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):	542327
Parcel #(s):	1849700265
County:	King
FSID #:	71139528
CSID #:	6538
UST #:	5123

SITE INFORMATION

Site Name (Name over door):	Site Address (including City, State and Zip):	Phone / Email
Chevron 92678	631 Central Ave N Kent, WA 98032	
Site Contact, Title, Business: Pardeep Diwan	**Site Contact Address (including City, State and Zip):** 631 Central Ave N Kent, WA 98032	**Phone** (253) 335-8894 **Email** extramile4009@hotmail.om
Site Owner, Title, Business: Pardeep Diwan Sudha Son Inc	**Site Owner Address (including City, State and Zip):** 631 Central Ave N Kent, WA 98032	**Phone** **Email**
Site Owner Contact, Title, Business:	**Site Owner Contact Address (including City, State and Zip):**	**Phone** **Email**
Previous Site Owner(s): Chevron Environmental Management Company **Alternate Site Name(s):** Tanner Enterprises inc Kent 92678, Sudha Son Inc., Dennys Chevron	**Additional Info (for any Site Information Item):** The site is currently owned by private owner. Unknown if Chevron has the environmental liability for site.	

Latitude (Decimal Degrees):	47.3866
Longitude (Decimal Degrees):	-122.23123

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):

Site received a NFA on September 17, 2001. In June 2004, two groundwater samples collected near the current and former dispenser islands were detected to contain concentrations of total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline (TPHg) and benzene above the MTCA Method A groundwater cleanup levels.

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

Groundwater samples collected from four existing monitoring wells in 2005 and 2006 (MW-5 through MW-8) did not contain petroleum hydrocarbon concentrations above the MTCA Method A ground water cleanup levels. However, these wells were not installed directly downgradient of the detected contamination. Confirmation soil sampling was not conducted after contaminated soil was removed in 1995. Because the historic soil and groundwater contamination has not been confirmed by current samples, Ecology recommended rescinding the NFA determination in 2001, and listing the site on Confirmed and Suspected Contaminated Sites (CSCS) List.

Investigator: Jing Song Date Submitted: 5/20/2020

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.):

The Site is an active service station, located on the southwest corner of Central Avenue N and E James Street in Kent. Current service station facilities include four 12,000-gallon gasoline underground storage tanks (USTs) and six dispenser islands. Two former generations of service station facilities were present at the Site. The first generation was present at the Site since at least 1968. The facilities consisted of three gasoline USTs (one 5,000-gallon and two 10,000-gallon), one 500-gallon heating oil UST, one 1,000-gallon waste oil UST, three dispenser islands (one on north, and two on east portion of the Site), and two hydraulic lifts. The second generation facilities included three 10,000-gallon gasoline USTs in the same location of the first generation USTs; these USTs appeared to be installed in 1983. The first generation northern dispenser island was removed; two eastern dispenser islands were kept in place. An oil-water separator was added in 1987. All second generation facilities, including three gasoline USTs, one heating oil UST, one waste oil UST, two dispenser islands, two hydraulic lifts, and an oil-water separator, were removed in 1995. The current facilities were installed at the same time. The current and former service station facilities are depicted on Figure 1.

Four ground water monitoring wells MW-1 through MW-4 were installed at the Site in 1994. The ground water sample collected from well MW-2 in April 1994 contained a benzene concentration above the MTCA Method A ground water cleanup level. The monitoring well locations are depicted on Figure 1 and Figure 2. Additional ground water sampling was conducted in 1995, and 1999 through 2001. Ground water samples did not contain concentrations of TPHg, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes (BTEX), and lead above the MTCA Method A ground water cleanup levels. Based on the ground water sampling results, Ecology issued a NFA determination letter on September 17, 2001. Ground water monitoring wells MW-1 through MW-4 were abandoned in 2001.

Please note, before the September 2001 NFA determination letter, Ecology issued a letter in January 2001 requesting a determination whether the MTBE detected in well MW-1 is a risk or not. However, it does not appear that a MTBE study requested by the January 2001 letter was conducted.

The second generation service station facilities were removed from the Site in 1995. Soil sampling was conducted in gasoline UST, heating oil UST, and waste oil UST excavations, as well as under the hydraulic lifts and dispenser islands. The soil samples collected from the eastern-most dispenser island contained concentrations of TPHg and/or BTEX above the MTCA Method A soil cleanup levels. A total of 6,351 tons of contaminated soil was removed from the Site, and a total of 100,000 gallons of ground water was extracted and discharged into the sanitary sewer system under a permit. However, documentation of confirmation soil sampling after the soil removal is not available for Ecology's review. In addition, soil sampling in UST excavations did not meet the minimum requirement for UST site assessment. It appears that the 1995 UST and soil removal report was not reviewed by Ecology when issuing the September 2001 NFA determination letter.

Nine soil borings (BA-1 through BA-9) were advanced for a baseline assessment in June 2004. Soil and ground water samples were collected from these nine soil borings. The ground water samples collected from soil boring BA-2 contained a TPHg concentration above the MTCA Method A ground water cleanup level. The ground water sample collected from soil boring BA-3 contained TPHg and benzene concentrations above the MTCA Method A ground water cleanup levels.

Four monitoring wells MW-5 through MW-8 were installed to assess the ground water conditions. These monitoring wells were sampled in 2005 and 2006. Concentrations of TPHg, TPH as diesel and heavy oil (TPHd and TPHo), BTEX, MTBE, and lead did not exceed the MTCA Method A ground water cleanup levels. Ground water appears to primarily flow to the northeast. Variation in ground water flow was observed, with a ground water flow component to the northwest. Based on the primary ground water flow, these monitoring wells do not appear to be installed directly downgradient of the detected soil and ground water contamination. For example, no monitoring well is installed down-gradient of soil boring BA-2. The most recent ground water contour map is present on Figure 2.

In summary, there is no current data confirming the historic soil and ground water sampling locations that were detected above the MTCA Method A cleanup levels were remediated or attenuated. In addition, some reports (e.g. 1995 UST and soil removal report) were not reviewed by Ecology when issuing the NFA letter, and newer site assessment data in 2004 suggested contamination is still present at the Site. Therefore, Ecology recommends rescinding the NFA determination issued on September 17, 2001, and listing the site on the Confirmed and Suspected Contaminated Site list.

Documents reviewed:

Gettler-Ryan, Inc. Groundwater Monitoring and Sampling Report, Chevron Service Station #9-2678, 631 North Central Avenue, Kent, Washington, November 15, 2006.

Gettler-Ryan, Inc. Groundwater Monitoring and Sampling Report, Chevron Service Station #9-2678, 631 North Central Avenue, Kent, Washington, December 7, 2005.

SECOR, Baseline Site Assessment, Chevron Station No. 9-2678, 631 North Central Avenue, Kent, Washington, July 30 2004.

Ecology, Re: Independent Remedial Action, Chevron Service Station #9-2678, 631 North Central Avenue, Kent, WA, September 17, 2001.

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						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		B				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	C	C				Benzene
	Other Non-Halogenated Organics						TEX
	Petroleum Diesel		B				Petroleum Diesel
	Petroleum Gasoline	C	C				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						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 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 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

Model Remedy Used? ☐
If yes, was this a transformer spill? ☐

Site Manager (Default: _____): _____

Specific confirmed contaminants include:

G, B in Soil

G, B in Groundwater

_____ in Other (specify matrix: _____)

Facility/Site ID No. (if known):
71139528

Cleanup Site ID No. (if known):
6538

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

Please use this box for any text that requires special formatting

Figure 1 - Current and former facilities, and 2004 soil and ground water sampling locations

Soil Borings BA-2 and BA-3 are highlighted. The ground water samples collected from boring BA-2 contained TPHg concentration above the MTCA Method A ground water cleanup level. The ground water sample collected from boring BA-3 contained TPHg and benzene concentrations above the MTCA Method A ground water cleanup levels.

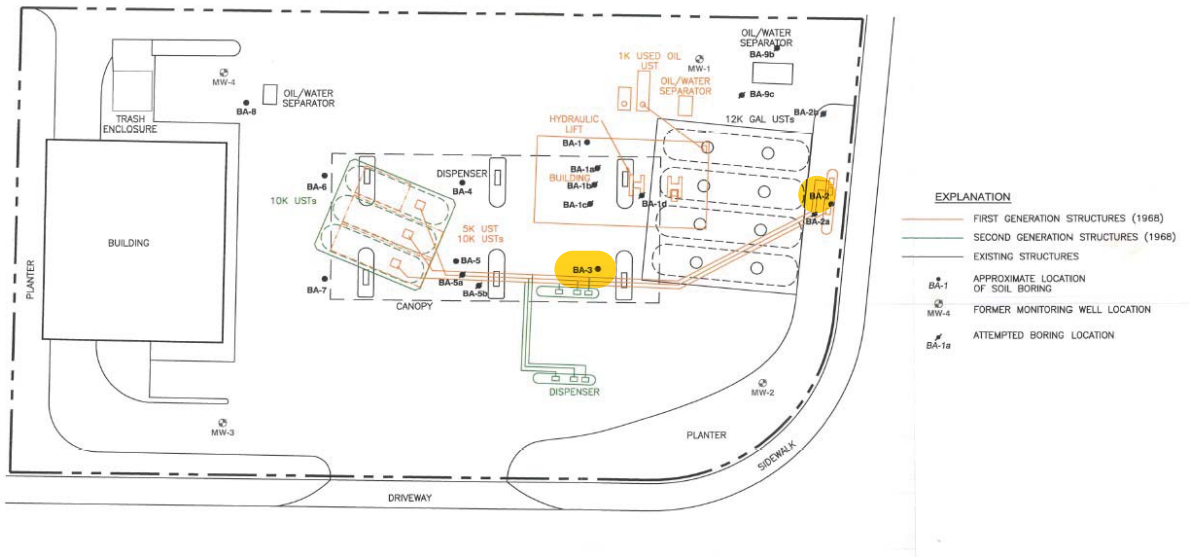

Figure 2 - Ground water contour map for September 15, 2006.