Washington. May 23, 2019.

Final Phase II I Environmental Site Assessment, 601 Dexter Property. Hart Crowser, Seattle, Washington. May 23, 2019.

CONTAMINANT GROUP	CONTAMINANT	TIOS	GROUNDWATER	SURFACE WATER	AIR	SEDIMENT	DESCRIPTION	
	Phenolic Compounds						Compounds containing phenols (Examples: phenol; 4-methylphenol; 2-methylphenol)	
	Non-Halogenated Solvents	В			С		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.	
Non-	Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)	В	В				Hydrocarbons composed of two or more benzene rings.	
Halogenated Organics	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	В	В				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	В	В				Benzene	
	Other Non-Halogenated Organics	В	В				TEX	
	Petroleum Diesel	В	В				Petroleum Diesel	
	Petroleum Gasoline	С	С				Petroleum Gasoline	
	Petroleum Other	В	В				Oil-range organics	
	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	Halogenated solvents	В	В		С		PCE, chloroform, EDB, EDC, MTBE	
Organics (see notes at bottom)	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB)	В					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	В	С				Cr, Se, Ag, Ba, Cd	
	Lead	В	С				Lead	
	Mercury	В	В				Mercury	
	Arsenic	В	С				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
	Radioactive Wastes						Wastes that emit more than background levels of radiation.
Other Contaminants	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.
	Unexploded Ordinance						Weapons that failed to detonate or discarded shells containing volatile material.
Reactive Wastes	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 rep ☐ ERTS Complaint ☐ Other (please explain): 	ort): 11/26/2019 (Date	Report Received)				
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):	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 – Performa	nce Monitoring N	Model Remedy Used?				
☐ Cleanup Started ☐ No Further Action Req	☐ Cleanup Complete – Active O&M/Nuired	, II	iyes, was this a ransformer spill?				
Site Manager (Default:): _							
Specific confirmed contaminants include: Facility/Site ID No. (if known): 56257757 56257757							
G in Soil		Cleanup Site ID I	No. (if known):				
G, metals in Groundwater							
<u>vocs</u> in Other (specify I	matrix: Air)						

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.



