WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

INITIAL INVESTIGATION FIELD REPORT

ERTS Number: 653725

Parcel #(s): 30053300202700 & -3100

County: Snohomish 5SID #: 22103

SITE INFORMATION		π. 12313			
Site Name (e.g., Co. name over door): Geddes Marina	Site Address (including City and Zip+4): 1326 1st St Marysville, WA 98270-4908	Site Phone: (360) 659-2575			
Site Contact and Title: Shawn Smith Engineering Services Mgr., Land Use	Site Contact Address (including City and Zip City of Marysville 80 Columbia Avenue, Marysville, WA 98270	(360) 363-8224			
Site Owner: City of Marysville	Site Owner Address (including City and Zip-Above Email is ssmith@marysvillewa.gov	4): Site Owner Phone: Above			
Site Owner Contact: Above	Site Owner Contact Address (including City Above	and Zip+4): Owner Contact Phone: Above			
Alternate Site Name(s):	Comments: Tax parcels:	<u>'</u>			
Previous Site Owner(s):	Comments:				
Photographs taken? Yes Samples collected? Yes RECOMMENDATION	No 🗵 If Yes, be sure to include a f	igure/sketch showing sample locations.			
No Further Action (Check appropriate Release or threatened release doe No release or threatened release Refer to program/agency (Name:	·	LIST on Confirmed and Suspected Contaminated Sites List:			
COMPLAINT (Brief Summary of ERT	• •				
	nmary of why Site is recommended for <u>Listin</u> essed under an Integrated Planning Grant a				
Investigator: David L. South	Date	Date Submitted: December 26, 2014			

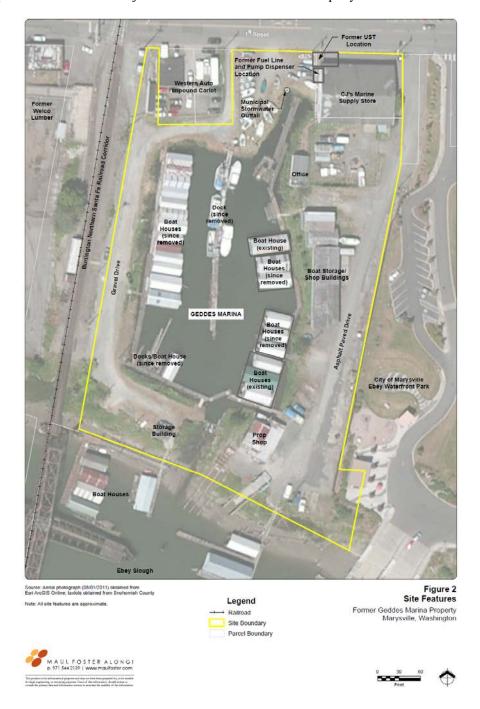
OBSERVATIONS

Description

The approximately 5-acre Property is generally flat and contains a roughly rectangular lagoon with inlets that are connected to the municipal stormwater system to the north and the Snohomish River by Ebey Slough to the south. The Property is a few feet above sea level. Access to the Property is from First Street, adjacent to the north of the Propert

The Property currently (December 2014) contains several warehouses, upland and in-water boat shelters, marine repair facilities, and a marine supply store along the northeast and east boundaries of the lagoon (Figure 2). A boat launch and several in-water boat shelters are located along the southern edge of the Property in Ebey Slough. Minor vegetation is present around the lagoon and Ebey Slough, with partially paved surfaces and gravel dominating the ground surface along the boundaries of the Property.

The Property has been the location of timber industry- and marine-related operations since the 1800s. In the early 1990s, the Property was converted for use as a marina and boat launch; property uses included boat repair services. In 2010, the City of Marysville purchased the Property in settlement of a lawsuit filed by the previous owner associated with discharge of the City's stormwater management system to the lagoon, and to help revitalize the waterfront near downtown Marysville. The City has since demolished 18 boat shelters on the Property. Former mill operations were located adjacent to the west and east of the Property



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

CONTAMINANT GROUP	CONTAMINANT	SOIL	GROUNDWAT ER	SURFACE WATER	AIR	SEDIMENT	DESCRIPTION
	Phenolic Compounds					S	Compounds containing phenols (Examples: phenol; 4-methylphenol; 2-methylphenol)
	Non-Halogenated Solvents	S	S				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)	S	S			S	Hydrocarbons composed of two or more benzene rings.
Non-Halogenated Organics	Tributyltin					S	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 Other Ner Helegeneted	S	S				Benzene
	Other Non-Halogenated Organics						Other Non-Halogenated Organics (Example: Phthalates)
	Petroleum Diesel	S	S			S	Petroleum Diesel
	Petroleum Gasoline	S	S				Petroleum Gasoline Crude oil and any fraction thereof. Petroleum products that
	Petroleum Other	S	S			S	are not specifically Gasoline or Diesel.
	PBDE						Polybrominated di-phenyl ether
Halogenated Organics (see notes at bottom)	Other Halogenated Organics	S	S			S	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 CI, I, Br, F in the formula, it is halogenated. (Examples: Hexachlorobutadiene; hexachlorobenzene; pentachlorophenol)
	Halogenated solvents	S	S				Solvents containing halogens (Halogen is typically chlorine, but can also be fluorine, bromine, iodine), and their breakdown products (Examples: Trichloroethylene; Tetrachloroethylene (aka Perchloroethylene); TCE; TCA; trans and cis 1,2 dichloroethylene; vinyl chloride)
	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB)					S	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)					S	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	S	S			S	Metals other than arsenic, lead, or mercury. (Examples: cadmium, antimony, zinc, copper, silver)
	Lead	S	S			S	Lead
	Mercury	S	S			S	Mercury
	Arsenic	S	S			S	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	GROUNDWAT ER	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)

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 derivitive. Referral to the HSDB is recommended 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 Ch. 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 b If <i>No</i> , please explain why:	pe 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 explair					
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 Requ	☐ Construction Complete – Performance Monitoring ☐ Cleanup Complete – Active O&M/Monitoring uired				
Site Manager (Default: Donna Musa):					
Specific confirmed contaminants inclu	de: Facility/Site ID No. (if known):				
in Soil	Cleanup Site ID No. (if known):				
in Groundwater					
in Other (specify n	natrix:)				

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.