

**2017 Annual Report
AOC-05 Remedial Action
Enhanced Anaerobic Biodegradation of
Gasoline-Range Petroleum Hydrocarbons
Boeing Developmental Center
Tukwila, Washington**

June 15, 2018

Prepared for

**The Boeing Company
Seattle, Washington**

**2017 Annual Report
AOC-05 Remedial Action
Enhanced Anaerobic Biodegradation of
Gasoline-Range Petroleum Hydrocarbons
Boeing Developmental Center
Tukwila, Washington**

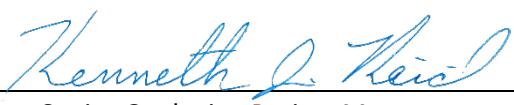
This document was prepared by, or under the direct supervision of, the technical professionals noted below.

Document prepared by:



Staff EIT

Jenny K. Green, EIT


Kenneth J. Reid

Senior Geologist; Project Manager

Ken J. Reid, LEG

Document reviewed by:


Clinton L. Jacob

Principal, Quality Reviewer

Clinton L. Jacob, PE, LG

Date: June 15, 2018
Project No.: 0025093.118.022
File path: P:\025\093\FileRm\R\AOC-05\Annuals\AOC-05 2017 Ann\Boeing DC AOC 2017 Annual Rpt_FINAL 061518.docx
Project Coordinator: LL

This page intentionally left blank.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | <u>Page</u> |
|---|-------------|
| 1.0 INTRODUCTION..... | 1-1 |
| 1.1 Remedial Approach..... | 1-1 |
| 1.2 Summary of Previous Work | 1-2 |
| 1.2.1 Pilot Testing | 1-2 |
| 1.2.2 Well Installation and Baseline Monitoring | 1-2 |
| 1.2.3 Prior Full-Scale Nitrate Injections and Performance Results | 1-3 |
| 2.0 DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES DURING THIS REPORTING PERIOD..... | 2-1 |
| 3.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION..... | 3-1 |
| 4.0 SUMMARY AND PLANNED ACTIVITIES..... | 4-1 |
| 5.0 USE OF THIS REPORT..... | 5-1 |
| 6.0 REFERENCES..... | 6-1 |

FIGURES

| <u>Figure</u> | <u>Title</u> |
|---------------|---|
| 1 | Vicinity Map |
| 2 | Site Plan |
| 3 | Groundwater Elevations |
| 4 | Groundwater Elevation Contours May 2017 |
| 5 | Groundwater Elevation Contours November 2017 |
| 6 | BDC-103 Nitrate, TPH-G, and Benzene Concentrations |
| 7 | BDC-104 Nitrate, TPH-G, and Benzene Concentrations |
| 8 | Nitrate Concentrations at Downgradient Monitoring Locations |

TABLES

| <u>Table</u> | <u>Title</u> |
|--------------|---|
| 1 | Clean-Up Action Data Summary |
| 2 | Nitrate Concentrations at Downgradient Monitoring Locations |

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

| | |
|----------------|--|
| AOC | area of concern |
| Boeing | The Boeing Company |
| BTEX | benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes |
| DC | Developmental Center |
| DO | dissolved oxygen |
| Ecology | Washington State Department of Ecology |
| LAI | Landau Associates, Inc. |
| lbs..... | pounds |
| LLI..... | Eurofins Lancaster Laboratories Environmental, LLC |
| 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..... | reduction-oxidation |
| 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 2017 annual report for the anaerobic bioremediation remedial action performed at Area of Concern (AOC)-05 in The Boeing Company's (Boeing) Developmental Center (DC) in Tukwila, Washington (Figure 1). Remedial action is performed to stimulate anaerobic biodegradation of gasoline contamination, which resulted 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 activities and results for May 2017 through February 2018.

1.1 Remedial Approach

Anaerobic bioremediation at AOC-05 is accomplished through stimulation of microorganisms present in the aquifer that can degrade petroleum hydrocarbons. The addition of nitrate (electron acceptor) allows native bacteria to utilize petroleum hydrocarbons (electron donors) as a source of energy.

Biodegradation of total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) occurs via microbially-mediated reduction-oxidation (redox) reactions. In these redox reactions, TPH are used as the electron donor, while various other compounds are utilized as electron acceptors when available (e.g., oxygen, nitrate, manganese [IV], ferric iron, sulfate, carbon dioxide). Microbially-mediated redox reactions can be compared to the processes that humans use to obtain energy, in which food is the electron donor and oxygen is the electron acceptor. Bacteria gain the most energy by utilizing oxygen as an electron acceptor because it is a highly-oxidized compound, meaning it can more readily accept electrons from electron donors, like TPH. When oxygen is depleted, microorganisms preferentially use less oxidized electron acceptors in the following order: nitrate, manganese (IV), ferric iron, sulfate, and carbon dioxide. In anaerobic aquifers with naturally low dissolved oxygen, like the aquifer at Boeing DC, nitrate is the next best electron acceptor, making it the ideal substrate for enhanced anaerobic bioremediation.

Biodegradation of petroleum hydrocarbons can occur under both aerobic and anaerobic conditions. An attempt was made in 2002 to stimulate aerobic bioremediation of TPH at AOC-05 through injection of Oxygen Release Compound (ORC®; LAI 2004). This attempt was unsuccessful because of the high oxygen demand in the naturally-anaerobic aquifer. As a result, the decision was made to switch to anaerobic bioremediation using nitrate as an electron acceptor. 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). 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.

1.2 Summary of Previous Work

Pilot testing of nitrate injection in 2007 using a single injection well (BDC-103; LAI 2006a) was expanded to full-scale treatment in 2008 utilizing existing injection well BDC-103 and new injection well BDC-104. Eleven full-scale nitrate injections have been performed to date.¹ Injection events are detailed in the Work Plan (LAI 2007a) and prior annual reports (LAI 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012b, 2013b, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017).

1.2.1 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. Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene (BTEX) compounds decreased as much as 98 percent (LAI 2007b). As expected, contaminant concentrations rebounded upon depletion of injected nitrate as groundwater returned to equilibrium with sorbed mass and non-aqueous phase liquid (NAPL) mass remaining in the aquifer.

1.2.2 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 (BDC-104) was installed upgradient (east) and cross-gradient (north) of existing injection well BDC-103. 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. 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 initial 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 were indicated by pre-pilot test monitoring (LAI 2006b). Baseline TPH-G concentrations at both source zone wells (BDC-103 and BDC-104) were in excess of the preliminary screening level, and baseline benzene concentrations at BDC-103 exceeded the preliminary screening level (preliminary screening levels in use at that time were developed in a prior DC site summary report [LAI 2002].) TPH-G and BTEX were

¹ Notations regarding each injection are provided in the footnotes of Table 1.

not detected at downgradient wells BDC-101 and BDC-102 during baseline sampling, but had been during prior sampling. Baseline monitoring results and proposed cleanup levels (PCULs) are included in the data summary presented in Table 1.

1.2.3 Prior Full-Scale Nitrate Injections and Performance Results

Eleven full-scale nitrate injections have been performed to date at AOC-05. Performance monitoring results from 2008 through February 2017 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, contaminant concentrations have demonstrated some degree of rebound at well BDC-103 following the depletion of injected nitrate, prompting another nitrate injection. 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.
- In February 2013, contaminant concentrations at all wells declined below the PCULs for the first time since treatment began.
- In May 2014, contaminant concentrations at all wells declined to below their reporting limits for the first time since treatment began.
- Contaminant concentrations once again rebounded in August and November 2016 at BDC-103, which prompted a nitrate injection in December 2016. This was the eleventh injection to date at AOC-05.

Periods of substantial TPH rebound followed periods of increased groundwater levels. It is suspected that the higher water table caused groundwater to contact higher portions of the contaminant smear zone not treated by prior injection events, resulting in increased TPH concentrations measured in groundwater. Groundwater elevations over time at AOC-05 are shown on Figure 3. 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 (approximately 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 microorganisms, 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.
- Beginning in October 2012, injections used a 50 percent increased volume (approximately 9,800 gallons total) of 1,000 mg/L nitrate solution (226 mg-N/L). The larger volume is intended to distribute nitrate more extensively in the source zone and to achieve more mounding of injection fluid into the high smear zone.
- The March 2016 injection used a reduced nitrate concentration of 500 mg/L (113 mg-N/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.

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES DURING THIS REPORTING PERIOD

This section describes remediation activities and monitoring events for the current reporting period of May 2017 through February 2018. This reporting period included four quarterly monitoring events and two semiannual monitoring events to measure nitrate at downgradient wells.

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 May, August, and November 2017 and in February 2018. Groundwater levels were measured in May and November. 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 product of nitrate reduction. Groundwater elevation contours for May and November 2017 are presented on Figures 4 and 5, respectively. 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 May and November 2017 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 is no longer detected above an action level of 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, LLC (LLI).

3.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Performance monitoring results for sampling performed in May 2017 through February 2018 indicate continued effective treatment of TPH-G and BTEX at AOC-05. Highlights are as follows:

- Contaminant concentrations at all four AOC-05 wells have remained below the PCULs and/or below the laboratory reporting limits since February 2017, indicating enduring and effective biodegradation. At BDC-103, TPH-G and BTEX concentrations have been reduced by more than 99 percent compared to baseline.
- Nitrate at BDC-103 has remained elevated since the injection in December 2016. Nitrate reached an all-time maximum of 215 mg-N/L in May 2017, approximately 5 months after the prior injection, and persisted at 128 mg/L in February 2018, 14 months post-injection. This slower utilization of injected nitrate suggests that treatment of TPH-G and BTEX mass near BDC-103 is nearing completion in the current saturated zone. It is uncertain if additional TPH mass remains above the high water table levels observed during 2014 through 2018 (Figure 3).
- Groundwater elevations in February 2018 were the second highest since treatment began, providing contact of injected nitrate with remaining contaminant mass that may be present in the higher smear zone (Figure 3).
- 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 the May, August, and November 2017 monitoring events, but was below the action level in February 2018. Nitrate concentrations at BDC-102 exceeded the action level during the May and August 2017 monitoring events, but was below the action level in November 2017 and February 2018. As a result, the downgradient monitoring 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 (8.8 mg-N/L) in May 2017. Per the Work Plan, semiannual monitoring for nitrate will continue at the four down-gradient wells for one 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 to nitrous oxide, nitric oxide, and finally 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 0.40 mg-N/L at injection well BDC-103 in May 2017. Nitrite was also detected at downgradient well BDC-102 (0.17 mg-N/L), but it was not detected at wells BDC-104 or BDC-101 during this reporting period. This data confirms that nitrite continues to be reduced in the treatment area.

Monitoring results are presented in the following tables and figures. Concentrations of TPH-G, benzene, and nitrate at BDC-103 and BDC-104 over time are presented on Figures 6 and 7, 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 8.

4.0 SUMMARY AND PLANNED ACTIVITIES

Data suggest that bioremediation treatment of TPH is nearing completion in AOC-05, as indicated by the extended period of contaminant concentrations below the PCULs and slower nitrate utilization. February 2018 monitoring data indicate substantial contaminant concentration reductions of more than 99 percent compared to 2008 baseline conditions. Potential rebound of TPH-G and BTEX concentrations at BDC-103 will be evaluated when nitrate concentrations return to near background levels, signaling the end of enhanced treatment.

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 of injectate for contact with higher portions of the smear zone), and a larger injection volume (to extend the ROI and increase the longevity of treatment) will likely continue to be utilized for any future injections.

Groundwater monitoring will continue on a quarterly basis at the four AOC-05 wells and at the four downgradient wells 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 (LAI 2007a) 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).

5.0 USE OF THIS REPORT

This annual evaluation report has been prepared for the exclusive use of The Boeing Company for specific application to the Boeing Developmental Center. No other party is entitled to rely on the information, conclusions, and recommendations included in this document without the express written consent of LAI. Further, the reuse of information, conclusions, and recommendations provided herein for extensions of the project or for any other project, without review and authorization by LAI, shall be at the user's sole risk. LAI warrants that within the limitations of scope, schedule, and budget, our services have been provided in a manner consistent with that level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the profession currently practicing in the same locality under similar conditions as this project. We make no other warranty, either express or implied.

6.0 REFERENCES

- Environment Agency. 2005. Attenuation of Nitrate in the Subsurface Environment. Science Report SC030155/SR2. November.
- LAI. 2017. 2016 Annual Report, AOC-05 Remedial Action, Enhanced Anaerobic Biodegradation of Gasoline-Range Petroleum Hydrocarbons, Boeing Developmental Center, Tukwila, Washington. Landau Associates, Inc. June 5.
- LAI. 2016. 2015 Annual Report, AOC-05 Remedial Action, Enhanced Anaerobic Biodegradation of Gasoline-Range Petroleum Hydrocarbons, Boeing Developmental Center, Tukwila, Washington. Landau Associates, Inc. June 1.
- LAI. 2015. 2014 Annual Report, AOC-05 Remedial Action, Enhanced Anaerobic Biodegradation of Gasoline-Range Petroleum Hydrocarbons, Boeing Developmental Center, Tukwila, Washington. Landau Associates, Inc. October 23.
- LAI. 2014. 2013 Annual Report, AOC-05 Remedial Action, Enhanced Anaerobic Biodegradation of Gasoline-Range Petroleum Hydrocarbons, Boeing Developmental Center, Tukwila, Washington. Prepared for The Boeing Company. Landau Associates, Inc. November 24.
- LAI. 2013a. Proposed Cleanup Standards and Comparison to Site Data, Boeing Developmental Center, Tukwila, Washington. Landau Associates, Inc. May 7.
- LAI. 2013b. 2012 Annual Report, AOC-05 Remedial Action, Enhanced Anaerobic Biodegradation of Gasoline-Range Petroleum Hydrocarbons, Boeing Developmental Center, Tukwila, Washington. Prepared for The Boeing Company. Landau Associates, Inc. August 22.
- LAI. 2012a. 2011 Cleanup Action Report, Washington State Department of Natural Resources Marine Station, Olympia, Washington. Prepared for The Boeing Company. Landau Associates, Inc. March 7.
- LAI. 2012b. 2011 Annual Report, AOC-05 Remedial Action, Enhanced Anaerobic Biodegradation of Gasoline-Range Petroleum Hydrocarbons, Boeing Developmental Center, Tukwila, Washington. Prepared for The Boeing Company. Landau Associates, Inc. July 24.
- LAI. 2011. 2010 Annual Report, AOC-05 Remedial Action, Enhanced Anaerobic Biodegradation of Gasoline-Range Petroleum Hydrocarbons, Boeing Developmental Center, Tukwila, Washington. Prepared for The Boeing Company. Landau Associates, Inc. April 8.
- LAI. 2010. 2009 Annual Report, AOC-05 Remedial Action, Enhanced Anaerobic Biodegradation of Gasoline-Range Petroleum Hydrocarbons, Boeing Developmental Center, Tukwila, Washington. Prepared for The Boeing Company. Landau Associates, Inc. April 9.
- LAI. 2009. 2008 Annual Report, AOC-05 Remedial Action, Enhanced Anaerobic Biodegradation of Gasoline-Range Petroleum Hydrocarbons, Boeing Developmental Center, Tukwila, Washington. Prepared for The Boeing Company. Landau Associates, Inc. March 13.

LAI. 2007a. Work Plan, AOC-05 Remedial Action Plan, Enhanced Anaerobic Biodegradation of Gasoline-Range Petroleum Hydrocarbons, Boeing Developmental Center, Tukwila, Washington. Prepared for The Boeing Company. Landau Associates, Inc. November.

LAI. 2007b. AOC-05 Pilot Test Results, Enhanced Anaerobic Biodegradation of Petroleum Hydrocarbons, Boeing Developmental Center, Tukwila, Washington. Prepared for The Boeing Company. Landau Associates, Inc. November 3.

LAI. 2006b. Evidence of Nitrate Reducing Conditions, AOC-05, Boeing Developmental Center, Tukwila, Washington. Prepared for The Boeing Company. Landau Associates, Inc. June.

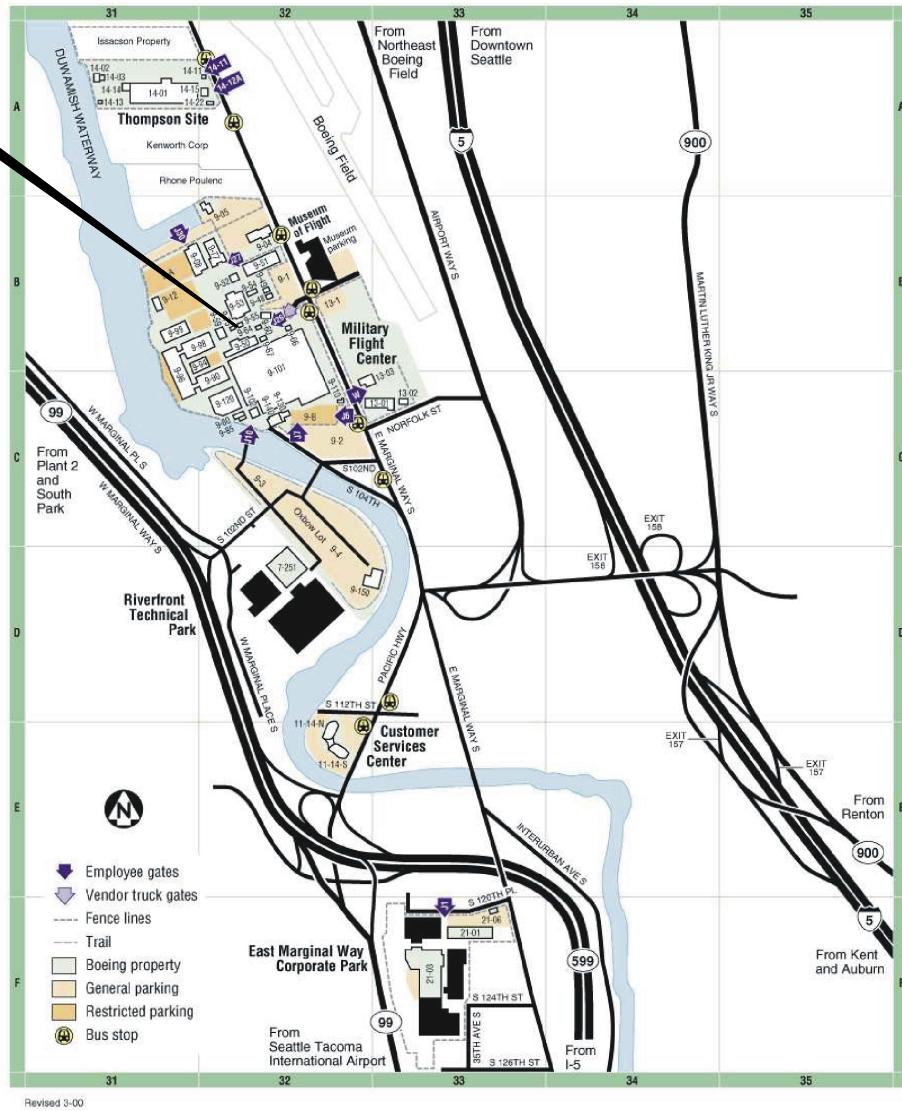
LAI. 2004. Evaluation Report, SWMU-17, SWMU-20, and AOC-05, Boeing Developmental Center, Tukwila, Washington. Prepared for The Boeing Company. Landau Associates, Inc. March.

Lozier and Hicks. 2005. "Innovative Anaerobic Biodegradation Supplements Monitored Natural Attenuation." In: The Eighth International In Situ and On-Site Bioremediation Symposium, June 6-9, 2005. Baltimore, Maryland.

Wasserman R.S., A.C. Easterday, E.C. Hice, A. Leite, and C.J. Varner. 2005. "Innovative Anaerobic In Situ Remediation to Treat Fuel-Oil Contamination – Case Study. In: The Eighth International In Situ and On-Site Bioremediation Symposium, June 6-9, 2005. Baltimore, Maryland.

Washington – Developmental Center

9725 East Marginal Way South, Seattle, WA 98108



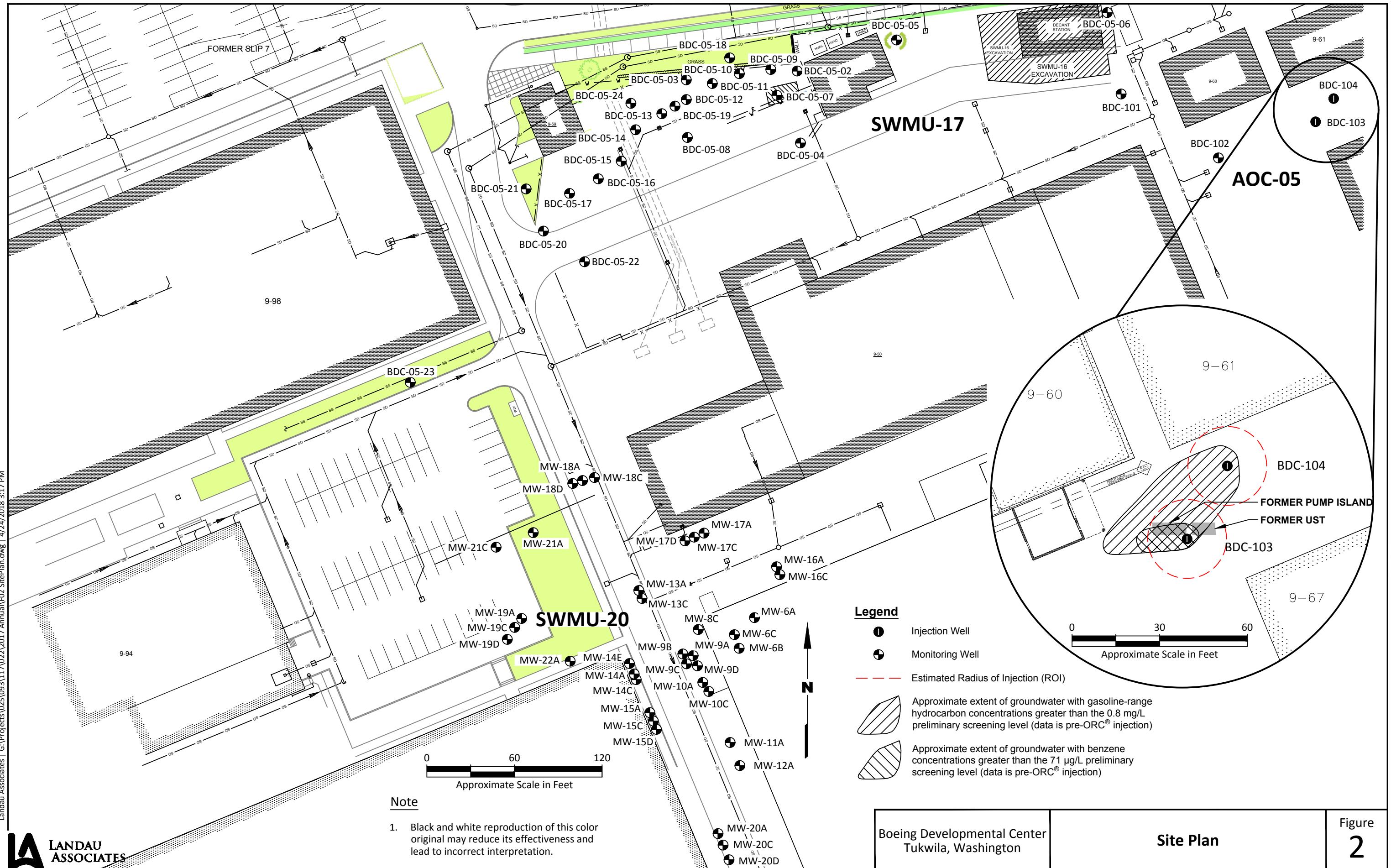
Not to Scale

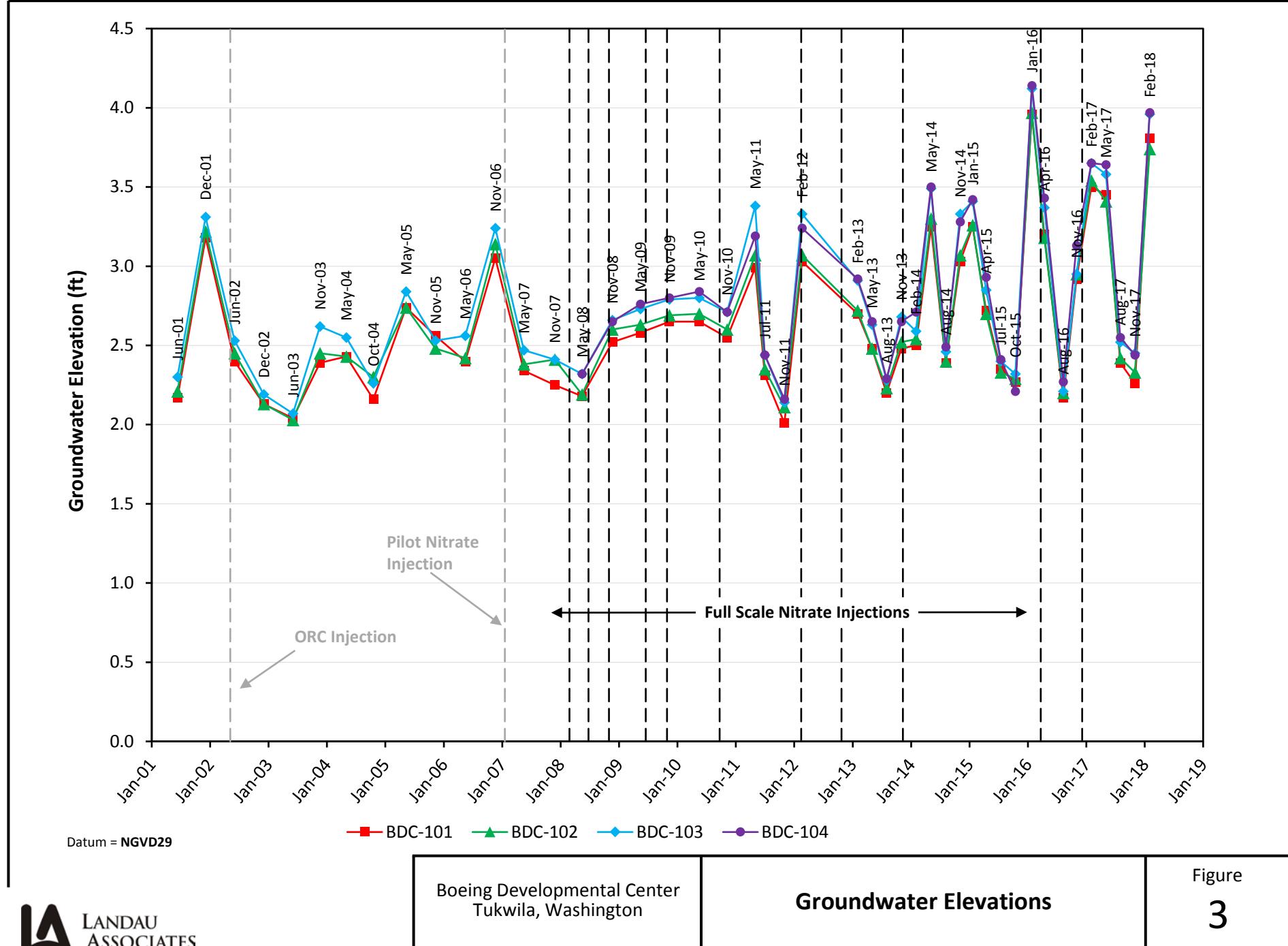
Map Provided by Boeing, March 2000

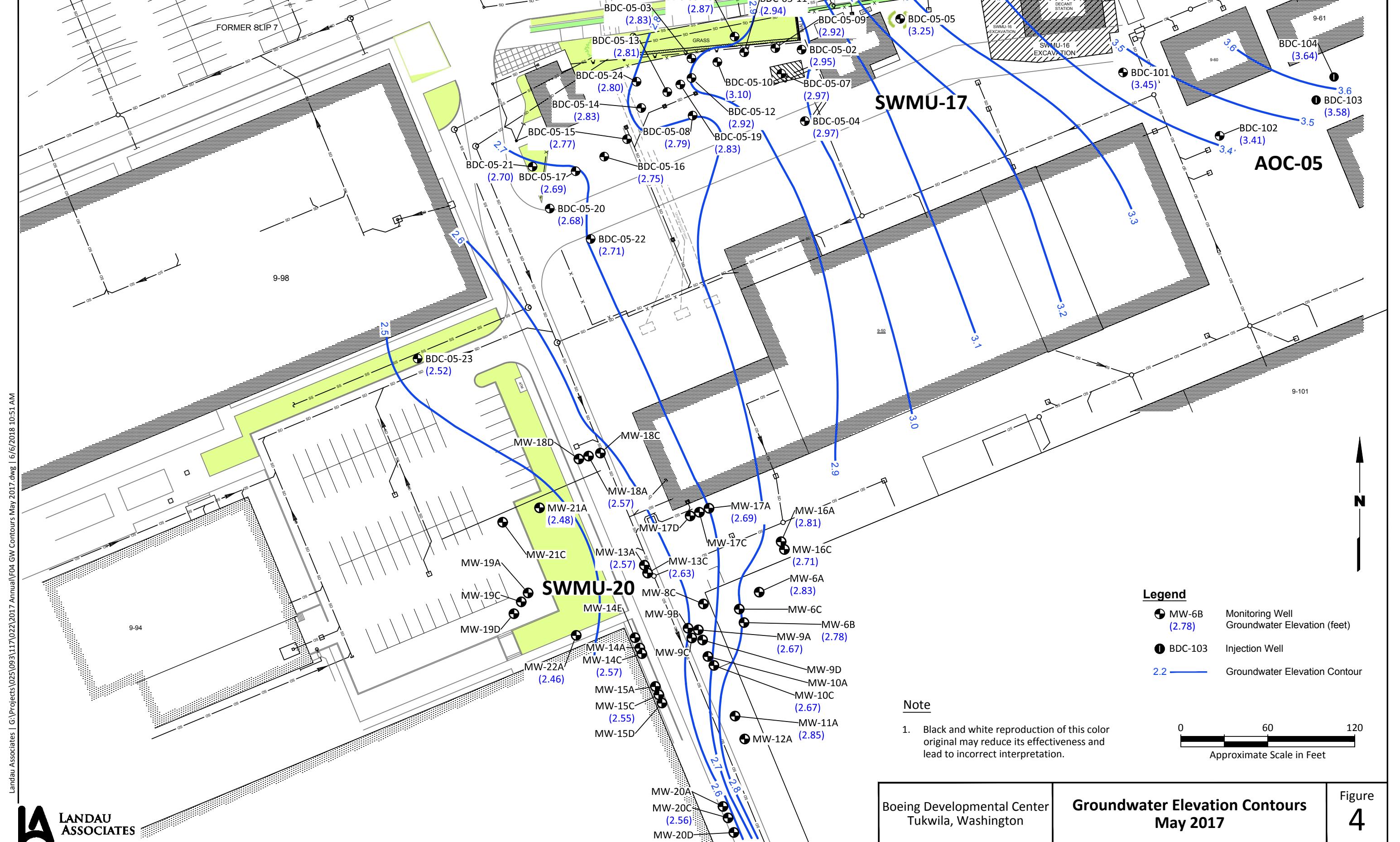
Boeing Developmental Center
Tukwila, Washington

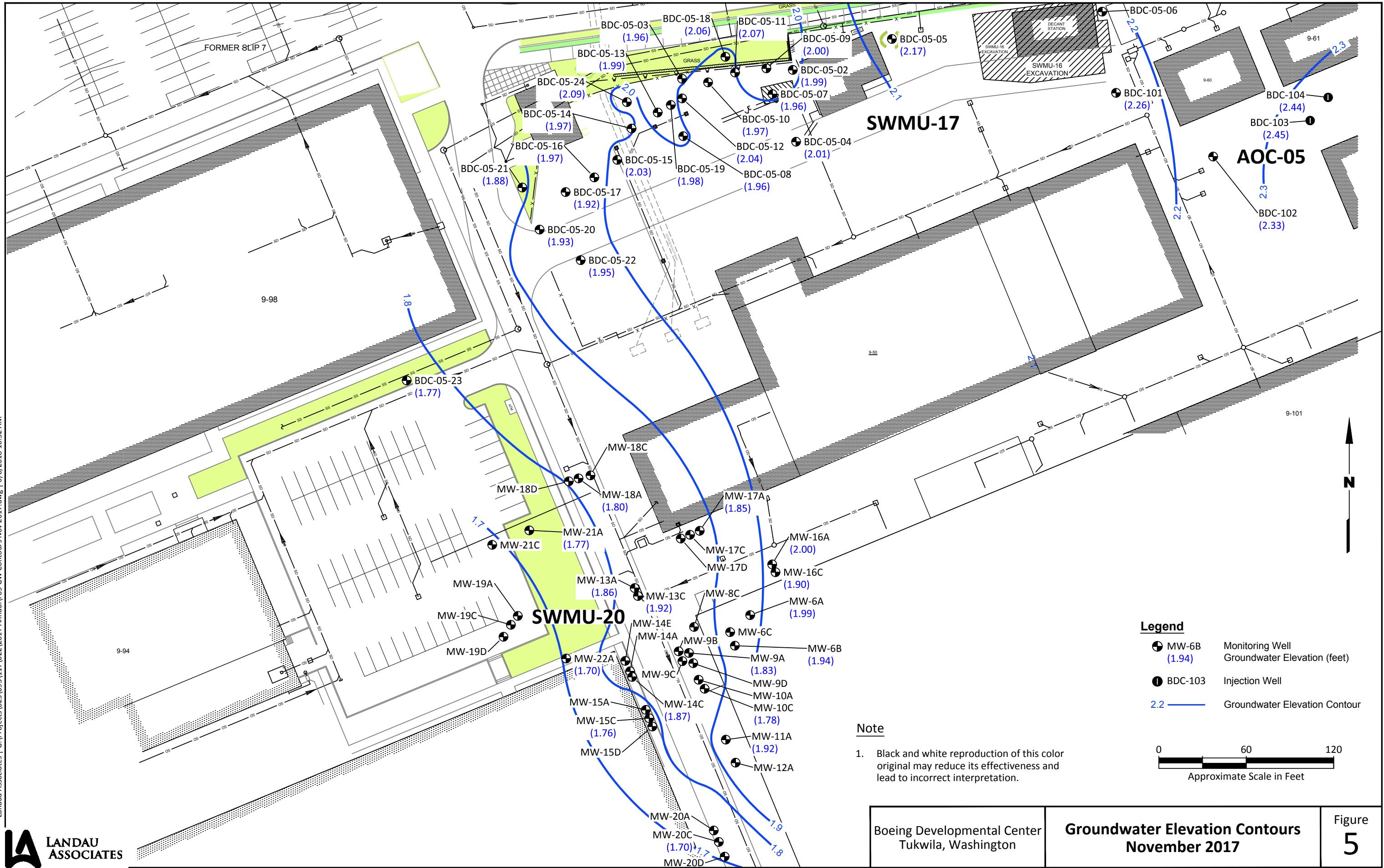
Vicinity Map

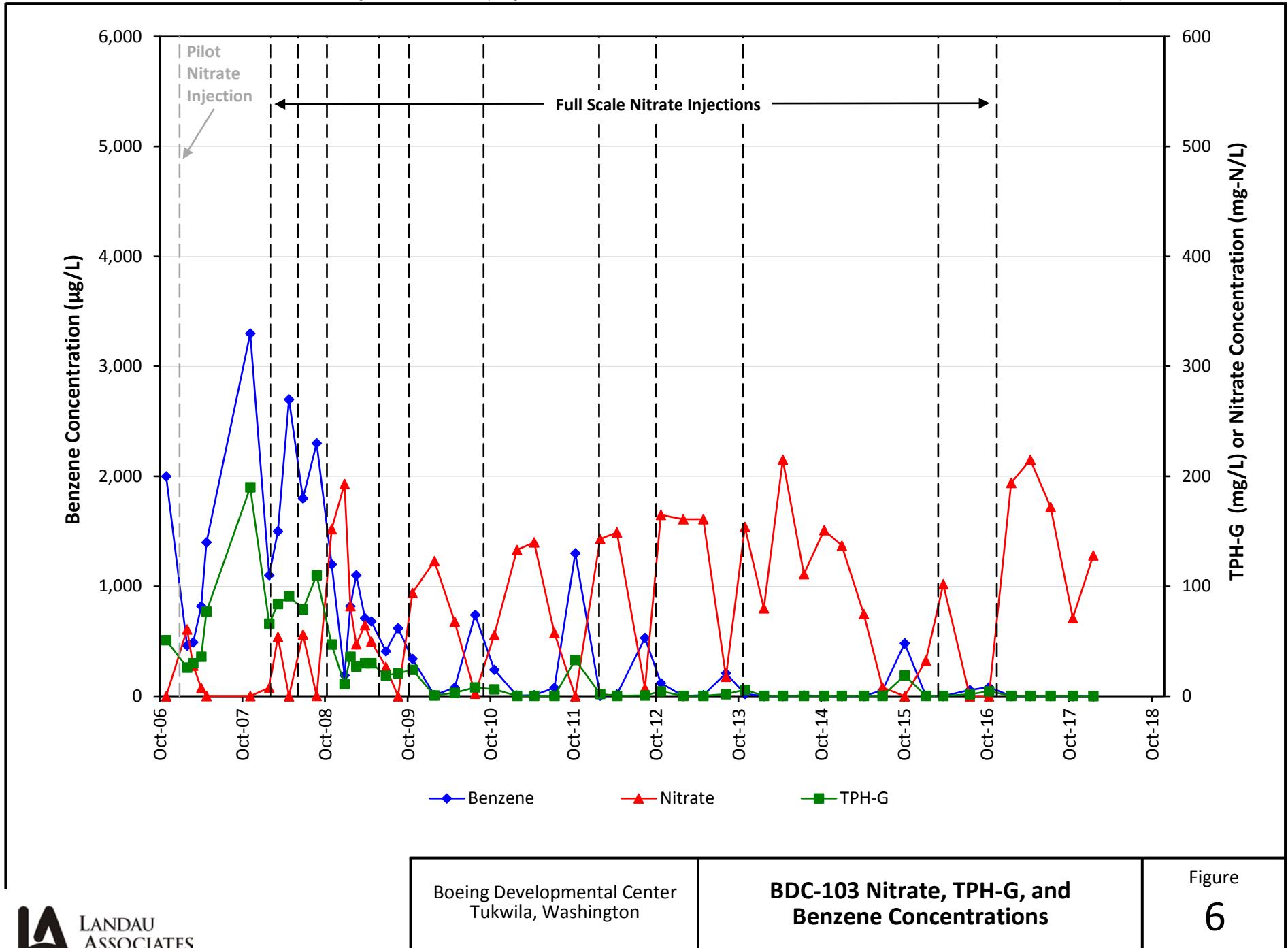
Figure
1

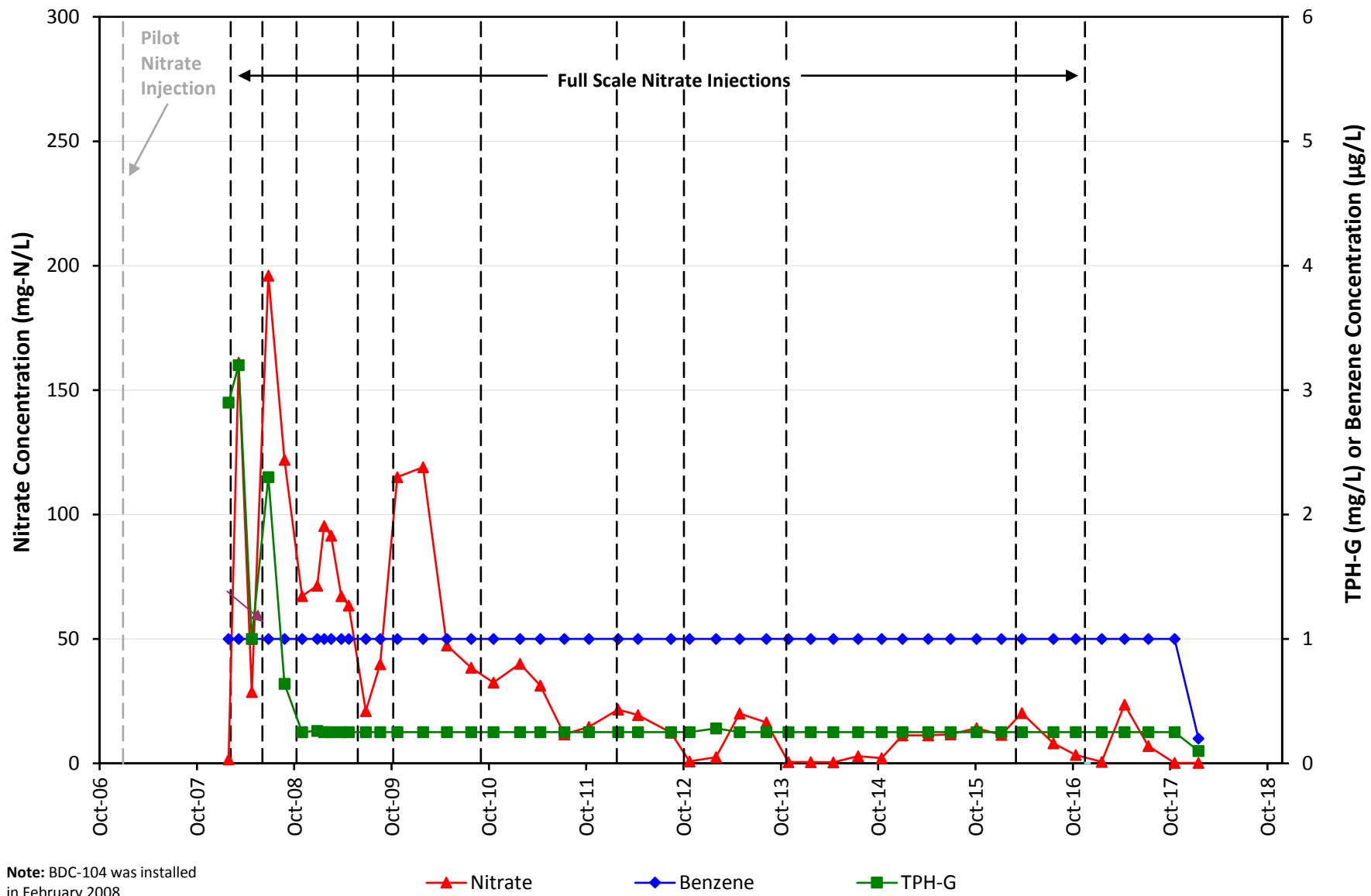












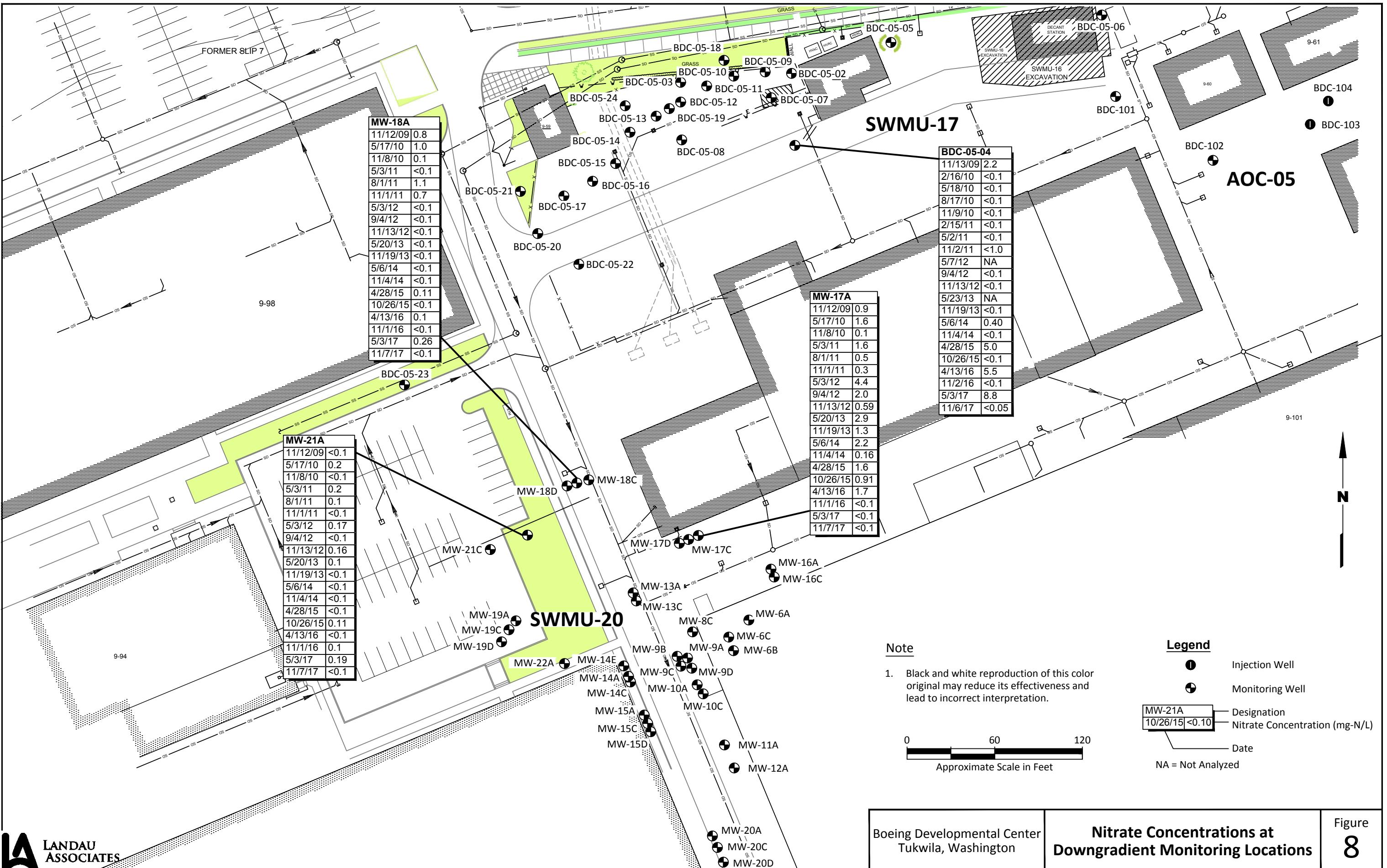


Table 1
AOC-05 Clean-Up Action Data Summary
Boeing Developmental Center
Tukwila, Washington

Table 1
AOC-05 Clean-Up Action Data Summary
Boeing Developmental Center
Tukwila, Washington

Table 2
Nitrate Concentrations at Downgradient Monitoring Locations
Boeing Developmental Center
Tukwila, Washington

Page 1 of 2

| 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 Downgradient Monitoring Triggered | | 12.3 | 2.6 | 33.4 | | |
| | BDC-05-04 | 10/23/2008 | | 2.45 | 7.6 | 0.1 | 31.0 | 0.29 | 73.5 |
| | BDC-05-04 | 11/2/2008 | | 0.59 | 4.5 | 0.8 | 25.2 | 0.05 | -16 |
| | BDC-05-04 | 12/16/2008 | | 0.55 | 5.5 | 1.0 | 30.4 | 1.61 | -98 |
| | BDC-05-04 | 1/16/2009 | | 0.06 | 4.3 | 1.0 | 21.8 | 1.48 | -192 |
| | BDC-05-04 | 2/11/2009 | | 2.45 | 5.9 | 1.0 | 31.8 | 1.06 | -54 |
| | BDC-05-04 | 3/9/2009 | | 0.27 | 4.8 | 1.5 | 30.1 | 0.20 | 35 |
| | BDC-05-04 | 4/16/2009 | | 1.48 | 5.9 | 1.4 | 33.6 | <0.0007 | 68 |
| | BDC-05-04 | 5/13/2009 | | 0.33 | 4.5 | 1.6 | 26.6 | 0.37 | 49 |
| | BDC-05-04 | 8/16/2009 | | 0.86 | 5.4 | 2.2 | 30.6 | <0.0007 | 93 |
| | BDC-05-04 | 11/13/2009 | | 0.56 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 18.4 | 2.44 | 109 |
| | BDC-05-04 | 2/16/2010 | | 0.88 | <0.1 | 3.3 | 24.6 | 1.49 | 899 |
| | BDC-05-04 | 5/18/2010 | | 0.75 | <0.1 | 3.0 | 25.4 | 1.32 | 473 |
| | BDC-05-04 | 8/17/2010 | | 1.00 | <0.1 | 2.8 | 17.1 | 3.53 | 108 |
| | BDC-05-04 | 11/9/2010 | | 2.21 | <0.1 | 2.2 | 21.3 | 3.00 | 101 |
| | BDC-05-04 | 2/15/2011 | | 2.50 | <0.1 | 2.4 | 19.4 | 4.46 | 93 |
| | BDC-05-04 | 5/2/2011 | | 1.69 | <0.1 | 2.2 | 18.0 | 1.75 | 49 |
| | BDC-05-04 | 11/2/2011 | | 1.52 | <1.0 | 1.2 | <1.0 | | -3 |
| | BDC-05-04 | 5/7/2012 | | 0.16 | | 2.0 | 21.5 | | 98 |
| | BDC-05-04 | 9/4/2012 | | 0.21 | <0.10 | | 16.6 | | 96 |
| | BDC-05-04 | 11/13/2012 | | 0.03 | <0.10 | 1.8 | 16.9 | | 64 |
| | BDC-05-04 | 5/23/2013 | | 0.49 | | 1.5 | 13.7 | | -310 |
| | BDC-05-04 | 11/19/2013 | | 2.56 | <0.10 | 1.0 | 13.2 | | -259 |
| | BDC-05-04 | 5/6/2014 | | 3.49 | 0.40 | | 14.4 | | -299 |
| | BDC-05-04 | 11/4/2014 | | 0.05 | <0.10 | 1.6 | <1.0 | | -126 |
| | BDC-05-04 | 4/28/2015 | | 0.11 | 5.0 | 0.4 | 13.5 | | 74 |
| | BDC-05-04 | 10/26/2015 | | 0.08 | <0.10 | 1.5 | <1.0 | | -101 |
| | BDC-05-04 | 4/13/2016 | | 0.57 | 5.5 | | 13.9 | | 46 |
| | BDC-05-04 | 11/2/2016 | | 0.39 | <0.10 | | 0.75 | | -140.5 |
| | BDC-05-04 | 5/3/2017 | | 0.42 | 8.8 | 0.6 | 12.0 | | 73.8 |
| | BDC-05-04 | 11/6/2017 | | 0.93 | <0.050 | 2.0 | 2.7 | | -28.3 |
| SWMU-20 | MW-17A | 05/15/2006 | Natural Redox Baseline Downgradient Monitoring Triggered | | 1.37 | 0.0 | 27.0 | | |
| | MW-17A | 11/12/2009 | | 0.9 | | | | | |
| | MW-17A | 5/17/2010 | | 1.6 | | 0.2 | 21.0 | | |
| | MW-17A | 11/8/2010 | | 0.1 | | 2.1 | 15.7 | | |
| | MW-17A | 5/3/2011 | | 1.6 | | 0.0 | 19.8 | | |
| | MW-17A | 8/1/2011 | | 0.5 | | 0.0 | 20.5 | | |
| | MW-17A | 11/1/2011 | | 0.3 | | 0.0 | 23.2 | | |
| | MW-17A | 5/3/2012 | | 4.4 | | 0.0 | | | |
| | MW-17A | 9/4/2012 | | 2.0 | | | 26.8 | | |
| | MW-17A | 11/13/2012 | | 0.59 | | 0.0 | 22.9 | | |
| | MW-17A | 5/20/2013 | | 2.9 | | | 26.8 | | |
| | MW-17A | 11/19/2013 | | 1.3 | | 0.4 | 23.9 | | |
| | MW-17A | 5/6/2014 | | 2.2 | | 0.0 | 23.7 | | |
| | MW-17A | 11/4/2014 | | 0.16 | | 0.4 | 26.0 | | |
| | MW-17A | 4/28/2015 | | 1.6 | | 0.0 | 26.3 | | |
| | MW-17A | 10/26/2015 | | 0.17 | 0.91 | 0.0 | 29.0 | | -11.1 |
| | MW-17A | 4/13/2016 | | 0.31 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 0.90 | | -175 |
| | MW-17A | 11/1/2016 | | 0.41 | <0.10 | 1.4 | | | -215.9 |
| | MW-17A | 5/3/2017 | | 0.62 | <0.10 | 2.2 | | | -225 |
| | MW-17A | 11/7/2017 | | 0.57 | <0.10 | 1.8 | <0.30 | | 23.8 |

Table 2
Nitrate Concentrations at Downgradient Monitoring Locations
Boeing Developmental Center
Tukwila, Washington

| 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-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 |
| SWMU-20 | MW-18A | 5/3/2017 | | 1.22 | 0.26 | 0.0 | | | 63.7 |
| SWMU-20 | MW-18A | 11/7/2017 | | 0.55 | <0.10 | 0.0 | 14.2 | | 7.0 |
| 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 |
| SWMU-20 | MW-21A | 5/3/2017 | | 3.41 | 0.19 | 0.0 | | | 99.8 |
| SWMU-20 | MW-21A | 11/7/2017 | | 0.88 | <0.10 | 0.0 | 11.0 | | 44.2 |

DO = dissolved oxygen

mg/L = milligrams per liter

mg-N/L = milligrams per liter as nitrogen

mV = millivolts

ORP = oxidation-reduction potential

Nitrate column bolded for emphasis of target compound. Other results included for aquifer redox evaluation.

= not analyzed