

SITE INFORMATION

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 #: UST #: 661806 27040200304100 Snohomish 5537362 14340

> <u>Phone</u> Email

Phone

Email

Phone

Email

Site Name (Name over door):	Site Address (including City, State and Zip):
Sanofi Genzyme Diesel Spill	2625 162nd St SW Lynwood, WA 98087
<u>Site Contact, Title, Business:</u> Clayton Stewart Sanofi Genzyme	Site Contact Address (including City, State and Zip): 2625 162nd St SW Lynnwood, WA 98087
<u>Site Owner, Title, Business:</u>	Site Owner Address (including City, State and Zip):
Site Owner Contact Title Duciness	Cite Ourser Contect Address (including City, Ctate on

 Site Owner Contact, Title, Business:
 Site Owner Contact Address (including City, State and Zip):
 Phone Email

 Previous Site Owner(s):
 Additional Info (for any Site Information Item):
 Previous Site Name(s):
 Previous Site Name(s):

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	∟atitude (De	ecimal Degrees):	47.852755					
l	Longitude (Decimal Degrees):	-122.269549					
INSPECTION INFO	ORMATION	l	\checkmark	Please check this be photos, in an existin	ox if there is relevant ins g site report for this site.	pection infor	mation, such as data	a or
Inspection Condu	ucted? o 🕅	Date/Time:		Entry Notice:	Announced 🔲	Unanno	unced 🔲	

Yes No 🛛			-
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):

On December 9, 2015, approximately 10 gallons of diesel fuel was spilled due to a broken fitting on an emergency generator. There was no secondary containment around the generator pad which led to contamination of the surrounding soil.

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

Seven 55 gallon drums of contaminated soil were excavated on December 10th to a depth between 8" and 24", and removed. A total of four confirmation samples were taken from the excavation and analyzed for diesel range organics. Two of these samples (Middle-002 collected at a depth of 12", and Frontside-003 collected at a depth of 24") came back above MTCA method A unrestricted land use. On December 17th additional soil was hand excavated in those two areas. Two additional confirmation samples (Middle-001 at a depth of 24" and Frontside-002 at a depth of 30") were collected, and came back below MTCA method A unrestricted land use standards.

Investigator: Erin Hobbs

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:

Letter Report to Donna Musa, Ecology Re: ERTS #661806. Sanofi Genzyme, Lynnwood, WA. January 8, 2016.

Supplemental Sample Results Table and Sample Location Map. Sanofi Genzyme, Lynnwood, WA. May 22, 2017.

CONTAMINANT GROUP	CONTAMINANT	TIOS	GROUNDWATER	SURFACE WATER	AIR	SEDIMENT	DESCRIPTION
	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 CI, 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)						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						MTBE is a volatile oxygen-containing organic compound that was formerly used as a gasoline additive to promote complete combustion and help reduce air pollution.
	Benzene						Benzene
	Other Non-Halogenated Organics						TEX
	Petroleum Diesel	RB					Petroleum Diesel
	Petroleum Gasoline						Petroleum Gasoline
	Petroleum Other	RB					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						PCE, chloroform, EDB, EDC, MTBE
Organics (see notes at bottom)	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 - Other						Cr, Se, Ag, Ba, Cd
Metals	Lead						Lead
Motalo	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	TIOS	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.
Reactive Wastes	Unexploded Ordinance						Weapons that failed to detonate or discarded shells containing volatile material.
	Other Reactive Wastes						Other Reactive Wastes (Examples: phosphorous, lithium metal, sodium metal)
	Corrosive Wastes						Corrosive wastes are acidic or alkaline (basic) wastes that can readily corrode or dissolve materials they come into contact with. Wastes that are highly corrosive as defined by the Dangerous Waste Regulation (WAC 173-303-090(6)). (Examples: Hydrochloric acid; sulfuric acid; caustic soda)

(fill in contaminant matrix below with appropriate status choice from the key below the table)

Status choices for contaminants	
Contaminant Status	Definition
B— Below Cleanup Levels (Confirmed)	The contaminant was tested and found to be below cleanup levels. (Generally, we would not enter each and every contaminant that was tested; for example if an SVOC analysis was done we would not enter each SVOC with a status of "below". We would use this for contaminants that were believed likely to be present but were found to be below standards when tested
S— Suspected	The contaminant is suspected to be present; based on some knowledge about the history of the site, knowledge of regional contaminants, or based on other contaminants known to be present
C— Confirmed Above Cleanup Levels	The contaminant is confirmed to be present above any cleanup level. For example—above MTCA method A, B, or C; above Sediment Quality Standards; or above a presumed site-specific cleanup level (such as human health criteria for a sediment contaminant).
RA— Remediated - Above	The contaminant was remediated, but remains on site above the cleanup standards (for example—capped area).
RB— Remediated - Below	The contaminant was remediated, and no area of the site contains this contaminant above cleanup standards (for example— complete removal of contaminated soils).

Halogenated chemicals and solvents: Any chemical compound with chloro, bromo, iodo or fluoro is halogenated; those with eight or fewer carbons are generally solvents (e.g. halogenated methane, ethane, propane, butane, pentane, hexane, heptane or octane) and may also be used for or registered as pesticides or fumigants. Most are dangerous wastes, either listed or categorical. Organic compounds with more carbons are almost always halogenated pesticides or a contaminant or derivative. Referral to the HSDB is recommended if you are unfamiliar with a chemical name or compound, as it contains useful information about synonyms, uses, trade names, waste codes, and other regulatory information about most toxic or potentially toxic chemicals.

Dibenzodioxins and dibenzofurans are normalized to a combined equivalent toxicity based on 2,3,7,8-tetrachloro-pdibenzodioxin 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 ON	LY (For Listing Sites):
How did the Site come to be known:	 Site Discovery (received a report): <u>1/8/2016</u> (Date Report Received) ERTS Complaint Other (please explain):
Does an Early Notice Letter need to b If <i>No</i> , please explain why: <u>Remediated</u>	be sent: 🗌 Yes 🖾 No
NAICS Code (if known): Otherwise, briefly explain how prope 	rty is/was used (i.e., gas station, dry cleaner, paint shop, vacant land, etc.):
Site Unit(s) to be created (Unit Type): If multiple Units needed, please explai	
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 Cleanup Started No Further Action Req	
Site Manager (Default:): [Northwest
Specific confirmed contaminants inclu	Ide: Facility/Site ID No. (if known):
in Soil	Cleanup Site ID No. (if known):
in Groundwater	
in Other (specify r	matrix:)

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.