SCS ENGINEERS

November 17, 2015 Project No. 04215047.00

Ms. Chelsea McCann Principal Walker Macy 111 S.W. Oak Street, Suite 200 Portland, OR 97204

Dear Chelsea:

This letter presents SCS Engineers' (SCS') assessment of the existing landfill gas (LFG) control system at the former Eastgate Landfill located within the proposed Bellevue Airfield Park in Bellevue, Washington.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Bellevue Airfield Park is a 27 acre site with historical uses as both an airfield and a landfill. The City of Bellevue (City) plans to redevelop the site based on a previously completed master plan. The master plan includes synthetic athletic fields, a concession and restroom facility, play area, picnic area, pedestrian trails, parking, a spray deck, landscaping, and upgrades to the existing drainage ponds. Figure 1 shows the proposed master plan for the park.

A portion of the project will include development over an old closed landfill referred to as the Eastgate Landfill. The Eastgate Landfill operated from approximately 1951 to 1964. The landfill occupies approximately 9 acres of the 27 acre site. Development of the site will require modifications, upgrades, and/or replacement of the environmental monitoring networks for groundwater, stormwater, and subsurface LFG. Development will also need to include modifications, upgrades, and/or replacement of the environmental control systems for LFG and stormwater management.

The LFG control system was originally installed in 1986 in response to subsurface LFG migration into soils adjacent to the landfill. The LFG control system was designed, constructed, and operated to extract LFG from the waste mass and dispose of it by thermal oxidation (i.e., flaring). Ongoing, routine, operations and maintenance has controlled and prevented subsurface migration of landfill gas. Like all municipal solid waste landfills, the buried waste (in the absence of oxygen) creates an anaerobic decomposition process that generates LFG, which consists primarily of methane and carbon dioxide. When left uncontrolled, the LFG can migrate laterally out of the waste into surrounding soils. Uncontrolled migration of subsurface LFG is a concern due to the combustion hazard of methane and the asphyxiation hazard of both carbon dioxide and methane.

Subject: Assessment of Existing Landfill Gas Control System, Bellevue Airfield Park (former Eastgate Landfill), Bellevue, WA

DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING LFG CONTROL SYSTEM

The existing LFG control system is designed to extract LFG from the refuse mass to minimize emissions to the atmosphere and migration into the soils surrounding the landfill. The existing LFG control system at the site has the following components:

- An extraction network consisting of gas extraction wells.
- A conveyance system consisting of branch pipes, lateral pipes, sub-header pipes, and perimeter header pipe to convey the collected LFG from the extraction network to the LFG extraction plant (blower station).
- A condensate disposal system consisting of condensate dropout tees, condensate drain pipes and condensate drain traps to remove condensate from the conveyance pipe and discharge it into the refuse.
- A LFG extraction plant (i.e., blower station, gas mover equipment or gas handling facility) consisting of blowers, ancillary equipment, associated piping and controls.
- LFG disposal equipment consisting of activated carbon vessels to treat the LFG prior to discharging to the atmosphere.

The LFG system consists of collection points (wells) located throughout the landfill. The gas extraction wells are installed in the refuse mass and connected to the conveyance pipe system, which are connected to the blowers. The blowers induce a vacuum on the pipeline, which pulls LFG from the extraction wells through the pipeline to the blowers. The blowers push the LFG through the activated carbon vessels for treatment before discharging the LFG to the atmosphere. The activated carbon vessels absorb (remove) harmful trace compounds from the LFG.

There have been minor modifications to the LFG system since initial installation with the most notable modifications occurring in 2006/2007 and 2011. In the fall of 2006 and spring of 2007, there were modifications made to replace gas wells, gas probes, and gas conveyance pipe on the south end of the landfill to accommodate a new access road (30th Place SE) and property development to the south (Advanta Business Complex). In 2011, the blower flare station was modified to abandon the flare and install LFG treatment equipment consisting of activated carbon vessels. The existing LFG collection system is shown on Figure 2 and consists of the following:

- A blower station with two (2) blowers (vacuum pumps), associated piping, controls, electrical service, and two (2) activated carbon vessels (for treatment of LFG prior to discharge to atmosphere)
- Approximately 4,300 feet of buried gas conveyance pipe (8", 6", and 4" diameter high density polyethylene [HDPE] pipe)
- 20 gas extraction wells with an average depth of 35 feet (EW-2 through EW-21)
- 13 condensate drain traps (CT-1 through CT-13)
- Eight (8) dual cleanout access ports with isolation valves (CO-1 through CO-8)

- Two (2) single cleanout access ports (C0-9 and C0-10)
- Two (2) isolation valves (IV-9 and IV-10)
- 14 subsurface gas detection wells or "gas probes" (MW-2 through MW-6, MW-8 through MW-10, and MW- 12 through MW-17)

The record drawings for the LFG control system can be found in Exhibits 1, 2 and 3. The record drawings are from the initial construction in 1986 (Exhibit 1) and subsequent modifications in 2007 (Exhibit 2) and 2011 (Exhibit 3). Subsequent surveys conducted in 2002 and 2009 have been used to update the LFG system site plan as shown in Figure 2. These surveys are provided in Exhibits 4 and 5, respectively.

GENERAL LFG CONTROL SYSTEM OPERATIONS

Operation of the LFG extraction plant, LFG disposal equipment, conveyance system, extraction network, and condensate disposal system consists of monitoring and maintaining the equipment on a routine basis to provide reliable and consistent extraction, conveyance, and treatment/disposal of LFG and condensate.

Objectives for the LFG extraction network are as follows:

- Prevent and/or minimize emissions of LFG to the atmosphere.
- Prevent and/or minimize emission of LFG into native soils surrounding the landfill.
- Maintain an anaerobic (i.e., methane producing) environment within each extraction zone (as indicated by low residual nitrogen with well temperatures generally less than 55 degrees Celsius [°C] or 131 degrees Fahrenheit [°F]).
- Maintain methane concentrations below 5 percent by volume at the perimeter gas probes.

Operation of the gas probes requires vigilant monitoring to assess the performance of the extraction network in order to meet the control objectives and be compliant with applicable regulations.

Achieving the objectives described above is accomplished by carefully monitoring and controlling the flow and/or vacuum from each extraction well. Ideally, for the LFG extraction, the wells would be operated by extracting LFG at the same rate of production. However, there are many factors that do not allow this ideal condition to develop. Operation of the LFG extraction wells is very dynamic. The effectiveness of each LFG extraction well is influenced by.

- The heterogeneous and anisotropic nature of the waste mass.
- The limited number of wells in the landfill.
- Well location and design.
- The absence or presence of a bottom liner system in the landfill.

- Varied air infiltration potential due to a condition and variation of the soil cover system between wet and dry seasons.
- Varied air infiltration potential due to landfill geometry.
- Permeable geologic strata around the site.
- The varying age of refuse in the landfill.
- The influence of fluctuating barometric pressure.
- The nature of changing gas composition dependent on the anaerobic/aerobic state.

The characteristics listed above make the LFG extraction wells at the landfill sensitive to operations. This makes it is necessary to continually adjust the system on a routine basis to match gas production levels and control objectives.

CURRENT OPERATING CONDITIONS

The following presents SCS's findings based on review of the past 10 months of system monitoring results, LFG System Design, and historical operations of the LFG system.

Findings from review of the past 10 months of system monitoring results are as follows:

- Gas probes show the presence of LFG (i.e., methane) at gas probes MW-2, MW-3 and MW-4.
- The methane content at these gas probe locations is below the regulatory threshold limit of 5 percent by volume.

Findings from review of the LFG system design and historical operations are as follows:

- The design of the original 1986 well head control assemblies provide no device for measuring flow. This inhibits the ability to adequately assess the extraction performance of an individual well.
- The location/orientation of the flow meters at the blower station do not allow for accurate flow measurement due to the lack of sufficient straight run of pipe to develop a velocity profile through the measurement device. This makes it difficult to assess the overall performance of the system.
- The original 1986 condensate drain traps are prone to damage and malfunction due to the type of pipe connections.
- The condensate drain traps are prone to flooding during the wet season due to seasonal high water levels. This can cause partial or complete blockage of the gas pipes (and gas extraction) during the wet season.

Note that the gas extraction well monitoring results showed vacuum being applied to all gas extraction wells during 2015. This is a result of experiencing very low precipitation throughout 2015. Historically, the vacuum has been disrupted at some of the gas wells. This was due to

flooding of the condensate drain traps. Continued operations of the LFG system should focus on correcting this issue to increase the consistency of operations.

The condition of the gas conveyance pipe is not known at this time. It should be noted that differential settlement has occurred over a long period of time at the landfill. This can potentially cause problems as subsidence of the gas pipe can cause condensate to accumulate at low points or "bellies" in the conveyance pipe. This can lead to partial or complete blockage of the gas pipes (and gas extraction) in the future.

FUTURE LANDFILL GAS MANAGEMENT

LFG generation from waste decay occurs over a long period of time. The peak gas generation generally occurs a year or two after cessation of landfilling. It then slowly declines exponentially over time. Previous site estimates show a peak LFG generation of approximately 330 standard cubic feet per minute (scfm) occurring in 1987. The LFG generation rate then declines exponentially to approximately 30 scfm in 2000; 20 scfm in 2010; and 10 scfm in 2015. The exact amount of gas generation is unknown. Operation of the LFG system confirms that gas is still being generated in small amounts. Monitoring results of the perimeter gas probes indicate that operation of the LFG control system is still necessary to prevent off-site migration of LFG. SCS believes that operations of the LFG system will need to be continued into the future. This will require operations during any work associated with future development. This will also require upgrades, and or replacement, to the LFG control system infrastructure impacted by future development.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF MASTER PLAN

The proposed master plan layout indicates development will occur over the majority of the LFG control system area (see Exhibit 6). Installation of the sports field, and other features will require relocation of gas wells, gas conveyance pipe and condensate drain traps. Access to LFG system components will need to be installed at locations that do not interfere with other site features. The LFG system access points will also need to be concealed below ground in secured vaults. Upgrades to the LFG system should also address the deficiencies identified during review of the LFG system design and historical operations findings presented above. Specific deficiencies and items for consideration during site development include:

- Continue to operate the LFG control system on a routine basis to maintain methane concentrations in the gas probes below the regulatory threshold limit of 5 percent by volume.
- Upgrades and/or replacement of well head control assemblies should include a monitoring device for measuring flow at each gas well.
- The flow meters at the blower station should be replaced to allow for accurate flow measurement. This will better flow data for assessing the overall performance of the system.

- The condensate drain traps should be replaced with condensate pump stations to eliminate the possibility of flooding, which can occur in the existing condensate drain traps.
- The gas conveyance pipe should be replaced using pipe slopes greater than 3 percent to accommodate for long term differential settlement.
- One of the two blowers should be replaced due to the age and capacity beyond the expected service life. A variable frequency drive (VFD) should be included with the new blower.
- The blower controls should be replaced due to age, serviceability, advances in technology, and integration of both VFD operated blowers.
- Remove and recycle the abandoned LFG flare at the blower station compound.

The proposed development is anticipated to consolidate the waste to reduce the potential for significant differential settlement after installation of the new facilities. Currently a pre-load or surcharge load plan is being developed to address this. Preloading areas with LFG system components will likely damage the LFG system in that area. There will need to be considerations for allowing continued LFG system operations during the preloading process and during the subsequent construction of the new facilities. Interim, ongoing operations of the LFG system should focus on maintaining operations of the gas wells in the southern and south eastern perimeter. It is likely that the LFG system components along the southern perimeter and west of the landfill will not require preloading and can be incorporated into the schematic design for site development.

For future site development and upgrades to the LFG system, additional plans, permits, testing may be required including the following:

- Solid waste permit plan review
- Waste testing/designation and handling of solid waste
- Environmental Monitoring Plan
- Notice of Intent to Construct wells
- Variance request to construct wells
- Testing of LFG condensate
- Permit to discharge LFG condensate to sewer
- Revision to Restrictive Covenant

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CLOSING

We trust you find this information of value. If you have any questions or desire any additional information, please contact Mr. Sonsthagen at (425) 289-5441, or Mr. Massart at (425) 289-5457.

Sincerely,

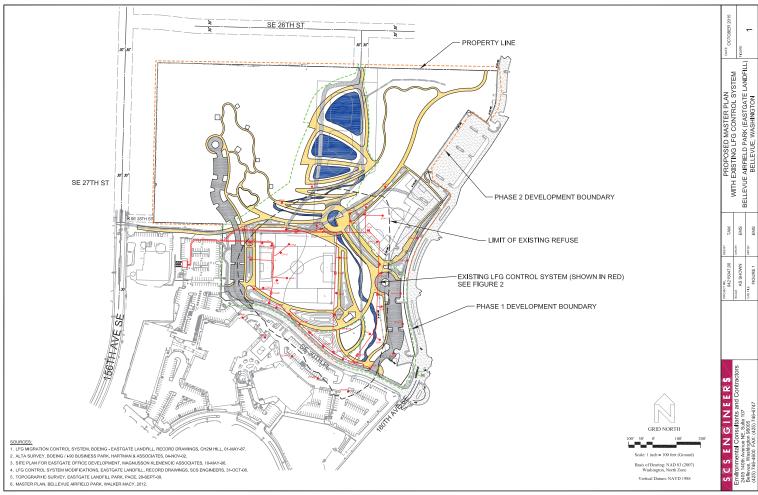
Ted Massart Senior Project Engineer SCS ENGINEERS

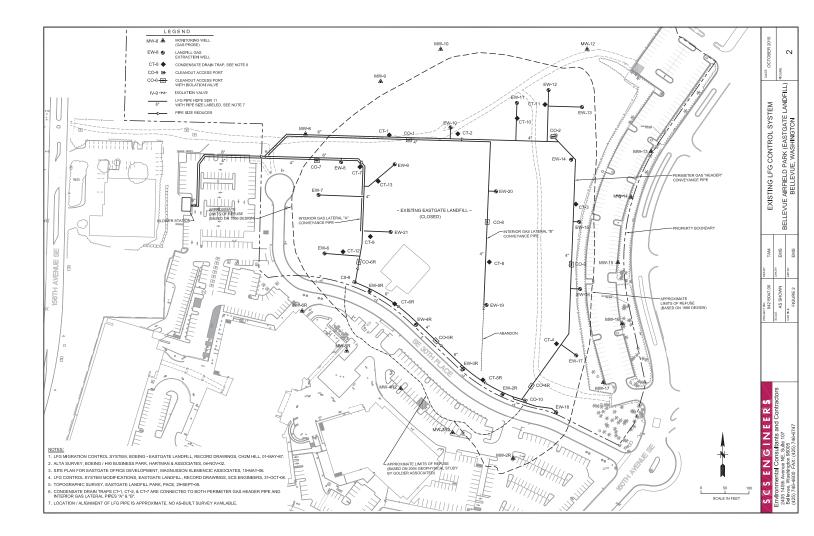
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Eric M. Sonsthagen, P.E. Senior Project Engineer SCS ENGINEERS

Attachments:

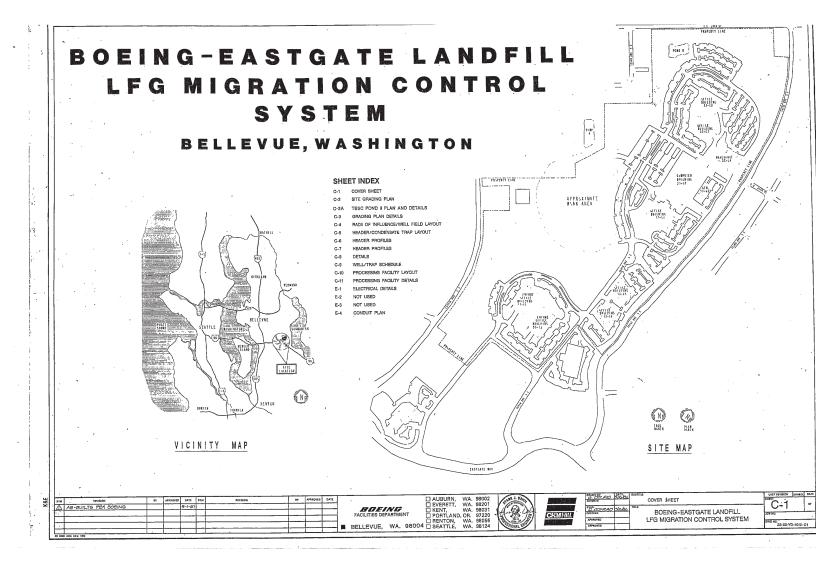
Figures 1 and 2 Exhibits 1 through 6 FIGURES

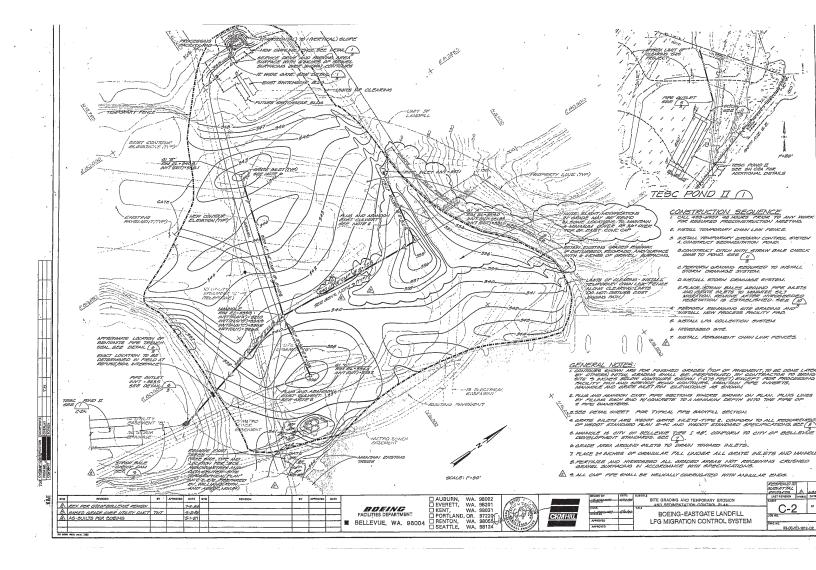


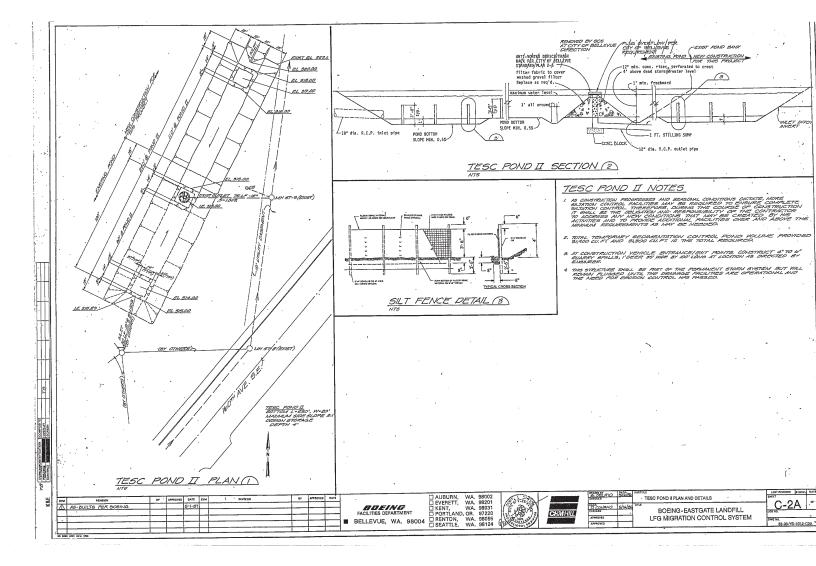


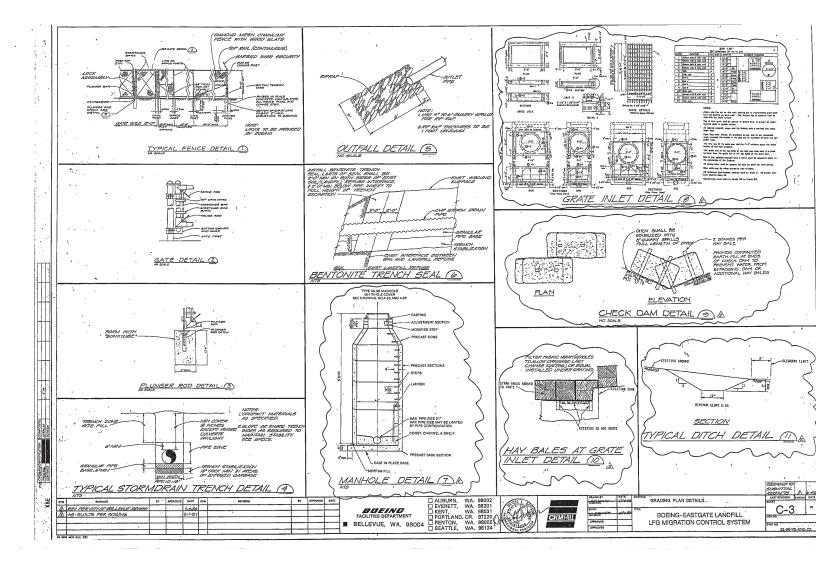
EXHIBITS

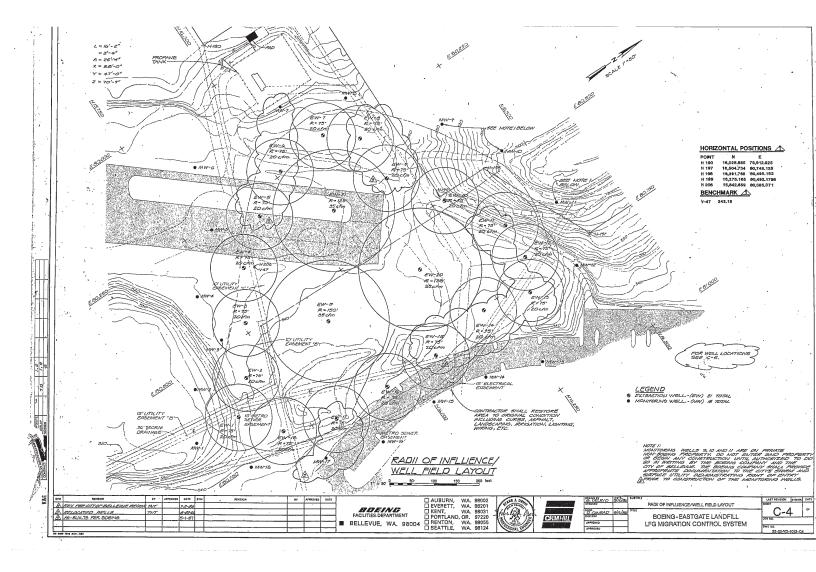
Exhibit 1

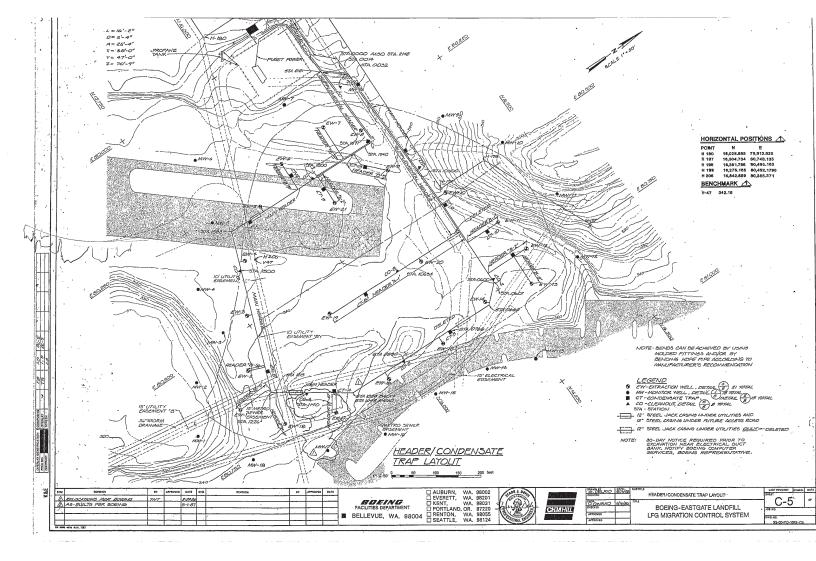


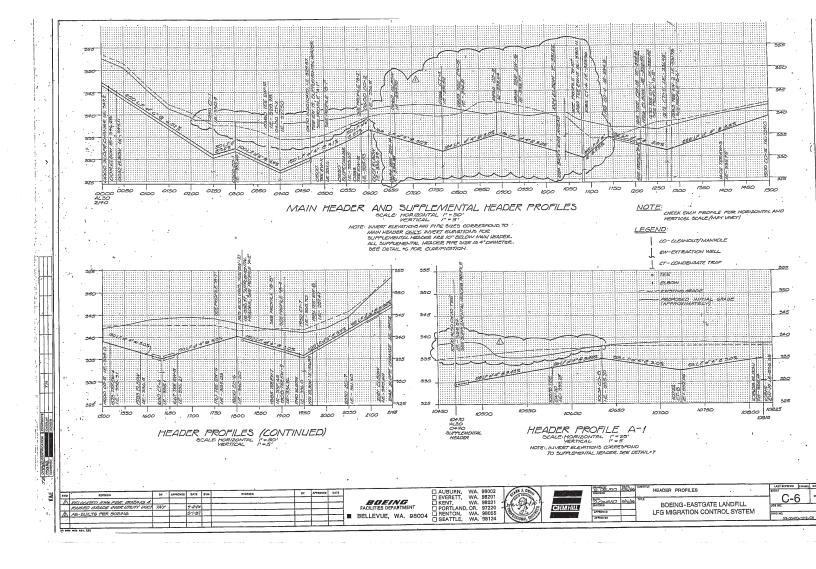


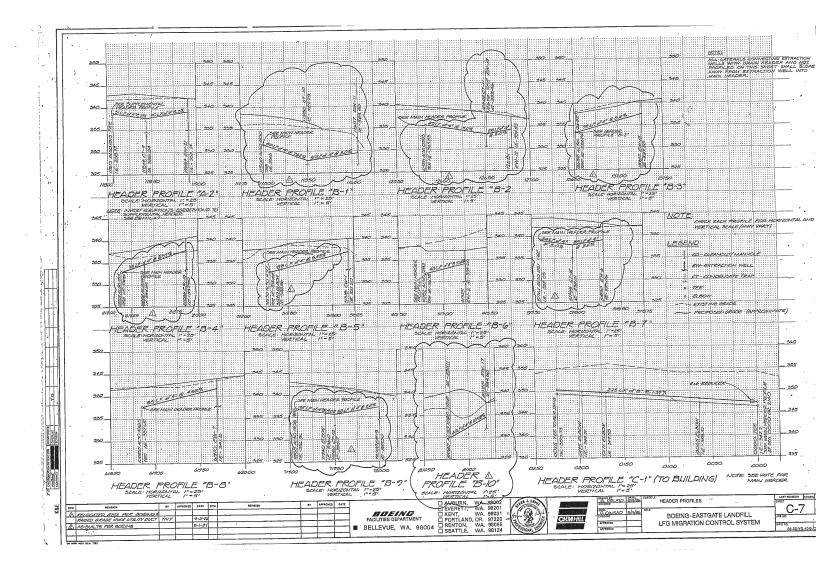


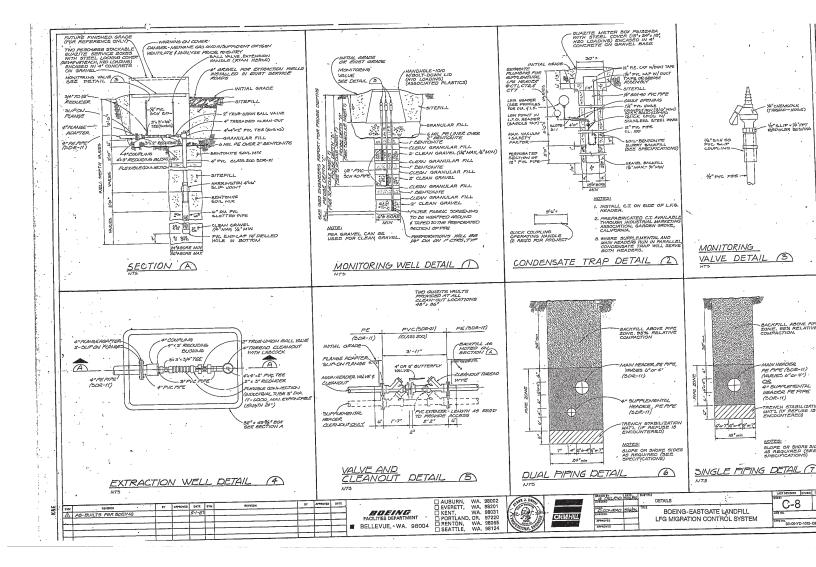




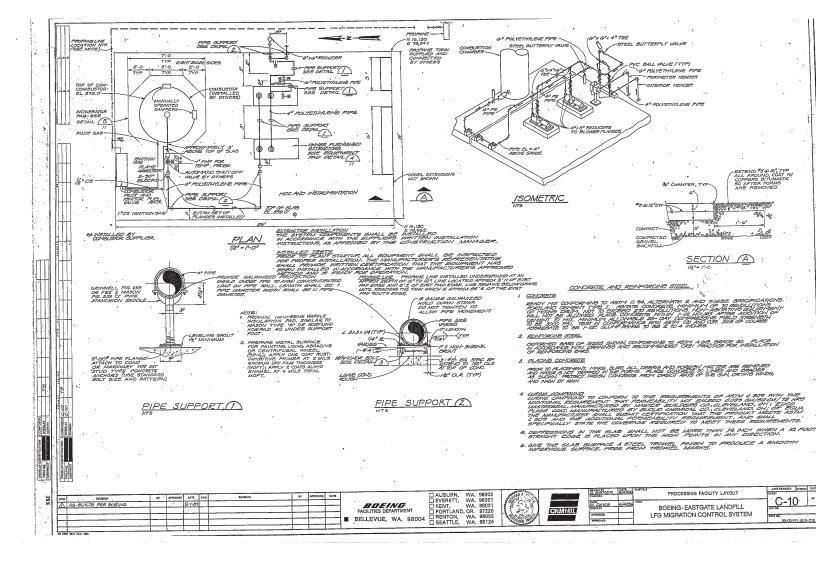


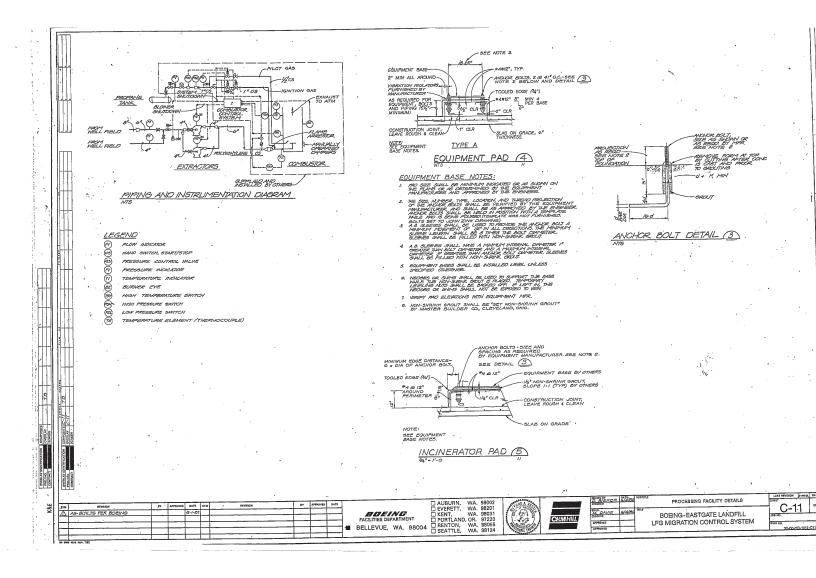






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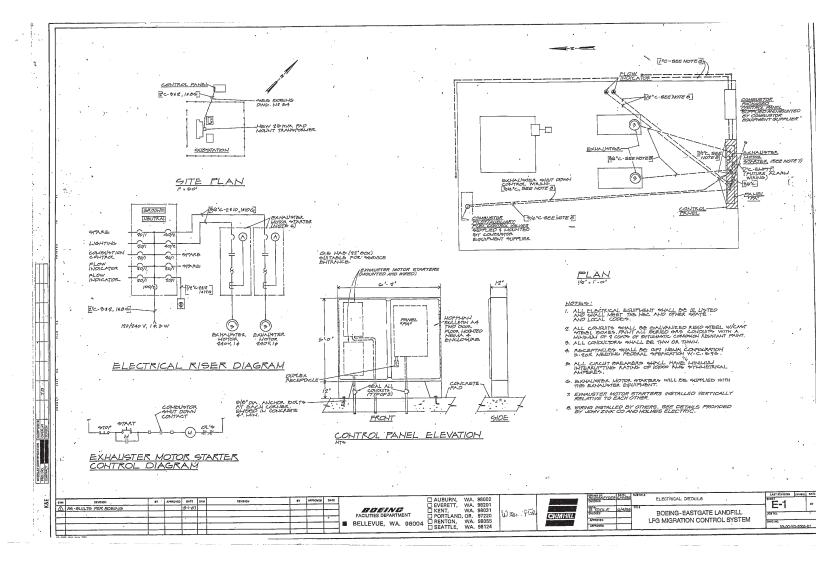


Exhibit 2

