TECT Aerospace Everett cleanup site, Snohomish County – circa 2001

TECT Aerospace Everett Cleanup Site

Public Comment Period: Oct 19, 12:00 am – Nov 19, 11:59 pm, 2026

Remedial Investigation & Updated Public Participation Plan

Meeting presentation: Oct 29, 2026, 6:00 pm

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
State of Washington

Staff available today

David Unruh, LHG
Ecology Toxics Cleanup Program
Site Manager & Hydrogeologist

Andrew Rardin, CM
Snohomish County Airport | Paine Field
Airport Environmental & Land Development Manager

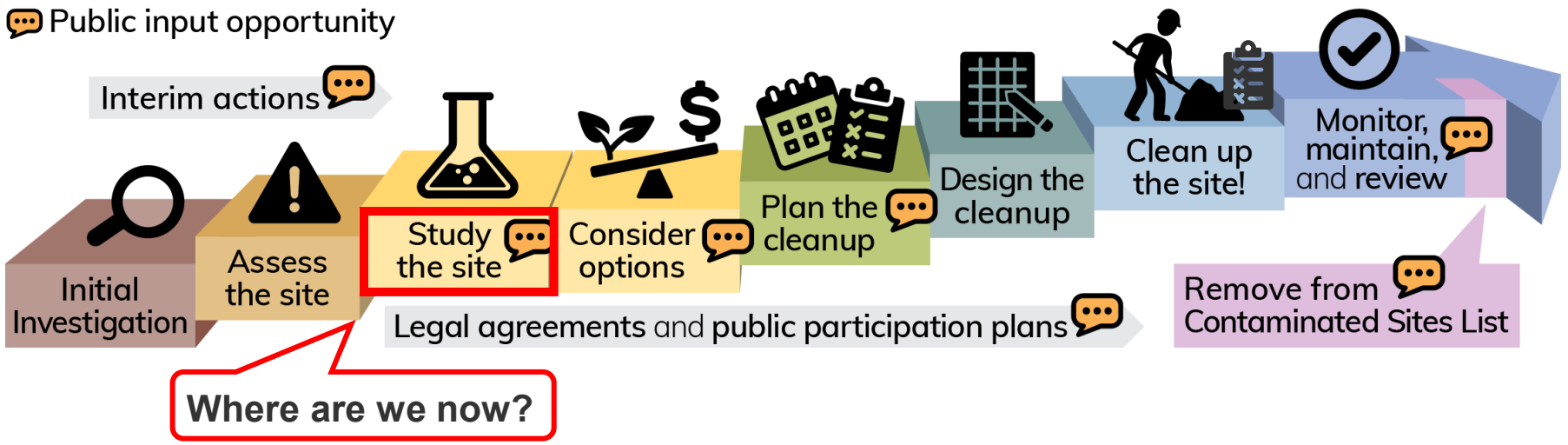
Meredith Waldref
Ecology Toxics Cleanup Program
Community Outreach Specialist Manager

Jerry Ninteman, PE
Landau Associates, Senior Principal Engineer

Kalpana Prasad
Landau Associates, Project GIT

Washington's cleanup process

- The Model Toxics Control Act (MTCA) is Washington's environmental cleanup law. It provides requirements for contaminated site cleanup and sets standards that protect human health and the environment.
- WA Dept of Ecology (Ecology) enacts MTCA and oversees cleanups.
- The MTCA cleanup process is completed in steps over a variable timeline.



Cleanup site details

- **TECT Aerospace Everett**
  22-acres
  Paine Field Airport (southeastern portion)
  2933 109th Street SW, Everett, WA

- Past aerospace manufacturing activities contaminated soil, groundwater, and soil gas

- Potentially liable person (PLP):
  Snohomish County

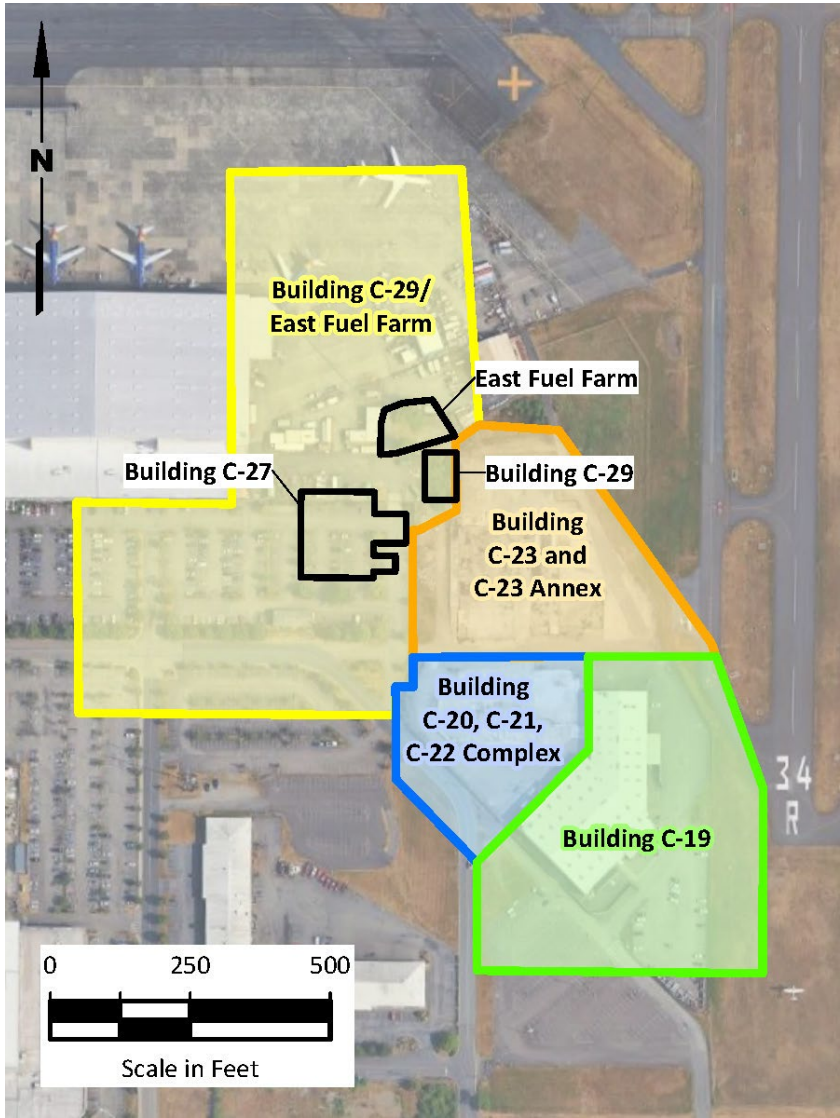
TECT Aerospace Everett cleanup site, Snohomish County – circa 2001

TECT Aerospace Everett Site Facility Site ID: 17392

TECT Aerospace Everett Site Cleanup ID: 12071

Site background

- **Building C-19**
  - Constructed in 1979 for aerospace manufacturing
  - Current tenants: BLR Aerospace and FAM Waterjet
- **Buildings C-20, C-21, C-22, C-23, and C-23 Annex**
  - Constructed in 1940s for aerospace manufacturing
  - Demolished in 2024
- **Buildings C-27, C-29, and the East Fuel Farm**
  - Constructed between 1940s to 1950s
  - C-27 was used for aerospace manufacturing (demolished in the 1990s)
  - C-29 stored chemicals (demolished in 1996)
  - The East Fuel Farm stored aviation fuel in at least four underground storage tanks



Paine Field background

- **1936:** Developed into a county airfield by a federal program
- **1940–1948:** Acquired by the U.S. military and used by the U.S. Army Air Corps as an air base named Paine Field
- **1948–1968:** Acquired and redeveloped by the county for aerospace manufacturing operations and used by the U.S. Air Force as part of the Air Defense Command System
- **1968–Present**: Managed and operated by the county

Paine U.S. Air Force Base, 1950s - Public domain, via Wikimedia Commons

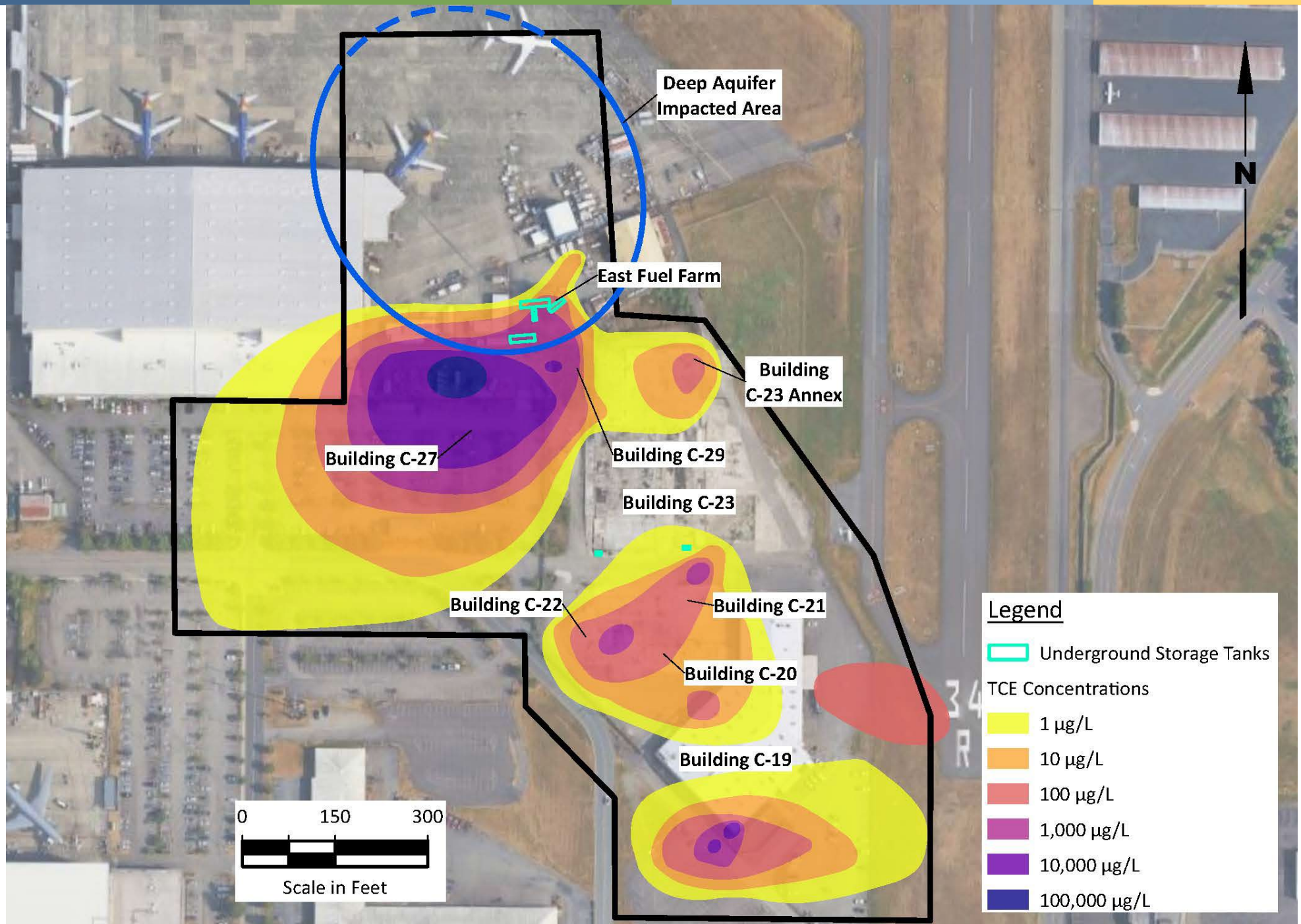
Previously completed cleanup work

- **1992 East Fuel Farm cleanup**
  - Removed 12,000-gallon underground storage tank that stored aviation fuel
  - Removed 100 cubic yards of petroleum-contaminated soil
- **2011 Building C-19 cleanup**
  - The building tenant removed shallow soil contaminated with petroleum (diesel and oil) below the building in several areas.
  - In 2013 Ecology determined no further action was needed petroleum contamination in soil.

Study the site (remedial investigation)

- Contaminants in soil and groundwater
- Main contaminant: chlorinated solvents
- Other contaminants: petroleum hydrocarbons, 1,4-dioxane, arsenic, total chromium, and lead
- Underground storage tanks

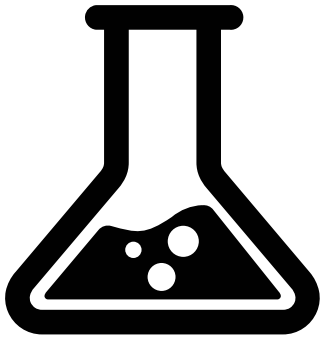
Figure 2: Soil boring and well installation, Building C-29, Nov 2022


Deep Aquifer Impacted Area
East Fuel Farm
Building C-23 Annex
Building C-27
Building C-29
Building C-23
Building C-22
Building C-21
Building C-20
Building C-19
N
0
150
300
Scale in Feet
Legend
Underground Storage Tanks
TCE Concentrations
1 µg/L
10 µg/L
100 µg/L
1,000 µg/L
10,000 µg/L
100,000 µg/L

Study the site (remedial investigation)

- The deep aquifer is approximately 130 feet below ground and is impacted by the contamination. There are no drinking water or irrigation wells in the contaminated area of the aquifer.

- The contamination is not a significant threat to people or the environment because there is no direct ways for people to be exposed to contamination. However, future risks could arise, especially for construction workers, during construction or development.

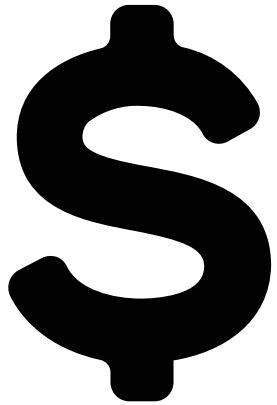


Cost and funding

- Expected cost to study the site, consider cleanup options, and plan the cleanup: $5.1 million

- Approved grant funding to date: $560,000

- Remedial Action Grant Program helps pay for the cleanup of publicly owned sites. The county is eligible for reimbursement from Ecology of up to half of their costs.



Review & comment on documents

- **Remedial Investigation:** Describes the types of contaminants at the site and where they are
- **Updated Public Participation Plan:** Describes how Ecology will inform the community about the site activities and ways to become involved

Access the documents: www.go.ecology.wa.gov/TECT-Aerospace

(Printed documents are also available at the Everett Public Library, Evergreen Branch.)

What happens next?

Oct 19–Nov 19, 2026

- **Hold the public comment period**

2026–2027

- **Respond to the public comments**
- **Finalize the documents**

2027–2028

- **Consider options for how to clean up the site (feasibility study)**

Tell us what you think by:

Nov 19, 2026 11:59 pm

Submit comments online:

www.go.ecology.wa.gov/TECT-AerospaceComments

OR

Submit comments by mail/email to:

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PO Box 330316
Shoreline, WA 98133-9716
David.Unruh@ecy.wa.gov

Thank you

David Unruh, Site Manager

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Reminder:

A digital PDF of this presentation will be available on Ecology's webpage: https://go.ecology.wa.gov/TECT-Aerospace

Presentation Icons: www.thenounproject.com and Ecology-created.