

**PHASE I ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT
AND PHASE I ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT
BUSINESS ON THIRTY ACRES
NORTHWEST CORNER OF 13TH STREET AND
MARINE VIEW DRIVE
EVERETT, WASHINGTON**

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POE-HULBERT 002753

POE 124907





May 29, 1991

Mr. Bradford N. Cattle, Attorney at Law
Anderson Hunter
3305 Oaks Avenue
Everett, Washington 98206

SUBJECT: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment and Phase I Environmental Audit
Business on Thirty Acres
Northwest Corner of 13th Street and Marine View Drive
Everett, Washington

Dear Mr. Cattle:

We are pleased to present this report of our Phase I environmental site assessment and audit for the subject property. We trust the information in this report meets your needs at this time.

We appreciate this opportunity to provide our service to you. Should you require additional information or have any questions regarding this report, please contact us at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

KLEINFELDER, INC.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Rory L. Galloway'.

Rory L. Galloway, RG, REA
Senior Project Manager

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Brad C. Kleinfelder'.

Brad C. Kleinfelder, REA
Regional Manager

POE-HULBERT 002754

POE 124908

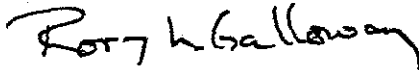
A Report Prepared For:

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Anderson Hunter
3305 Oakes Avenue
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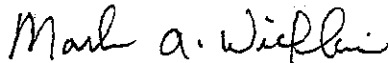
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Kleinfelder Job Number 60-1167-01

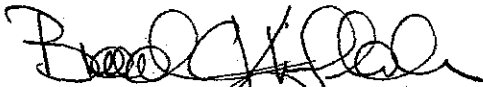
Prepared By:



Rory L. Galloway, RG
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May 29, 1991

POE-HULBERT 002755

POE 124909



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POE-HULBERT 002756

POE 124910



1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kleinfelder has completed a Phase I environmental site assessment and Phase I environmental audit for approximately fifteen acres located west of West Marine View Drive between 11th and 13th streets in Everett, Washington (Plate 1). The assessment/audit was performed for Anderson Hunter, a law firm representing the Port of Everett. Our work was performed in accordance with our Proposal 60-YP1006, dated January 24, 1991, and 60-YP1006-A, dated January 30, 1991.

The assessment and audit were intended to provide information on potential environmental concerns with particular emphasis on potential soil and/or ground water contamination. Our assessment and audit activities included a screening of available regulatory agency files, personal interviews, a review of available historical maps and aerial photographs, and a property visit. Building interiors were also visually screened for the possible presence of asbestos in building construction materials.

Our assessment located several areas where historical or current activities on the property may have resulted in soil and/or ground water contamination. These areas include: inattentive waste management practices, underground fuel storage tank locations, stained soil areas, chemical drum storage areas, on-site sand blasting waste disposal, and concrete pole polishing/spraying operations.

The performed level of effort was intended to provide a better insight into potential soil and/or ground water contamination and other environmental concerns than is currently known. It is unlikely that this study identified all possible site environmental problems or eliminated all risk due to the size of the property and its varied history of activities. This study also does not provide quantification or a guarantee regarding the presence or absence of site contamination. This study did not generate sufficient data to accurately define the lateral and vertical extent of contamination or estimate potential site remediation costs, if contamination is present. This report also is subject to the limitations presented in Section 7.0.

Based on our findings presented in this report, we recommend that additional exploration and/or site remediation be conducted in the identified areas and operations of concern. We believe it is prudent to perform this work in order to better establish the potential environmental liability that this property may present to the Port of Everett. We recommend that a work scope be prepared by Kleinfelder, with assistance from Anderson Hunter and the Port of Everett. The work scope should be of sufficient detail to address the risk management objectives of the Port of Everett, and their counsel, Anderson Hunter.

POE 124911

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Kleinfelder understands that the Port of Everett wishes to purchase the subject property and is interested in identifying areas where current and historical activities on the subject property may have resulted in soil and/or ground-water contamination. We also understand that The Port is interested in identifying environmentally hazardous operations which may pose potential environmental liability. At the request of Mr. Bradford Cattle of the Anderson Hunter law firm, Kleinfelder has completed an environmental site assessment and audit for the subject property.

The property includes approximately thirty acres west of West Marine View Drive between 11th and 13th streets (Plate 1). The subject property was the historical site of the William



Hulbert Cedar Mill which burned in 1956 (Plate 1). Mr William Hulbert, the current property owner and great grandson of the founder, stated that mill operations began on the site at the turn of the century. Over the years, the site and surrounding areas have been filled. During the time of the mill operation, and subsequent to that time, the site held many industrial and commercial operations.

There are currently fourteen businesses operating on the subject property. Plate 2 presents the current business locations. Approximately fifteen acres of the property are tidelands which are used for log storage.

3.0 ASSESSMENT ACTIVITIES

Our assessment activities included a screening of available regulatory agency files, a review of available historical aerial photographs and maps, personal interviews, and a property visit. The property visit included a search for indications of potential soil and ground water contamination. The visit also included the observation of site operations to identify activities that may pose potential environmental liability. Toured building interiors were also visually screened for the possible presence of asbestos in building construction materials. This report describes our assessment procedures, the information identified, and our opinions concerning the potential for substantive soil and/or ground water contamination and other environmental concerns resulting from industrial operations and hazardous material handling, storage, use, or disposal on the property.

3.1 Property Records Review

Public, agency, and company records are sources of information that may be helpful in evaluating activities that may contribute to contamination of soil or ground water. The following agencies, companies, and individuals were contacted for available information regarding the subject property.

University of Washington, Suzzallo Library, Special Collections and Map Room,
Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

Walker and Associates, aerial photographers

Environmental Protection Agency, Region X Office, CERCLIS List of Hazardous
Waste Sites

Washington Department of Ecology, Northwest Region Office, Underground
Storage Tank Registration Program, November 1990; List of Leaking Underground
Storage Tank Sites Reported since January 1989

Washington Department of Ecology, Northwest Region Office, Affected Media and
Contaminants Report, January 3, 1991

Snohomish County Health Department, Mr. Jeff Defenbach

Everett Fire Department, Mr. Larry Jasper

Snohomish County Fire Marshal's Office, Mr. Bob Schaller

Everett Department of Public Works, Mr. Tom Thetford

POE 124912



Everett Public Utilities District, Mr. Jeff Short
 BESCO, Inc., Mr. Dennis Stephens
 Ameron, Mr. Robert G. Scharf
 Tri-Coatings, Inc., Mr. Fred Owen
 Sunset Body Works, Inc., Mr. Mike Howard
 William Hulbert Mill Company, Mr. Bill Hulbert
 Churchill Bros. Sail Loft, Mr. Oscar Hoglund
 Washington Belt & Drive Systems, Mr. Bob Norling
 RL Enterprises, Mr. Robert L. Lakey, Jr.
 Sandy's Boat House, Mr. Raleigh Stein
 Michael's Woodcraft, Mr. Mike Floyd
 Earth Consultants Reports
 Rittenhouse-Zeman & Associates Reports
 Layton and Sell Reports

Information obtained from the contacted agencies and individuals and reports is presented in Section 4.1 of this report.

3.2 Aerial Photography Review

Historical aerial photographic review provides an additional method of reviewing past activities at a property. Photographs may also identify past activities that may not be documented in agency or company files, or observed during a property visit. The effectiveness of this technique depends on the scale and the available coverage.

Black and white (and one color) aerial photography encompassing four decades were available for review from Walker & Associates, Inc. of Seattle, Washington. Following is a tabulation of the aerial photographs reviewed:

Date	Flight #	Scale	Photograph #
6-9-55	SNC-55	1" = 1000'	D55-95-1 (b&w)
1967	SNC-67	1" = 1500'	6-25/26 (b&w)
1976	SNC-76	1" = 1500'	5-26/27 (b&w)
3-8-85	SKP-85	1" = 1500'	15-23/24 (b&w)
9-10-89	PS-89	1" = 300'	15-11 (color)

Aerial photography review results are presented in Section 4.2 of this report.

POE 124913



3.3 Visual Property Assessment

A property visit was conducted on February 7, 1991, by Mr. Rory Galloway, Ms. Cheri Zehner, and Mr. Mark Wicklein, of Kleinfelder. The Kleinfelder staff was accompanied by Mr. Bill Hulbert, current property owner. The property visit was performed to review the subject property for visual evidence of historical or current operations which may present environmental concerns, with particular attention focused on possible soil and/or ground water contamination. This included a visual review to identify waste disposal areas underground and above-ground storage tank locations, hazardous material storage and use areas, and stack and vent emissions sources. Buildings were also visually screened for the possible presence of asbestos in construction materials. In addition, water discharge permits, disposal records and material safety data sheets were reviewed when available. Property visit observations are presented in Section 4.3 of this report.

4.0 FINDINGS

The following sections present the information identified during our property assessment.

4.1 Relevant Property Records Review

The following information was obtained from agencies and individuals contacted:

o Everett Public Utilities District

Mr. Jeff Short, Everett Public Utilities District, reported that the transformers located in the area of subject property have not been tested for PCBs. Therefore, it is assumed that transformer PCB concentrations may be greater than 1 part per million (ppm), the current EPA standard.

POE 124914

o Polk Reverse Telephone Directory

Polk reverse telephone directories, spanning five decades (1941-1990) were reviewed to gain information on historical land use.

The Hulbert Mill, Cascade Casket and Collins Casket, located at the 1200 Norton Avenue (currently W. Marine View Drive) operated at the site since the earliest directory reviewed. Cascade Casket did not appear in the directories after 1962.

In approximately 1972, land use at the subject property changed significantly with the addition of a pole and piling manufacturing plant (Centrecon), and the addition of commercial space which held Rail Makers NW Marine Equipment, Sound Propeller and Washington Belt.

Additional businesses were identified in the 1982 directory which included Dunlap Wire Rope, Performance Marine, BESCO, Inc., Churchill Brothers Marine, and Weathermaster Insulated Glass. It is difficult to discern from the titles the types of operations that occurred. These businesses were probably light industry or commercial, given their location and surrounding land use.

Other land uses that appeared on site in later directories include the addition of Sunset Body Works, 1988; Jensen Reynolds Construction, approximately 1988 -



1990; and Excel Transportation, 1990. See Appendix A for a detailed list of the Polk Directory findings.

o **Historic Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps**

Historic Sanborn Fire Insurance maps were reviewed in the University of Washington, Suzzallo Library, Special Collections and Map Room. Maps were available for review for the years 1914 and 1914 updated (dates of updates were not recorded on the map). These maps indicate the location of the former cedar shingle mill and the Collins Casket building. The mapping did not indicate the presence of areas where oils, fuels, or paints may have been used or stored.

o **Earth Consultants Reports**

Earth Consultants (EC) performed three investigations on the Jensen Reynolds property, now a portion of the Hulbert Mill Property. Kleinfelder reviewed these reports which are entitled below as follows:

"Preliminary (Phase I) Environmental Site Assessment, Jensen Reynolds Property", dated July 14, 1987.

"Supplemental Site Investigation, Jensen Reynolds Property", dated December 6, 1988.

"Supplemental Environmental Review, Hulbert Mill Company Property", dated January 17, 1990

Kleinfelder's review of the above referenced EC documents indicated the following.

1987 Review

According to EC, approximately 18 acres of uplands were created by hydraulically filling the westernmost portion of the property in the 1960s. This filled area remained vacant until 1972 when Centrecon leased the property.

Between 1982 and 1987 the Jensen Reynolds Company occupied the subject property investigated by EC. Jensen Reynolds was primarily concerned with prefabricated waterfront construction and utilized a laydown and fabrication area on-site.

Outdoor spray painting with ground accumulations was noticed on-site by EC (See EC July 1987 Report, Plate 1). Several drum storage areas, with notable spillage, were observed. Some of the drums were labeled as containing Naptha, other drums reportedly contained waste oil.

Results of analysis for lead, arsenic, and hydrocarbons of the small area of discolored soils noted in the north half of the property (sand blasting grit EC Plate 1, July 1987) had not been completed as of the report writing. Also not completed were test results for oil and PCB's in the drum spillage area in the western section of the north half of the property (EC Plate 1, July 1987).

POE 124915



According to EC, a brief supplementary letter should have been written to report the results of the above testing. This information has not been received by Kleinfelder.

EC recommended that all drums not in use be collected, covered, and stored in paved areas. Overpack drums were recommended for drums that were leaking or likely to leak.

After investigating and testing selected samples, EC determined that no asbestos-containing material were present in the Jensen Reynolds office. EC also noted sumps in the currently leased Veco, Inc. warehouse.

In the fueling area southwest of the existing shop building, three pumps and three underground storage tanks (gasoline and diesel) were present. EC estimated that two of these tanks held 2,500 gallons, and the other held about 1,000 gallons. EC mentioned that these tanks were about five years old in 1987. EC noted that there were drums southwest of the fueling area.

1988 Review

Sand blasting grit and a 300- to 400-gallon above-ground diesel fuel storage tank were observed inside the large warehouse building. A pile of paint chips 20 feet wide, 20 feet long, and 2 feet deep, was observed in the west central portion of the property.

A sample of the paint chips and sand blasting grit was reportedly collected and analyzed for total metals and EP Tox Metals, respectively. Based on the sample results, EC stated the sand blasting grit was not a hazardous or dangerous waste. EC recommended additional analysis of the paint chips for EP Tox Metals, and if acceptable, off-site disposal of the paint chips.

1990 Review

EC noted several 55-gallon gasoline, diesel and lubricant drums inside the warehouse. EC also noted that the 300- to 400-gallon above-ground diesel storage tank originally discussed in their July 1987 report had been removed.

o Washington State Department of Labor and Industries

The Collins Casket Company received a violation (#111358594) cited by the Department of Labor and Industries of the state of Washington. The violation read as follows: "The employer did not ensure that damaged or deteriorated asbestos containing material was repaired, enclosed, encapsulated, or removed from the premises."

The citation notice was dated December 21, 1990. Affordable Abatement, Inc. reportedly removed and disposed of the asbestos on December 10, 1990. According to the citation, payment was due within 15 days of the notice of violation. Kleinfelder noted that the violation was paid within the allotted time period. The violation was to be abated by February 21, 1991. Kleinfelder also noted that the violation had been abated within the allotted time limit.

POE 124916



o **Washington State Department of Ecology (WDOE)**

Ms. Judy Fischer, central file clerk for the Washington State Department of Ecology (WDOE), was contacted on Friday, February 1, 1991, by a Kleinfelder representative regarding information concerning any agency contact under the following programs: Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA), National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), and Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST). A list of 10 companies which had resided or still reside on the subject property was sent to her office for review. According to Ms. Fischer, the WDOE has no contact information concerning any of these companies.

A review of the WDOE LUST listings, dated November 6, 1990, and November 15, 1990, indicated that no leaking underground storage tanks have been reported or are registered with the WDOE at or directly adjacent to the subject property.

A review of the WDOE UST list, dating from June, 1988 indicated that on-site underground storage tanks include one 15-year-old diesel fuel storage tank between 10,000 and 20,000 gallons capacity, located on the Centrecon (Ameron) leased property. (Note: Kleinfelder determined during the site visit that at least three other underground storage tanks and one above-ground storage tank are located on the property. (These tanks are discussed in section 4.3 of this report.)

A review of the WDOE Toxic Cleanup Programs listing of January 1991 indicated that no locations on or directly adjacent to the subject site were on the list.

o **Environmental Protection Agency**

A review of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Facility Index System (FINDS) listing for 1/15/91 indicated that the EPA had information or contact with some of the businesses on the subject property. These companies and their associated contact include:

Ameron (Pole Products Division)	Air Pollution Control Data	
Seattle First National Bank (Jensen-Reynolds)	Hazardous Waste Data State Regulated Facility	
Sunset Body Works, Inc.	Hazardous Waste Data	POE 124917
Tri-Coatings, Inc.	Hazardous Waste Data State Regulated Facility Toxic Release Inventory (SARA)	

A review of the EPA Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) listing, dated January 28, 1991, indicated that no sites on or adjacent to the subject site were on the CERCLIS list.

A review of the EPA Total RCRA Notifiers listing, dated January 10, 1991, indicated that several companies who are residing or have resided on the property were on the list. Tri-Coatings and Seattle First National Bank (for previous work performed on the Jensen-Reynolds site) are reportedly large quantity hazardous waste generators, generating greater than 1,000 kilograms of hazardous waste per month. The listing also indicated that Sunset Body Works, Inc., reportedly is a small quantity generator, generating between 100 and 1,000 kilograms of hazardous waste



per month. The Seattle First National Bank (Jensen-Reynolds) listing has now been closed.

o Rittenhouse-Zeman & Associates, Inc., and Layton & Sell, Inc.

Rittenhouse-Zeman & Associates, Inc., and Layton & Sell, Inc., have performed several sediment characterization studies for the tidelands portion of the property. These studies were performed, for Mr. Bill Hulbert of the William Hulbert Mill Company, to provide information regarding dredge spoil disposal (a recreational marina is being considered for the tidelands area). This work was performed to satisfy the requirements of the Puget Sound Dredged Disposal Analysis (PSDDA) protocols, administered by the Army Corps of Engineers. Kleinfelder has reviewed the reports and correspondence pertaining to these studies, which are entitled below as follows:

"Dredge Sediment Sampling and Analysis Program (A Pilot Sediment Characterization Study)," February 15, 1988, Prepared by Layton & Sell, Inc., P.S.

"Sampling and Analysis Plan for Characterization of Sediments at the Proposed 12th Street Marina," July 1990, Revised September 4, 1990, Prepared by Layton & Sell, Inc., P.S.

"Sampling and Analysis Report for Characterization of Sediments," January 30, 1991, prepared by Rittenhouse-Zeman & Associates, Inc.

"12th Street Marina - PSDDA Sediment Sampling Analysis Results," letter dated February 4, 1991, from Layton & Sell, Inc.

"Quality Assurance Report, Sediment Sampling, Proposed 12th Street Marina," letter dated January 30, 1991, from Rittenhouse-Zeman & Associates, Inc.

Kleinfelder's review of the above referenced documents indicated the following.

Pilot Sediment Characterization Study, February 15, 1988, Prepared by Layton & Sell, Inc., P.S.

This report presents the results of a pilot, sediment sampling study. This work was performed to determine the feasibility of the proposed marina. The study evaluated the top two feet of the planned disposal prism (area to be dredged) in order to determine if the project could be re-ranked to a lower PSDDA rating. Several chemical contaminants were reportedly detected in concentrations above PSDDA levels (nickel, lead, and chlordane).

Sampling and Analysis Plan, Revised September 4, 1990, Prepared by Layton & Sell, Inc.

This work plan presents the schedule, project team responsibilities, field sampling methods, sample locations, and laboratory analytical procedures for the planned sediment sampling program.

POE 124918



January 30, 1991, prepared by Rittenhouse-Zeman & Associates, Inc.

This report presents the results of the sediment sampling and analytical laboratory testing (chemical and bioassay) for sediments located in the western tidelands portion of the property. The report states that the sediment samples were collected and analyzed in accordance with the "Sampling and Analysis Plan." Based on discovered chemical contaminant concentrations above PSDDA screening concentrations (Cadmium, Mercury, Silver, and phthalates), four types of bioassay testing also were performed. Several sediment samples were found to have very high mortality rates for the amphipod bioassay test. The report stated that the elevated mortality rate may be due to a high percentage of fines (silt and clay) in the sediment samples.

12th Street Marina - PSDDA Sediment Sampling Analysis Results, letter dated February 4, 1991, from Layton & Sell, Inc.

This letter presents clarification of the January 30, 1991, Rittenhouse-Zeman report. The letter states that approximately 64 percent of the proposed dredge sediments appear to be acceptable for deep water disposal. The remaining problem sediment may require disposal at an upland location, pending review by the PSDDA agencies.

Quality Assurance Report, Sediment Sampling, Proposed 12th Street Marina, letter dated January 30, 1991, from Rittenhouse-Zeman & Associates, Inc.

This report presents documentation regarding quality assurance with respect to sediment sampling procedures, transport, and laboratory analytical data, as they relate to the January 30, 1991, Rittenhouse-Zeman report.

4.2 Aerial Photography Review

POE 124919

A review of available aerial photography identified in Section 3.2 of this report, is presented below:

- 1955 Features noted on this aerial photo include the Hulbert Cedar Mill and an adjacent building which now holds Collins Casket Co. The shoreline is very irregular, and it is not discernable where the marsh and the bay meet. Log booms are throughout the western portion of the property.
- 1967 The Collins Casket Company building is the major building on the site. Two small buildings are located north of the Collins building. The Hulbert Mill is absent and the remaining portions of the site are undeveloped, showing grass and soil. The shoreline is more defined, indicating that the western portion of the property may have been dredged.
- 1976 A large building is located approximately where the original mill stood. The Collins Casket company building is apparent. The western side of the property, where Jensen Reynolds and Commercial Steel Fabricators are currently located, was evidently used for lumber storage. It appears that the 12th Street channel has been dredged and that site filling has been performed.
- 1985 Several small buildings, in addition to those identified in the 1976 photograph are visible. The southwest quadrant of the property now has a building. The northwest quadrant appears to be used for drums, lumber and unidentifiable scrap. The northern half of the tidelands hold logs and appears similar to the 1976 photograph.



- 1989 No significant changes in the building configurations were observed from the 1985 photographs, with the exception of a new building, identified as building #8 on Plate 2. Uncharacterized debris was noted in the northwest corner of the property.

Throughout the review of all photographs no apparent soil contamination was observed. However, aerial photographs only provide information on indications of soil contamination and no conclusions can be drawn from the photographs alone.

4.3 Property Visit Observations

Our property visit observations concerning identified historical and/or current operations, which may have resulted in soil and/or ground water contamination or other environmental concerns, is briefly summarized below. This information was obtained during the property visit or reported by Mr. Bill Hulbert, current property owner. (Note: The Kleinfelder property visit was limited to one day.)

The summary presented below is formatted for concurrent review with the information presented on Plate 2. Visited building locations and business names are indicated by the numbers 1 through 22. Locations of the identified areas of concern are indicated by the letters A through R. The following discussion is presented in chronological order reflecting the numbers on Plate 2.

1. Hulbert Mill Company (Office, Vacant)

This building is an old house and was formerly used as the company office. The structure was vacant at the time of our site visit. There were no noticeable environmental concerns associated with the building. The building interior was not toured due to time constraints. Mr. Hulbert mentioned that it is electrically powered and heated and that the building would eventually be moved off-site.

2. Ameron (Office)

At the time of our visit, this was the Ameron office (concrete pole products division of Centrecon Products). The Hulbert Mill Company leases this space to Ameron, who, in turn, sub-leases to four other businesses, described in numbers 3 through 6 below.

3. Sunset Body Works, Inc.

POE 124920

Sunset Body Works is a vehicle repair shop. Kleinfelder observed two paint booths, a solvent still, and two flammable storage areas for paints and solvents (Plate 2, Area A).

One paint booth is used for cars, while the other is used for trucks and other large vehicles. The ventilated booths are dry filtered. The filters in the booths are changed approximately every three months according to Mr. Mike Howard, the owner. Kleinfelder observed the filters to freely give off dried paint pigment when touched. Mr. Howard was not aware of any permits required from the Puget Sound Air Pollution Control Agency (PSAPCA).

The solvent still located behind the larger booth is used to recycle solvents from waste paints. Still bottoms generated from this process are collected in plastic bags and then placed in 55-gallon drums for hazardous waste collection by O'Day Petroleum. Mr. Howard O'Day stated that O'Day reportedly transports this waste to Solpro, a solvent recycling service. Plastic bags containing these still bottoms were observed on the floor adjacent to the still. Some of the bags had leaked material onto the floor.



One of the flammable storage areas is used for storage of unopened flammable materials. The other storage area is used for storage of "in use" flammable materials. This second area was observed to have a spill berm, ventilation, and explosion proof lighting. According to Mr. Howard, this room is anticipated to have automated fire protection equipment by June of 1991.

Open containers of hazardous materials, including flammables and corrosives, were observed outside of the permitted flammable storage area. No grounding wires were visibly apparent.

According to Mr. Howard, Sunset has valid flammable liquids and welding permits from the fire department. A copy of the fire department permit (1988) for flammable liquids storage was on the wall outside the "in use" storage area. Kleinfelder was unable to review the permits due to time constraints.

Employees of Sunset mentioned that filters in personal respirators are changed about once a month. They noted that equipment and new filters are available from the employer. Kleinfelder observed that the employees were not wearing respiratory protection or safety glasses during application of spray finishes.

Mr. Howard mentioned that waste paint cans and rags are placed into the garbage for general landfill disposal. According to Mr. Howard, no sanitary sewer drains exist in the building except for the restrooms.

4. Churchill Brothers Sail Loft

Churchill Brothers works primarily with marine canvas and boat interiors. According to the owner, Mr. Oscar Hoglund, the only chemicals used are small quantities of two types of glues. MSDSs were present for both of these glues at the time of our visit. No open floor drains were observed in this business.

5. BESCO, Inc.

According to employees, BESCO primarily works in wholesale and retail sales of vehicle and machinery parts. Kleinfelder observed no open chemicals in the inventory storage area. All chemicals reportedly are sold unopened and in their original packaging.

Floor tiles in the lunchroom (20' x 20' area) may contain asbestos. The tile was in good condition.

Mr. Dennis Stephens of BESCO mentioned that some maintenance is performed on shop vehicles. Petroleum products, degreasing solvents, and other associated chemicals are used in the maintenance process. Waste oils are reportedly disposed at an off-site auto parts store. No open floor drains were observed in the building.

According to Mr. Stephens, the shop is permitted by the fire department.

POE 124921

6. Tri-Coatings, Inc. (Maintenance Shop)

Tri-Coatings specializes in commercial coating (paint) applications. They also strip paint and coatings from products. Tri-Coatings' main facility is on the adjacent property to the north, but their maintenance and mechanics shop is on the subject property (Plate 2, Area C).



The maintenance shop contains a sump for stripping coatings. The shop also has a stripping machine, two degreasers, and storage of hazardous materials and hazardous wastes stored in 55-gallon drums. Mr. Fred Owen, a Tri-Coatings manager, mentioned that the maintenance and repair shop will soon be moved to the main facility.

The sump floor is constructed of concrete, with bermed edges. The sump is reportedly lined with a 1/4-inch-thick steel plate and is not coated with plastic or fiberglass. Corrosion was observed in the sump floor (the concrete's aggregate was plainly visible). According to a Tri-Coatings employee, the sump is used as an area to strip parts. A rinsate solution of water, paint, and paint stripper (methylene chloride) is collected in the sump and then pumped into 55-gallon drums. These drums are stored inside the sump area. When full, the 55-gallon drums are collected and stored as hazardous waste, some of which are transferred to Tri-Coatings' main facility. Others are reportedly shipped off-site from the maintenance shop by Envirotech Systems, who reportedly transports the drums to a Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). According to Mr. Owen, the sump rinsing operation generates several hundred gallons of rinsate every month from the sump operation.

The two degreasers are used to clean parts. Reportedly, kerosene is used in the parts cleaners.

According to Mr. Owen, Tri-Coatings has a hazardous waste Generator Part A permit for its main facility (north of subject property). Mr. Owen also mentioned that a water treatment system is located in their main facility to treat rinse water, chromium anodizing solutions and other wastes. Mr. Owen stated that they did not have a separate Generator Part A permit for the maintenance shop.

Kleinfelder did not observe hazardous waste signage warning employees of hazardous substances in the area, nor did Kleinfelder observe any inspection forms.

During the shop tour, Kleinfelder observed several plastic 55-gallon drums labelled as hazardous waste containing rinsate solution. At least one drum had labels with a description of the waste, but no hazardous class designation. Some drum labels showed accumulation start dates back to August 31, 1990. Open-top steel drums ready for shipment were used for storage of liquid wastes.

According to Mr. Owen, MSDSs were not present on the site, but were stored at Tri-Coatings' main facility. Mr. Owen mentioned these files had been recently moved to their main facility.

During the site visit, members of Kleinfelder observed some open liquid storage drums. A solvent-like odor was present throughout the shop. In-use flammable liquid drums did not appear to be grounded. Corrosive and flammable material drums were not supplied with separate, secondary containment.

7. Ameron (Manufacturing Building)

POE 124922

This building is used for concrete pole manufacturing. Kleinfelder observed the following in and around this building: drum storage outside of the building on the east site with soil staining (Plate 2, Area B), three concrete settling basins (Plate 2, Area D), a series of sumps and storm drains around the building on the east and north, drum storage areas (Plate 2, Area E) and sandblasting (Plate 2, Area F) on the west, a compressor room inside the building in the northwest corner, and one basin inside the building collecting ground water.



There are three concrete settling basins on the east side of the building (Area D) near the center of the outside wall. Two of these basins collect process water containing concrete cuttings and debris. Apparently, concrete settles out of the water and the water is discharged to existing sanitary sewer drains. According to Mr. Bob Scharf of Ameron, the city of Everett has granted a permit for this process.

Solids remaining from this process are reportedly cleaned out of the basins at least twice a week. Reportedly, these cuttings are then transported off-site and disposed at a construction debris landfill.

Mr. Bob Scharf mentioned that the third settling pond is used for the collection of ground water, which leaks into a manufacturing basin inside of the building. This ground water is then pumped to the storm sewer system via a series of sumps and storm drains. The sumps have baffles for collecting debris before the fluid enters the nearby storm drains. According to Mr. Scharf, the sumps and storm drains do not require an NPDES permit.

During our site visit, the sandblasting area on the northwest side of the manufacturing building showed areas of accumulated sandblasting waste varying in color from brown, rust, and light green.

Kleinfelder observed numerous, reportedly empty drums of hazardous materials stored along the west wall of the building. Many of these drums were left open, rusting, dented or not labeled. Some labeling had been weathered away.

The compressor room in the northwest corner of the building had noticeable spills of petroleum product on the floor. Oil, diesel and concrete-release agent drums were stored in the room. A fire department permit was posted on the wall.

Kleinfelder also observed open containers of flammable liquids which were not grounded and did not have secondary containment. Some of the flammables were stored next to electrical outlets, oxygen bottles, and metal grinding operations.

MSDS are stored in the manufacturing building office above the main floor. Some workers in the manufacturing areas were not wearing safety glasses, and evidence of eating and smoking in work areas was observed.

8. Ameron (Storage Building, Lab)

Southeast of the manufacturing building is Ameron's storage building and laboratory. According to Mr. Scharf, a 12,000-gallon underground diesel storage tank was excavated and removed approximately 3 or 4 years before our visit. Three ground water monitoring wells were noticed where the tank was reportedly located (Plate 2, Area G). Mr. Scharf indicated a report documenting the removal of the tank had been prepared. However, Mr. Scharf stated the report was not on-site but at Ameron offices in Los Angeles, California.

Several discarded hazardous material drums were located around or near this area and between Buildings 8 and 9.

9. Ameron (Pole Polishing Building)

POE 124923

Directly south of the above-mentioned storage building is Ameron's pole polishing building. Fifty-five-gallon drums, (Plate 2, Area H) evidence of sandblasting, and concrete pole polishing were observed at this location.



Air pollution control equipment (baghouses) were observed between buildings 9 and 10 (Plate 2, Area I). According to Mr. Scharf, Ameron has been permitted to operate these baghouses to collect the dust produced in the polishing area.

During our tour of this building, Kleinfelder was told that three concrete settling ponds were once located near the east center portion of the outside wall of the building. Mr. Scharf mentioned that two of the three ponds had since been filled in with on-site backfill. The third pond is no longer in use and currently collects rain water. The ponds previously were used as settling basins for finer-grained concrete dust generated from the polishing operations inside (Plate 2, Area J).

The air was very dusty during the building tour. Employees were not wearing respiratory protection at the time, and were smoking.

Kleinfelder also noticed a 55-gallon drum of waste oil in this building. According to Mr. Scharf, this waste is collected and then transported to an off-site disposal facility by a waste transporter.

10. Ameron (Warehouse and Spray Booth)

A warehouse and spray booth are directly south of Ameron's concrete polishing building. Kleinfelder observed Ameron employees applying spray sealant on a concrete pole product in the west side of this building (Plate 2, Area K). Only one of the two workers was using respiratory protection. Kleinfelder also observed open-drummed flammable materials in use. The drums did not appear to be grounded. The west side of the building appeared to be ventilated with several fan-type air circulatory devices. No air pollution control equipment was observed on this system. Evidence of sandblasting debris was present to the west of this building. A storm drain was also noted west of this building.

A fire department permit, dated 9/86 was located on the southeast wall of the building. According to Mr. Scharf, no floor drains, other than for restrooms, are inside the building.

11. Washington Belt and Drive Systems

Washington Belt and Drive systems mainly provides retail sales of machinery parts. During Kleinfelder's site visit, a sanitary sewer drain (Plate 2, Area L) was observed in the retail parts storage area. Mr. Bob Norling, store manager, stated that the drain occasionally backs up with high tides. Kleinfelder noticed unopened containers of ORM-A (1,1,1 trichloroethane) and flammables stored in the shop for retail sale. MSDSs were available during our site visit. Due to time constraints, they were not reviewed.

POE 124924

12. Sandy's Boat House

Sandy's Boat House sells and services boat equipment and motors. During our tour, Kleinfelder noticed a parts degreaser waste oil accumulation and an engine test tank (approximately 100 gallon). Kleinfelder saw no evidence of floor drains in the shop.

The degreaser is used for cleaning parts from the maintenance and repair of boat engines. According to Mr. Raleigh Stein, an employee, Resources Oil Recovery picks up and transports the oil and solvent waste to a disposal firm.

The test tank had visible oil and grease on the water surface. According to Mr. Stein, the oil and grease is collected with oil-absorbent pads. These pads are then disposed in the



general garbage. The waste water from this process is reportedly disposed in the sanitary sewer.

13. Nalley's

Nalley's operates a food warehouse at this location. Inside the warehouse is a walk-in refrigerator, office space and restrooms. The remaining portion of the building is an open warehouse with cases of food stored on pallet boards.

14. Micheal's Woodcraft

Micheal's manufactures wood products on the second floor of the Collins Casket Company Building. During our site visit, Kleinfelder noted the following: a spray booth, a flammable liquids storage room, and dust collection equipment.

The spray booth is primarily used for spraying wood finish and stain on wood working-products. Kleinfelder observed the booth as being clean, having explosion-proof lighting, dry filters and an automated fire protection system. According to the owner Mr. Mike Floyd, the filters are changed whenever needed. We observed the filters to be relatively clean. According to the owner, the spray booth is not permitted by PSAPCA. Personal respiratory protection is reportedly used and filters are changed approximately once per month, or when needed.

The flammable liquids storage room is used to store unopened flammable liquid containers. Approximately 100 gallons of materials were stored at the time of our visit. A no smoking sign was posted between the flammable storage area and the spray booth.

Wood dust collection equipment was observed throughout the business. Dust is collected through this equipment to a hopper outside. The owner was unaware of any PSAPCA permitting requirements for this hopper.

Some chemicals, including flammables were observed outside the storage area, mainly in the open area near the spray booth. Open containers of flammable liquids were apparently not grounded nor provided with secondary containment.

Reportedly, the spray booth and flammable liquids storage area has been permitted by the local fire department; however, Kleinfelder was unable to review the permit due to time constraints.

The owner mentioned that MSDSs were available for all chemicals. However, Kleinfelder was unable to review these due to time constraints.

15. RL Enterprises

RL Enterprises, located on the second and third floor of the Collins Casket building, primarily manufactures wood cabinetry. Plastic laminants are applied using glues. Our walk-through of the area noted a paint booth and cabinet construction work areas.

A solvent-like odor was present when we entered the third floor. Apparently, the odor source is from the paint spray booth. The paint booth reportedly is permitted by PSAPCA and has a pressure gauge system indicating when to change air filters. Kleinfelder observed that recently painted parts were near, but not within the boundaries of the booth.

POE 124925



The owner mentioned that any waste paints, solvents, thinners, or other waste is taken to a small quantity collection center for disposal. He also mentioned that he has an MSDS inventory which is updated and managed by a safety officer.

16. Collins Casket (Hulbert Mill Company, Office)

The Collins Casket Company manufactures wood caskets on the first floor of the building. During our site visit, we noticed wood products with small quantities of glue being used. We also noticed an above-ground diesel storage tank outside of the building on the east side (Plate 2, Area M).

Dust collection devices are present in the shop. Mr. Bill Hulbert mentioned that the dust collection discharge is PSAPCA permitted.

The diesel storage tank supplies fuel for an on-site boiler. This diesel tank was equipped with secondary containment which had a drain for rain-water discharge. The tank was not covered and was rusted. No mention of discharges to the sanitary sewer (such as boiler blowdown) were made.

The boiler area was not visited due to time constraints. Mr. Hulbert said that the boiler was in a room attached to the Nalley warehouse. It was installed between 1978 and 1980. He said that it is inspected annually by the state.

Mr. Hulbert mentioned that MSDSs were on file in his first floor office. Kleinfelder did not evaluate the adequacy or completeness of MSDSs due to time constraints. Flooring in office spaces may contain asbestos. The flooring was in good condition.

17. Collins Casket (Smoke Shack)

The Smoke Shack is owned by Collins Casket and is so named because the building was used as an employee break room. During our visit, Kleinfelder noticed waste paint containers and stained soils in the vicinity of the building. (Plate 2, Area N). This building was locked and the interior was not visited by Kleinfelder. Mr. Hulbert said that the building contained lumber, roofing, galvanized pipe and similar building materials.

18. Collins Casket (Covered Storage)

This structure provides open, covered storage. Metal parts, wood scraps and old machinery were observed in this storage area. An oil drum (approximately 55 gallons) was located in this area. Reportedly, the oil is used for their forklift. No soil staining was observed.

19. Jensen-Reynolds Construction (Office, Vacant)

The Jensen-Reynolds Construction office was vacant at the time of our visit. During our building tour, we did not observe visible environmental concerns.

20. Veco, Inc. (Warehouse)

POE 124926

Veco, Inc., reportedly leases this warehouse from Jensen-Reynolds Construction. Reportedly, this building is used periodically when larger jobs warrant the use of the facility.

Kleinfelder noticed that the building was equipped with an eye wash station. A storm drain in the building floor had dark staining on the surface grating (Plate 2, Area O). Water was



visible within the drain. Some chemical drums (contents unknown) were observed on-site. Mr. Hulbert mentioned that the quantity of chemicals may have been larger during active work periods.

Members of Kleinfelder observed a fuel pump island on the property grounds (Plate 2, Area P). According to Mr. Bill Hulbert, there are three underground storage tanks. Thirteen 55-gallon drums of hazardous materials were stored nearby. None of the drums observed were covered or had secondary containment. A storm drain was also observed near the pump island.

21. Veco, Inc. (Covered, Open-Ended, Vacant Warehouse)

In addition to the warehouse, Veco, Inc., leases a covered, open-ended warehouse. This building was vacant. No visible signs of environmental problems were observed. However, some of the area was covered, at the time of our visit, by storage container/lockers. Mr. Hulbert stated that the trailers were empty.

22. Commercial Steel Fabricators

Commercial Steel Fabricators currently uses this part of the property to construct prefabricated buildings (Plate 2, Area Q). We noticed an open hazardous materials shed with 55-gallon drums of diesel and gasoline stored inside. The drums did not appear to be grounded. Soil staining was present in and to the west of the shed.

According to Mr. Hulbert, the only known storm drain discharge for the entire property is located in the northwest corner of this area (Plate 2, Area R). Discharge from the pipe appeared to flow about 30 to 50 gallons a minute. No recent storm activity had occurred at the time of our visit, so this discharge may be from other on-site activity. Soil color in the discharge area appeared to be darker than the surrounding soil.

Kleinfelder observed two additional outlet pipes (storm water) leading from the Commercial Steel Fabricators area of the property. However, these pipes were made of PVC and were only about 15 feet long. They appear to be placed so that any excess surface water drainage would flow through them, rather than ponding on-site and hindering Commercial Steel Fabricators operations. No discharge was currently taking place at these two drains.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

It became apparent during our document review and brief property visit that the complex history of the property would preclude the identification of all possible contaminant sources or operational concerns. Based upon the preliminary information presented in this report, Kleinfelder has identified several areas and operations on the property that present, to some extent, a risk of environmental liability to the Port of Everett.

The identified areas/operations include:

- Areas of concern (e.g., drum storage, stained soil, paint chips) identified in the Earth Consultant Reports. (Area Q).
- Inattentive waste management practices (Areas A, B, C, E, F, H, J, K, N, O, P, and Q).

POE 124927



- Hazardous waste generators (Operations 3, 6, and 19)
- Dust from concrete polishing operations (Areas I and J)
- Drum storage areas (Areas B, C, E, G, H, P, and Q)
- Sand blasting disposal areas (Areas F, K, and Q)
- Above ground fuel tank (Area M)
- Inattentive worker health and safety practices (Operations 3, 6, 7, 9, and 10)
- Stained soil areas (Areas B, E, H, N, and Q)
- Floor Drains (Areas L and O)

It is the opinion of Kleinfelder that these areas or operations present a possible risk of environmental contamination and cleanup liability if hazardous materials were present, and have been released, spilled, or leaked into soils and ground water beneath the property.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

We believe it is advisable to conduct additional exploration or corrective action in the identified areas and operations of concern. This work should be performed to better understand the potential environmental liabilities associated with this property.

Kleinfelder recommends that a work scope be prepared, with assistance from Anderson Hunter and the Port of Everett. The work scope should be of sufficient detail to address the risk management objectives of the Port of Everett, and their counsel, Anderson Hunter. This work scope should include additional data collection (outstanding reports) subsurface exploration, visual observation, field instrument screening, and laboratory chemical analysis of soil and/or ground-water samples. The work scope also should include procedures and schedules for the businesses located on the property to present documentation regarding their waste management, storage, and disposal practices.

Building construction materials potentially containing asbestos were observed within visited operations 5 and 16. Kleinfelder recommends that a professional asbestos engineering review and material sampling be performed, in both the observed locations as well as other property buildings, if verification as to the actual presence of asbestos is needed.

7.0 LIMITATIONS

POE 124928

Phase I Environmental Site Assessments and Phase I Environmental Audit Reports are non-comprehensive by nature and are subject to many limitations, including those presented below. This report was not designed to identify all potential concerns or to eliminate all risk associated with transferring property title or operational responsibilities. This study also does not provide quantification or a guarantee regarding the presence or absence of site contamination or asbestos removal costs.

All of the agencies and individuals contacted by Kleinfelder had only limited information concerning the property. Efforts were made to interview agency personnel and individuals



with knowledge of the site, but information collected this way can be subject to many errors, including personal interpretation and memory.

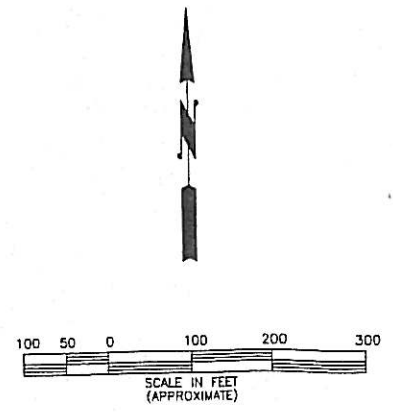
Historical aerial photography can provide a record of activities at a particular point in time. Inherent limitations include the resolution of the photograph; the number, scale, and availability of photographs for stereoscopic review; the interpretation of features by the reviewer; and the lack of information between time periods of the photographs.

Kleinfelder performed this assessment in accordance with the generally accepted standards of care that exist in the state of Washington at the time of this study. Judgements leading to conclusions and recommendations are made generally, with an incomplete knowledge of the subsurface and former conditions applicable to the site. More extensive studies, including asbestos, soil or water sampling, hazardous material sampling, and chemical analysis, may reduce the uncertainties associated with this study. The assessment is subjective, qualitative, and based solely on the professional judgement, experience, and observations of the Kleinfelder project team after review and consideration of available property information. Kleinfelder should be notified for additional consultation if Anderson Hunter wishes to reduce uncertainties beyond the level associated with this study. No warranty, express or implied, is made.

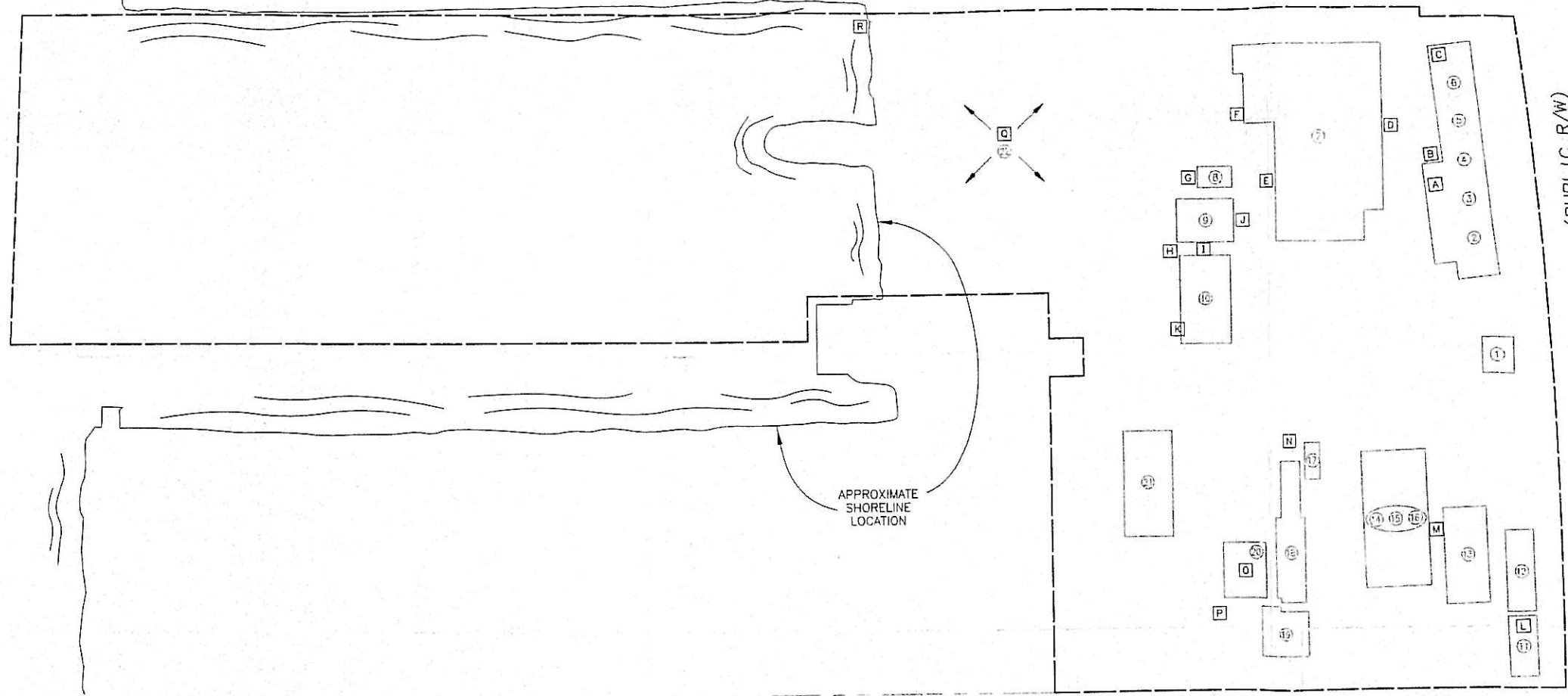
This report may be used only by the client and only for the purposes stated, within a reasonable time from its issuance. Land use, site conditions (both on site and off site) or other factors may change over time, and additional work may be required with the passage of time. Any party other than the client who wishes to use this report shall notify Kleinfelder of such intended use by executing the "Application for Authorization to Use" which follows this document. Based on the intended use of the report, Kleinfelder may require that additional work be performed and that an updated report be issued. Non-compliance with any of these requirements by the client or anyone else will release Kleinfelder from any liability resulting from the use of this report by any unauthorized party.

POE 124929





SNOHOMISH RIVER CHANNEL



MARINE VIEW DRIVE (PUBLIC R/W)

13th STREET (PUBLIC R/W)

BUILDING DESCRIPTION/TENANT INFORMATION

- | | |
|--|--|
| ① HULBERT MILL COMPANY OFFICE (VACANT HOUSE) | ⑫ SANDY'S BOAT HOUSE |
| ② AMERON OFFICES | ⑬ NALLEYS WAREHOUSE |
| ③ SUNSET BODY WORKS, INC. | ⑭ MICHAEL'S WOODCRAFT |
| ④ CHURCHILL BROS. SAIL LOFT | ⑮ RL ENTERPRISES |
| ⑤ BESCO, INC. | ⑯ COLLINS CASKETS |
| ⑥ TRI-COATINGS, INC. | ⑰ COLLINS CASKETS (SMOKE SHACK) |
| ⑦ AMERON (MANUFACTURING BUILDING) | ⑱ COLLINS CASKETS (COVERED STORAGE) |
| ⑧ AMERON (STORAGE BUILDING) | ⑲ JENSEN-REYNOLDS OFFICE (VACANT) |
| ⑨ AMERON (POLISH ROOM) | ⑳ VECCO, INC. (WAREHOUSE) |
| ⑩ AMERON (WAREHOUSE, SPRAY BOOTH) | ㉑ VECCO, INC. (COVERED/OPEN-SIDED, VACANT) |
| ⑪ WASHINGTON BELT AND DRIVE SYSTEMS | ㉒ COMMERCIAL STEEL FABRICATORS |

LEGEND

- N AREAS OF INTEREST DISCUSSED IN REPORT TEXT
- ① BUILDING DESCRIPTION/TENANT INFORMATION
- STUDY AREA BOUNDARY

REFERENCES: THIS MAP DIGITIZED FROM AN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH BY WALKER AND ASSOCIATES; NEGATIVE NUMBER PS-89, DATE PHOTOGRAPHED 9-10-89, APPROXIMATE SCALE OF PHOTOGRAPH 1"=300'.

OWNERSHIP AND LEASE MAP BY REID, MIDDLETON AND ASSOCIATES; FROM AN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH BY WALKER AND ASSOCIATES DATED 2-13-85.

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	SCHEMATIC SITE PLAN HULBERT MILL PROPERTY EVERETT, WASHINGTON	PLATE 2
PROJECT NO. 60-1167-01 MAP DATE: FEB 13, 1991		POE 152898

POE 124931

POE-HULBERT 002777

1990

13TH
1105

JENSON AND REYNOLDS CONST CO.

W. MARINE VIEW DRIVE

1130B

SUNSET BODY WORKS
TRUCK AUTO BODY REPAIR

1130D

BEARING ENGINEERING AND SUPPLY

1130

CHURCHILL BROS MARINE SUPPLIES

1200

EXCEL TRANSPORATION

1210

W. HULBERT MILL-CASKET MANUFACTURERS

13TH INTERSECTS

1332

AMERICAN BOILER WORKS - METAL FABRICATION

1988

13TH STREET - FROM WEST OF NORTH AVENUE EAST 1 NORTH OF 14TH ST

1105 JENSEN AND REYNOLDS CONST.

W. MARINE VIEW DRIVE

1130B SUNSET AUTO

1130D CHURCHILL BROS.

-CENTRECON, INC. CONCRETE POLES

1228 RAILMAKERS

1984

MARINE VIEW DRIVE E. FROM NORTH CITY LIMITS

1130B DUNLAP HARDWARE

1130D PERFORMANCE MARINE

1130E BESCO IND.

1130 CHURCHILL BROTHERS, INC.

CENTRECON, INC.

1200 COLLINS CASKET

WILLIAM HULBERT SAW MILL CO.

WEATHERMASTER OF WASHINGTON INSULATED GLASS MANUFACTURERS

1228 RAILMAKERS NW - MARINE EQUIP

1230 DELI

1234 WA BELT AND DRIVE SYSTEMS



1982

NORTON AVENUE FROM N. CITY LIMITS SOUTH 1 WEST OF GRAND

- 1130 DUNLAP WIRE ROPE, INC.
PERFORMANCE MARINE
BESCO, INC.
CHURCHILL BROTHERS MARINE
- 1200 CENTRECON CONCRETE POLES AND PILING
COLLINS CASKET
HALBERT, WM. MILL CO., SAW MILL
WEATHERMASTER INSULATED GLASS
- 1228 RAIL MAKERS NW MARINE EWQUIPMENT
- 1230 RAIL MAKERS NW
- 1234 WA BELT, INC.

NORTON

- 1200 CENTRECON CONCRETE POLES AND PILING
COLLINS CASKET
HULBERT SAW
POLARIS MFG. BOAT WINDOWS WEATERHMASTER
- 1228 RAIL MAKERS NW MARINE EWQUIPMENT
- 1230 PROP SHOP PROPELLER REPAIR
- 1234 WA BELT

1976

NORTON

- 1200 CENTRECON CONCRETE POLES AND PILING
- 1228 RAIL MAKERS NW MARINE EWQUIPMENT
- 1230 SOUND PROPELLER
- 1234 WA BELT

1972

NORTON

- 1200 HULBERT WILLIAM MILL
COLLINS CASKET
- 1234 WA BELT INC.

1970

NORTON

- 1200 HULBERT WILLIAM MILL CO.
COLLINS CASKET



1968

NORTON

1200 HULBERT WILLIAM MILL CO.
COLLINS CASKET

1966

NORTON

1000 HULBERT SAWMILL
1200 COLLINS CASKET

1962

12TH

CASCADE CASKET
COLLINS CASKET

1960

4TH

12TH CASCADE CASKET
COLLINS CASKET
HULBERT LUMBER

1954

NORTON AVENUE

12TH

WM HULBERT MILL
CASCADE CASKET
COLLINS CASKET

1950

12TH

HULBERT WILLIAM MILL CO.
CASCADE CASKET
COLLINS CASKET

1941

12TH

WILLIAM HULBERT MILL CO.
N. COAST CASKET
COLLINS CASKET



**APPLICATION FOR AUTHORIZATION TO USE
PHASE I ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT AND
PHASE I ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT REPORT
BUSINESS ON THIRTY ACRES
NORTHWEST CORNER OF 13TH STREET AND MARINE VIEW DRIVE
EVERETT, WASHINGTON**

KLEINFELDER JOB NUMBER 60-1167-01

MAY 29, 1991

**TO: Kleinfelder, Inc.
1200 112th Avenue Northeast, C-226
Bellevue, Washington 98004**

FROM:

Gentlemen:

Applicant _____ hereby applies for permission to:
[State here the use(s) contemplated]

for the purpose(s) of:
[State here why you wish to do what is contemplated as set forth above]

Applicant understands and agrees that the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment and Phase I Environmental Audit Report, for the Business on Thirty Acres, NW Corner of 13th Street and Marine View Drive, Everett, Washington, is a copyrighted document, that Kleinfelder, Inc. is the copyright owner and that unauthorized use or copying of the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment and Phase I Environmental Audit Report, for the Business on Thirty Acres, NW Corner of 13th Street and Marine View Drive, Everett, Washington, is strictly prohibited without the express written permission of Kleinfelder, Inc. Applicant understands that Kleinfelder, Inc., may withhold such permission at its sole discretion, or grant such permission upon such terms and conditions as it deems acceptable, such as the payment of a re-use fee.

Dated: _____

Applicant _____

by _____

its _____

