

**2016 Annual Report
AOC-05 Remedial Action
Enhanced Anaerobic Biodegradation of
Gasoline-Range Petroleum Hydrocarbons
Boeing Developmental Center
Tukwila, Washington**

June 5, 2017

Prepared for

**The Boeing Company
Seattle, Washington**

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**2016 Annual Report
AOC-05 Remedial Action
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Boeing Developmental Center
Tukwila, Washington**

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Date: June 5, 2017
Project No.: 0025093.117.022
File path: P:\025\093\FileRm\R\AOC-05\Annuals\AOC-05 2016 Ann\Boeing DC AOC 2016 Annual Rpt.docx
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AOC	area of concern
bgs	below ground surface
Boeing	The Boeing Company
BTEX	benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes
DC	Developmental Center
Ecology	Washington State Department of Ecology
ft	feet
LAI	Landau Associates, Inc.
lbs	pounds
LLI	Lancaster Laboratories Environmental
µg/L	micrograms per liter
mg/L	milligrams per liter
mg-N/L	milligrams per liter as nitrogen
NAPL	non-aqueous phase liquid
ORC	oxygen release compound
ORP	oxidation-reduction potential
PCULs	proposed cleanup levels
redox	oxidation-reduction
ROIs	radii of injection
TPH	total petroleum hydrocarbons
TPH-G	gasoline-range total petroleum hydrocarbons
UST	underground storage tank
Work Plan	Remedial Action Work Plan

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document presents the 2016 annual report for the anaerobic bioremediation remedial action performed at Area of Concern (AOC)-05 of The Boeing Company's (Boeing) Developmental Center (DC) in Tukwila, Washington (Figure 1). Remedial action is performed to stimulate anaerobic biodegradation of gasoline contamination resulting from a 1985 release from a former leaking underground storage tank (UST) near injection well BDC-103. AOC-05 wells and site features are shown on Figure 2. Anaerobic bioremediation remedial action was performed in general accordance with the Remedial Action Work Plan (Work Plan; Landau Associates, Inc. [LAI] 2007a).

This annual report summarizes the activities and results for April 2016 through February 2017, including the nitrate solution injection to well BDC-103 in December 2016.

Following this introductory section, the report is organized into five main sections. Sections 2 and 3 provide an overview of the remedial approach and a summary of prior work, as context to activities and results in the current reporting period. Section 4 documents activities during the reporting period, and Section 5 presents a discussion of reporting period results. Section 6 provides a summary and describes planned activities.

2.0 OVERVIEW OF REMEDIAL APPROACH

Anaerobic bioremediation at AOC-05 is accomplished through stimulation of micro-organisms present in the aquifer to degrade petroleum hydrocarbons. The addition of nitrate (electron acceptor) allows the native bacteria to utilize petroleum as food (electron donor).

Biodegradation of total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) occurs through microbially mediated reactions whereby micro-organisms obtain energy by oxidation-reduction (redox) reactions. TPH are used as the electron donor together with various electron acceptors (oxygen, nitrate, manganese [IV], ferric iron, sulfate, and carbon dioxide). These redox reactions can be compared to the process whereby humans obtain energy through consumption of food (electron donor) and oxygen (electron acceptor). Bacteria obtain the greatest energy yield by using oxygen as an acceptor, as it is highly oxidized and, therefore, can be more easily and more substantially reduced. When oxygen is depleted, bacteria sequentially use the less oxidized electron acceptors in the following order: nitrate, manganese (IV), ferric iron, sulfate, and carbon dioxide.

Biodegradation of petroleum hydrocarbons can occur under both aerobic and anaerobic conditions. Stimulation of anaerobic degradation can be the preferred approach in naturally anaerobic aquifers (such as the one at the DC) where stimulation of aerobic conditions is unlikely to be effective due to high natural demand for oxygen (Wiedemeier et al. 1999). An attempt in 2002 to stimulate aerobic bioremediation of TPH in AOC-05 through injection of oxygen release compound (ORC™) was ineffective due to the naturally anaerobic condition (LAI 2006a). During anaerobic biodegradation of TPH, nitrate (or sulfate) functions as the electron acceptor for microbial degradation of the TPH electron donor. In addition to the work being performed at the Boeing DC, nitrate amendment to enhance anaerobic biodegradation has been successfully implemented on other full-scale remediation projects for gasoline-range and fuel oil-range TPH, both nationally (Lozier and Hicks 2005; Wasserman et. al. 2005) and in Washington State (LAI 2012a).

3.0 SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS WORK

Full-scale anaerobic bioremediation began in 2008 following anaerobic bioremediation pilot testing performed in 2007. The 2007 pilot testing, using a single injection well (BDC-103; LAI 2007b), was expanded to full-scale treatment in 2008 utilizing existing injection well BDC-103 and new injection well BDC-104. Following baseline groundwater monitoring for full-scale treatment, and prior to the current reporting period, nitrate was injected 10 times, as follows:

- three times in 2008 (both wells)
- twice in 2009 (both wells)
- once in 2010 (BDC-103 only)
- twice in 2012 (BDC-103 only)
- once in 2013 (BDC-103 only)
- once in 2016 during the prior reporting period (March, BDC-103 only).

3.1 Pilot Testing

The 2007 bioremediation pilot testing demonstrated degradation of petroleum hydrocarbons resulting from a one-time addition of ammonium nitrate (LAI 2007b). Post-injection monitoring showed that concentrations of TPH in the gasoline range (TPH-G) decreased by about 50 percent compared to baseline over 4 months of post-injection monitoring, while benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX) compounds decreased as much as 98 percent (LAI 2007b). As expected, contaminant concentrations rebounded upon depletion of injected nitrate due to groundwater returning to equilibrium with sorbed mass and non-aqueous phase liquid (NAPL) mass remaining in the aquifer.

3.2 Well Installation and Baseline Monitoring

Full-scale implementation of anaerobic bioremediation began in February 2008 with the installation of one additional injection well (BDC-104) and baseline monitoring of all four AOC-05 wells (BDC-101, BDC-102, BDC-103, and BDC-104). The new injection well was installed somewhat upgradient (east) and cross-gradient (north) of existing injection well BDC-103, to enhance treatment coverage during nitrate injections. BDC-103 is located within the tank pit of the former UST. BDC-104 is located near the known upgradient edge of contamination associated with the former UST (LAI 2004). Injection of both wells allowed for groundwater transport of injected nitrate solution to the area of highest contamination. The well locations and their estimated radii of injection (ROIs) are shown relative to the area of groundwater contamination on Figure 2.

Baseline monitoring was performed prior to full-scale treatment to determine starting contaminant concentrations and aquifer redox conditions at the four AOC-05 wells (BDC-101, BDC-102, BDC-103, and BDC-104). Baseline results indicated nitrate- to sulfate-reducing conditions at source zone wells

BDC-103 and BDC-104, nitrate- to iron-reducing conditions at downgradient well BDC-102, and aerobic to nitrate-reducing conditions at downgradient well BDC-101; the same conditions as indicated by pre-pilot test baseline monitoring (LAI 2006b). Prior to full-scale treatment, baseline (February 2008) concentrations of TPH-G were in excess of the preliminary screening level at both source zone wells BDC-103 and BDC-104, and the baseline benzene concentrations exceeded the preliminary screening level at BDC-103. (Preliminary screening levels in use at that time were developed in a prior DC site summary report [LAI 2002].) TPH-G and BTEX were not detected at downgradient wells BDC-101 and BDC-102 during baseline sampling, but had been during prior sampling extending back to 2001. Full results of baseline monitoring are included in the data summary presented in Table 1. Table 1 also includes proposed cleanup levels (PCULs) developed in 2013 (LAI 2013a); contaminant concentrations above PCULs are boxed.

3.3 Prior Full-Scale Nitrate Injections and Performance Results

As indicated above, following baseline groundwater monitoring, nitrate solution was injected 10 times at AOC-05 prior to the current reporting period. Performance monitoring results from 2008 through March 2016 indicated effective treatment of TPH-G and BTEX at source zone wells BDC-103 and BDC-104, while maintaining relatively low or non-detect contaminant levels at downgradient wells BDC-101 and BDC-102. As was observed during the pilot test, following the depletion of injected nitrate, contaminant concentrations demonstrated some degree of rebound at well BDC-103, prompting another nitrate injection. It is understood that rebound will continue to occur as long as contaminant mass remains in the sorbed-phase or as NAPL within the aquifer or in upper portions of the smear zone that are periodically contacted by the water table. The historical remediation timeline is summarized as follows:

- Nitrate solution was injected to wells BDC-103 and BDC-104 three times during 2008 (February, June, and October) and twice during 2009 (June and October).
- After 2009, nitrate injections were only required at BDC-103, as concentrations at BDC-104 had declined below PCULs.
- Following the September 2010 injection, in February 2011 contaminant concentrations at BDC-103 decreased to historical lows.
- Cycles of nitrate depletion and contaminant rebound prompted injections in 2012 (February and October) and 2013 (November). This was followed by a period of slow nitrate consumption, and an additional injection was not required until March 2016.
- Between the November 2013 and March 2016 injections, contaminant concentrations at all wells declined below the PCULs for the first time since treatment began in February 2013, and then below their reporting limits for the first time since treatment began in May 2014.

Periods of substantial TPH rebound were coincident with increased groundwater levels resulting in a higher water table. The higher water table caused groundwater to contact higher portions of the contaminant smear zone not treated by prior injection events and resulted in increased TPH concentration in groundwater.

Detailed analysis of groundwater sampling results for 2008 through February 2015 is presented in previous annual reports (LAI 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012b, 2013b, 2014, 2015, 2016). Cumulative performance monitoring results are presented in Table 1.

In accordance with the work plan (LAI 2007a), nitrate injections initially utilized 6,500 gallons of 1,000 milligrams per liter (mg/L) nitrate solution (225 mg/L as nitrogen [mg-N/L]). As treatment progressed modifications were made to this approach as follows:

- Starting in June 2009, less effective treatment suggested that biodegradation had become nutrient limited. To provide additional nutrients for bacteria, ammonium phosphate was added to the injection solution and the amount of yeast extract was increased from 2 to 4 pounds (lbs) per well. During the June 2009 injection event only, the nitrate concentration injected was decreased by two-thirds to 330 mg/L nitrate (75 mg-N/L) to evaluate the effects of added nutrients.
- Injections conducted beginning in October 2012 used a 50% increased volume (approximately 9,800 gallons total) of 1,000 mg/L nitrate solution.
- The March 2016 injection used a reduced nitrate concentration of 500 mg/L, with the larger injection volume (9,800 gallons).

As indicated in the Work Plan (LAI 2007a), the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) required an action level for nitrate of 10 mg-N/L for the AOC-05 remedial action. Detection of nitrate above the action level at either of the two nearest downgradient wells (BDC-101 or BDC-102) for two consecutive sampling events triggers implementation of additional groundwater monitoring at four wells located farther downgradient (BDC-05-04, MW-17A, MW-18A, and MW-21A). Semiannual monitoring for nitrate is required to continue at these four downgradient wells for 1 year after nitrate at wells BDC-101 and BDC-102 decreases below 10 mg-N/L. Based on continued periodic exceedances of the action level at wells BDC-101 and BDC-102, semiannual nitrate monitoring has been performed at the four downgradient wells since November 2009. Nitrate has not been detected at the four downgradient wells (BDC-05-04, MW-17A, MW-18A, and MW-21A) above the 10 mg-N/L action level since the semiannual monitoring was first triggered. Cumulative downgradient nitrate monitoring results are included in Table 2.

4.0 REMEDIATION ACTIVITIES DURING THIS REPORTING PERIOD

This section describes remediation activities and monitoring events for the current reporting period of April 2016 through February 2017. In this reporting period, nitrate solution was injected once (December 6 and 7) to well BDC-103. Well BDC-104 was not injected because TPH and BTEX concentrations have remained below reporting limits at that well since May 2009, with the exception of low-level detections in February 2013. The reporting period included four quarterly monitoring events, and two semiannual monitoring events for nitrate at downgradient wells.

The December 2016 injection event at BDC-103 consisted of a standard concentration injection (1,000 mg/L nitrate) with a 50 percent increase in volume (9,750 gallons) to extend the ROI and increase the longevity of treatment. Other aspects of the injection were in accordance with the Work Plan (LAI 2007a) and associated 2009 modifications, which added ammonium phosphate and doubled the dose of yeast extract (LAI 2010).

During the December 2016 injection event, as with the previous four injection events, a higher injection flow rate was targeted in an effort to create more mounding of injection fluid above the water table. During injection, injection fluid began to seep from the seams in the concrete pavement about 25 feet (ft) from the injection well. This limited seepage was contained and collected for disposal using a wet-dry shop vacuum. The observed seepage through the pavement confirms the desired mounding above the water table, which is typically present at 11 to 12 ft below ground surface (bgs). Mounding of injection fluid above the water table is intended to contact and treat contamination that may remain in a higher portion of the smear zone, which can contribute to groundwater contaminant rebound during periods of higher groundwater.

The progress of petroleum hydrocarbon biodegradation was evaluated through quarterly performance groundwater monitoring at the four AOC-05 wells (BDC-101 through BDC-104). Monitoring was performed in April, August, and November 2016, and in February 2017. In accordance with the Work Plan (LAI 2007a), samples were analyzed for contaminant concentrations (TPH-G and BTEX) and parameters indicative of aquifer redox conditions (dissolved oxygen [DO], oxidation-reduction potential [ORP], nitrate, ferrous iron, sulfate, and pH). Samples were also analyzed for nitrite. A summary of monitoring results for the four AOC-05 wells (BDC 101 through BDC-104) is presented with cumulative data in Table 1.

Semiannual monitoring for nitrate continued in April and November 2016 at the four monitoring wells located farther downgradient of AOC-05 (MW-17A, MW-18A, MW-21A, and BDC-05-04). These results are presented with cumulative data in Table 2. Semiannual monitoring for nitrate is required to continue at these four downgradient wells for 1 year after nitrate at wells BDC-101 and BDC-102 decreases below 10 mg-N/L.

TPH-G, BTEX, nitrate, nitrite, and sulfate were analyzed in the laboratory, while other parameters (DO, ORP, ferrous iron, and pH) were measured in the field. Laboratory analysis was performed by Eurofins Lancaster Laboratories Environmental (LLI).

5.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS DURING THIS REPORTING PERIOD

Performance monitoring results for the current reporting period from April 2016 through February 2017 indicate continued effective treatment of TPH-G and BTEX at AOC-05. Highlights are as follows:

- Contaminant concentrations at BDC-101, BDC-102, and BDC-104 remained below laboratory reporting limits.
- TPH-G concentrations at BDC-103 were below the laboratory reporting limit for two of the four quarters. The TPH-G concentration was above the reporting limit and PCUL in August (1.7 mg/L) and November 2016 (4.5 mg/L). The reporting limit represents a decrease of 99.6 percent from the 2008 baseline concentration of 66 mg/L.
- Similarly, benzene and ethylbenzene were not detected at BDC-103 in April 2016 and February 2017, but were detected above PCULs in August and November 2016. The laboratory reporting limit represents a 99.9 percent contaminant reduction compared to the 2008 baseline concentrations.
- Toluene and total xylenes remained below their PCULs during this reporting period. The laboratory reporting limit represents a 99.9 percent contaminant reduction compared to the 2008 baseline concentrations.
- Nitrate at BDC-103 showed a substantial decrease from April 2016 (102 mg-N/L) to August 2016 (<0.10 mg-N/L), coincident with the increases in TPH-G and BTEX. Nitrate remained below the reporting limit when sampled again in November 2016. The nitrate concentration at BDC-103 recovered in February 2017 to a concentration of 194 mg-N/L following the December 2016 nitrate injection at this well. TPH-G and BTEX concentrations declined below their respective PCULs in February 2017 as a result of the nitrate injection.
- Groundwater elevations in February 2017 were the second highest since treatment began (Figure 3), providing contact of injected nitrate with remaining contaminant mass present in the higher smear zone.
- Per the Work Plan (LAI 2007a), detection of nitrate above the action level of 10 mg-N/L at either BDC-101 or BDC-102 for two consecutive sampling events triggers additional groundwater monitoring at farther downgradient wells MW-17A, MW-18A, MW-21A, and BDC-05-04. Nitrate concentrations at BDC-101 exceeded the action level during April 2016, August 2016, and February 2017 sample events, and was below the action level in November 2016. Nitrate concentrations at well BDC-102 exceeded the action level during the April and August 2016 sampling events, but was below the action level in November 2016 and February 2017. Semiannual nitrate monitoring at four downgradient wells continued during this reporting period. All downgradient detections remained below the 10 mg-N/L action level, with the highest detection occurring at BDC-05-04 (5.5 mg-N/L) in April 2016. Per the Work Plan, semiannual monitoring for nitrate will continue at the four down-gradient wells for 1 year after nitrate at wells BDC-101 and BDC-102 drops below 10 mg-N/L.
- Detection of low levels of nitrite is a result of nitrate reduction. Nitrite is a highly reactive, short-lived compound that is further reduced through nitrous oxide and nitric oxide to nitrogen gas (Environment Agency 2005). Nitrite has been commonly detected at injection wells since the start of full-scale injection activities. The maximum nitrite concentration detected during this reporting period was 0.43 mg-N/L at injection well BDC-103 in April 2016.

Nitrite was not detected at well BDC 104 or at downgradient wells BDC-101 and BDC-102 during this reporting period. This data confirms that nitrite continues to be reduced in the treatment area.

These contaminant and nitrate data at BDC-103 indicate that some contaminant mass remained upon depletion of nitrate between April and August, causing a rebound in contaminant concentrations. Following the December 2016 nitrate injection, treatment resumed and contaminant concentrations declined.

Monitoring results are presented in tables and on figures. Concentrations of TPH-G, benzene, and nitrate at BDC-103 and BDC-104 are plotted against time (from the period of nitrate pilot testing through full-scale treatment) on Figures 4 and 5, respectively. Cumulative monitoring results for wells BDC-101 through BDC-104 are presented on Table 1; results are compared to PCULs (LAI 2013a) and contaminant concentrations above PCULs are boxed. Cumulative monitoring results for downgradient nitrate monitoring are presented in Table 2 and summarized on Figure 6.

6.0 SUMMARY AND PLANNED ACTIVITIES

Data suggest that bioremediation treatment of TPH is nearing completion in AOC-05, as indicated by the slow consumption of nitrate between the November 2013 and March 2016 injection events and repeated periods of contaminant concentrations below PCULs. TPH-G and BTEX have been below PCULs at wells BDC-101, BDC-102, and BDC-104 since 2009. February 2017 monitoring data from the final quarter of this reporting period indicate substantial contaminant concentration reductions of more than 99 percent compared to 2008 baseline conditions. However, some contaminant mass remains in the aquifer, as demonstrated by the rebound of TPH-G and BTEX concentrations at BDC-103 when nitrate was depleted in August 2016.

Additional nitrate injections at AOC-05 will continue, as needed, to treat remaining aqueous-phase, sorbed-phase, and/or NAPL contamination until contaminant concentrations remain consistently below PCULs and it has been demonstrated that substantial rebound of contaminant concentrations will not occur. It is understood that rebound will continue to occur as long as contaminant mass remains in the sorbed-phase or as NAPL within the aquifer. At this stage of treatment, residual mass is expected to be predominantly in the upper portions of the smear zone that are periodically contacted by the water table. Upon depletion of nitrate in the aquifer, groundwater concentrations will return to equilibrium with remaining TPH mass present in non-aqueous phase. Treatment will be complete when rebound no longer occurs upon depletion of injected nitrate.

Following the December 2016 injection event, another injection is not needed at this time; however, additional injections may be scheduled if monitoring results indicate rebound of contaminant concentrations following depletion of nitrate. Modification of the injection approach will be evaluated on an ongoing basis, using the most current monitoring data. Ammonium phosphate (to prevent a nutrient stall), higher injection rates (to achieve mounding for contact with higher portions of the smear zone), and the larger injection volume (to extend the ROI and increase the longevity of treatment) will likely continue to be utilized for future injections, if any.

Groundwater monitoring will continue at the four AOC-05 wells and at the four downgradient wells. AOC-05 groundwater sampling is planned to continue on a quarterly basis to evaluate contaminant treatment and nitrate consumption. The four AOC-05 wells will continue to be sampled for the parameters indicated in the Work Plan and for nitrite. Semiannual monitoring for nitrate only at downgradient wells MW-17A, MW-18A, MW-21A, and BDC-05-04, triggered by nitrate concentrations at wells BDC-101 and BDC-102, will continue per the Work Plan (LAI 2007a).

7.0 USE OF THIS REPORT

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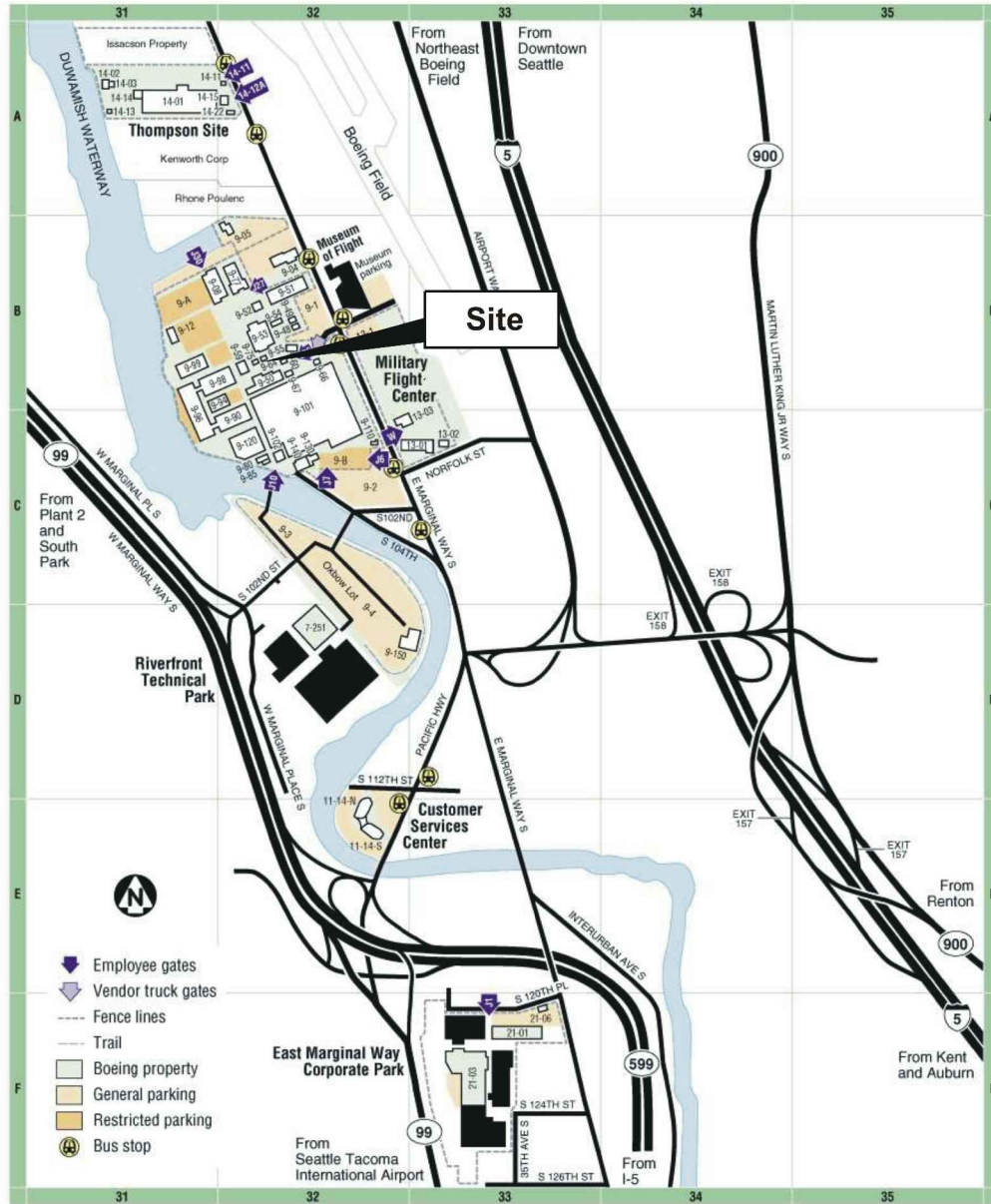
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Washington – Developmental Center

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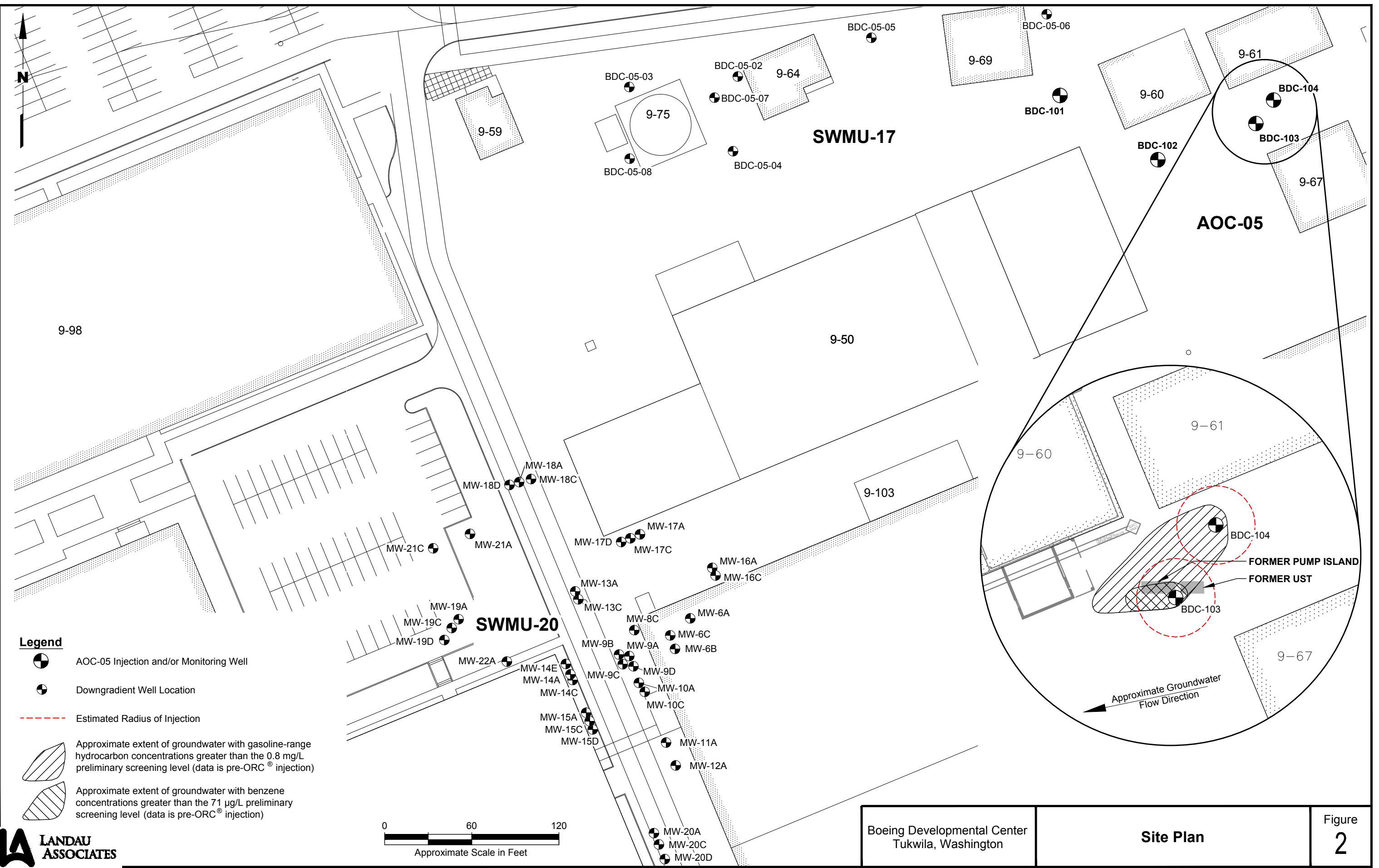
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<p>Boeing Development Center Tukwila, Washington</p>	<p>Site Location Map</p>	<p>Figure 1</p>
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Boeing Developmental Center | V:\025093\113.022\AOC-05 2012 Annual Report\Figure 2.dwg (A) "Figure 2" 8/9/2013

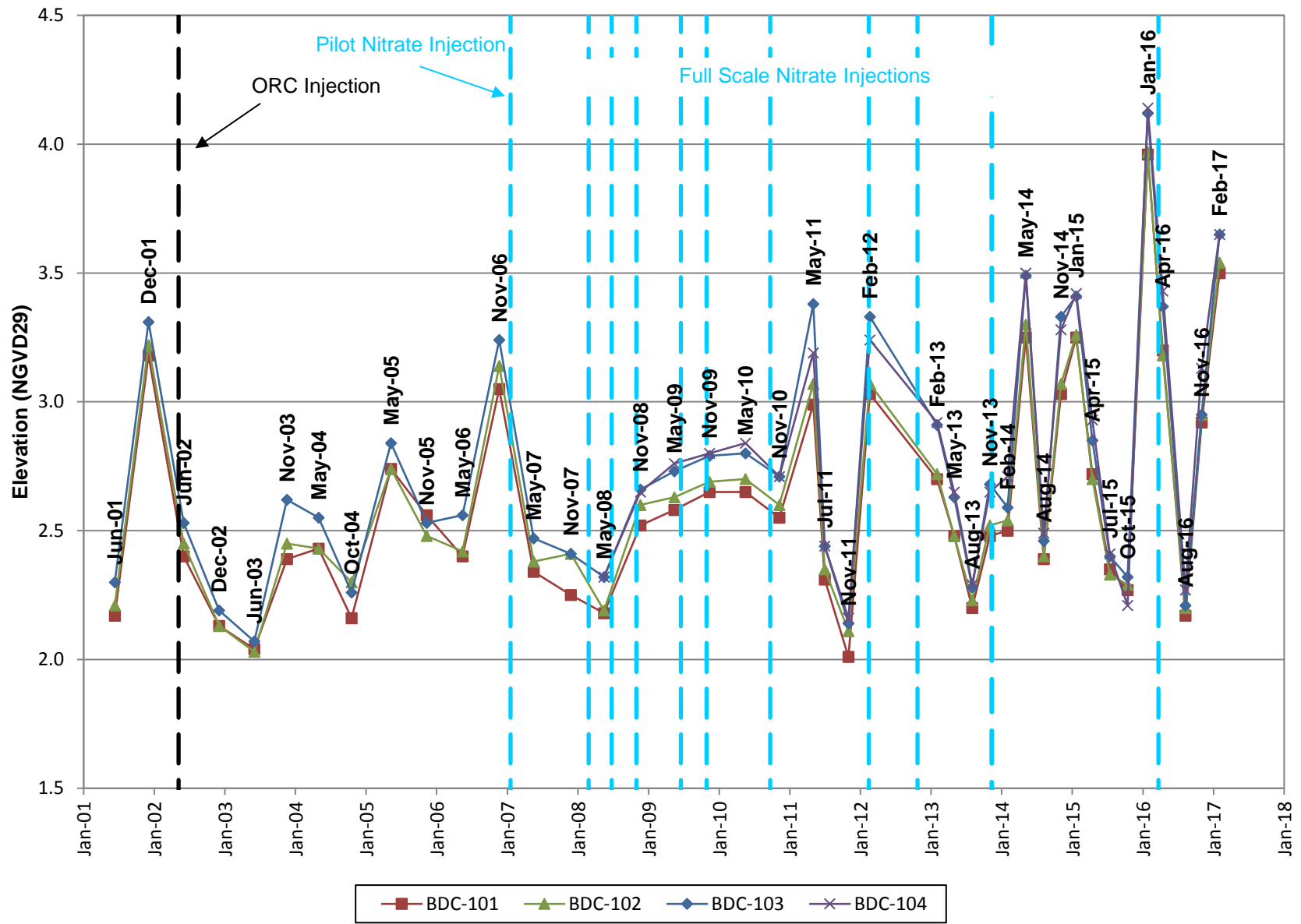


- Legend**
- AOC-05 Injection and/or Monitoring Well
 - Downgradient Well Location
 - Estimated Radius of Injection
 - Approximate extent of groundwater with gasoline-range hydrocarbon concentrations greater than the 0.8 mg/L preliminary screening level (data is pre-ORC® injection)
 - Approximate extent of groundwater with benzene concentrations greater than the 71 µg/L preliminary screening level (data is pre-ORC® injection)

0 60 120
Approximate Scale in Feet

Boeing Developmental Center Tukwila, Washington	Site Plan	Figure 2
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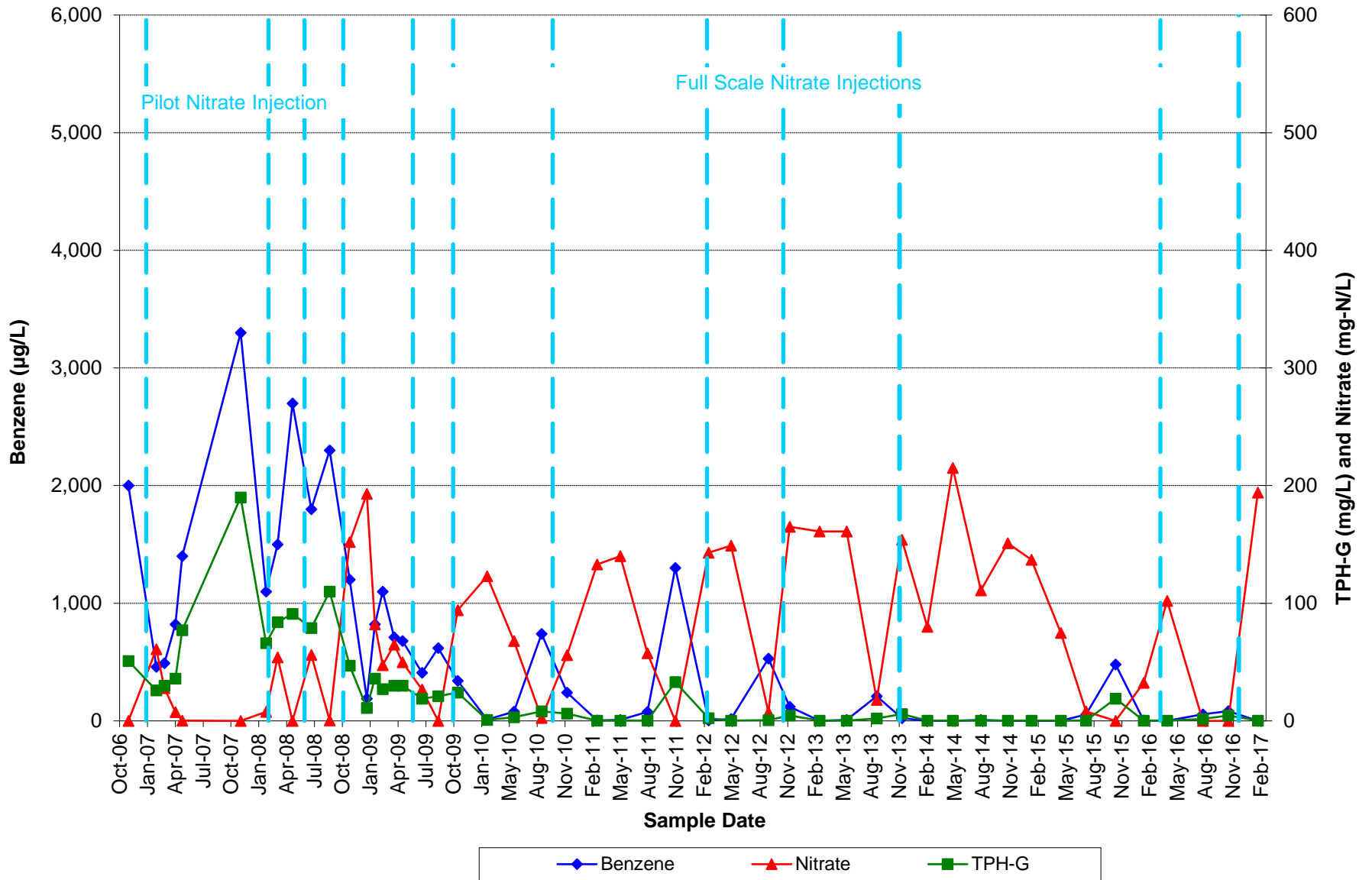


Boeing Developmental Center
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Groundwater Levels

Figure
3



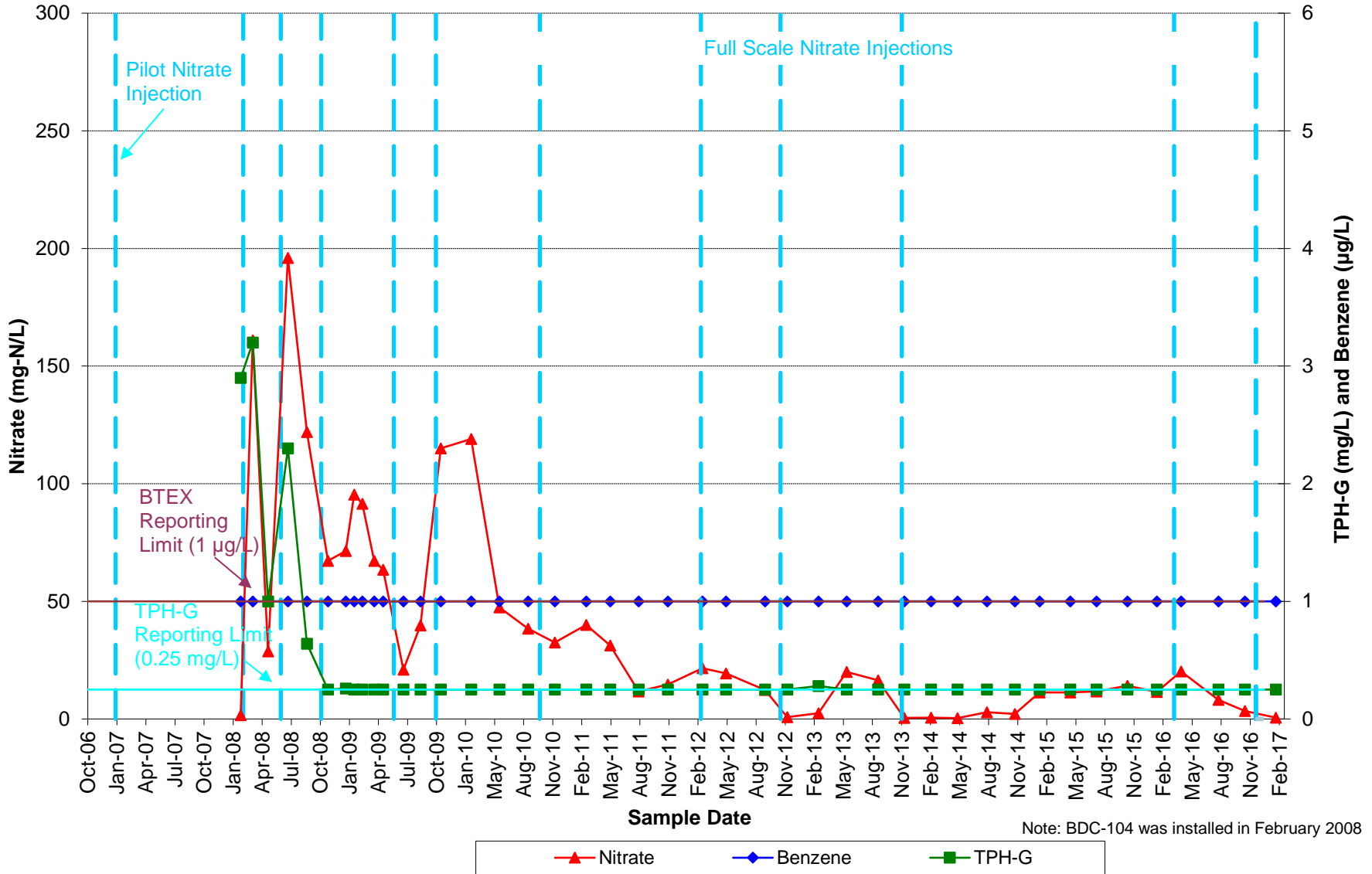


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BDC-103 Nitrate, TPH-G, and Benzene Concentrations

Figure
4





Note: BDC-104 was installed in February 2008

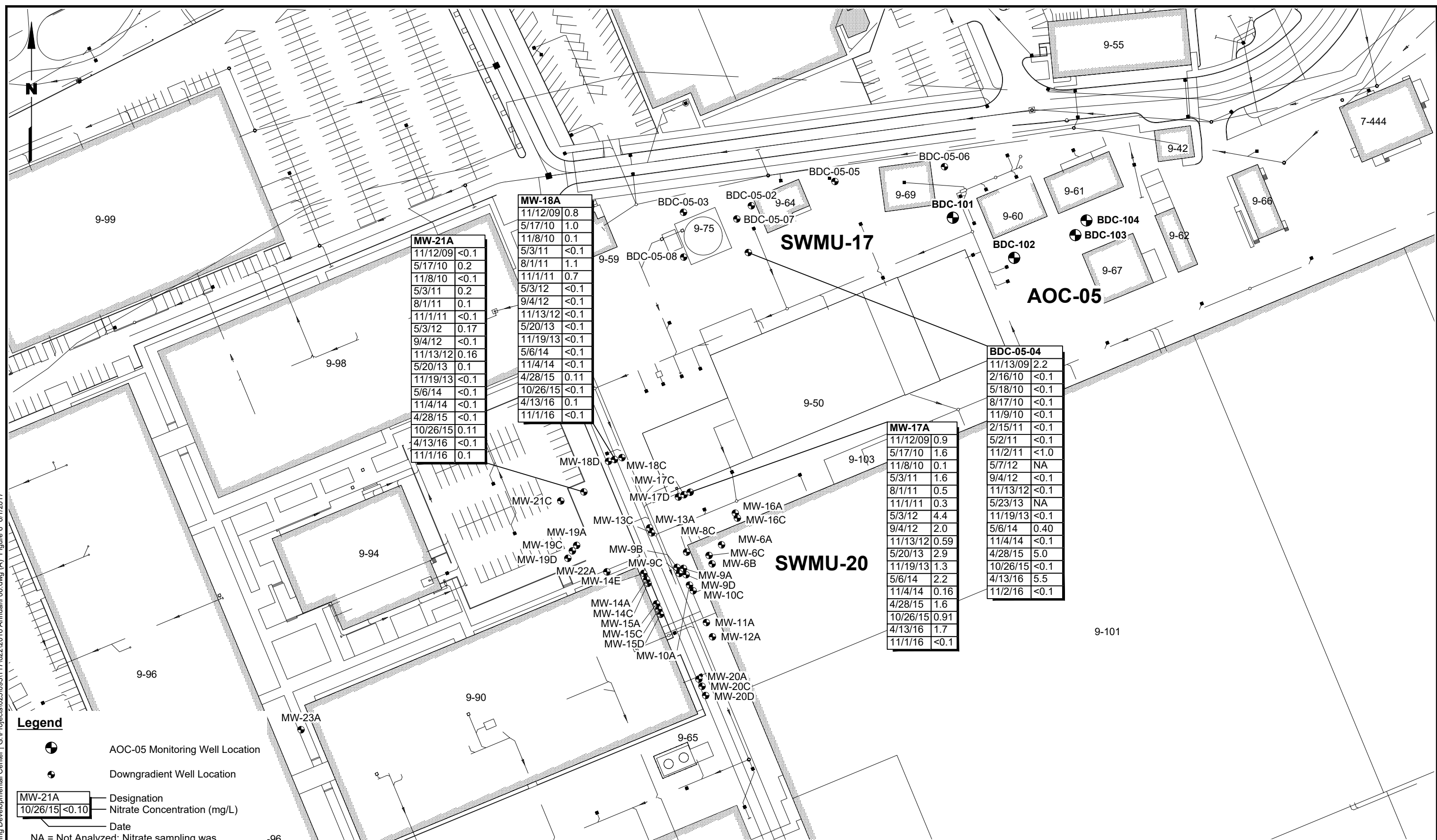
Boeing Developmental Center
Tukwila, Washington

BDC-104 Nitrate, TPH-G, and Benzene Concentrations

Figure
5



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MW-18A	
11/12/09	0.8
5/17/10	1.0
11/8/10	0.1
5/3/11	<0.1
8/1/11	1.1
11/1/11	0.7
5/3/12	<0.1
9/4/12	<0.1
11/13/12	<0.1
5/20/13	<0.1
11/19/13	<0.1
5/6/14	<0.1
11/4/14	<0.1
4/28/15	0.11
10/26/15	<0.1
4/13/16	0.1
11/1/16	<0.1

MW-21A	
11/12/09	<0.1
5/17/10	0.2
11/8/10	<0.1
5/3/11	0.2
8/1/11	0.1
11/1/11	<0.1
5/3/12	0.17
9/4/12	<0.1
11/13/12	0.16
5/20/13	0.1
11/19/13	<0.1
5/6/14	<0.1
11/4/14	<0.1
4/28/15	<0.1
10/26/15	0.11
4/13/16	<0.1
11/1/16	0.1

BDC-05-04	
11/13/09	2.2
2/16/10	<0.1
5/18/10	<0.1
8/17/10	<0.1
11/9/10	<0.1
2/15/11	<0.1
5/2/11	<0.1
11/2/11	<1.0
5/7/12	NA
9/4/12	<0.1
11/13/12	<0.1
5/23/13	NA
11/19/13	<0.1
5/6/14	0.40
11/4/14	<0.1
4/28/15	5.0
10/26/15	<0.1
4/13/16	5.5
11/2/16	<0.1

MW-17A	
11/12/09	0.9
5/17/10	1.6
11/8/10	0.1
5/3/11	1.6
8/1/11	0.5
11/1/11	0.3
5/3/12	4.4
9/4/12	2.0
11/13/12	0.59
5/20/13	2.9
11/19/13	1.3
5/6/14	2.2
11/4/14	0.16
4/28/15	1.6
10/26/15	0.91
4/13/16	1.7
11/1/16	<0.1

Legend

- AOC-05 Monitoring Well Location
- Downgradient Well Location

MW-21A	Designation
10/26/15 <0.10	Nitrate Concentration (mg/L)
	Date

NA = Not Analyzed; Nitrate sampling was inadvertently missed during May 2012 Sampling.

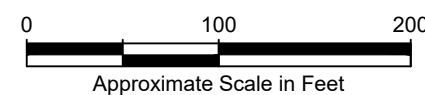


TABLE 1
AOC-05 CLEANUP ACTION SUMMARY
DEVELOPMENTAL CENTER GROUNDWATER MONITORING

Table with columns for Well, Date, ORC, Pilot, Full Scale (Injection 1-11), Volatile Organic Compounds (TPH-G, Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, m,p-Xylene, o-Xylene, Total Xylenes), Aquifer Redox Conditions (DO, Nitrate, Nitrite, Iron II, Sulfate, Methane, ORP), Donor Indicators (TOC, pH), and Comments.

TABLE 1
AOC-05 CLEANUP ACTION SUMMARY
DEVELOPMENTAL CENTER GROUNDWATER MONITORING

Main data table with columns for Injection types (ORC, Pilot, Full Scale 1-11), Volatile Organic Compounds (TPH-G, Benzene, etc.), Aquifer Redox Conditions (DO, Nitrate, etc.), Donor Indicators (TOC, pH), and Proposed Groundwater Cleanup Levels (Well, Date). Includes a detailed legend at the bottom.

**TABLE 2
NITRATE CONCENTRATIONS AT DOWNGRAIDENT MONITORING LOCATIONS
AOC-05 ANAEROBIC BIOREMEDIATION REMEDIAL ACTION
BOEING DEVELOPMENTAL CENTER**

Area	Well	Date		Aquifer Redox Conditions					
				DO (mg/L)	Nitrate (mg-N/L)	Iron II (mg/L)	Sulfate (mg/L)	Methane (mg/L)	ORP (mV)
SWMU-17	BDC-05-04	5/15/2006	Natural Redox Baseline		12.3	2.6	33.4		
SWMU-17	BDC-05-04	10/23/2008		2.45	7.6	0.1	31.0	0.29	73.5
SWMU-17	BDC-05-04	11/2/2008		0.59	4.5	0.8	25.2	0.05	-16
SWMU-17	BDC-05-04	12/16/2008		0.55	5.5	1.0	30.4	1.61	-98
SWMU-17	BDC-05-04	1/16/2009		0.06	4.3	1.0	21.8	1.48	-192
SWMU-17	BDC-05-04	2/11/2009		2.45	5.9	1.0	31.8	1.06	-54
SWMU-17	BDC-05-04	3/9/2009		0.27	4.8	1.5	30.1	0.20	35
SWMU-17	BDC-05-04	4/16/2009		1.48	5.9	1.4	33.6	<0.0007	68
SWMU-17	BDC-05-04	5/13/2009		0.33	4.5	1.6	26.6	0.37	49
SWMU-17	BDC-05-04	8/16/2009		0.86	5.4	2.2	30.6	<0.0007	93
SWMU-17	BDC-05-04	11/13/2009	Downgradient Monitoring Triggered	0.56	2.2	3.0	18.4	2.44	109
SWMU-17	BDC-05-04	2/16/2010		0.88	<0.1	3.3	24.6	1.49	899
SWMU-17	BDC-05-04	5/18/2010		0.75	<0.1	3.0	25.4	1.32	473
SWMU-17	BDC-05-04	8/17/2010		1.00	<0.1	2.8	17.1	3.53	108
SWMU-17	BDC-05-04	11/9/2010		2.21	<0.1	2.2	21.3	3.00	101
SWMU-17	BDC-05-04	2/15/2011		2.50	<0.1	2.4	19.4	4.46	93
SWMU-17	BDC-05-04	5/2/2011		1.69	<0.1	2.2	18.0	1.75	49
SWMU-17	BDC-05-04	11/2/2011		1.52	<1.0	1.2	<1.0		-3
SWMU-17	BDC-05-04	5/7/2012		0.16		2.0	21.5		98
SWMU-17	BDC-05-04	9/4/2012		0.21	<0.10		16.6		96
SWMU-17	BDC-05-04	11/13/2012		0.03	<0.10	1.8	16.9		64
SWMU-17	BDC-05-04	5/23/2013		0.49		1.5	13.7		-310
SWMU-17	BDC-05-04	11/19/2013		2.56	<0.10	1.0	13.2		-259
SWMU-17	BDC-05-04	5/6/2014		3.49	0.40		14.4		-299
SWMU-17	BDC-05-04	11/4/2014		0.05	<0.10	1.6	<1.0		-126
SWMU-17	BDC-05-04	4/28/2015		0.11	5.0	0.4	13.5		74
SWMU-17	BDC-05-04	10/26/2015		0.08	<0.10	1.5	<1.0		-101
SWMU-17	BDC-05-04	4/13/2016		0.57	5.5		13.9		46
SWMU-17	BDC-05-04	11/2/2016		0.39	<0.10		0.75		-140.5
SWMU-20	MW-17A	05/15/2006	Natural Redox Baseline		1.37	0.0	27.0		
SWMU-20	MW-17A	11/12/2009	Downgradient Monitoring Triggered		0.9				
SWMU-20	MW-17A	5/17/2010			1.6	0.2	21.0		
SWMU-20	MW-17A	11/8/2010			0.1	2.1	15.7		
SWMU-20	MW-17A	5/3/2011			1.6	0.0	19.8		
SWMU-20	MW-17A	8/1/2011			0.5	0.0	20.5		
SWMU-20	MW-17A	11/1/2011			0.3	0.0	23.2		
SWMU-20	MW-17A	5/3/2012			4.4	0.0			
SWMU-20	MW-17A	9/4/2012			2.0		26.8		
SWMU-20	MW-17A	11/13/2012			0.59	0.0	22.9		
SWMU-20	MW-17A	5/20/2013			2.9		26.8		
SWMU-20	MW-17A	11/19/2013			1.3	0.4	23.9		
SWMU-20	MW-17A	5/6/2014			2.2	0.0	23.7		
SWMU-20	MW-17A	11/4/2014			0.16	0.4	26.0		
SWMU-20	MW-17A	4/28/2015			1.6	0.0	26.3		
SWMU-20	MW-17A	10/26/2015		0.17	0.91	0.0	29.0		-11.1
SWMU-20	MW-17A	4/13/2016		0.31	1.7	1.8	0.90		-175
SWMU-20	MW-17A	11/1/2016		0.41	<0.10	1.4			-215.9
SWMU-20	MW-18A	05/15/2006	Natural Redox Baseline		0.154	0.4	64.8		
SWMU-20	MW-18A	11/12/2009	Downgradient Monitoring Triggered		0.8				
SWMU-20	MW-18A	05/17/2010			1.0	0.4	32.2		
SWMU-20	MW-18A	11/08/2010			0.1	0.0	14.2		
SWMU-20	MW-18A	5/3/2011			<0.1	0.0	31.5		
SWMU-20	MW-18A	8/1/2011			1.1	0.0	42.2		
SWMU-20	MW-18A	11/1/2011			0.7	0.0	93.3		
SWMU-20	MW-18A	5/3/2012			<0.10	0.0			
SWMU-20	MW-18A	9/4/2012			<0.10		19.5		
SWMU-20	MW-18A	11/13/2012			<0.10	0.0	21.5		
SWMU-20	MW-18A	5/20/2013			<0.10		19.6		
SWMU-20	MW-18A	11/19/2013			<0.10	0.6	15.0		
SWMU-20	MW-18A	5/6/2014			<0.10	0.0	26.1		
SWMU-20	MW-18A	11/4/2014			<0.10	0.4	21.0		
SWMU-20	MW-18A	4/28/2015			0.11	0.0	19.1		
SWMU-20	MW-18A	10/26/2015		0.10	<0.10	0.6	23.4		-7.1
SWMU-20	MW-18A	4/13/2016		0.76	0.10	0.0	42.8		38
SWMU-20	MW-18A	11/1/2016		0.26	<0.10	0.4			-8.5

**TABLE 2
NITRATE CONCENTRATIONS AT DOWNGRADIENT MONITORING LOCATIONS
AOC-05 ANAEROBIC BIOREMEDIATION REMEDIAL ACTION
BOEING DEVELOPMENTAL CENTER**

Area	Well	Date		Aquifer Redox Conditions					
				DO (mg/L)	Nitrate (mg-N/L)	Iron II (mg/L)	Sulfate (mg/L)	Methane (mg/L)	ORP (mV)
SWMU-20	MW-21A	05/15/2006	Natural Redox Baseline		0.136	0.4	54.9		
SWMU-20	MW-21A	11/12/2009	Downgradient Monitoring Triggered		<0.1				
SWMU-20	MW-21A	05/17/2010			0.2	0.0	11.9		
SWMU-20	MW-21A	11/08/2010			<0.1	0.0	5.9		
SWMU-20	MW-21A	5/3/2011			0.2	0.0	52.1		
SWMU-20	MW-21A	8/1/2011			0.1	0.0	26.7		
SWMU-20	MW-21A	11/1/2011			<0.1	0.0	9.3		
SWMU-20	MW-21A	5/3/2012			0.17	0.0			
SWMU-20	MW-21A	9/4/2012			<0.10		6.7		
SWMU-20	MW-21A	11/13/2012			0.16	0.0	18.5		
SWMU-20	MW-21A	5/20/2013			0.10	0.5	13.5		
SWMU-20	MW-21A	11/19/2013			<0.10	0.0	15.6		
SWMU-20	MW-21A	5/6/2014			<0.10	0.0	7.6		
SWMU-20	MW-21A	11/4/2014			<0.10	0.0	5.1		
SWMU-20	MW-21A	4/28/2015			<0.10	0.0	5.3		
SWMU-20	MW-21A	10/26/2015		0.33	0.11	0.0	3.9		10.3
SWMU-20	MW-21A	4/13/2016		2.08	<0.10	0.0	4.9		56
SWMU-20	MW-21A	11/1/2016		1.71	0.10	0.2			78
DO = dissolved oxygen									
mg/L = milligrams per liter									
mg-N/L = milligrams nitrogen per liter									
mV = millivolt									
ORP = oxidation reduction potential									
Nitrate column bolded for emphasis of target compound. Other results included for aquifer redox evaluation.									
= not analyzed									