

Draft Cleanup Action Plan

Boeing Kent Space Center Facility

Kent, Washington

Ecology Site ID: 2099

Cleanup Site ID: 12671

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Prepared for:
The Boeing Company
Seattle, Washington

Prepared by:
DALTON, OLMSTED, & FUGLEVAND, INC.
1001 SW Klickitat Way, Suite 200B
Seattle, Washington 98134



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AO	Agreed Order
AOC	Areas of Concern
Boeing	The Boeing Company
CAP	Cleanup Action Plan
CCR	Covenants, Conditions, and Restrictions
COC	Contaminant of Concern
CPOC	Conditional Point of Compliance
CUL	Cleanup Level
dCAP	Draft Cleanup Action Plan
DOF	Dalton, Olmsted, and Fuglevand
Ecology	Washington State Department of Ecology
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
FS	Feasibility Study
MNA	Monitored Natural Attenuation
MTCA	Model Toxics Control Act
NDP	North Detention Pond
POC	Point of Compliance
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
Redox	Oxidation reduction potential
RI	Remedial Investigation
SPOC	Standard Point of Compliance
SWMU	Solid Waste Management Units
UST	Underground storage tank
WAC	Washington Administrative Code

1. INTRODUCTION

This draft Cleanup Action Plan (dCAP) describes the cleanup action selected by the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) to address contamination at the Boeing Company's (Boeing) Kent Space Center property. The Boeing Kent Space Center (Site) is located in Kent, Washington on approximately 121 acres, bounded by South 208th Street to the south, 68th Avenue South to the east, South 199th Place to the north, and by 59th Place South and a large distribution center to the west as shown in Figure 1. The Ecology facility site identification number is 2099 and the Cleanup Site Identification number is 12671.

This dCAP was developed using information presented in the Site's Revised Remedial Investigation (RI) (DOF, 2022a) and Revised Feasibility Study (FS) (DOF, 2025) which was finalized by Dalton, Olmsted, and Fuglevand (DOF) on behalf of The Boeing Company (Boeing), and approved by the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology).

As specified in Boeing's Second Amendment to Agreed Order No. DE 12820 (AO; Ecology 2026) with Ecology, this dCAP has been prepared to meet the requirements of Chapter 173-340 of the Washington Administrative Code (WAC), the Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA), Chapter 70A.305 Revised Code of Washington (RCW).

This dCAP addresses arsenic in groundwater as the contaminant of concern (COC), affected media, and migration pathways identified in the final RI report.

1.1. Purpose

The purpose of the dCAP is to identify the proposed cleanup action for the Site and to provide an explanatory document for public review. More specifically, this plan:

- Describes the Site;
- Summarizes current Site conditions;
- Summarizes the cleanup action alternatives considered in the FS;
- Describes the selected cleanup action for the Site and the rationale for selecting this alternative;
- Identifies Site-specific cleanup levels (CULs) and points of compliance (POC) for each hazardous substance and medium of concern for the proposed cleanup action;
- Identifies applicable state and federal laws for the proposed cleanup action;
- Identifies residual contamination remaining on the Site after cleanup and restrictions on future uses and activities at the Site to ensure continued protection of human health and the environment;
- Discusses compliance monitoring requirements; and
- Presents the schedule for implementing the Cleanup Action Plan (CAP).

Ecology has made a preliminary determination that a cleanup conducted in conformance with this dCAP will comply with the requirements for selection of a remedy under WAC 173-340-360.

1.2. Previous Studies

Boeing completed a Revised Remedial Investigation Report (RI) to assess the nature and extent of contamination at the Site (DOF, 2022a). Ecology agreed that Boeing had adequately evaluated all COCs except arsenic in groundwater. Ecology concurred with Boeing that hydrocarbon releases from petroleum source areas may have contributed to groundwater oxidation-reduction potential (redox) condition changes and that elevated arsenic concentrations in groundwater could have resulted from changes in groundwater geochemistry. Boeing submitted the Revised RI to Ecology in November 2022 and acknowledged Ecology's request to conduct a FS to evaluate a monitored natural attenuation (MNA) remedy for arsenic in groundwater.

A Feasibility Study Work Plan (DOF, 2022b) was prepared to document the planned approach for completing the FS and address data collection activities requested by Ecology after submittal of the RI and in preparation for completion of the FS. Data collection under the FS Work Plan was conducted between October 2023 and June 2024. The final FS was submitted in May 2025 and approved by Ecology after a public comment period.

1.3. Regulatory Framework

The site is currently operating under a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) interim-status permit issued by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Boeing seeks to remove the Facility from coverage under the permit and entered into the AO with Ecology, the administrator of the RCRA corrective action program, as a part of that process.

2. SITE DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND

The Site occupies approximately 121 acres with 26 parcels of land; 12 of these parcels are currently owned by Boeing and operated by Boeing Defense, Space and Security. Thirteen parcels of land were sold by Boeing to Pacific Gateway (also referred to as Panattoni) in 2019. A separate parcel was sold by Boeing to the Boeing Tennis Club (a separate non-profit organization) in 2022. The current layout of the site is shown in Figure 2.

The Site is located in the Green River Valley. The Green River is located approximately 0.3 miles west of the Site. The average elevation of the Site is approximately 25 to 30 feet above mean sea level. Surface topography at and in the vicinity of the Site is generally level and slopes slightly toward the Green River to the west-northwest (USGS, 1995). The Site is zoned I1 for Industrial Business District and I2 for Mixed Industrial District.

2.1. Site History

The Site was developed in the late 1960s to support the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Lunar Rover program and since has been primarily used for US Department of Defense projects. Boeing purchased the property from various entities in 1964. Based on available information, the property was previously used for farming and included private homes and out-buildings (DOF, 2022a).

The Site is located in an industrial park, and local planning and zoning supports continued similar types of land use for this and adjacent properties. Multiple buildings were demolished between 2018 and 2019 in preparation for the partial sale of the property. As part of the conditions of the property sales, Boeing filed Covenants, Conditions, and Restrictions (CCR) on the property that require the following:

- No sensitive land use (residential, school, daycare, hospital, assisted living, medical office, extended stay hotel) or agricultural use.
- No drinking water wells or other use of groundwater under the property.
- Provisions related to stormwater management and protection; severance of stormwater infrastructure between Sale and Retained Properties; and compliance with all applicable laws and permits.
- Soil over-excavation and vapor barriers are required for new buildings in the area of former industrial buildings 18-42 and 18-43; vapor intrusion evaluations are required for new buildings in other areas.
- Future Owners to take necessary steps to record and comply with restrictive covenants, institutional controls, and soil management plans if so required.

2.2. Site Geology and Hydrogeology

Geology at the site is consistent with conditions anticipated for this part of the Green River valley. The site is relatively flat, and soil types are predominantly sand, sandy silts, and silt. Shallow groundwater is present at approximately 7 to 11 feet below ground surface and the elevation of the water table varies

seasonally by several feet. Groundwater flows predominantly to the north, but flat, varying in flow direction from northwest to northeast with a slow groundwater flow rate measured between 30 and 70 feet per year.

Groundwater is not currently a source of drinking water at the Site. Groundwater and stormwater at the Site discharge to Mill Creek during the wet season and heavy precipitation events. Stormwater from the North Detention Pond flows through a stormwater ditch and stormwater conveyances to Mill Creek. Mill Creek and regional groundwater discharge to the Green River approximately 3.5 miles north of the Site. Mill Creek has been the focus of several historical studies that found it did not meet Surface Water Quality criteria under Washington Administrative Code (WAC)173-201A-200 that would be expected to support aquatic life, nor did it meet recreational use levels.

2.3. Nature and Extent of Contamination

Soil, soil vapor, ambient air, indoor air, groundwater, stormwater, and stormwater conveyance system sediment samples were collected as part of the RI and concurrent due diligence investigations. The majority of samples did not reveal concentrations above screening levels and no new sources of contamination were identified. The nature and extent of contamination at individual Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs) and Areas of Concern (AOCs) were each investigated. Where releases or sources were identified, they have been addressed, and the RI did not identify any instances of unaddressed contamination that presents an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment at any SWMU or AOC.

Arsenic concentrations in groundwater collected as part of the RI and FS varied widely, from less than 2 to 266 µg/L. The highest concentrations are present, in general, at the shallowest depths of approximately 10 to 15 feet below ground surface. No other COCs were identified.

Geochemistry, particularly total organic carbon (TOC) and redox, are expected to have a large influence on the extent of elevated arsenic concentrations in groundwater and re-adsorption downgradient of higher concentration areas. Arsenic in shallow groundwater is mobilized due to anaerobic degradation of TOC, which favors the migration of dissolved arsenic as an uncharged hydroxy-complex in the trivalent (As³⁺) form (Herath, et al, 2016).

Groundwater containing arsenic may discharge to offsite surface water via onsite storm water conveyances, or through groundwater discharge to offsite surface water. However, surface waters are aerobic, unlike the anaerobic groundwater, and the trivalent form of arsenic will convert to As(V) oxidation state and form negatively charged hydroxyions, which are likely to adsorb to particulate matter and mineral surfaces (Herath, et al, 2016).

Dissolved arsenic concentrations vary widely across the Site, even for samples taken relatively close together, or in areas that have only been used as parking lots. Stormwater was also sampled for arsenic several times as part of the RI. Samples were collected from the North Detention Pond (NDP) as well as several outfall locations near Mill Creek. Results of stormwater sampling showed much lower arsenic concentrations ranging from not detected to 0.562 µg/L, as would be expected if the oxidation condition has a strong influence on the dissolved phase concentrations.

Arsenic concentrations at the northernmost downgradient monitoring well (MW-14) and wells closest to Mill Creek (MW-15 and MW-16) are below the CUL.

3. CLEANUP STANDARDS

Establishment of cleanup standards requires specification of the CULs (chemical concentrations that are protective of human health and the environment) for each COC in each impacted media and the location on the Site where the CULs must be attained, i.e., the point of compliance (POC). CULs for this dCAP were based on those previously established in the FS .

3.1. Groundwater Cleanup Levels

Ecology established a natural background value of 8 µg/L for the Puget Sound Basin as part of their published 2022 study results for Natural Background Groundwater Arsenic Concentrations in Washington State (Ecology, 2022c). This value was selected as the groundwater CUL for arsenic, which is the primary COC.

3.2. Point of Compliance

As defined in the MTCA regulations, the POC is the point or points at which CULs must be attained. The POC, CULs, and other applicable standards taken together define the cleanup standard. Sites that achieve the cleanup standards at the POC and comply with applicable state and federal laws are presumed to be protective of human health and the environment, as approved by Ecology.

The MTCA regulations specify POCs for various media that may become contaminated. MTCA defines both the standard POC (SPOC) and the less stringent conditional POC (CPOC). The SPOC applies everywhere releases of hazardous substances have occurred or that has been impacted by releases from the location. A CPOC typically applies to a specific location as near as possible to the source of the release. Site-specific conditions determine whether the SPOC or CPOC would be appropriate for a site. Several requirements are specified in the MTCA regulations for establishing a CPOC, as discussed in more detail below. The most important criterion for approval of a CPOC is the practicality of attaining CULs within a reasonable time frame. The groundwater SPOC, as described in WAC 173-340-720(8)(b), would include all groundwater within the saturated zone beneath the Site and in any area affected by releases. Under WAC 173-340-720(8)(c), Ecology may approve use of a CPOC if the responsible person demonstrates that it is not practicable to attain the SPOC within a reasonable restoration time frame and that all practicable methods of treatment have been used. Groundwater CULs would apply everywhere downgradient from the CPOC; groundwater CULs could be exceeded upgradient from the CPOC. Under WAC 173-340-720(8)(c), a CPOC must be as close as practicable to the source of hazardous substances and not exceed the property boundary.

At this Site, where groundwater's highest beneficial use is discharge to surface water, protectiveness of that beneficial use is dependent on meeting surface water based groundwater CULs at the points where groundwater discharges to surface water. Therefore, a groundwater CPOC closer to surface water would achieve protection of the environment.

The practicability of meeting groundwater CULs throughout the Site within a reasonable restoration time frame is determined in the screening of remedial alternatives prior to the more detailed comparison of remedial alternatives for determination of which alternative is permanent to the maximum extent practicable. Based on the analysis in the RI and FS it is impracticable to meet

groundwater CULs throughout the Site within a reasonable timeframe with a SPOC due to the geochemical conditions present at the Site. A CPOC located near the northern property boundary and the eastern property boundary (near Mill Creek) was selected for the Site as part of the FS. Groundwater CULs would apply everywhere downgradient from the CPOC; groundwater cleanup levels could be exceeded upgradient from the CPOC.

4. DESCRIPTION OF SELECTED REMEDY

The selected cleanup action for the Site is described in this section. The remediation objectives for the site include:

- Minimize infiltration and resultant leaching of arsenic to groundwater from the fill materials that may be a source of this COC.
- Prevent discharge of groundwater affected by arsenic at levels that may cause adverse effects to human health and the environment.

As described in detail in the FS, Monitored Natural Attenuation (MNA) is the most permanent remedial alternative to the maximum extent practicable and therefore the selected remedy.

A variety of remedial technologies were screened as part of the FS. Table 1 summarizes the alternatives screened during that process. These alternatives considered Site conditions and the remedial action objectives for the Site.

4.1. Description of Cleanup Action

MNA is proposed as the primary remedial technology as it directly addresses dissolved arsenic in groundwater. Arsenic geochemistry is sensitive to redox conditions. Groundwater at the Site is typically anaerobic so dissolved arsenic is the prevalent form of arsenic.

MNA should attain cleanup goals, provide a permanent solution to the maximum extent practicable, with a reasonable restoration time frame, and takes into account public concerns (including vulnerable populations and overburdened communities). Specifically, MNA would:

- Protect human and ecological receptors by reducing arsenic concentrations in groundwater and meeting groundwater cleanup goals within a reasonable time frame.
- Support current and future industrial use of the property.
- Ensure institutional controls and compliance monitoring are put in place that prohibit or limit activities that could interfere with the long-term integrity of the cleanup.

In addition, MNA would provide:

- A reliable remediation approach using proven, robust sustainable technology with low long-term maintenance requirements.
- An approach that would create moderate short-term risks and have minimal potential for causing public concern about exposure to Site constituents during construction.

Monitored Natural Attenuation would fully comply with MTCA regarding containment of contamination under WAC 173-340-360(2)(c)(ii) for groundwater, the Dangerous Waste Regulations (WAC 173-303), and the RCRA regulations. The MNA program will include:

- A CPOC located near the property boundary and the eastern property boundary (near Mill Creek).
- Institutional controls (ICs) (see Section 4.2).

- Groundwater monitoring from selected existing groundwater monitoring wells, as shown in Figure 3.
- Collection of groundwater elevation measurements from groundwater monitoring wells.

An MNA Groundwater Monitoring Plan inclusive of a Sampling and Analysis Plan and Quality Assurance Project Plan will be developed that describes the technical approach to implementing the MNA remedy.

4.2. Institutional Controls

Institutional Controls, as described in WAC 173-340-360(2)(e), are not a remediation technology and do not result in site cleanup; rather, they are commonly used as a component of a remedy to address residual contamination. In addition, ICs may be used to protect human health and the environment during implementation of a remediation program that may require longer time frames to achieve remediation objectives. ICs typically consist of administrative controls, such as deed restrictions, and controls that prohibit actions that may result in the exposure of individuals to soil or groundwater contaminants. They also may include engineering controls that limit exposure to individuals and the environment (e.g., soil cover, hydraulic control, site fencing, etc.).

In accordance with the AO, ICs will be finalized as part of an environmental covenant. Boeing will prepare and submit for Ecology review and approval Environmental (Restrictive) Covenants that are consistent with WAC 173-340-440, and any policies or procedures specified by Ecology. The Environmental (Restrictive) Covenants will restrict future activities and uses of the Site as agreed to by Ecology and Boeing.

Given that the Site includes active industrial and commercial facilities and that several buildings with contamination under them are actively in use, long term institutional controls and temporary institutional controls (for control during the remediation phases) are part of the remedy. The long-term institutional controls for the Site are:

- Land will continue to be used for industrial purposes in perpetuity. No sensitive land usage will be allowed (residential, school, daycare, parks, and non-industrial commercial uses) or agricultural use.
- No drinking water wells will be installed or operated or other possible uses of groundwater under the property. Groundwater may only be extracted for temporary construction dewatering, investigation, monitoring, or remediation.
- Existing pavement and stormwater facilities will be maintained and repaired as needed to ensure that stormwater does not infiltrate to groundwater. No stormwater infiltration facilities or ponds shall be constructed.

Environmental covenants will be established to formalize these controls and protect the health and safety of people who may come in contact with the Site in the future. Boeing will ensure that the owner of each affected property records an Ecology-approved Environmental (Restrictive) Covenant with the office of the King County Auditor and provide Ecology with the original recorded Environmental (Restrictive) Covenants within thirty (30) days of the recording date.

4.3. Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements

In accordance with MTCA, all cleanup actions must comply with applicable state and federal laws (WAC 173-340-710[1]). MTCA defines applicable state and federal laws to include legally applicable requirements and those requirements that are relevant and appropriate. Collectively, these requirements are referred to as ARARs. The primary ARAR is the MTCA cleanup regulation (WAC 173-340), which outlines requirements for the development of cleanup standards and procedures for development and implementation of a cleanup under MTCA. The requirements of this ARAR and other associated ARARs were followed and used in identifying, evaluating, and recommending the cleanup action.

Other ARARs that are applicable to the cleanup action include the following:

- Federal RCRA regulations and the corresponding Washington regulations (WAC 173-303) involving hazardous waste management pertain to waste identification, waste generation and transportation, land disposal restrictions, and treatment, storage, and disposal (TSD) facilities.
- Hazardous Waste Operations (WAC 296-843) will be used to establish safety requirements applicable to onsite cleanup activities and would be addressed in a Site health and safety plan prepared specifically for these activities.
- State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), RCW 43.21.036, WAC 197-11-250 through 268. Under the SEPA rules, MTCA and SEPA processes are to be combined to reduce duplication and improve public participation. Ecology is the lead agency for implementing the substantive requirements of SEPA as described in WAC 197-11-253. A SEPA checklist is attached to this CAP.
- Washington Minimum Standards for Construction and Decommissioning Wells (WAC 173-160-381). Under WAC 173-160-381, Ecology or its delegated authority establishes requirements for the installation and decommissioning of monitoring wells that may occur as part of the cleanup.
- Historic and Cultural Resources Protection must be considered as part of remedy planning. This is required under SEPA and potentially applies under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA); Indian Graves and Records (RCW 27.44); Archaeological Sites and Resources (RCW 27.53); and Archaeological Excavation and Removal Permit (WAC 25-48).

4.4. Restoration Timeframe

The proposed action would likely result in the attainment of groundwater CULs within approximately 10 years and requires no added implementation construction time. Downgradient monitoring already indicates that ongoing attenuation is occurring. Given the relatively low concentrations of arsenic onsite, the ongoing industrial use of the facility, the ICs employed, and the resulting low risk to human and ecological receptors, the restoration time frame is considered to be reasonable.

4.5. Compliance Monitoring

A groundwater monitoring plan that describes the compliance monitoring program for the remedy will be completed after the CAP is finalized.

Groundwater monitoring wells have been installed near the CPOC, as shown in Figure 3. Overall groundwater flow is generally to the North, and the closest surface water body is Mill Creek to the east of the site and the Green River several miles north of the Site. Therefore, monitoring MW-12, MW-13, MW-14, MW-15, and MW-16 will be protective of offsite groundwater discharges.

Monitoring events will be conducted semi-annually for four years in the first and third quarters, with monitoring frequency reduced to annual for years five and six, and a final sampling event planned in year 10 to confirm long term trends.

4.6. Schedule for Implementation

Compliance monitoring will begin after approval by Ecology of the groundwater monitoring plan.

4.7. Public Participation

Ecology will provide public notice and opportunity for public comment on the dCAP before finalizing and proceeding to the monitoring plan. Boeing will assist Ecology in the preparation of materials to support public participation, as requested, which may include the preparation of mailing lists, fact sheets, and public notices.

5. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROPOSED CLEANUP ACTION

The following sections describe the activities that will be required to implement the cleanup.

5.1. Implementation Tasks

Groundwater monitoring and institutional controls described in Section 4 are the only tasks to implement the remedy. The specific elements of groundwater monitoring will be described in the groundwater monitoring plan outlined in Section 4.5. Institutional controls will be implemented per the requirements outlined in Section 4.7.

5.2. Financial Assurance

Consistent with WAC 173-340-440(11), Boeing will provide Ecology with proof of financial assurances that Boeing has sufficient financial resources available and in place to cover all costs associated with the operation and maintenance of the cleanup action, including ICs.

6. REFERENCES

DOF, 2022a. Revised Final Remedial Investigation Report, Boeing Kent Space Center, July. Revised November 1, 2022.

DOF, 2022b. Feasibility Study Work Plan, Boeing Kent Space Center, August.

DOF, 2025. Feasibility Study, Boeing Kent Space Center, Revised May.

Ecology, 2022c, Natural Background Groundwater Arsenic Concentrations in Washington State Study Results Ecology, Publication No. 14-09-044, January.

Ecology, 2026. Agreed Order No. DE 12820, in the Matter of Remedial Action by The Boeing Company. Washington State Department of Ecology. Effective Date: XXX.

Herath, et al, (2016) Natural Arsenic in Global Groundwaters: Distribution and Geochemical Triggers for Mobilization, in Current Pollutant Report, Volume 2, pages 68 to 89, March 2016.

US Geological Survey (USGS), 1995. Des Moines, Washington Quadrangle 7.5 Series Topographic Map. US Geological Survey.

**TABLE 1
REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED**

Draft Cleanup Action Plan
Boeing Kent Space Center

General Target Description	Alternative 1- Monitored Natural Attenuation	Alternative 2- Biosparging	Alternative 3- In-Situ Chemical Reduction
Common to all alternatives	Maintain existing surface cover, and limit infiltration new stormwater features/conveyance will be lined/sealed pipe ¹		
	Verification of GW remediation progress and effectiveness through GW monitoring		
	Long Term and Temporary Institutional Controls		
GW-Shallow Source Areas	MNA (As)	MNA (As)	MNA (As)
GW-Shallow Downgradient	MNA (As)	Biosparging, MA (As)	In-Situ Chemical Reduction PRB (ZVI), MA (As)
Comparison of Alternative Timing			
	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3
Active Remediation Duration (years) ²	0	2	6+
Restoration Time Frame (years)	< 10	< 8	< 6

Notes

1. Properly designed stormwater infiltration may benefit arsenic remedial timelines, but infiltration would be restricted by default.
2. Active remediation indicates the expected duration of accelerated degradation rates, except in the case of MNA which has no active component, so a timeframe of zero years was provided. In the case of Alternative 3, injected substrate will likely remain active, even after groundwater monitoring is met at the conditional point of compliance.

Abbreviations:

As = Arsenic

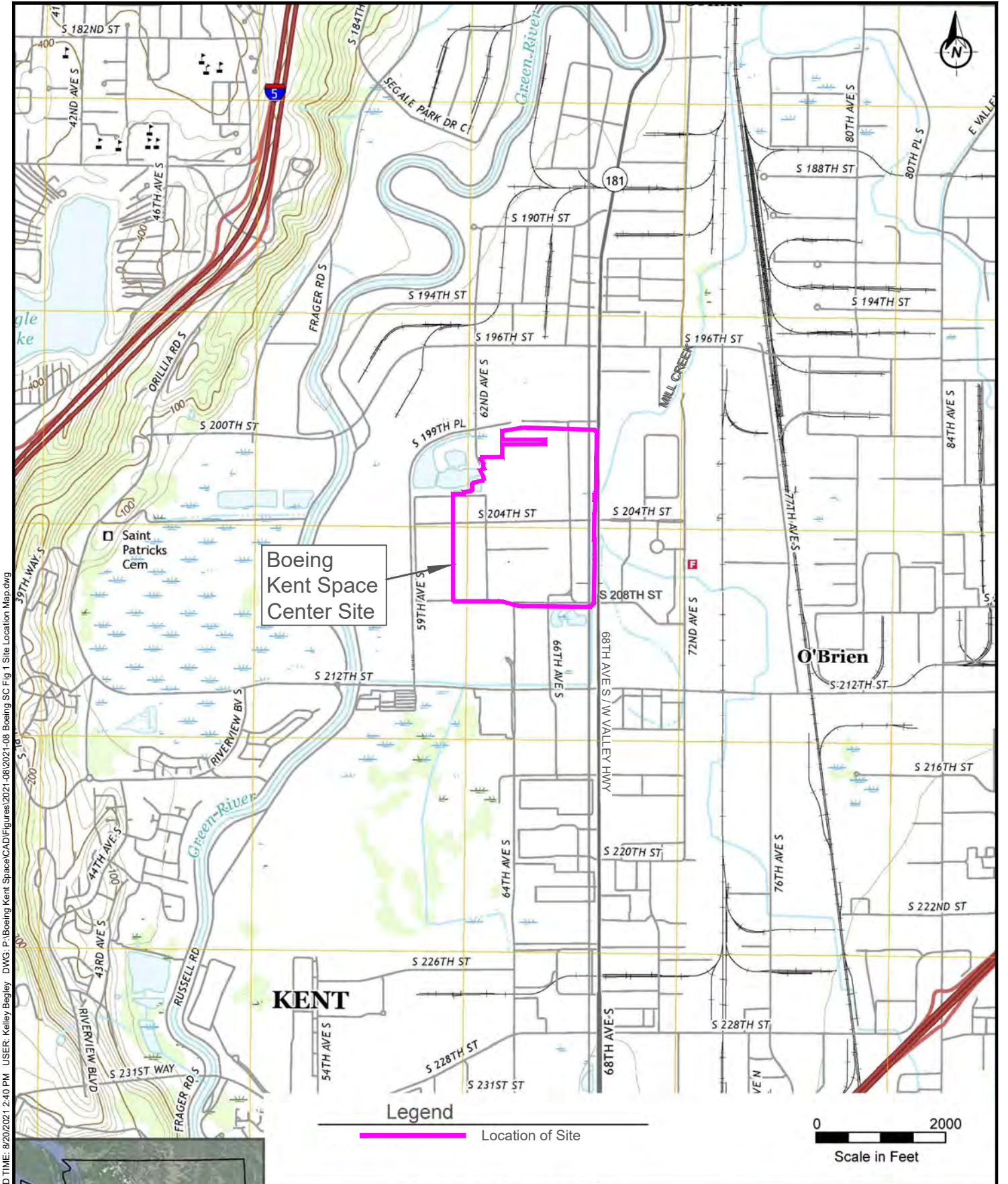
GW= Groundwater

PRB = Permeable Reactive Barrier

MA= Monitored Attenuation

MNA= Monitored Natural Attenuation

ZVI= Zero Valent Iron



PLOT TIME: 8/20/2021 2:50 PM MOD TIME: 8/20/2021 2:40 PM USER: Kelley Begley DWG: P:\Boeing Kent Space\CAD\Figures\2021-08\2021-08 Boeing SC Fig 1 Site Location Map.dwg



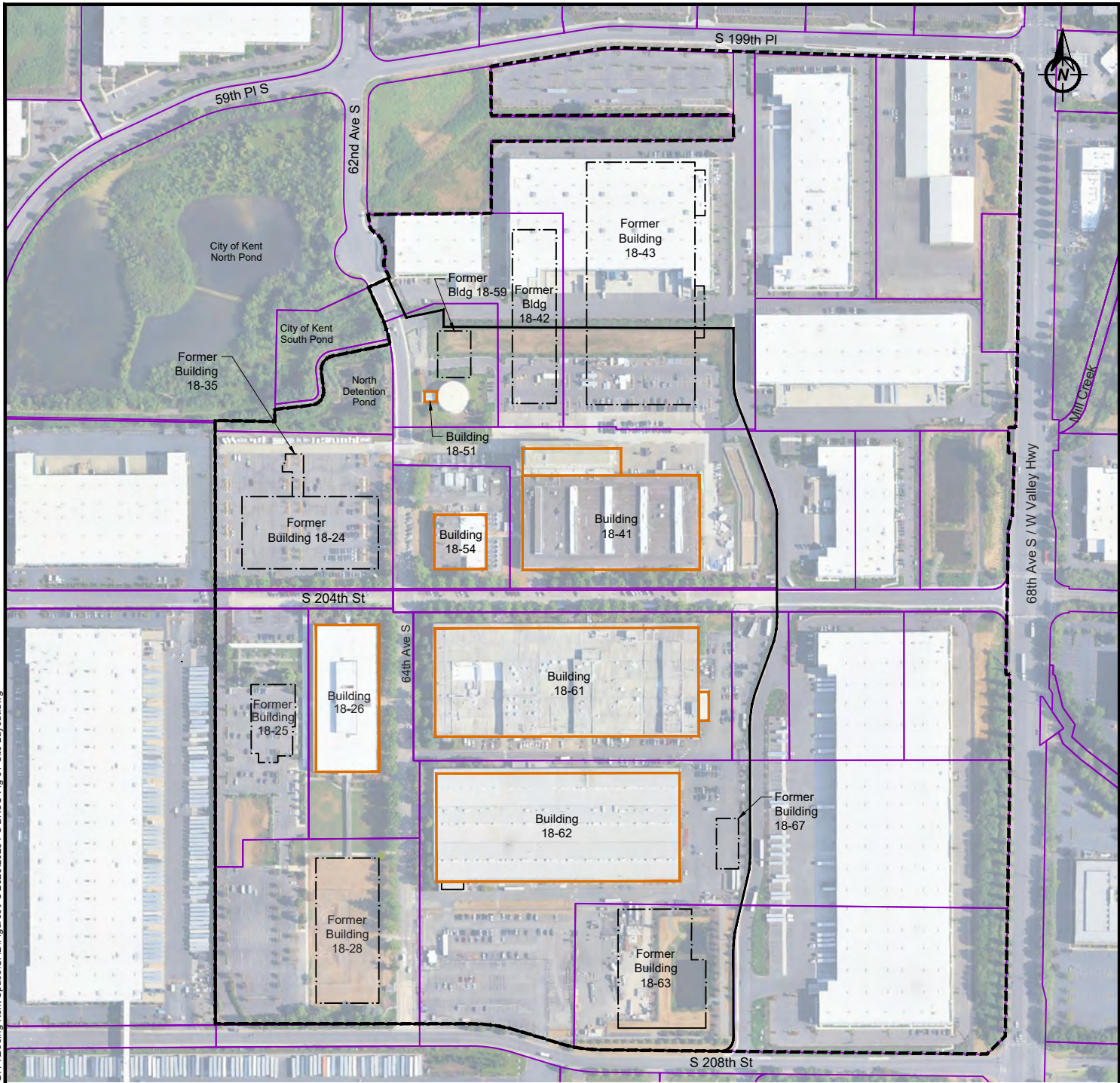
Boeing Kent Space Center
Kent, Washington

Site Location Map

DOF DALTON
OLMSTED
FUGLEVAND

FIGURE
1

08/31/2021



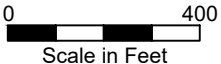
Source: Aerial Photography - Google Earth Pro, June 2024.

Notes:

Aerial Photography: Google Earth Pro, August 24, 2024.
 Parcel Boundary Information: King County, Washington

Legend

- Site Boundary
- Boeing Property
- Parcel Boundary
- Current Building
- Former Building



Boeing Space Center Kent, Washington
Site Layout

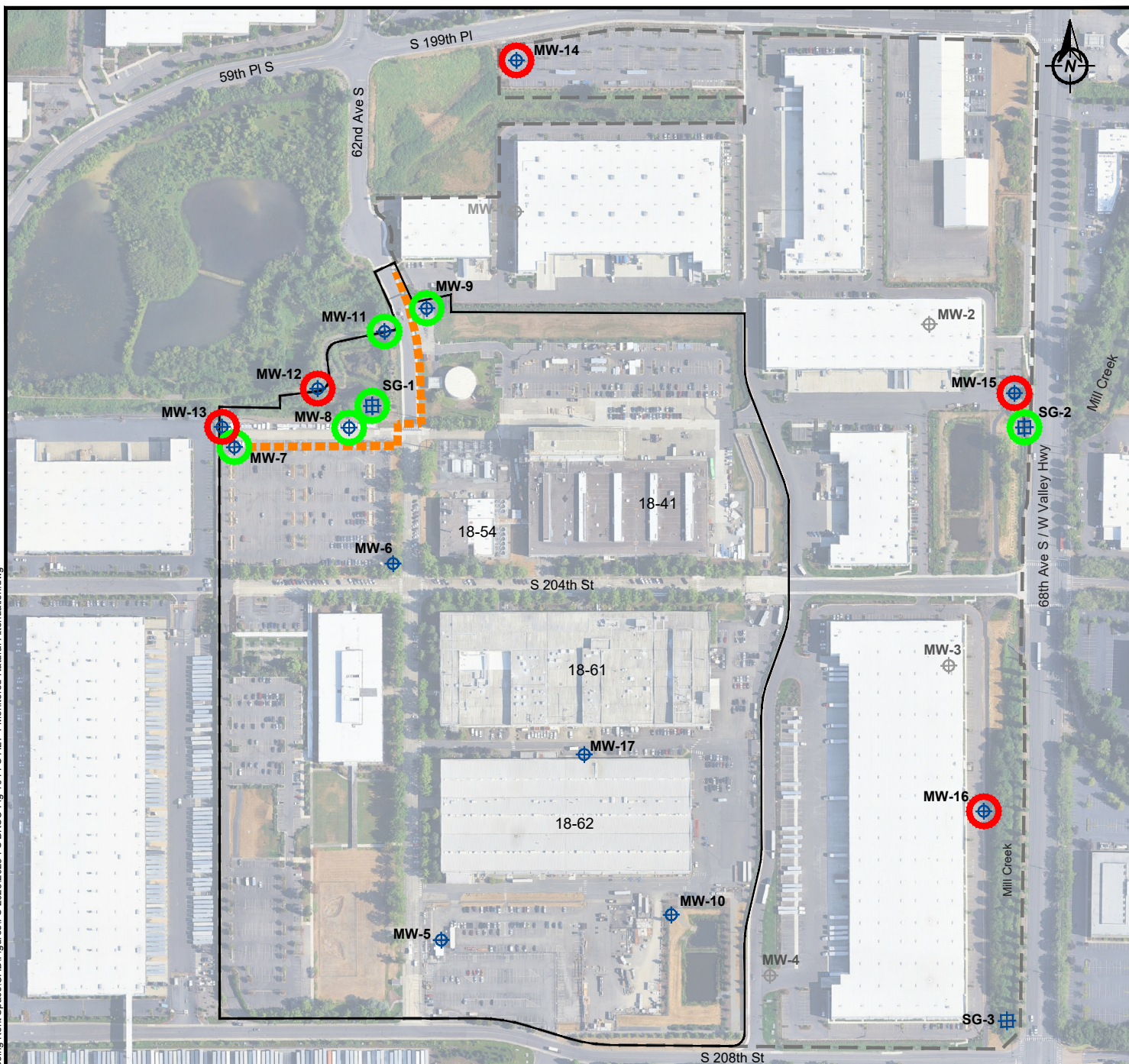


**FIGURE
2**

April 2025





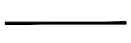

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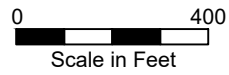
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Source: Aerial Photography - Google Earth Pro, June 28, 2024.

Legend

- MW-#  Proposed Conditional Point of Compliance Monitoring Well
- SG-#  Proposed Surface water Elevation Measuring Location (Staff Gauge)
-  Proposed Water Level Only Monitoring Location
- MW-3  Abandoned Groundwater Monitoring Well
-  Site Boundary
-  Boeing Current Property Boundary



**Boeing Space Center
Kent, Washington**

**Groundwater Monitoring
Locations**

DOF DALTON
OLMSTED
FUGLEVAND

**FIGURE
3**

April 2025