APPENDIX M

SWMU and AOC Pre –Remedial Investigation Summary Report and 2009 SWMU and AOC Figures

# Solid Waste Management Units and Areas of Concern Pre-Remedial Investigation Summary Boeing Auburn Facility Auburn, Washington

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Prepared for

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## **SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT S-06**

Releases from the WWPTP were discovered prior to and during plant expansion activities in 1992 and 1993 (Geomatrix 2003). Several investigations were conducted to determine the extent of impact to the shallow subsurface soil in the WWPTP area around the time of plant expansion (Geomatrix 2003)<sup>1</sup>. During these investigations, it was discovered that shallow soil near the oil/water separator was contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons and that groundwater contained concentrations of VC greater than MTCA Method A cleanup levels. Soil containing petroleum hydrocarbons was excavated from the vicinity of the oil/water separator in 1993. This area was subsequently capped with concrete to prevent future infiltration (Geomatrix 2003).

A general groundwater investigation of the WWPTP was performed in 1994 to evaluate VOCs in the area. Seven permanent (AGW024, AGW025, AGW027, AGW029, AGW030, AGW032, and AGW034)<sup>2</sup> and two temporary monitoring wells were installed to investigate the extent of VC detected in the groundwater. Investigation results indicated that TCE and VC groundwater concentrations exceeding MTCA Method A cleanup levels may extend off-Boeing property in the vicinity of the WWPTP area (Kennedy/Jenks 1994b). The highest VOC concentrations were detected at AGW024 (originally called RTP-1), located directly west of Building 17-15. Concentrations of VC at this well were initially 50  $\mu$ g/L in 1991 and decreased to 10  $\mu$ g/L by September 1993<sup>3</sup>. The source of VC was not determined in the report. TCE and cis-1,2-DCE were also detected, but at lower concentrations. The TCE maximum concentration was 4.4  $\mu$ g/L and the cis-1,2-DCE maximum concentration was 18  $\mu$ g/L. (Kennedy/Jenks 1994c).

In 1992, investigations also identified contaminated sludge in a process line west of the WWPTP area and adjacent to the Perimeter Road. Approximately 325 linear feet of line was removed and soil surrounding the line was excavated. Confirmation (post-excavation) soil testing did not detect petroleum hydrocarbons, cadmium, or chromium above MTCA Method A soil cleanup levels<sup>4</sup>.

In 1997, an investigation of the aerator tank was performed. Four soil borings and one shallow monitoring well (AGW079) were installed. Soil samples were analyzed for metals and VOCs. Metals were detected at low levels below screening levels [i.e., maximum chromium concentration was 18.1 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg); cadmium was non-detect]. Toluene, methylene chloride, acetone, and 2-butanone were all detected once at low levels below screening levels. The groundwater sample from AGW079 contained cis-1,2-DCE ( $1.2 \mu g/L$ ) and VC ( $3.8 \mu g/L$ ). These data are consistent with

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the RI Work Plan (Geomatrix 2003), these investigations are documented in four reports by Kennedy/Jenks between 1991 and 1994. Only the 1994 report (Kennedy/Jenks 1994b) was reviewed. The other three reports could not be found. Consequently, only summary information from the RI Work Plan is presented here.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> These wells were originally labeled RTP-1 through RTP-7.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Note that these data are not presented in tables or figures because it was collected prior to 1995.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> The exact location of this process line has not been identified, but it was presumably located in the general vicinity of AGW034(D) and AGW032 shown on Figure 6-1.

general low-level impacts at the WWPTP and are not interpreted as a release from the aerator (AGI 1997). The location of the aerator and AGW079 are shown on Figure 6-1.

In 1998, a 1-inch-diameter pipe containing rinse water at the WWPTP ruptured. The release occurred west of the WWPTP, east of Perimeter Road. This release was investigated by collecting soil samples from four shallow borings. No constituents were detected above MTCA Method A soil cleanup levels (AGI 1998, Geomatrix 2003). The location of the 1998 rinse water rupture cleanup is shown on Figure 6-1.

In 1999, an area of contaminated soil was removed during the installation of a new oily waste pipe north of the WWPTP. Of the 11 confirmation samples, 4 showed diesel-range and oil-range petroleum hydrocarbons concentrations above Method A cleanup levels (200 mg/kg as specified in MTCA regulations at the time), indicating lingering contamination of the south, west, and north walls, and base of the excavated area. The north side and base of the excavation were expanded to remove contaminated soil, while structural concerns prevented expansion of the south and west sides of the excavation. Remaining concentrations were deemed protective of groundwater, and are capped by the existing concrete containment area; thus, the area was considered to require no further action. Six soil borings were drilled along the length of the new waste line alignment: ASB0084, ASB0085, ASB0086, ASB0087, ASB088, and ASB089 (AGI 1999b, c). Soil samples were collected at these borings between 1 and 12 ft depth for VOCs, metals (22 analytes), petroleum hydrocarbons, and PCBs. Antimony was detected in 5 of 12 samples between 6 and 9 mg/kg; the screening level is 5.42 mg/kg. No other constituents were detected above screening levels though there was an occasional low- level detection of petroleum hydrocarbons. During July 1999, a trench was excavated through the west side of the concrete containment area during construction of the new oily waste line. There were 30 tub skids of petroleum hydrocarbons-impacted soil were removed for disposal. While two of the three confirmation soil samples exceeded the petroleum hydrocarbons cleanup level at the time (i.e., 200 mg/kg), extractable petroleum hydrocarbon (EPH) analysis indicated that concentrations were protective of groundwater (AGI 1999a).

In 2001, a spill from the clarifier tank released material that potentially contaminated the soil underlying the asphalt. Contaminated soil was removed. Six confirmation soil samples were collected at the limits of the approximately 3 ft by 3 ft excavation on the southwest side of the clarifier. Samples were collected between 0.9 ft and 2.9 ft bgs and analyzed for cadmium and chromium; maximum concentrations were 0.7 mg/kg and 103 mg/kg, respectively. These values are below screening levels (CDM 2001c).

In 2003, a cleanup prompted by the discovery of petroleum hydrocarbons-contaminated soil took place around a leaking water line near Building 17-15. The location of the contaminated soil was directly north of well AGW024. There were 17 cubic yards (yd<sup>3</sup>) of soil excavated and four confirmation soil samples collected between 2 and 6 ft bgs. Samples were analyzed for VOCs, petroleum hydrocarbons, and eight metal analytes. All sample results were below screening levels.

Petroleum hydrocarbons were detected up to 1,241 mg/kg and PCE was detected in one sample at 3.4  $\mu$ g/kg. Groundwater samples from monitoring well AGW024 showed no petroleum hydrocarbons contamination, but did indicate concentrations of VC, consistent with the known occurrence in the area of the WWPTP (CDM 2003).

Facility stormwater system drawings from as early as 1966 show an 18-inch stormwater pipe crossing under Perimeter Road. The 18-inch pipe collected stormwater from paved areas of the WWPTP and discharged it to the U.P. ditch on Union Pacific Railroad property. Effluent from the treatment plant was not discharged to the U.P. ditch; instead, it was discharged from the aerator on the east side of the treatment plant to a 12-inch stormwater main. From there, the treated process water was piped to the outfall at the southwest corner of the Boeing property and discharged to Government Canal (LAI 2006).

Several drawings show the 18-inch stormwater pipe across Perimeter Road as being decommissioned; however, the date of decommissioning is unknown. A report by Kennedy/Jenks indicates that the pipe was removed in 1993 and that an environmental cleanup was completed for the soil underlying the pipe (Kennedy/Jenks 1993a). Confirmation sampling from 17 transects under the pipe indicate that the soil in that area meets MTCA Method A soil cleanup levels for unrestricted land use (Kennedy/Jenks 1994c).

# SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT S-13

Immediately following removal of the old degreaser (SWMU S-13a), an investigation was undertaken to assess the quality of soil and groundwater beneath the degreaser and containment pit (Kennedy/Jenks 1996). Three borings (B-1, B-2, and B-3) were advanced to the water table at about 10 ft bgs. A fourth boring (MW-1, later renamed to AGW037) was drilled to 23 ft bgs. Seven grab samples were collected between 8 and 10 ft bgs at the four borings and analyzed for VOCs. No VOCs were detected in the soil samples.

Five groundwater grab samples were collected for VOCs in 1995. Eight VOCs were detected. VC was detected above the screening level at 7.2  $\mu$ g/L at boring B-2. TCE was detected above the screening levels at a maximum of 1.7  $\mu$ g/L; 1,1-DCA was detected below the screening level at the highest concentration at 18.6  $\mu$ g/L. The investigative findings report concluded that a solvent release had not occurred through the degreaser containment pit bottom or nearby floor area (Kennedy/Jenks 1996).

# SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS S-15a/S-16

# Summary of Building 17-06 Chip Handling System

The aluminum chip conveyance system consists of two parts (the west-side aluminum chip conveyance system and the east-side aluminum chip conveyance system). The west-side aluminum chip conveyance system (Figure 6-6b) consists of vacuum piping that leads from the mills to clarifiers and bag houses that remove fine particles and dust. The chips are then conveyed from the west side to the briquetter on the east side of the building in a single-sealed vacuum pipe. Most of the vacuum piping is located below grade in covered utilidors. The vacuum piping system and utilidors were inspected in two locations during the 2008 inspection. The vacuum system is completely sealed and there was no evidence of fluid leaks or accumulation of chips outside the vacuum piping. If a leak were to develop in the vacuum pipe, the chips and fluids would still likely be contained by the vacuum system. The east side aluminum chip conveyance system consists of two major components: 1) chip collection at each mill, and 2) chip conveyance to the briquetter (shared conveyor). The components of the east-side chip conveyance system are shown of Figures 6-6a and 6-6b.

At each milling machine, chips are collected and transported from the cutter assembly to a shared conveyor for transport to the briquetter. Transported chips contain residual cutting fluid from the milling process. Each milling machine has an unlined concrete chase down both sides. A typical spar mill has a 'power chase' on one side that provides power and roller supports for the cutting system to move back and forth along the milling bed and a "chip collection chase" on the other side that contains a system [either zipper duct (vacuum) or push bar] for moving chips from the cutting bed to the shared conveyor (Figure 6-6a). The power chase and chip collection chase typically contain chips with cutting fluid, and hydraulic leaks at the mill can also flow to these chases.

The concrete power and chip collection chases were observed to be sloped to drain to the shared conveyor chase that contain the shared conveyor (described below). Liquids, in the shared conveyor chase, drain to concrete sumps (e.g., SAU06-12) that are located at intervals along the east side of the building. The locations of the concrete sumps coincide with low points in the shared conveyor chase.

Chips from the east side mills are transported north or south to the briquetter in a shared push bar conveyor (shared conveyor). This push bar conveyor consists of long hydraulic pistons with attached fins that ride in the bottom of a steel trough that is suspended within a concrete chase (shared conveyor chase). Segments of the shared conveyor chase slope north and south to sumps located along its length. The shared conveyor chase and associated sumps are designed to collect chip runoff (coolant) and other fluids such as hydraulic oil that enter the conveyance system. From the sumps, fluid is pumped to a central collection point (sumps SAU06-19 and SAU06-20) located in the briquetter room and from there to the wastewater treatment plant.

The west side aluminum chip conveyance system and the north and south portions of the east -side aluminum chip conveyance system come together at the "crossover" (room; Figure 6-6a). Sump

SAU06-12 is located adjacent to the crossover. From the crossover, chips exit the east side of the building into the shredder/briquetter system.

In the briquetter area located on the east side of Building 17-06, chips from Buildings 17-06 and 17-35, as well as several off-Facility locations, are shredded and pressed into briquettes for metal recycling. Chips collected in Building 17-35 are drained at that building and then transported in bins to a conveyor system on the east side of Building 17-06. A conveyor system adds the Building 17-35 chips and chips from off-Facility areas to the Building 17-06 chip handling system at a point just north of the briquetter.

Data from monitoring wells adjacent to the east-side aluminum chip conveyance system indicate that there may be a leak from the system. The most likely leak source is from areas where chip runoff fluids accumulate, such as the low spots in the shared conveyor chase and the sumps. In February 2008, Boeing cleaned and inspected sump SAU06-12. The sump was packed with excess chips and an accumulation of fluid was noted in the sump. The epoxy lining in the sump was visibly cracked in several places and a large unsealed hole (possibly from former piping) was observed in the side of the sump. Additionally, chip runoff fluid was observed running into the sump from the shared conveyor chase (as the system is designed to operate). The shared conveyor chase was observed to be unlined at this location.

# **Pre-Remedial Investigations**

SWMU S-16 (aluminum briquetter and chip conveyance system) was investigated in 1996 (SECOR 1996b) and is discussed below. No other specific investigations were completed that targeted the SWMU S-15a sump.

Hydrocarbon-impacted soil was observed during upgrades at the Building 17-06 briquetting machine. Consequently, an investigation was conducted to assess the quality of the soil and groundwater in the vicinity. A preliminary investigation was performed in 1996. The objective of this investigation was to evaluate soil and groundwater conditions associated with the briquetter. There were 15 borings advanced, 5 were converted to shallow monitoring wells (AGW041 through AGW045) and the remaining 10 (ASB0022 to ASB0031) were decommissioned (SECOR 1996b).

Two to three soil samples were collected for analysis at each boring with at least one sample collected at the 10 ft depth (directly above the water table). Samples were tested for PCBs at select borings and priority pollutant metals and oil-range hydrocarbons (analyses were quantitated as Blasocut, Unax, and Way oil) at all borings. The only oil-range hydrocarbons that were detected at concentrations above screening levels were at the 10 ft bgs sample at ASB0031 (23,900 mg/kg). This boring location is northwest of sump SAU06-12 (SWMU S-15a). Thallium and/or selenium were also detected at low concentrations above screening levels at AGW045 and ASB0031. PCBs were detected, but below screening levels.

Wells were screened across the water table, but no free product was observed. Groundwater samples detected oil-range petroleum hydrocarbons at AGW044 and AGW045 at 2.2 mg/L and 9.3 mg/L, respectively. TCE, PCE, and toluene were detected at low concentrations (less than 2.3  $\mu$ g/L).

### **SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT S-30**

An investigation was conducted in March 1990 to define the depth and lateral extent of debris encountered during Building 17-10 expansion. The investigation consisted of aerial photograph review, drilling 15 soil borings, and analysis of soil samples. The debris consisted of abundant metal, glass, wood, and burnt wood mixed with soil. Soil analyses detected low levels of pesticides (DDD, DDT, and DDE) and PAHs. Zinc, copper, and lead concentrations were also elevated (LAI 1990). Approximately 2,500 yd<sup>3</sup> of soil and debris were excavated and disposed of at an off-Site permitted hazardous waste landfill. Approximately 400 yd<sup>3</sup> of fill were tested and returned to the excavation as backfill along with approximately 3,000 yd<sup>3</sup> of imported select fill.

After soil and debris excavation, 23 composite confirmation samples were collected from the base and sides of the excavation<sup>5</sup>. None of the samples exceeded MTCA cleanup level criteria at the time. The maximum petroleum hydrocarbons concentration was 170 mg/kg (LAI 1990).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Composite samples are not entered in the database and therefore, the data and locations are not presented on figures and tables.

A tank testing study conducted in 1985 identified petroleum hydrocarbons in the soil surrounding the AOC A-01 tanks (Norton 1985). Four monitoring wells (17-06-1 through 17-06-4) were installed by Dames and Moore in 1987. Relatively high concentrations of benzene (1,700 µg/L), toluene (3,000 µg/L), xylene (12,000 µg/L), and gasoline-range (9,100 µg/L) and diesel-range (3,700 µg/L) petroleum hydrocarbons were detected in groundwater (GeoEngineers 1991)<sup>6</sup>. The wells were subsequently destroyed during tank removal. Four monitoring wells (MW-1, MW-2, MW-3, and MW-4, later renamed to AGW009, AGW010, AGW011, and AGW012, respectively) were installed in 1990 (GeoEngineers 1991). Two soil samples were collected from each boring and analyzed for petroleum hydrocarbons and VOCs.

In 1992, five soil borings (B-1 through B-5) were advanced. Five additional borings were advanced and converted to monitoring wells (AGW013, AGW014, AGW015, AGW016, and AGW017). Two of the soil borings (B-1 and B-3) were advanced along the piping alignment that led to the service island at Building 17-05. There were 2 to 5 soil samples collected from each of the 10 borings (for a total of 19), depending on field screening results and analyzed for petroleum hydrocarbons (all 19 samples) and VOCs (6 of 19 samples). The depth of samples ranged from 0.5 ft to 20 ft bgs. Groundwater samples were also collected and analyzed for VOCs and oil-range- and gasoline-range petroleum hydrocarbons.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> The Dames and Moore report was not located as part of the file search for the RI. The data but not the location of these wells is presented in GeoEngineers 1991.

Boeing performed a cleanup action at a nearby fuel island (Boeing 1993). Approximately 200 yd<sup>3</sup> of contaminated soil was removed. There were 19 confirmation soil samples collected. The maximum detected petroleum hydrocarbons concentration in confirmation samples was 50 mg/kg, well below screening levels. In the investigation report, the location of the fuel island is shown as about 300 ft south and 128 ft east of Building 17-64. In the RI Work Plan, the AOC A-05 UST is shown only about 50 ft south of Building 17-64. Consequently, it is not clear how the fuel island spill relates to conditions at AOC A-05. Narrative in the RI Work Plan (Geomatrix 2003) and RFA (Tetra Tech 1998) imply that the fuel island remediation was conducted at or near the UST, but this is not consistent with information in the cleanup report (Boeing 1993).

Contaminated soil was first encountered south of Building 17-66 in June 1992 during trench excavation for a water pipeline (Kennedy/Jenks 1992). The scope of activities included:

- Excavating 500 yd<sup>3</sup> of soil
- Advancing 14 soil borings and collecting soil samples to delineate the appropriate extent of the excavation
- Collecting groundwater grab samples from six of the borings
- Collecting stock pile and screening level soil samples
- Collecting 16 confirmation soil samples within the trench excavation area.

VOC, SVOC, and petroleum hydrocarbons constituents were detected in soil. TCE was detected up to 6.4 mg/kg. PCE was detected up to 1.0 mg/kg. BTEX, dichlorobenzenes, and gasoline-range and diesel-range petroleum hydrocarbons were also detected. The final soil confirmation samples were below MTCA cleanup levels. Groundwater grab samples were collected from six borings in or adjacent to the excavation. TCE was detected in all six samples at concentrations from 7.8  $\mu$ g/L to 93.6  $\mu$ g/L. Diesel-range petroleum hydrocarbons were also detected in all six groundwater samples at concentrations between 0.3 mg/L and 3.1 mg/L. Other detected constituents included cis-1,2-DCE, BTEX, and dichlorobenzenes at relatively low concentrations.

During a telephone utility trench excavation in July 1992, green-colored waste material was encountered (Kennedy/Jenks 1993b). Approximately 30 yd<sup>3</sup> of material was removed. Samples of the material indicated chromium concentrations up to 96,000 mg/kg. Analytical results for metals in two confirmation soil samples had concentrations below MTCA Method A cleanup levels.

A groundwater investigation was conducted near the 1992 excavation areas. Eight temporary groundwater sampling locations were installed and sampled in November 1992. TCE, PCE, and cis-1,2-DCE were detected. The highest concentration was TCE at 9.7 μg/L. Dichlorobenzenes were also detected at low concentrations. Subsequently, four groundwater monitoring wells were installed (Kennedy/Jenks 1994c): RMSF-1 (AGW020), RMSF-2 (AGW021), RMSF-3 (AGW022), and RMSF-4 (AGW023). These wells were sampled in January and November 1993 for VOCs. TCE was detected above the screening level at 2.5 μg/L.

In 1993, Building 17-66 was expanded eastward onto vacant land that previously contained a fire suppression water tank and pump house. During construction, two areas of buried debris and soil were encountered (Kennedy/Jenks 1993a). Soil characterization samples were collected and analyzed for VOCs, petroleum hydrocarbons, SVOCs, pesticides, and PCBs. Diesel-range petroleum hydrocarbons were detected at concentrations up to 13,000 mg/kg. Relatively low concentrations of PCBs, PAHs, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes were also detected. Soil and debris were removed from the two areas (Excavation 1 and Excavation 2). During soil excavation, several areas of discolored soil were encountered along with aluminum shavings, broken concrete, and dried sludge-like material.

Approximately 700 yd<sup>3</sup> was removed from the two excavations for treatment and disposal. There were 20 soil confirmation samples collected in Excavation 1 and 9 samples collected in Excavation 2; all were analyzed for petroleum hydrocarbons. The results indicated compliance with MTCA cleanup levels. Building 17-66 was subsequently expanded to cover these two excavation areas.

During tank removal in 1992, soil samples were collected from the excavation walls, floor, and groundwater samples were collected from two nearby monitoring wells (Geomatrix 2003). MEK was not detected in the excavated soil or in the groundwater samples. A subsequent trench excavation encountered MEK in soil adjacent to the former location of a floor-mounted MEK pump. Approximately 10 yd<sup>3</sup> of soil were removed from this area, and confirmation soil samples from the wall of the excavation were collected. None of the samples contained MEK above the applicable MTCA cleanup levels (GeoEngineers 1992). The only detected constituents were acetone and methylene chloride at low levels below screening levels.

Two temporary wells (17-08-1 and 17-08-2) were installed directly adjacent to the UST and sampled in 1991. Phenols, phthalate, and VOCs including 2-butanone were detected in groundwater at concentrations below MTCA groundwater cleanup levels (GeoEngineers 1992).

In 1994, during excavation of a trench for new underground piping in Building 17-08, MEKcontaminated soil was encountered next to a floor-mounted MEK pump (Kennedy/Jenks 1994a). There were 10 yd<sup>3</sup> of MEK- contaminated soil removed and 4 confirmation soil samples collected. The maximum detected concentration of MEK was 1,300 mg/kg, which is below the screening level. A monitoring well (TMW-1, later renamed to AGW018) was installed in Building 17-08 16 ft north (downgradient) of the excavation. MEK was not detected in a groundwater sample collected from the well (Kennedy/Jenks 1994a).

A historical review of acid scrubber drain line use was conducted in 1996. The line was apparently constructed in the 1960s. The line has handled various tank line components including copper and cyanide. COCs associated with the drain line were identified as cadmium, copper, and cyanide (AGI 1996b).

There were 20 soil compliance samples collected as part of the 1996 excavation of impacted soil (AGI 1996a). A follow up groundwater investigation was also conducted. Five shallow groundwater wells (AGW046, AGW047, AGW048, AGW049, and AGW050) were installed upgradient and downgradient of the leak. Three soil borings (between 3 and 6 ft bgs) were also advanced near the leak (AGR07HA1, AGR07HA2, and AGR07HA3) (AGI 1996b).

In 1996, a soil and groundwater investigation was conducted to assess impacts of cutting fluids and oil from the G&L Post Mill (SECOR 1996a). The scope of the investigation included:

- Advancing three borings
- Collecting soil samples for chemical analysis
- Installing wells in each boring (AGW038, AGW039, and AGW040)
- Collecting one round of groundwater samples for chemical analysis.

Three to four soil samples were collected at each boring between 2.5 ft bgs and 10 ft bgs. Samples were analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, metals, and PCBs. Soil sampling results indicated the presence of petroleum hydrocarbons at concentrations above screening levels at AGW038 and AGW039, adjacent to the sump. Low levels of VOCs and PAHs were also detected. A low level of PCBs (41  $\mu$ g/kg) was detected in one soil sample. Groundwater samples detected low levels of SVOCs, VOCs, and petroleum hydrocarbons. Arsenic was also detected above the MTCA Method A cleanup level of 5  $\mu$ g/L.

In 2001, a follow-up soil and groundwater investigation was conducted at the G&L Post Mill (LAI 2001) in preparation for removal of the machine, sump, and foundation. The scope of the investigation included:

- Collecting groundwater samples from existing wells
- Advancing four additional borings to 15.5 ft (ASB0090, ASB0091, ASB0092, and ASB0093) in the direct vicinity of the sump
- Submitting select samples for laboratory analysis.

Soil samples were analyzed for petroleum hydrocarbons, VOCs, PCBs, and PAHs. Groundwater samples from existing wells were analyzed for petroleum hydrocarbons and BTEX. Sample results indicated the highest concentration of petroleum hydrocarbons-related compounds near the sump at ASB0090.

In 2001, a trench excavation for electrical conduit encountered contaminated soil along the southwest corner of the G&L Post Mill foundation. Contaminated soil from the trench was removed and six confirmation samples were collected for petroleum hydrocarbons, PAHs, and metals (CDM 2001b). Results of the confirmation soil samples exceeded MTCA Method A cleanup levels for petroleum hydrocarbons.

Also in 2001, a PCB cleanup was conducted in association with the decommissioning and removal of the G&L Post Mill (CDM 2001a). The post mill machine pit base was constructed of 5.5-ft thick concrete set 3.75 ft below the shop floor. The G&L Post Mill was anchored to the machine pit floor by approximately 140 anchor bolt attachments cast into the machine pit base. There were 125 bolt attachments that contained residual hydraulic oil, 25 of these attachments contained PCBs in excess

of 50 mg/kg (CDM 2001a). Boeing conducted a self-implemented cleanup under the authority of EPA. The cleanup consisted of removing the hydraulic oil and coring out the effected attachment assemblies (CDM 2001a). Subsequent verification sampling was conducted at six locations. PCB concentrations in the verification samples were less than 1 mg/kg (CDM 2001a).

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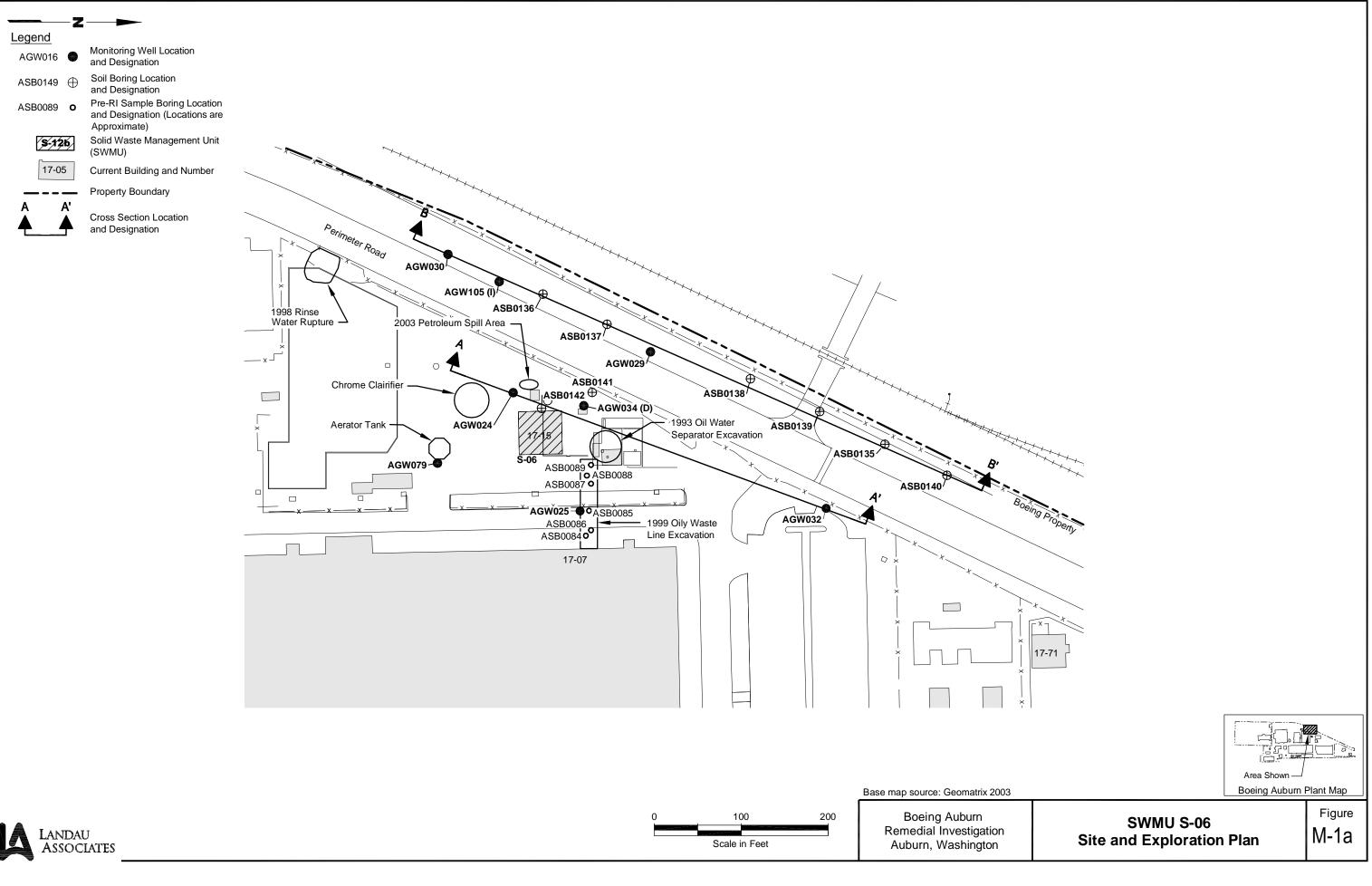
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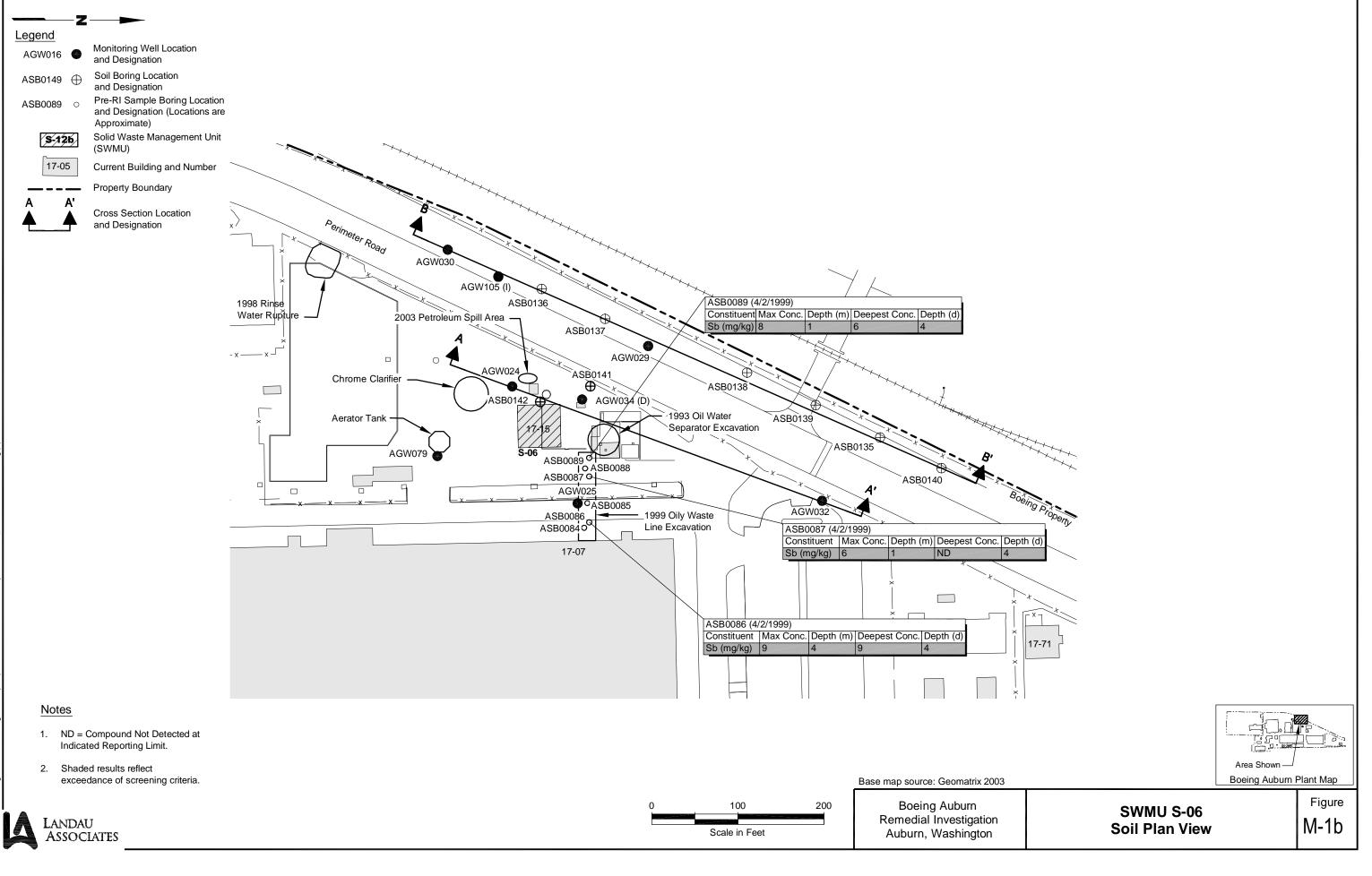
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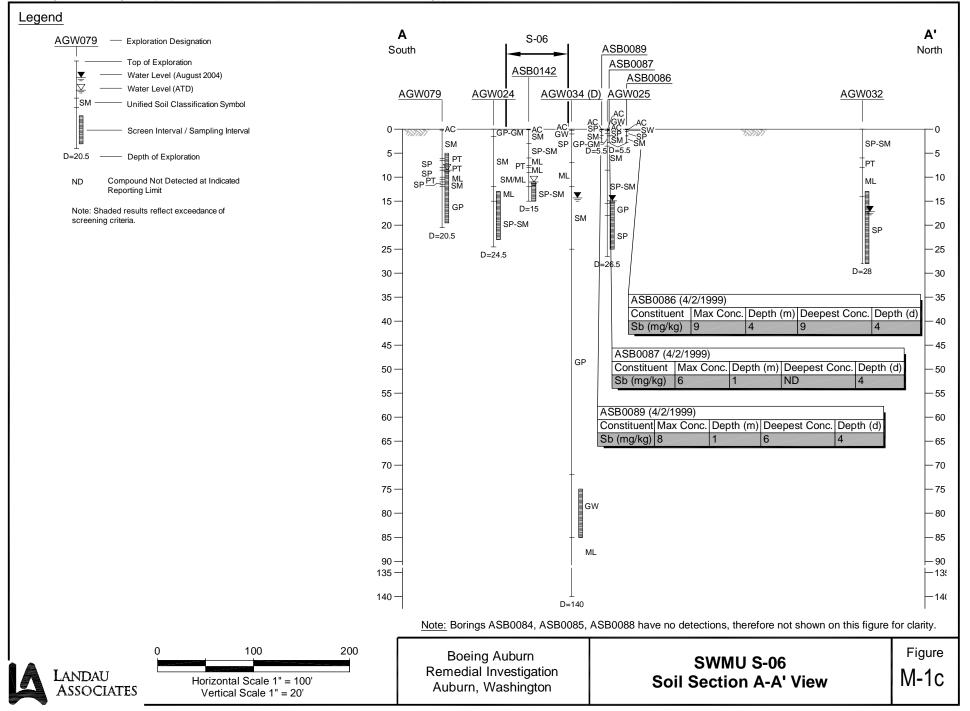
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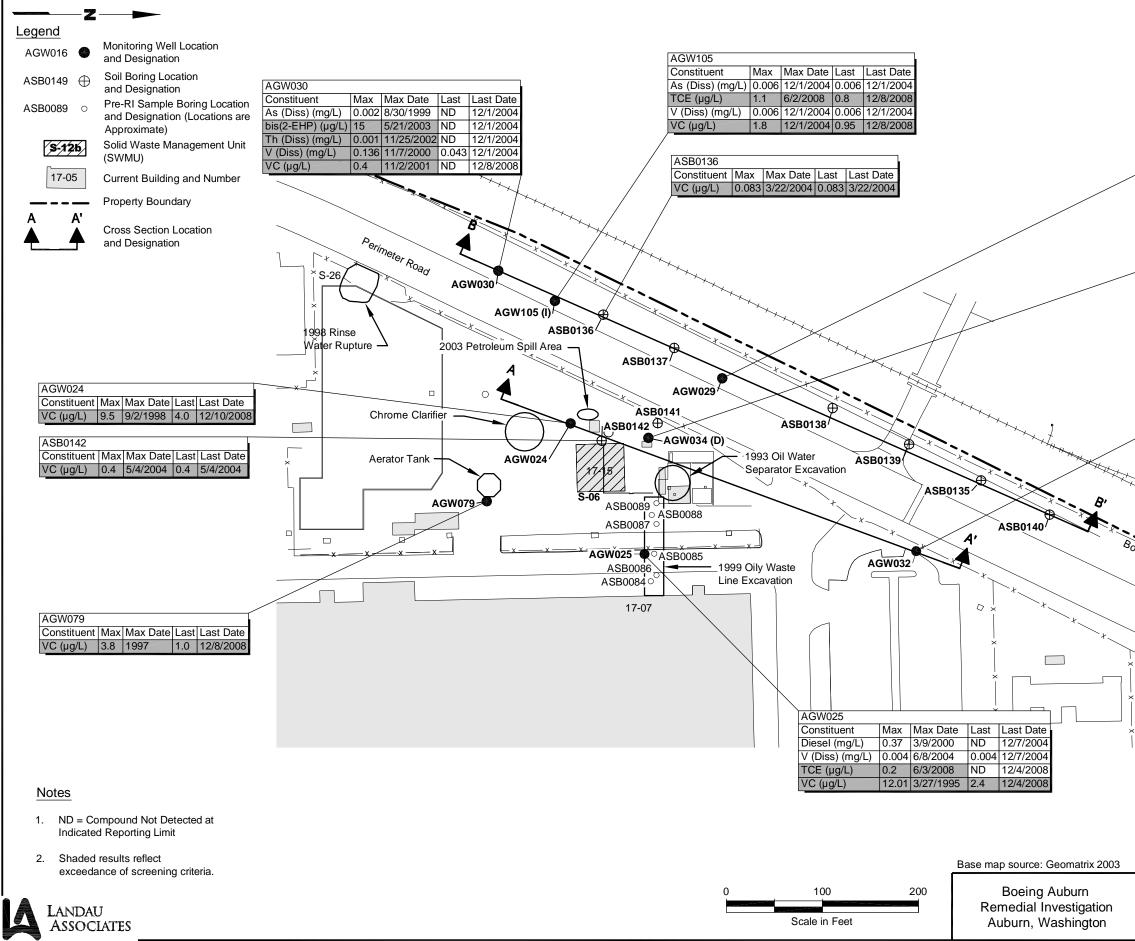
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Tetra Tech. 1998. The Boeing Company Auburn Fabrication Division Auburn, Washington, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Facility Assessment, Final Conclusions and Recommendation. 2009 SWMU and AOC Figures









AGW029						
Constituent	Max	Max Date	Last	Last Date		
As (Diss) (mg/L)	0.004	3/14/2000	ND	12/1/2004		
bis(2-EHP) (µg/L)	1.4	11/7/2000	ND	12/1/2004		
Th (Diss) (mg/L)	0.001	11/7/2000	ND	12/1/2004		
V (Diss) (mg/L)	0.039	9/3/1998	0.025	12/1/2004		
VC (µg/L)	0.5	9/10/1997, 12/5/2005	0.088	12/8/2008		

AGW034						
Constituent	Max	Max Date	Last	Last Date		
As (Diss) (mg/L)	0.001	12/11/1995, 9/9/1997	0.001	12/7/2004		
bis(2-EHP) (µg/L)	48	9/2/1998	48	9/2/1998		
TCE (µg/L)	2.6	3/19/1998	2.4	12/5/2005		
VC (µg/L)	0.026	6/8/2004	ND	12/5/2005		

AGW032						
Constituent	Max	Max Date	Last	Last Date		
As (Diss) (mg/L)	0.072	5/20/2002	0.014	12/7/2004		
bis(2-EHP) (µg/L)	3.9	9/2/1998	1.8	12/7/2004		
Diesel (mg/L)	1.4	3/13/2000	ND	12/7/2004		
Jet-A (mg/L)	0.91	3/13/2000	ND	11/7/2000		
TCE (µg/L)	0.7	9/9/1997	ND	12/4/2008		
Th (Diss) (mg/L)	0.001	2/16/1999	ND	12/7/2004		
V (Diss) (mg/L)	0.043	6/8/2004	0.019	12/7/2004		
VC (µg/L)	5.2	8/30/1999	0.88	12/4/2008		

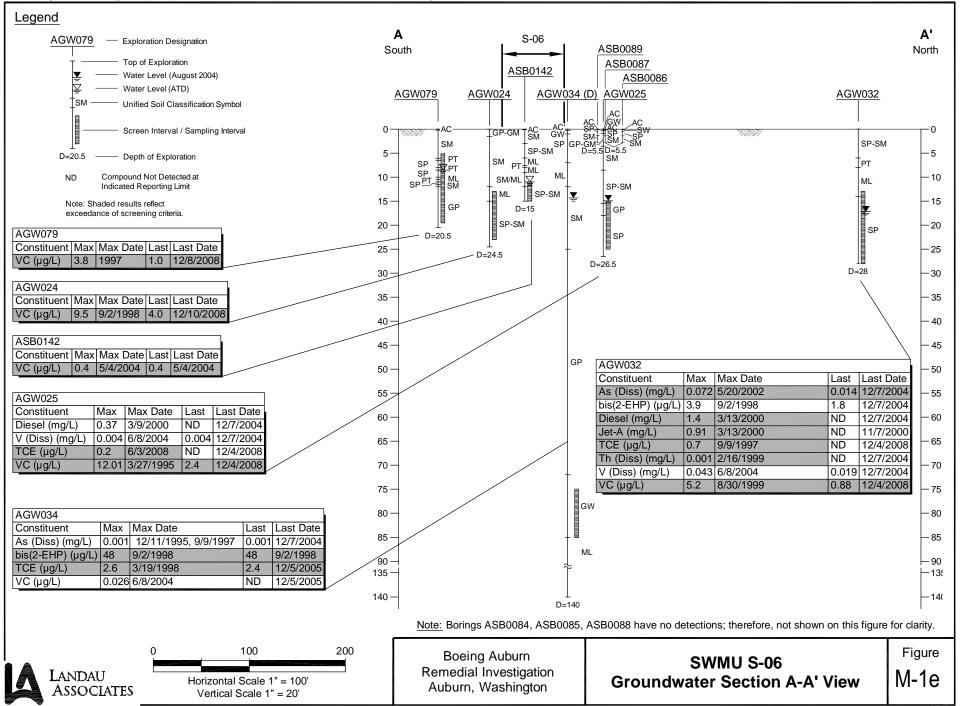
Area Shown

Boeing Auburn Plant Map

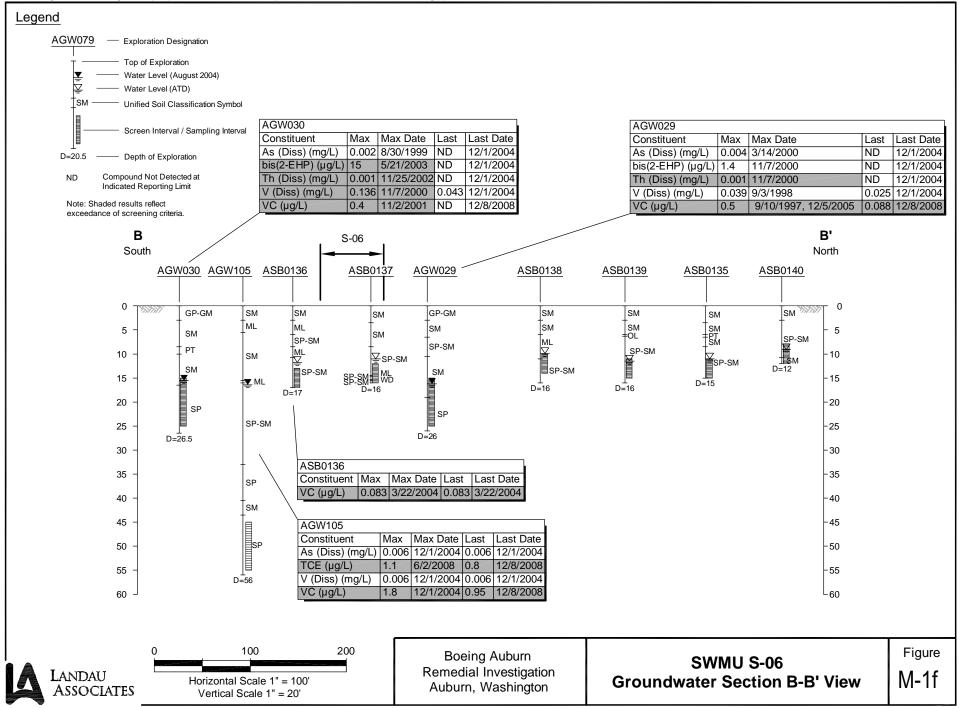
#### SWMU S-06 Groundwater Plan View

17-71

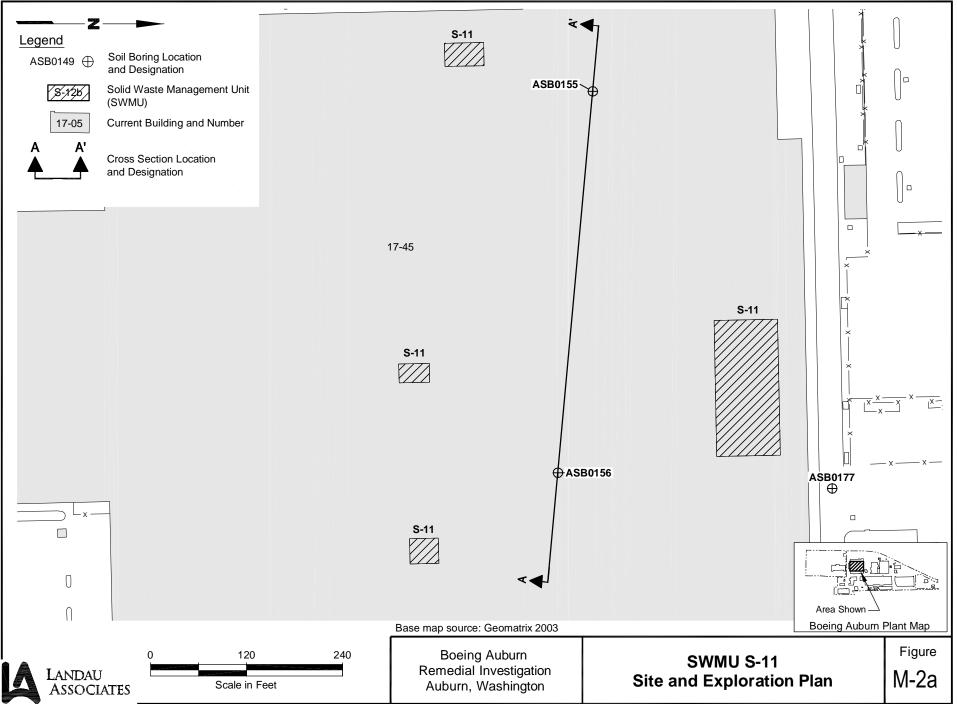
Figure M-1d Boeing\Remedial Investigation Report | V:\025\164\050\055\D\RI Report 2009\FIG\_SWMUs - GW SECTION.dwg (A) "6-1e" 4/9/2009

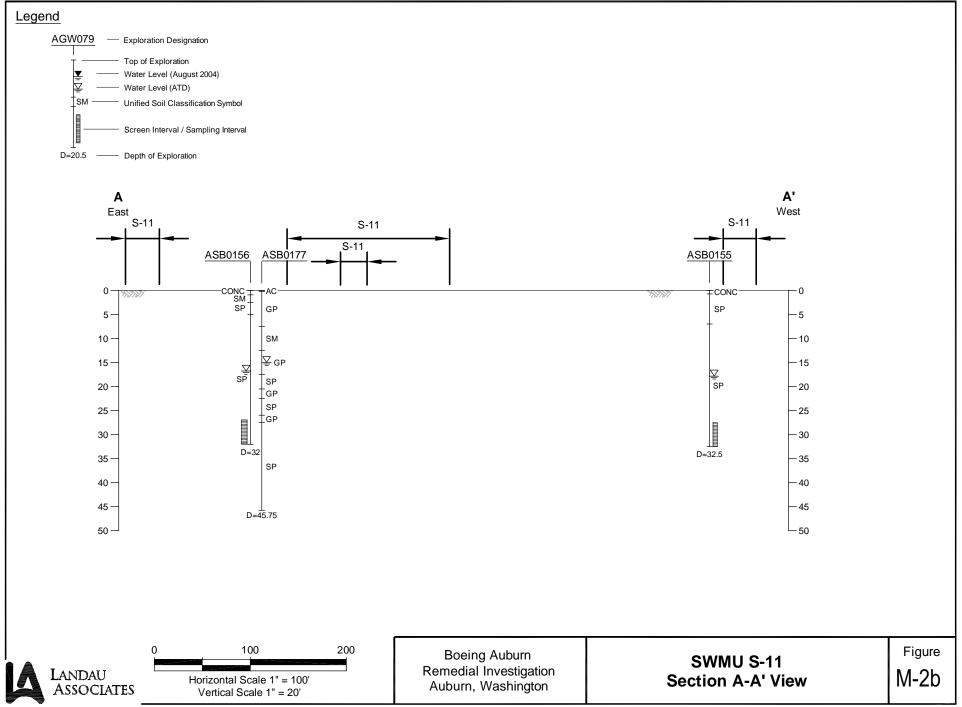


Boeing\Remedial Investigation Report | V:\025\164\050\055\D\RI Report 2009\FIG\_SWMUs - GW SECTION.dwg (A) "6-1f" 4/9/2009

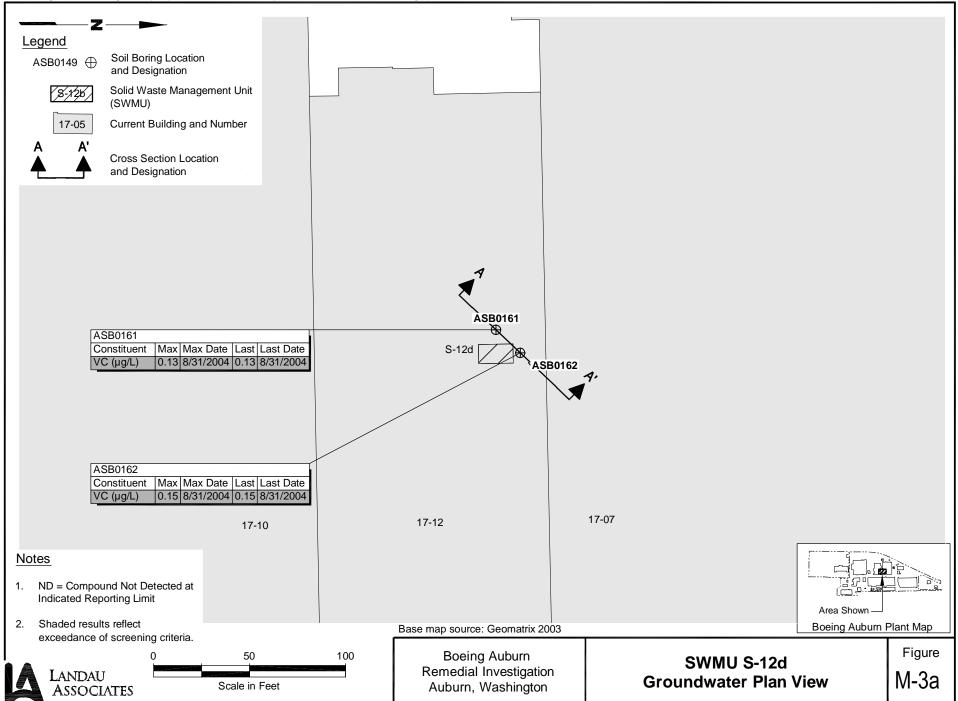


Boeing\Remedial Investigation Report | V:\025\164\050\055\D\RI Report 2009\FIG\_SWMUs - SE PLAN.dwg (A) "6-2a" 3/30/2009

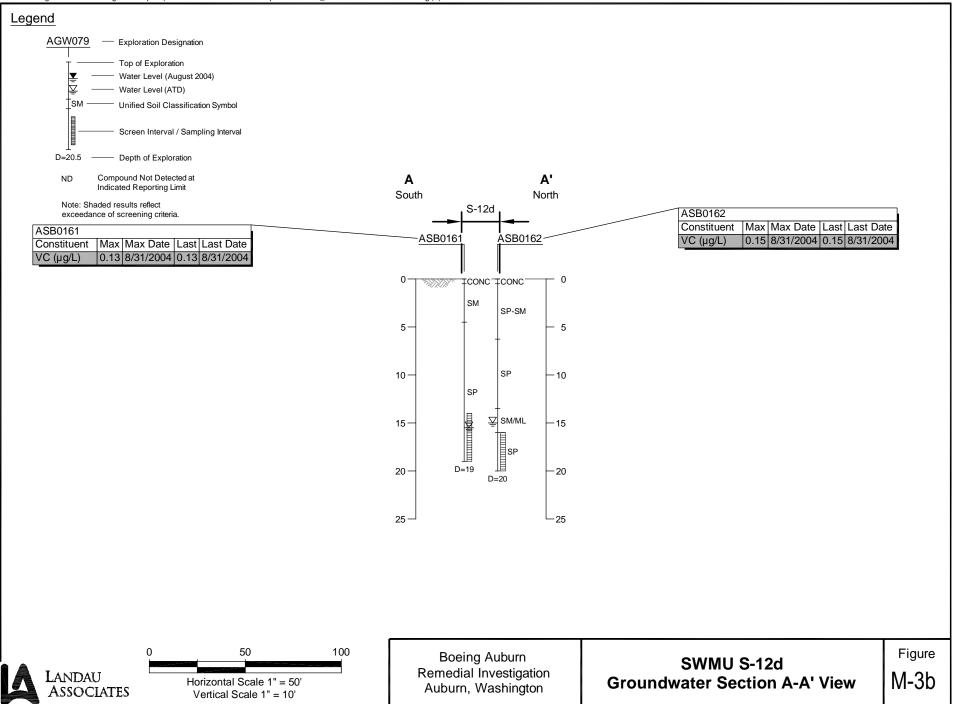




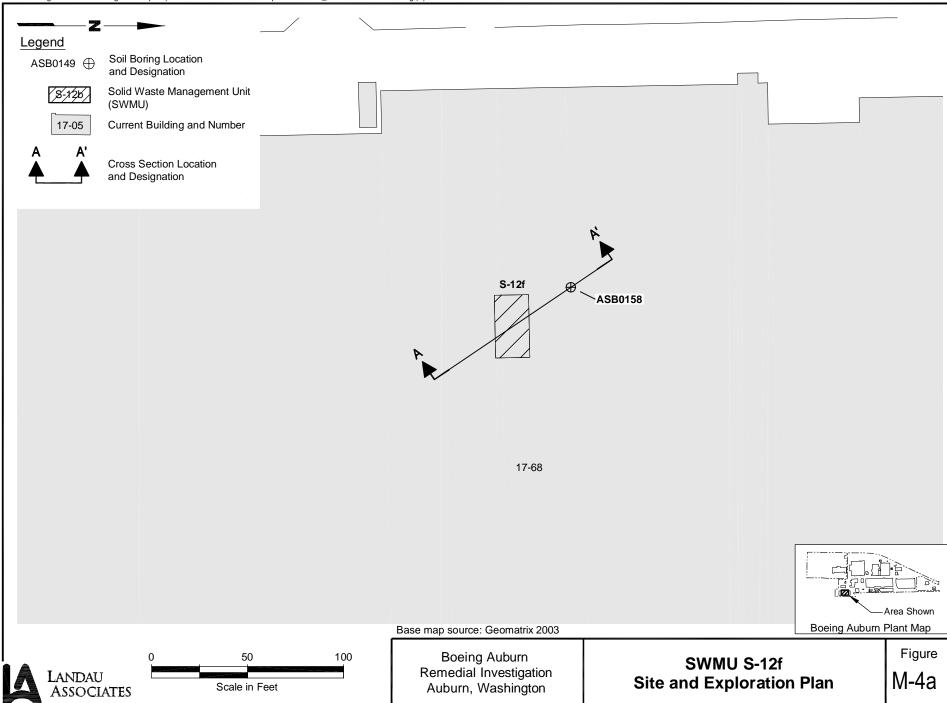
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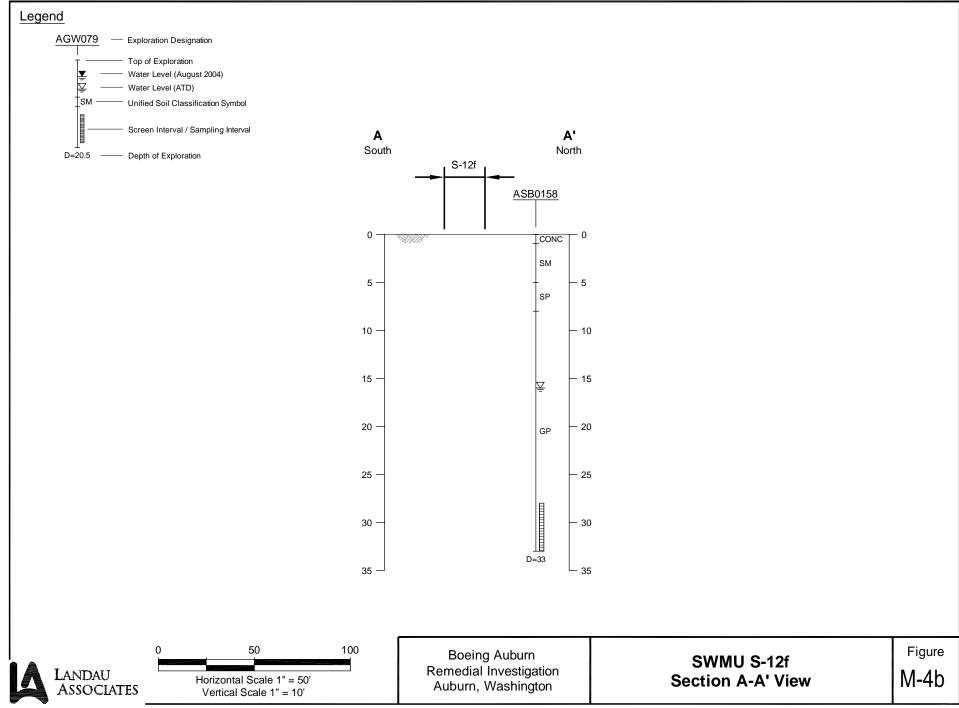


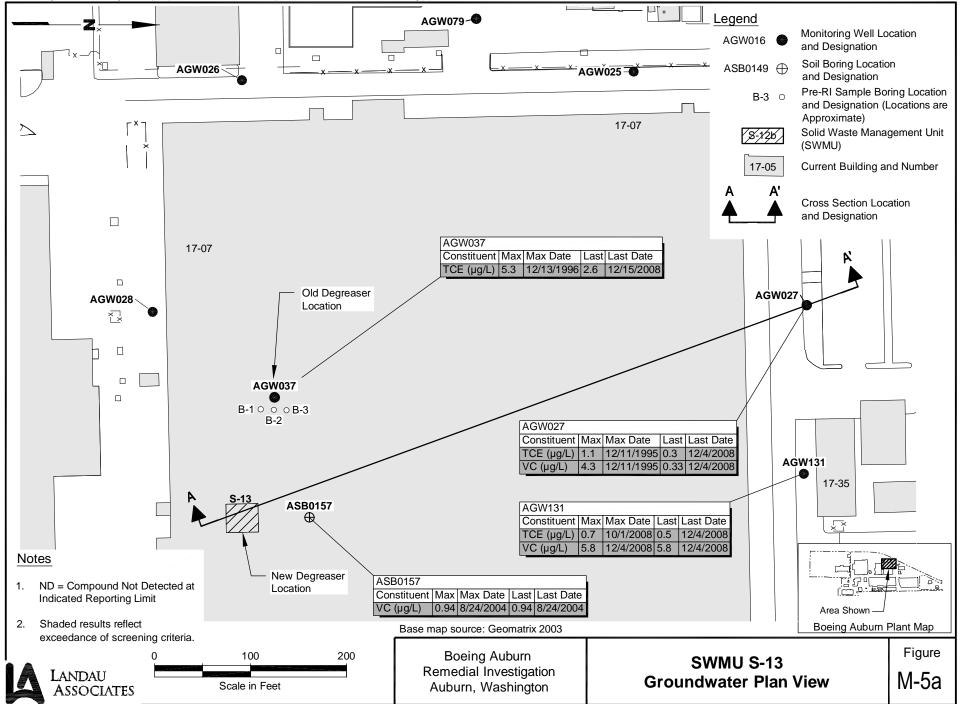
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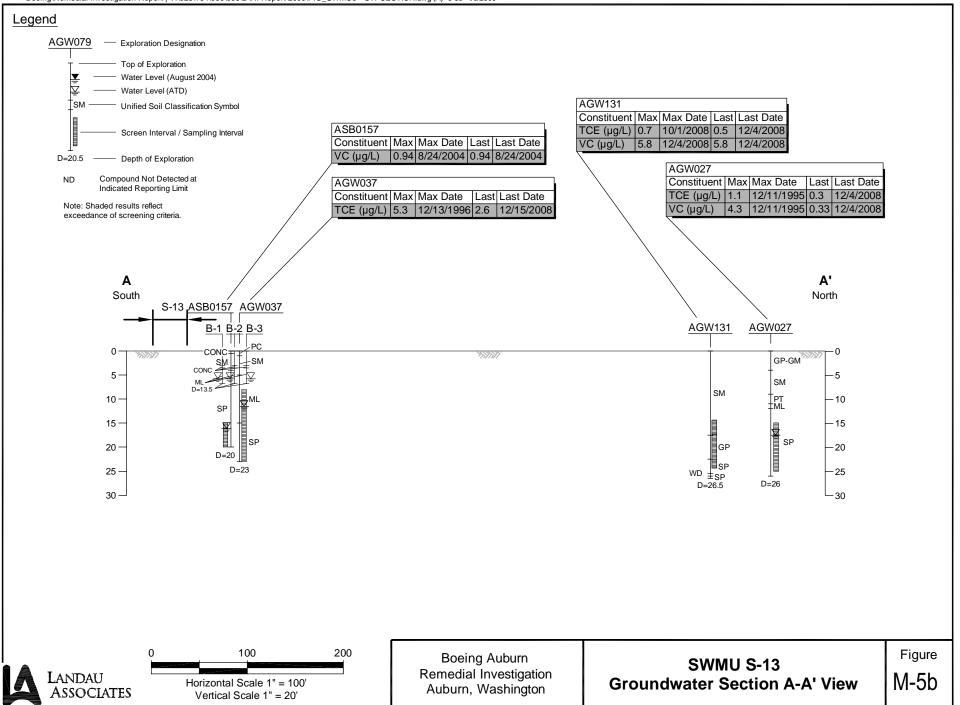




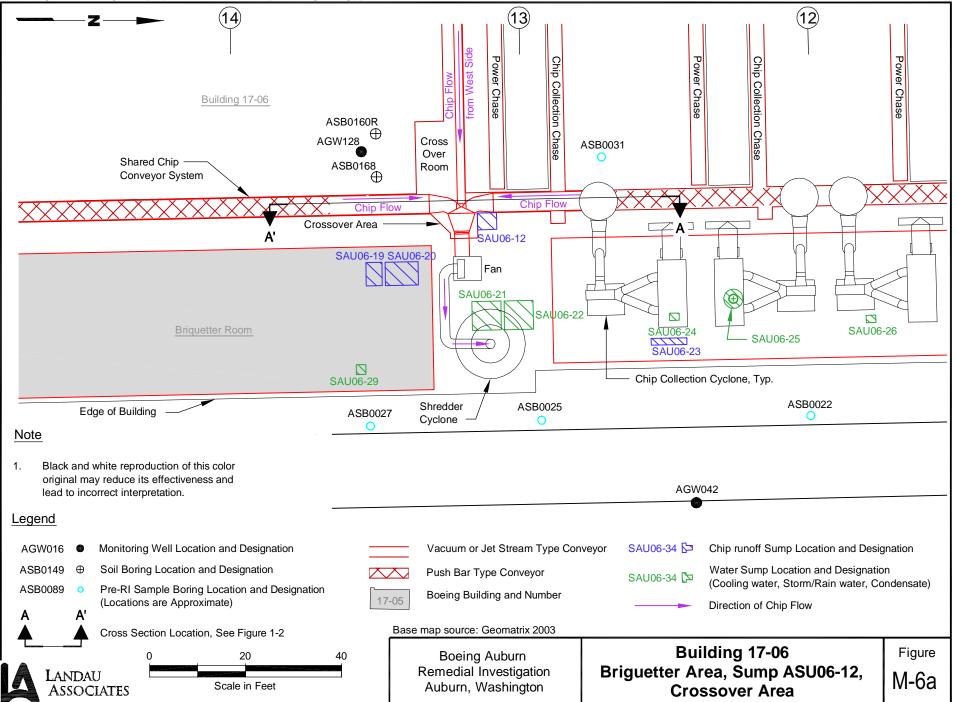


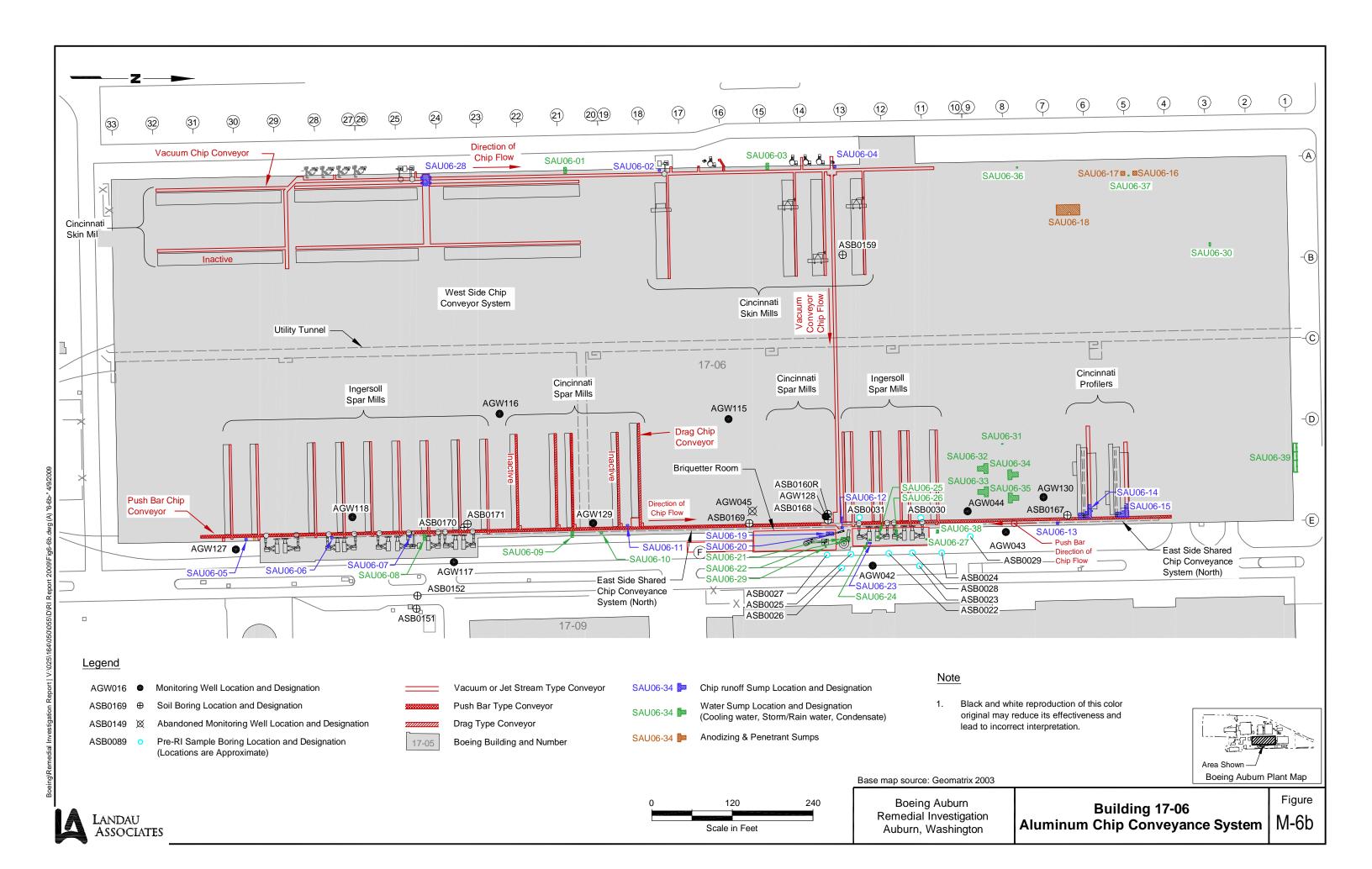
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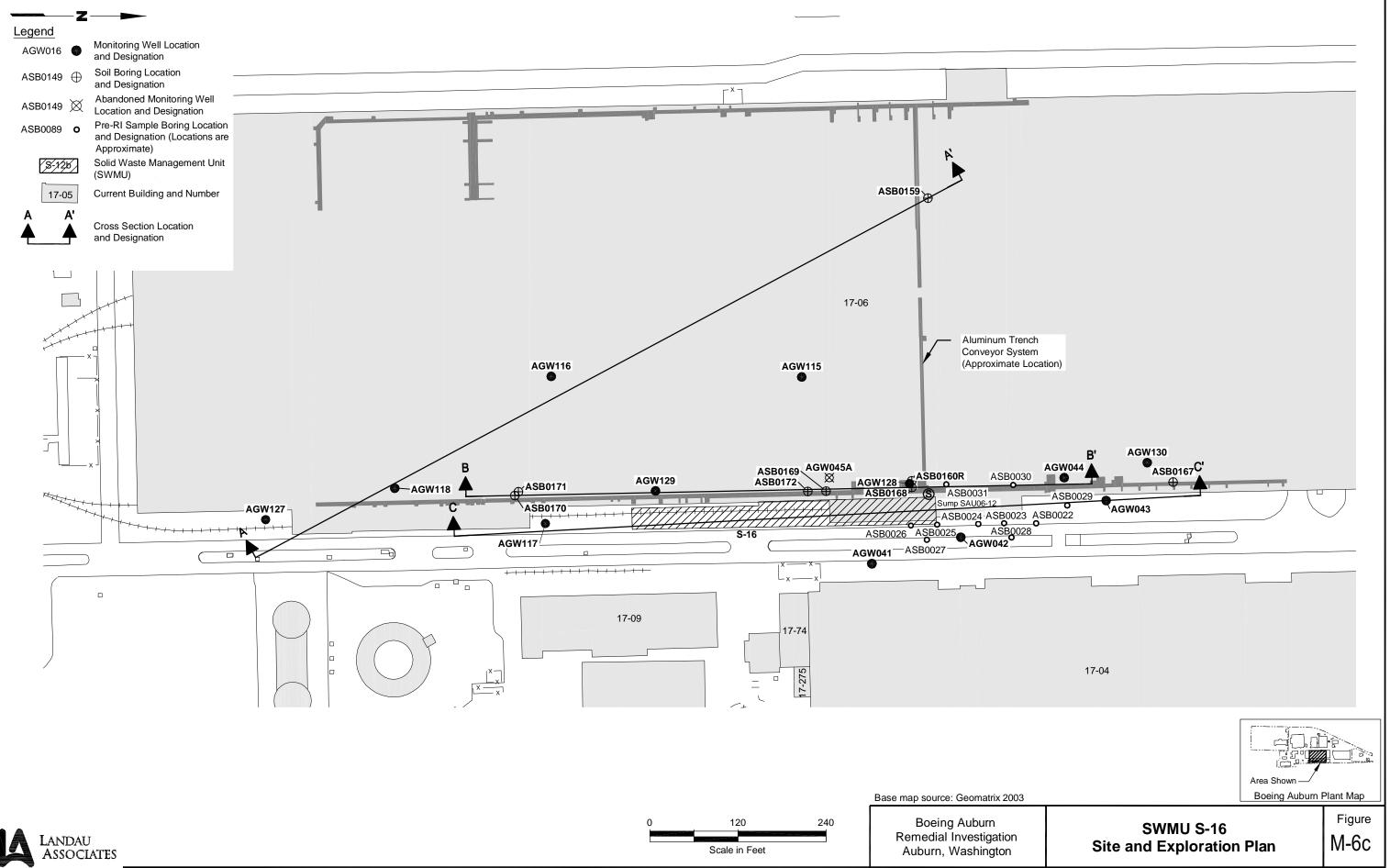
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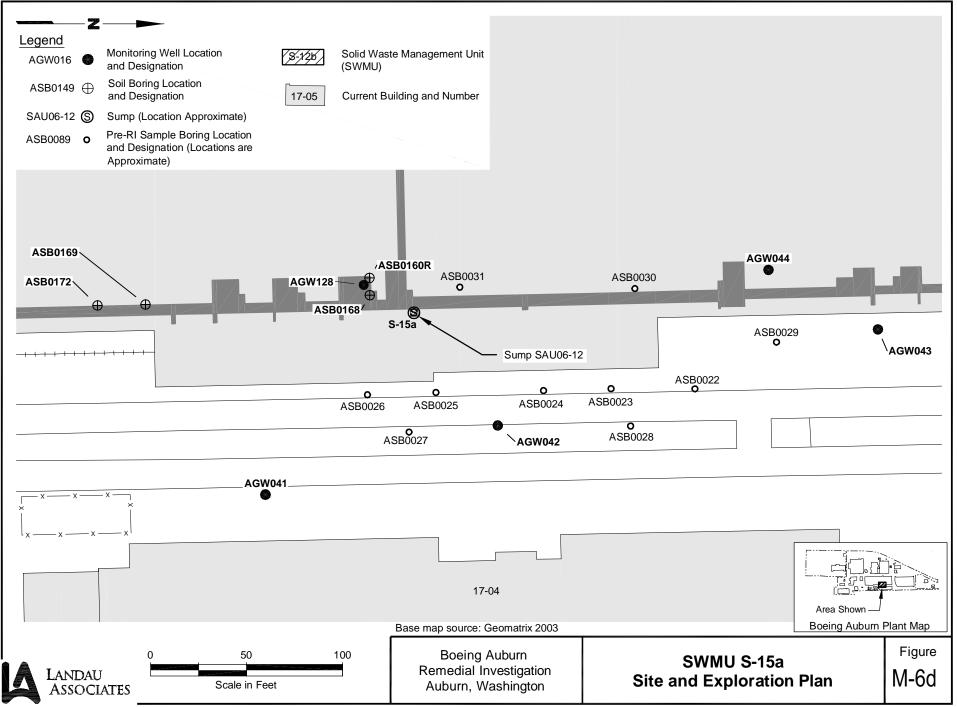
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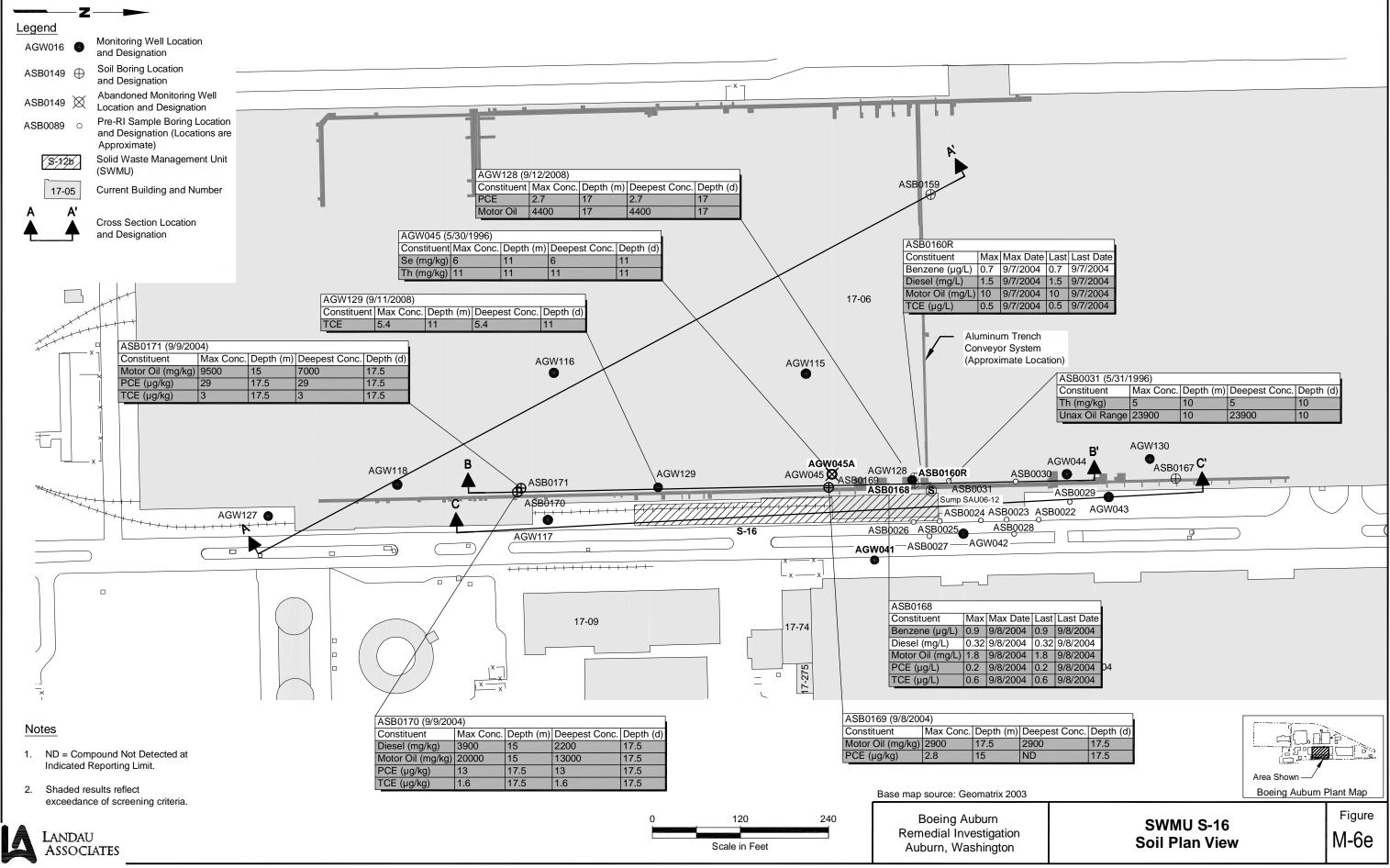




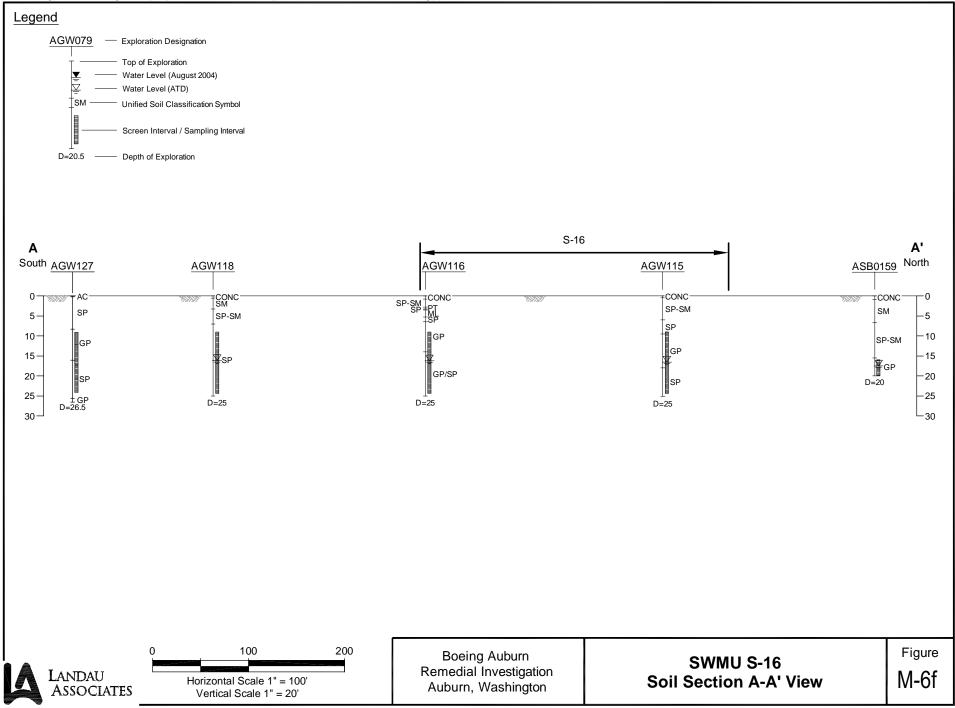


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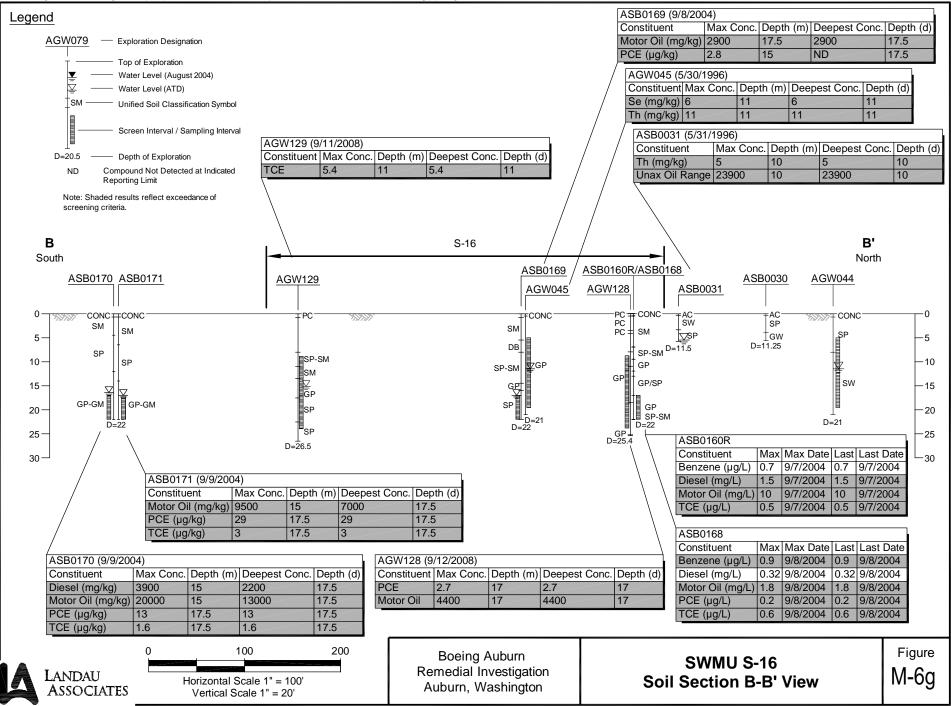




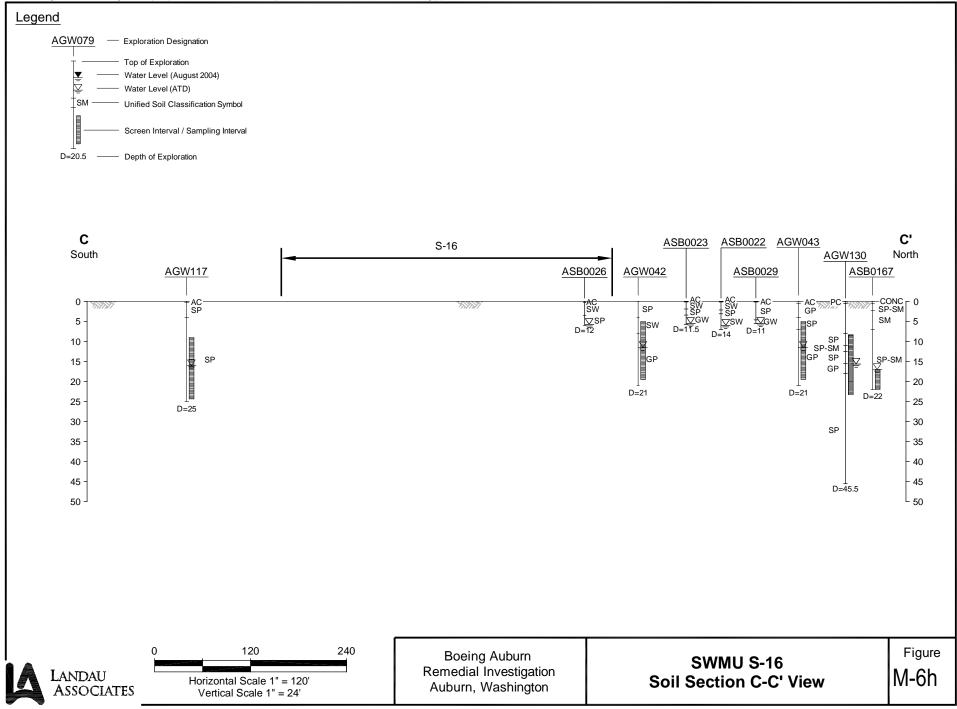
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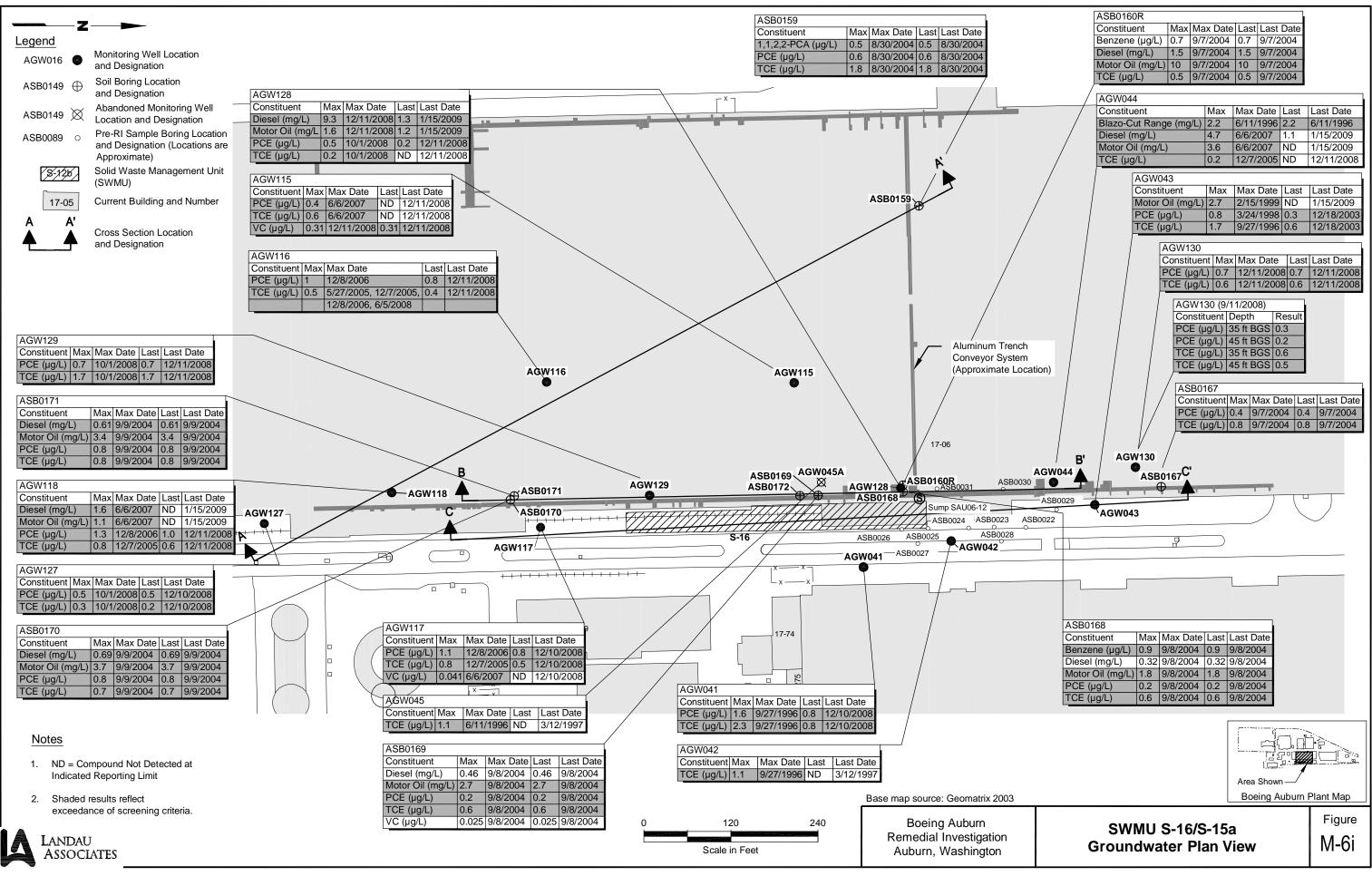


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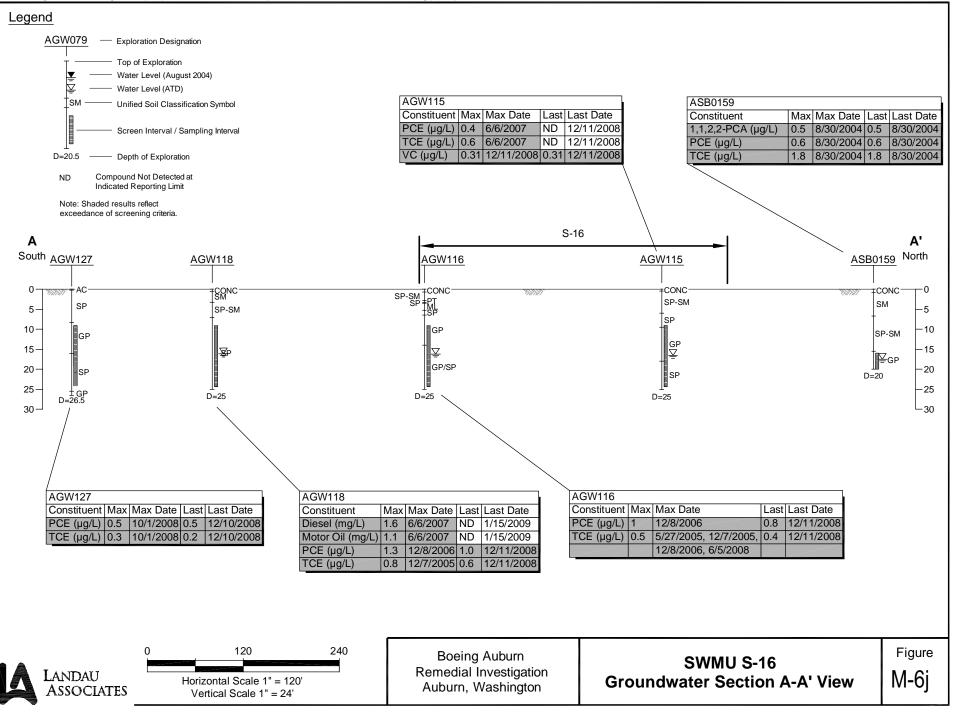


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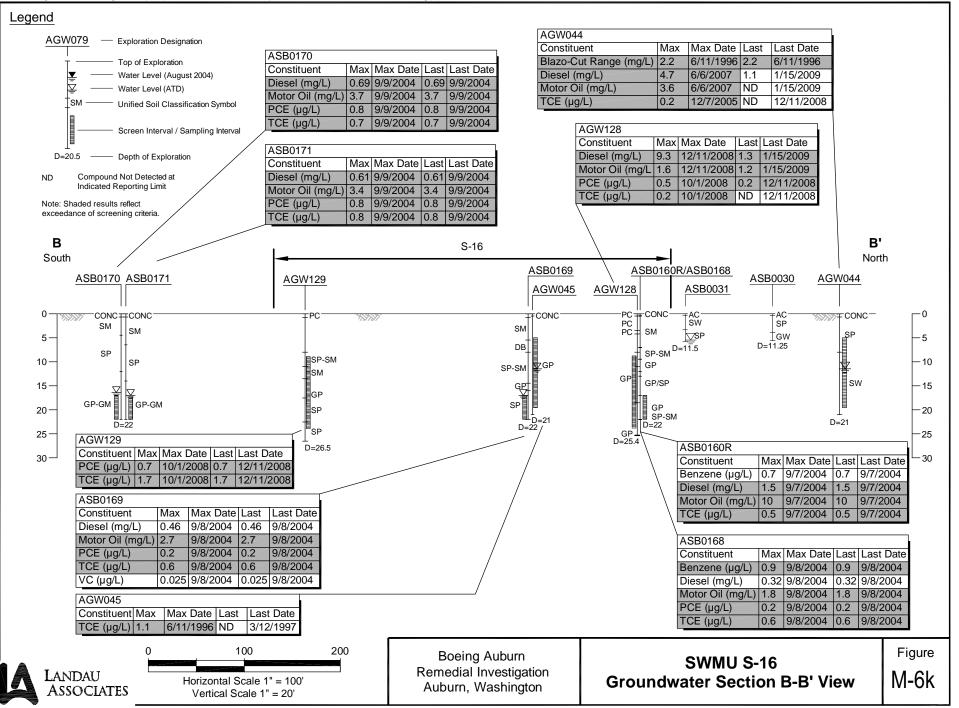




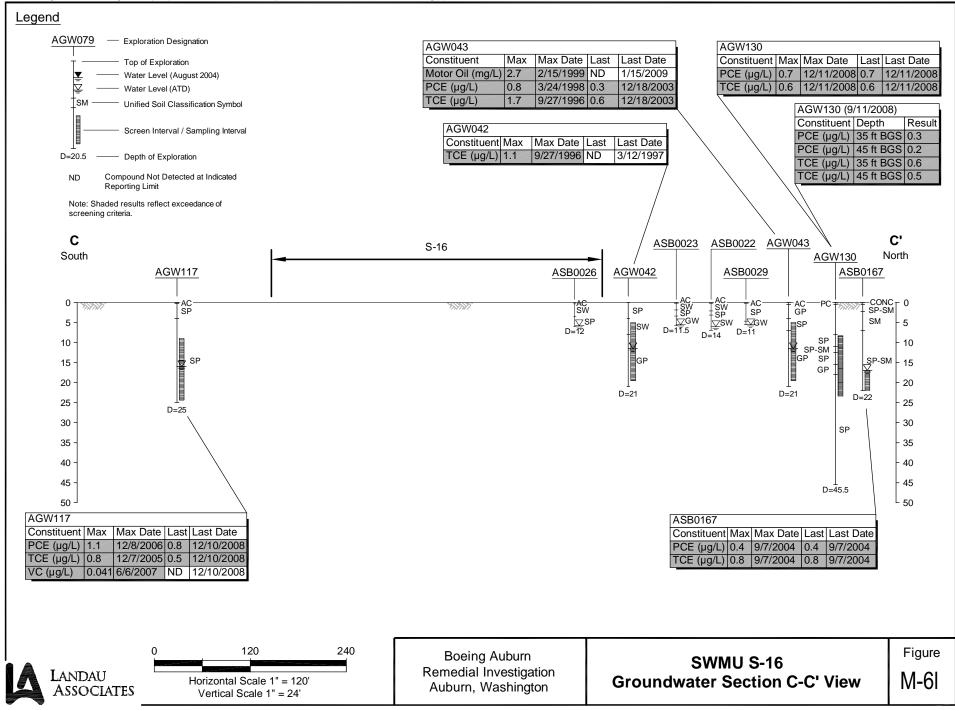
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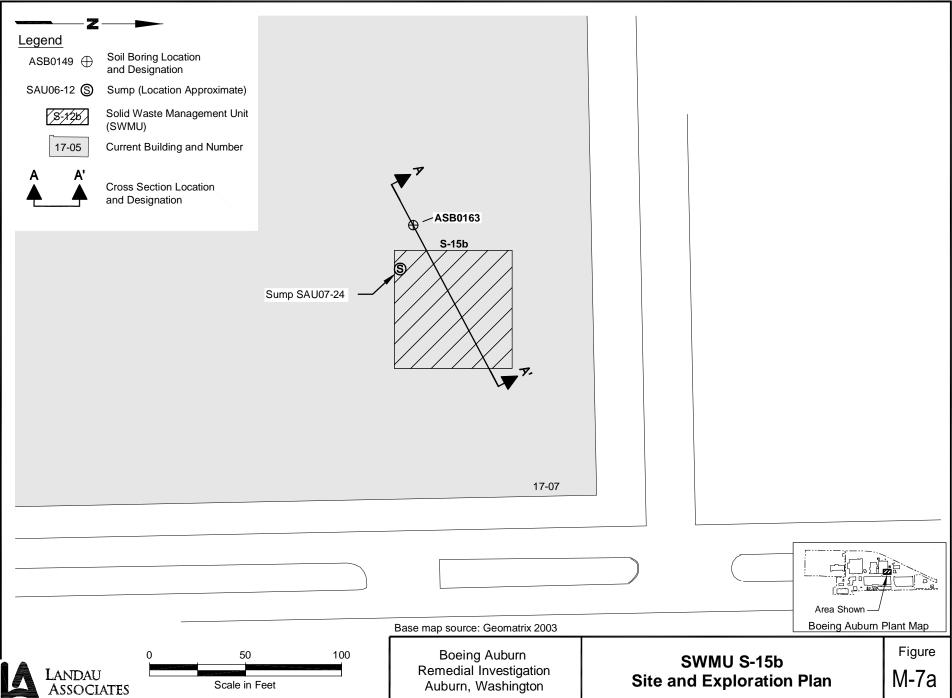


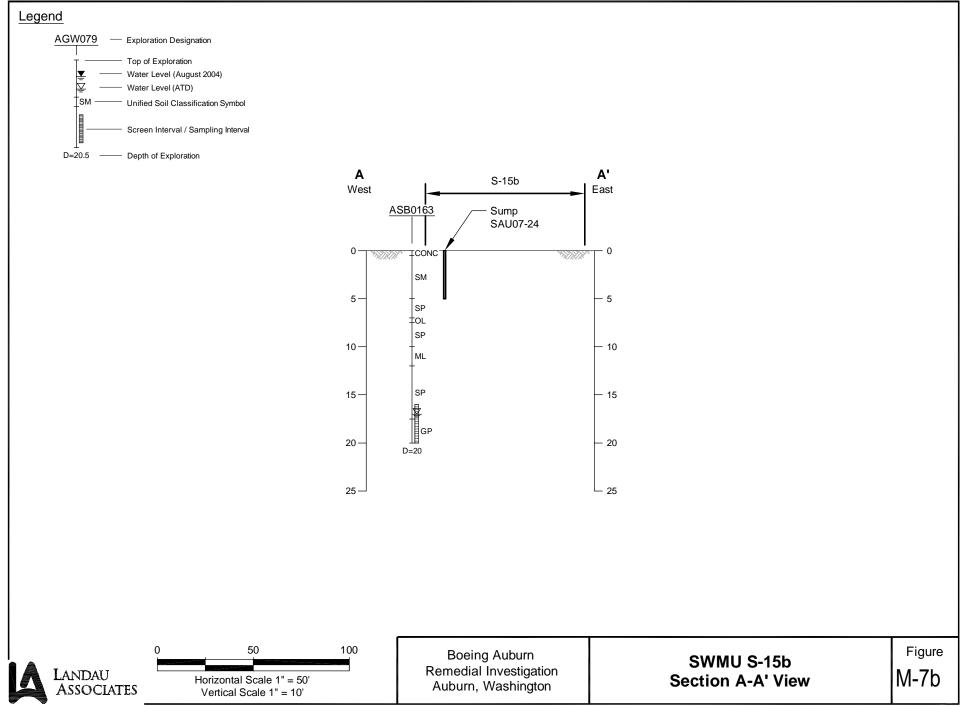
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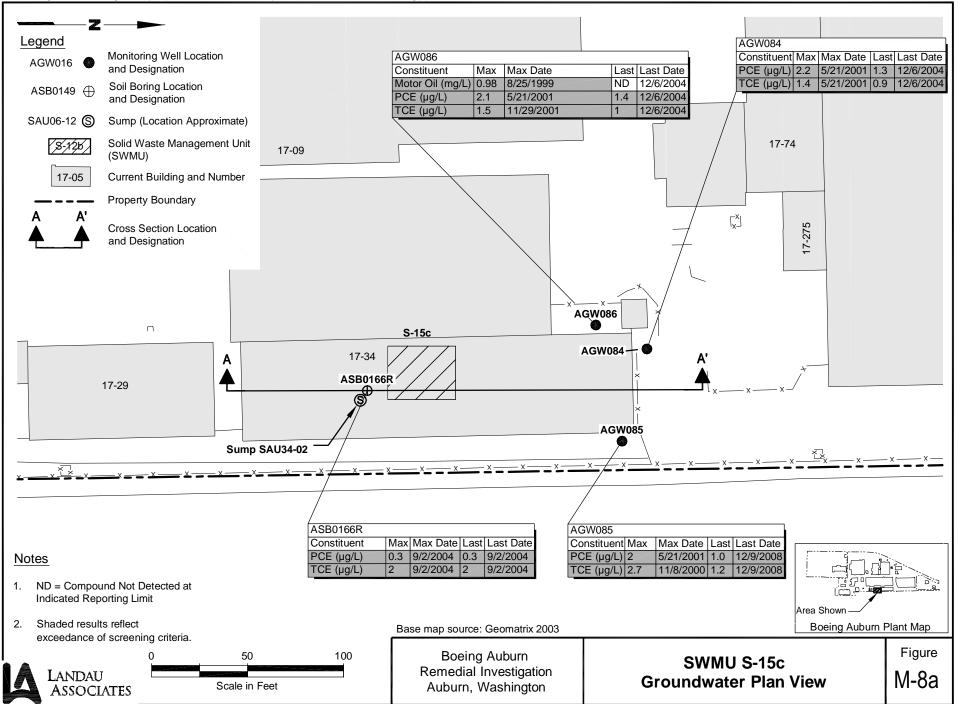
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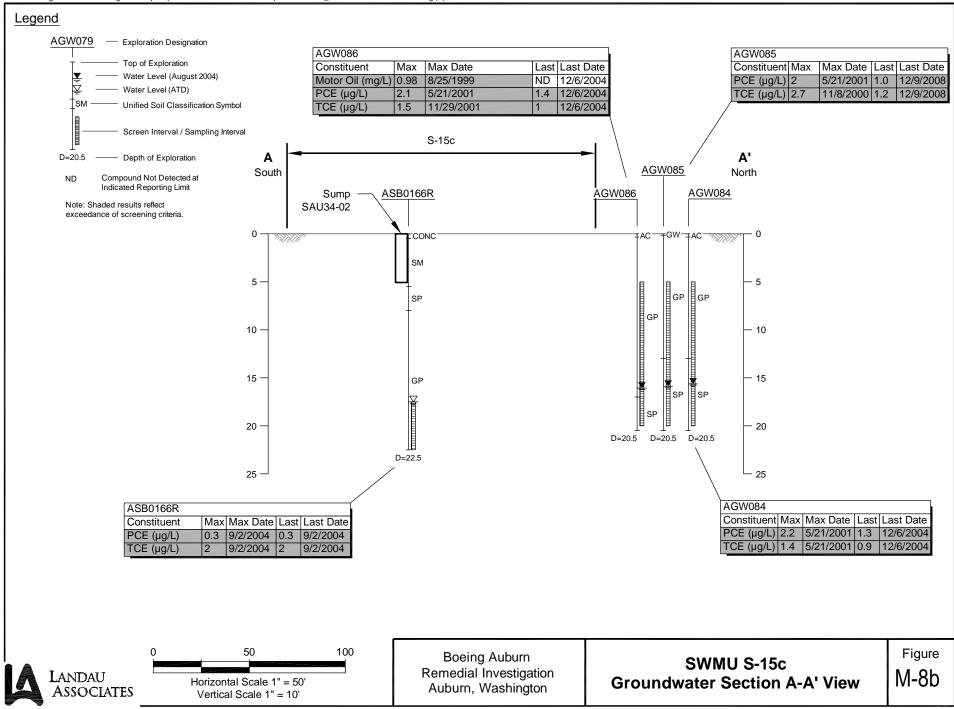




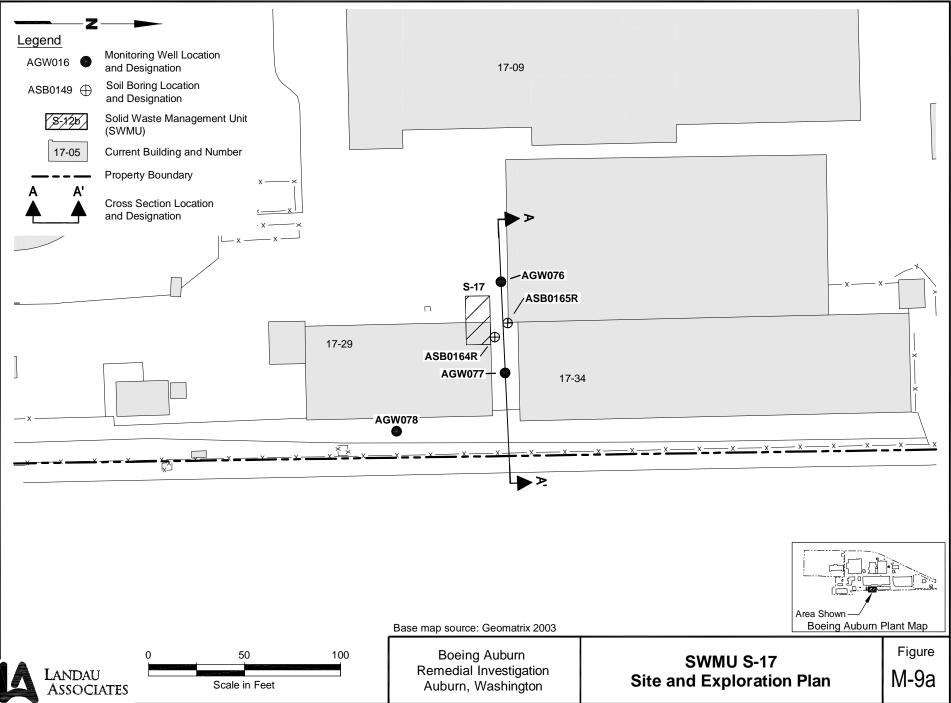
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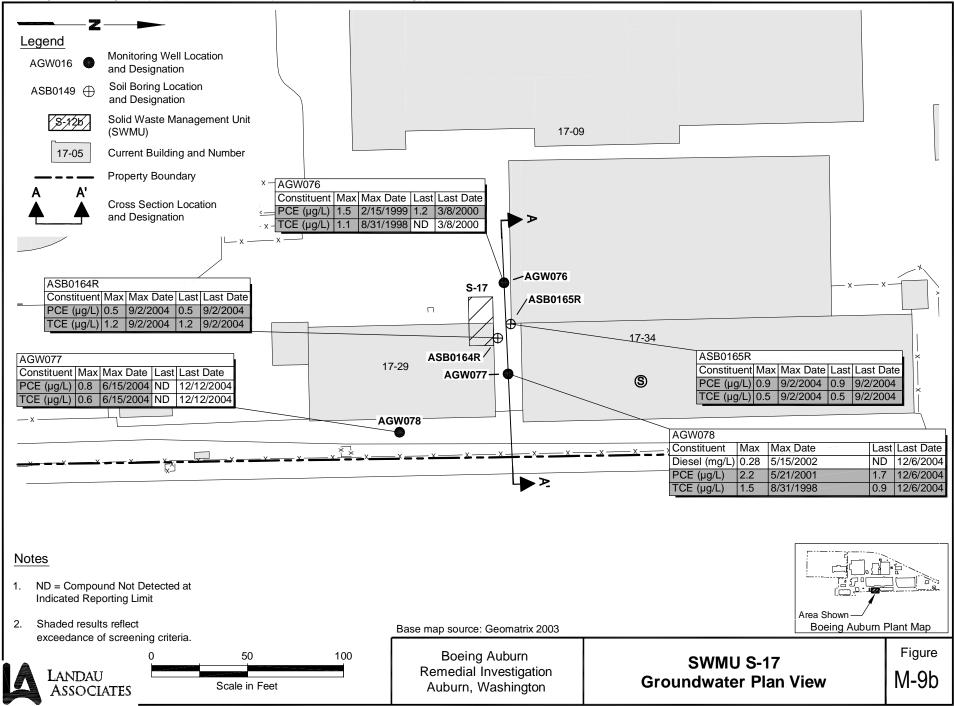
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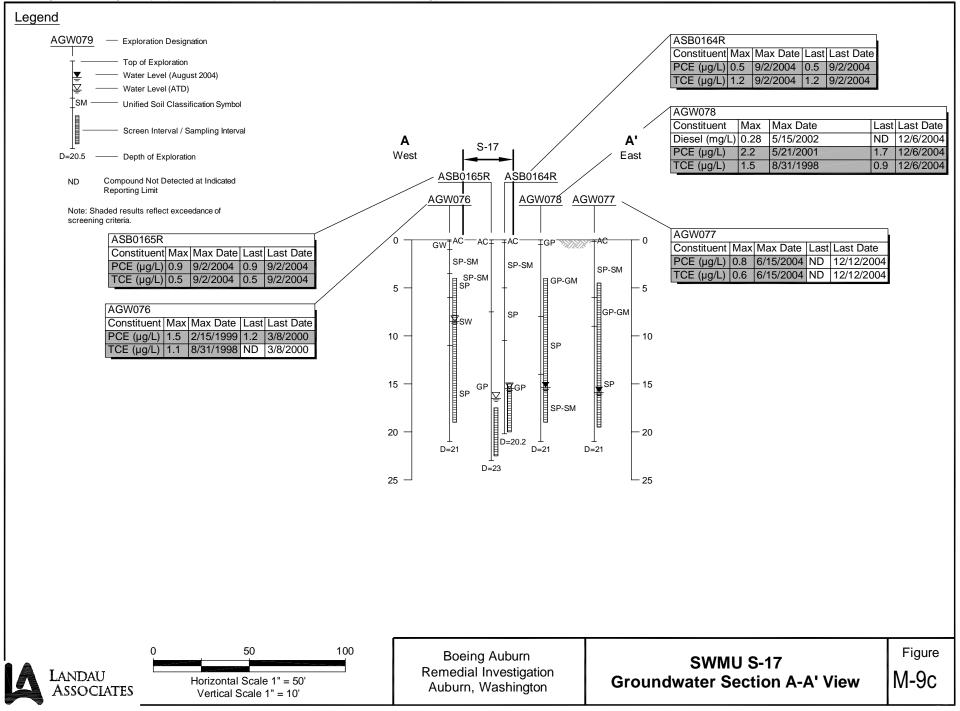
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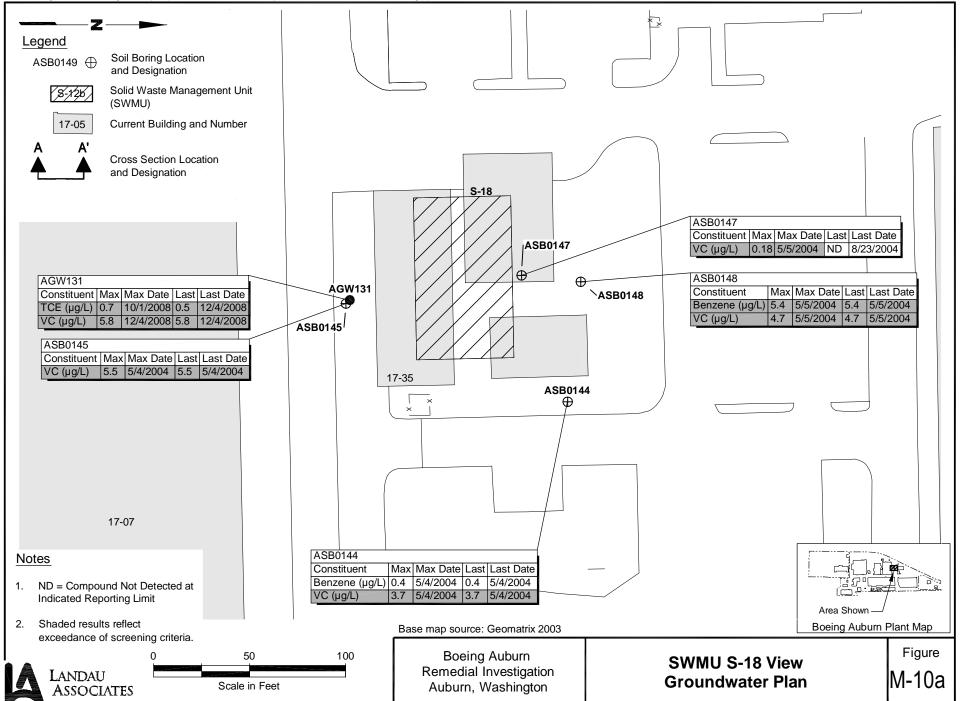
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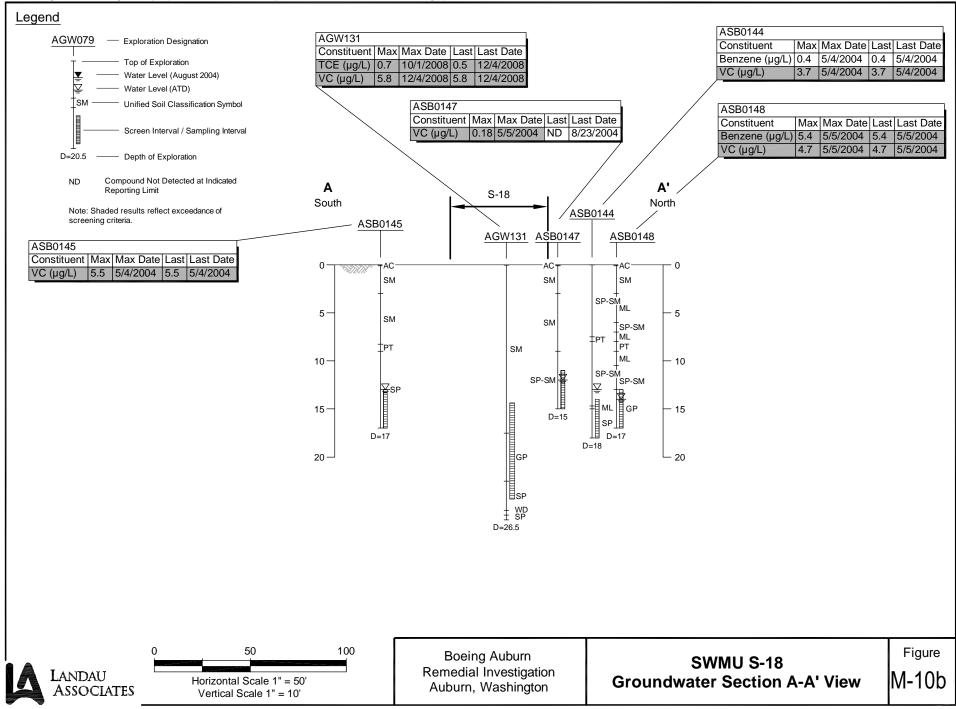
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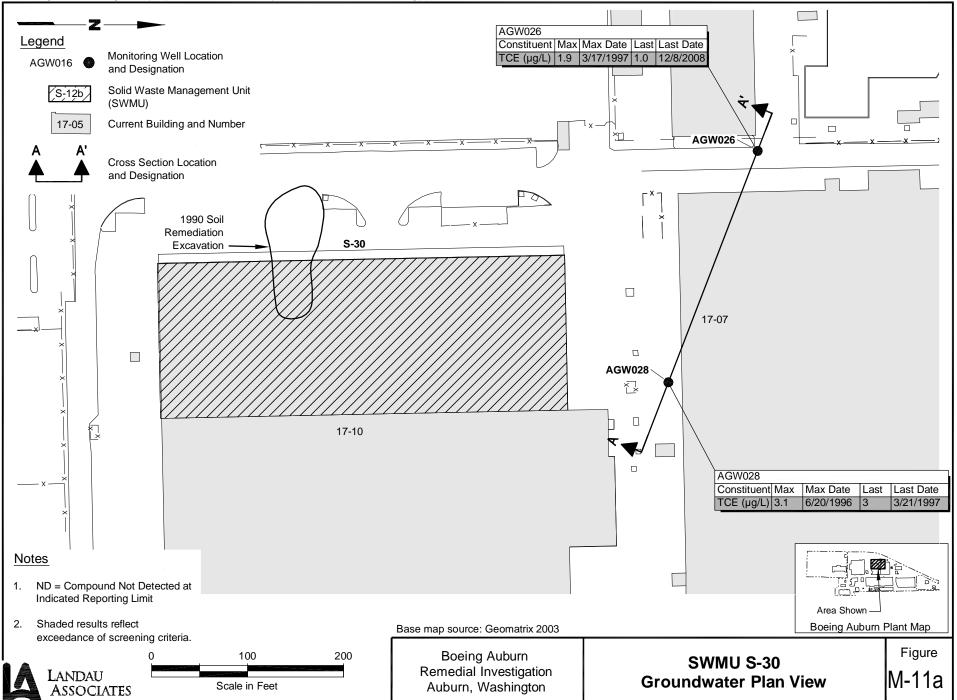
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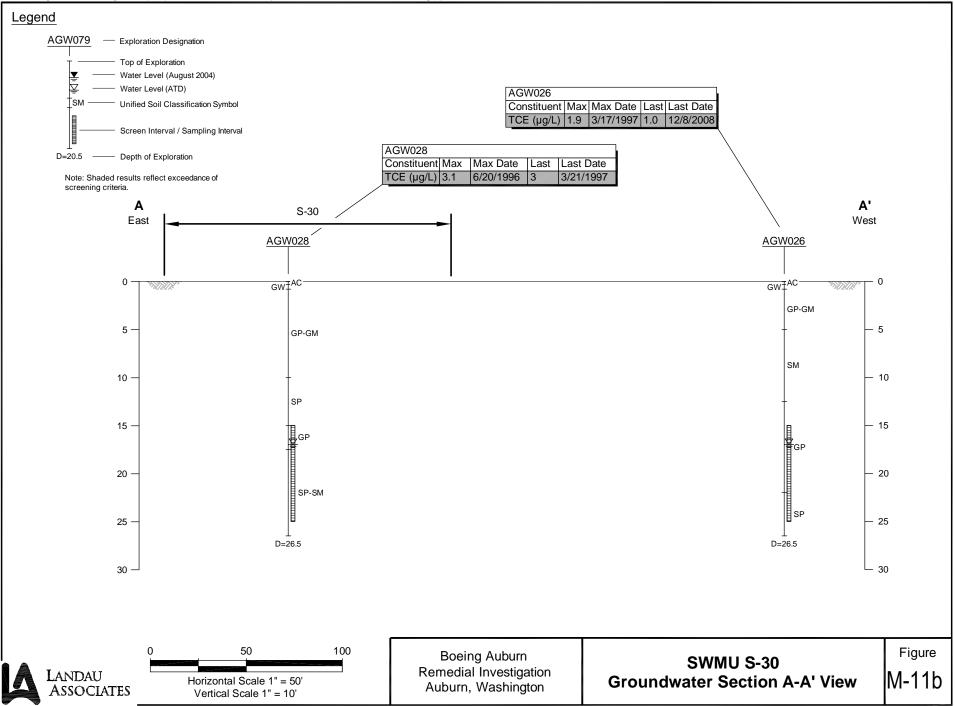
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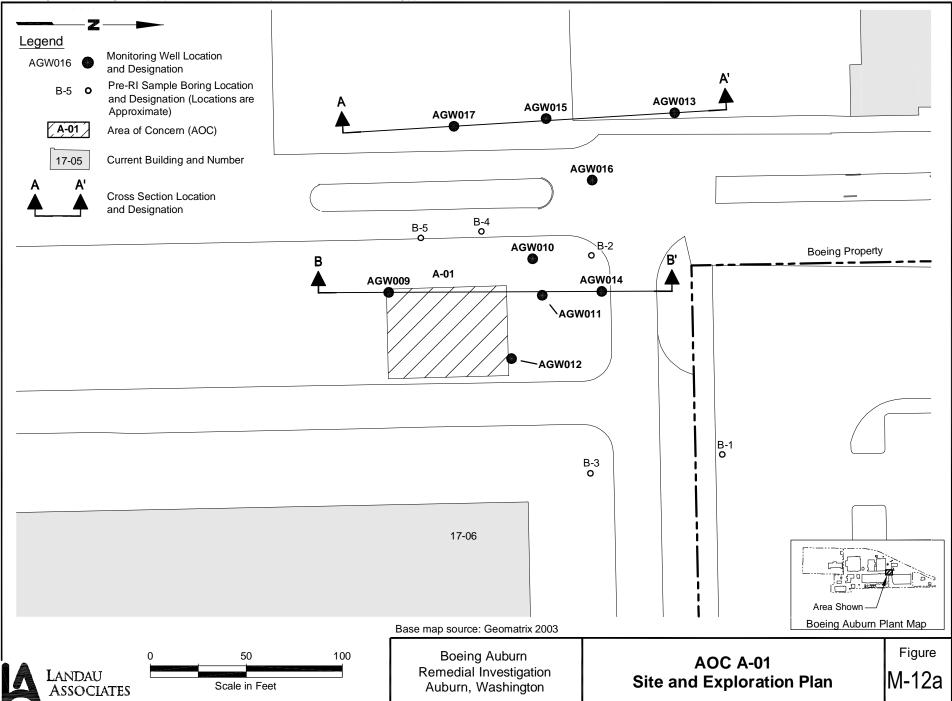
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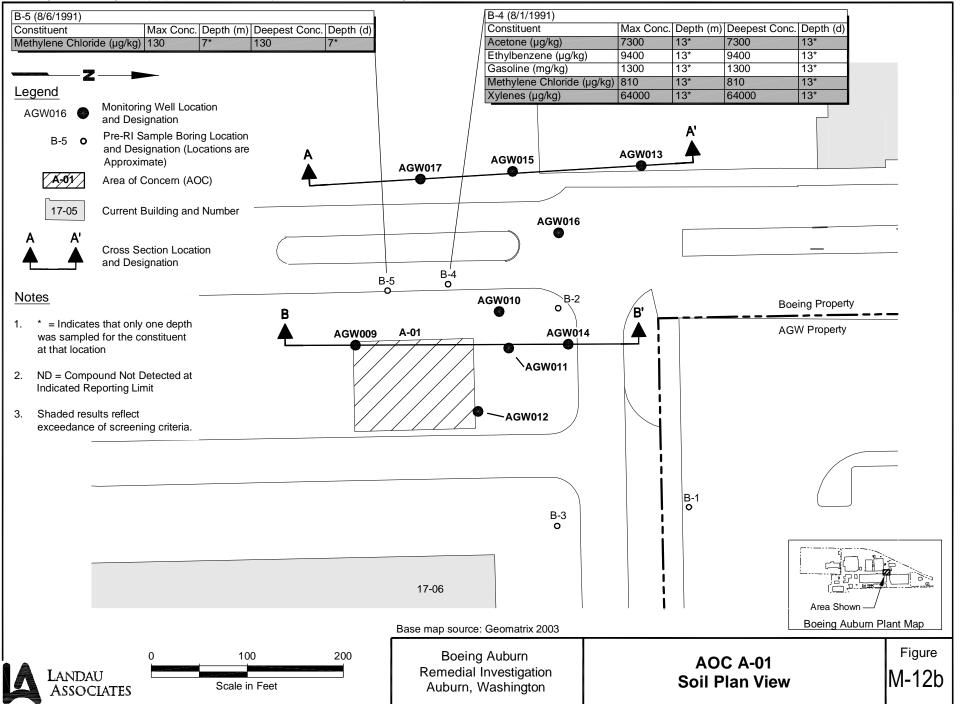
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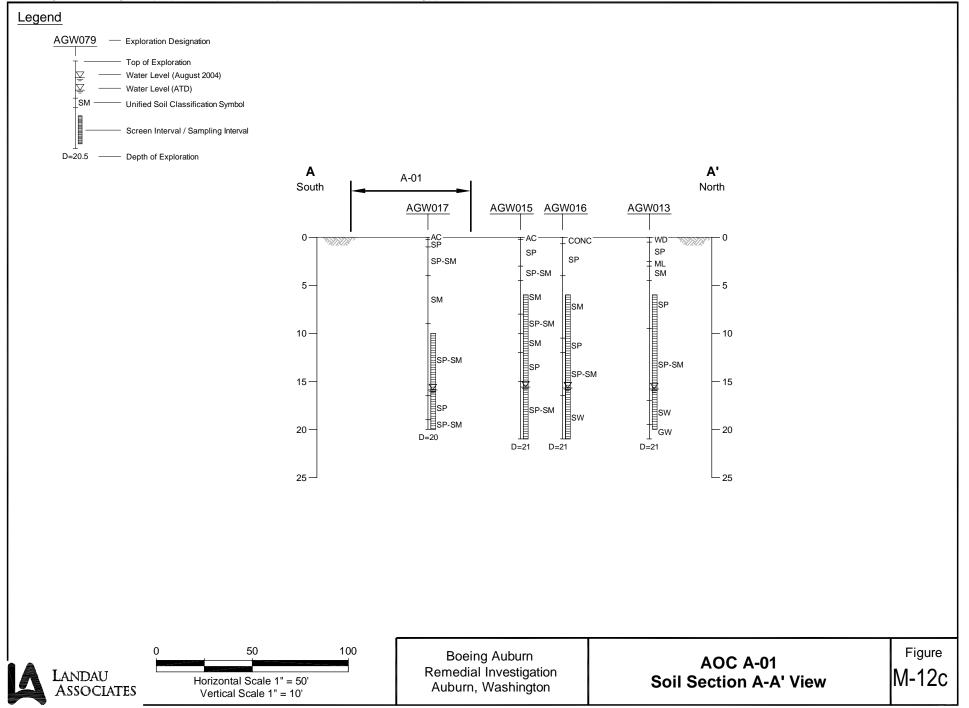
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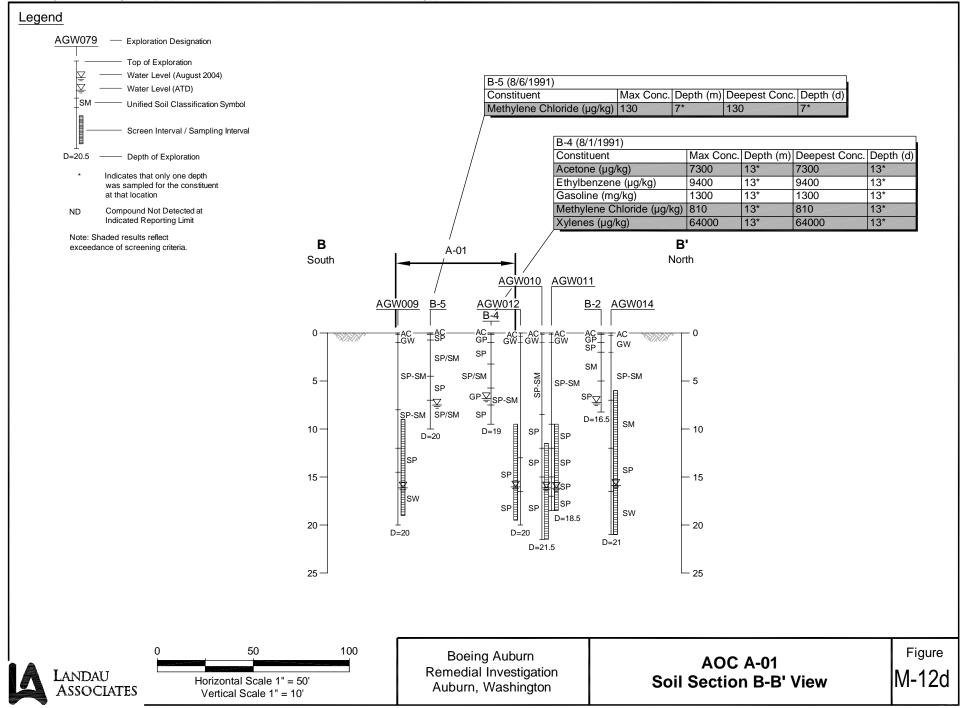
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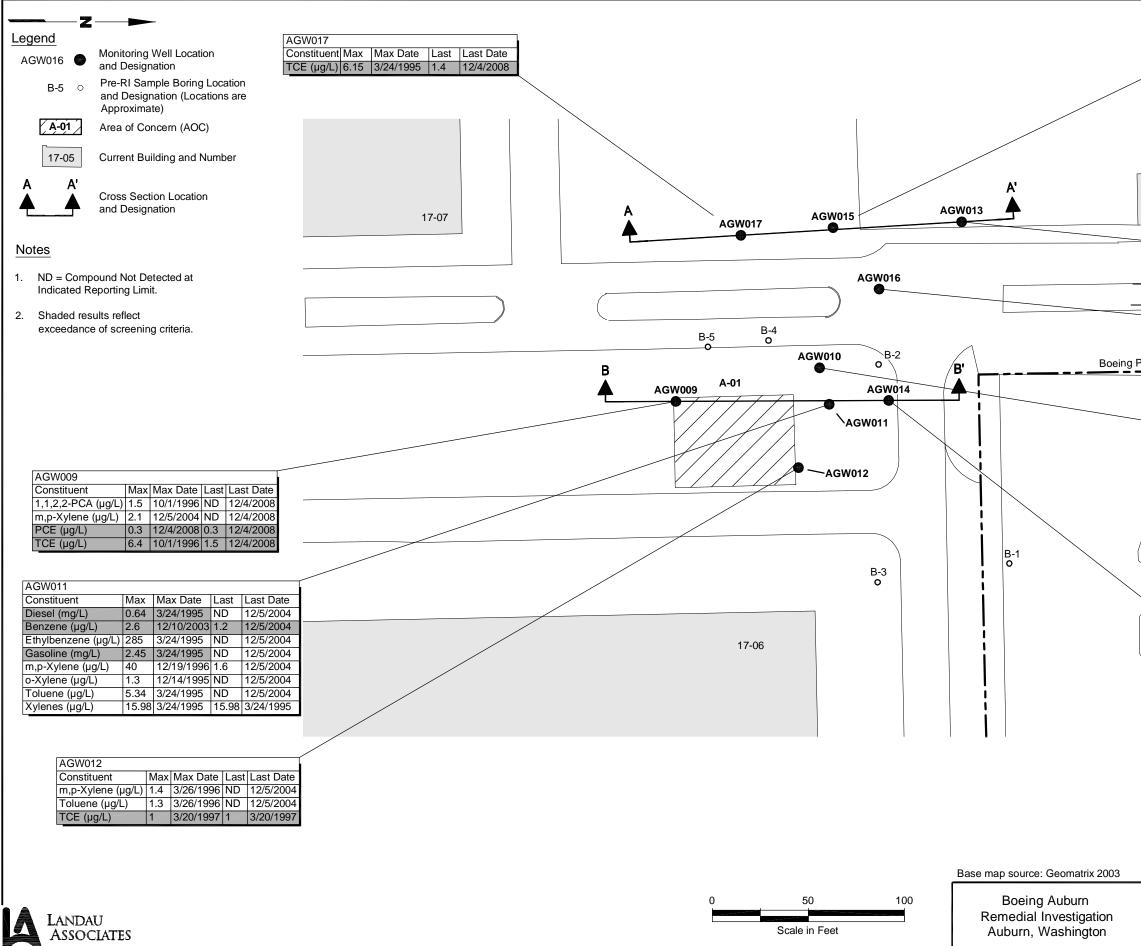


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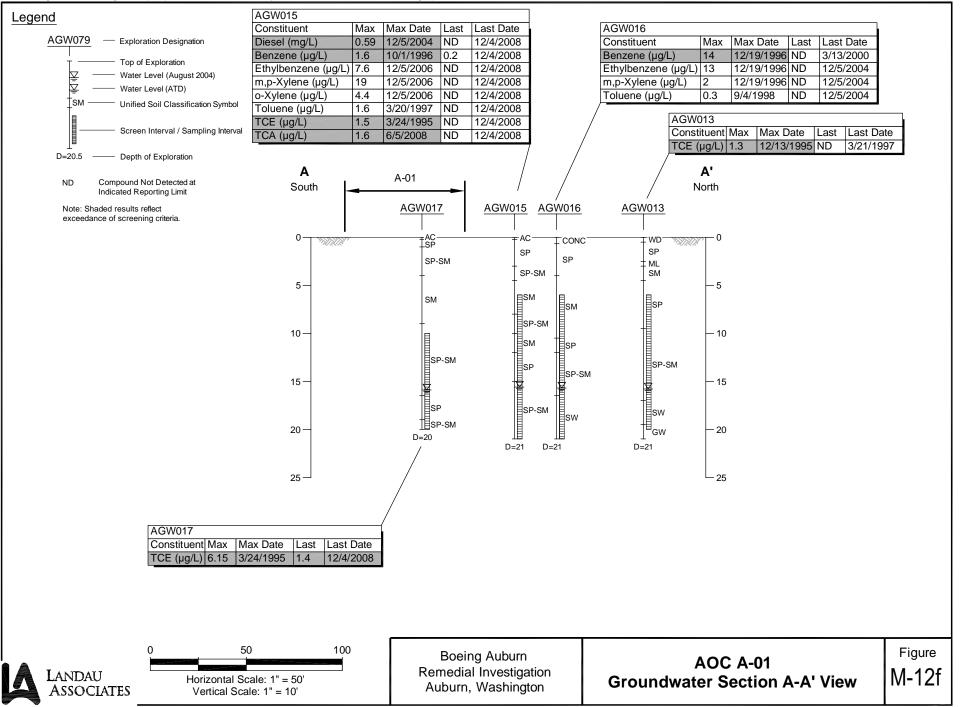
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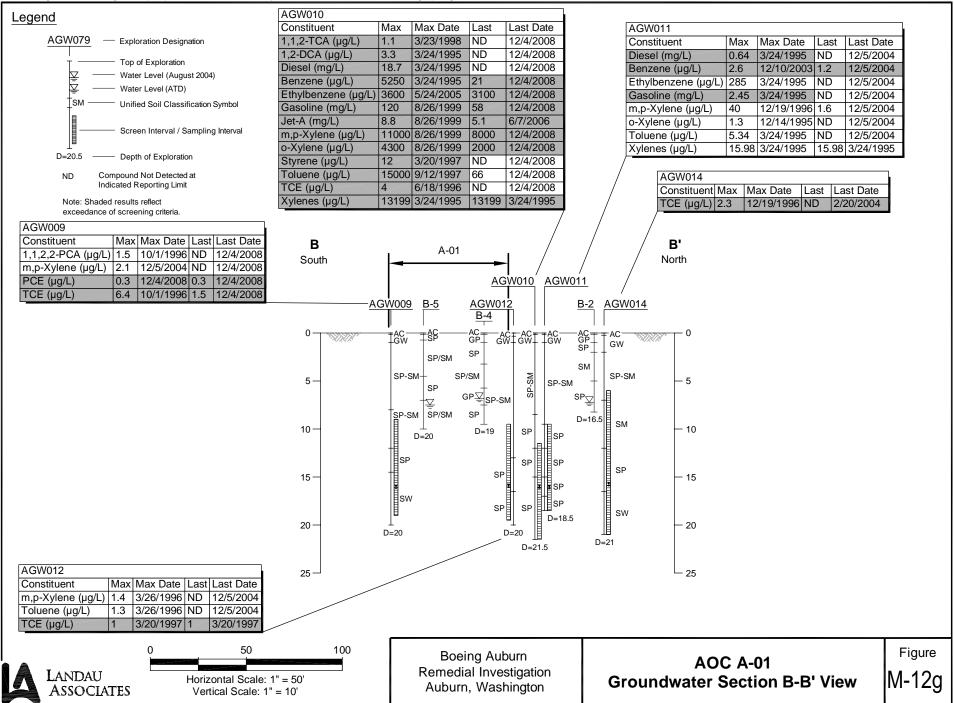


/	AGW015				
	Constituent	Max	Max Date	Last	Last Date
	Diesel (mg/L)	0.59	12/5/2004	ND	12/4/2008
	Benzene (µg/L)	1.6	10/1/1996	0.2	12/4/2008
	Ethylbenzene (µg/L)	7.6	12/5/2006	ND	12/4/2008
	m,p-Xylene (µg/L)	19	12/5/2006	ND	12/4/2008
	o-Xylene (µg/L)	4.4	12/5/2006	ND	12/4/2008
	Toluene (µg/L)	1.6	3/20/1997	ND	12/4/2008
	TCE (µg/L)	1.5	3/24/1995	ND	12/4/2008
	TCA (µg/L)	1.6	6/5/2008	ND	12/4/2008
	AGW013				
		lax Dat		ast Dat 21/199	-
-	TCE (µg/L) 1.3 1	2/13/19	995 ND 3/	21/199	7
Property	AGW016 Constituent Benzene (µg/L) Ethylbenzene (µg/L) m,p-Xylene (µg/L) Toluene (µg/L)	Max 14 13 2 0.3	Max Date 12/19/1996 12/19/1996 12/19/1996 9/4/1998	ND	Last Date 3/13/2000 12/5/2004 12/5/2004 12/5/2004
	0.010/04.0				
	AGW010 Constituent	Max	Max Date	Last	Last Date
		1.1		ND	12/4/2008
		3.3		ND	12/4/2008
		18.7		ND	12/4/2008
		5250		21	12/4/2008
		3600		3100	12/4/2008
		120	8/26/1999	58	12/4/2008
	Jet-A (mg/L)	8.8	8/26/1999	5.1	6/7/2006
		11000	8/26/1999	8000	12/4/2008
		4300		2000	12/4/2008
<	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	12		ND	12/4/2008
		15000		66	12/4/2008
$\frown$		4		ND	12/4/2008
	Xylenes (µg/L)	13199	3/24/1995	13199	3/24/1995
17-05	AGW014	lov Dot		at Date	_
		ax Dat		st Date 20/200/	
Area Shown — Boeing Auburn Plant Map					
AOC A-01 Groundwater Plan View					Figure M-12e

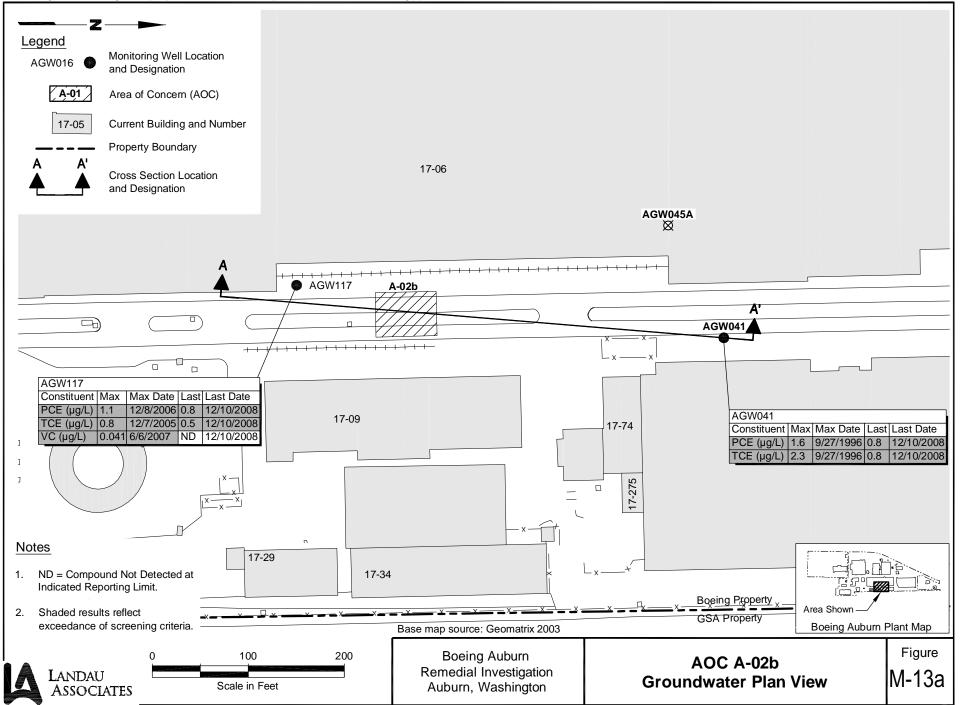
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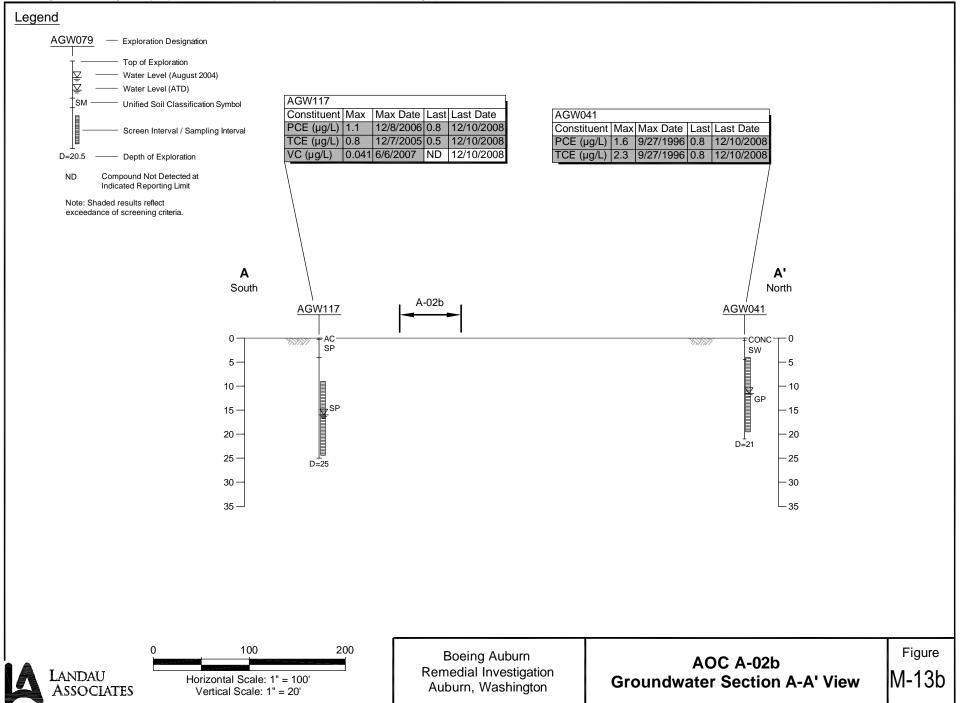
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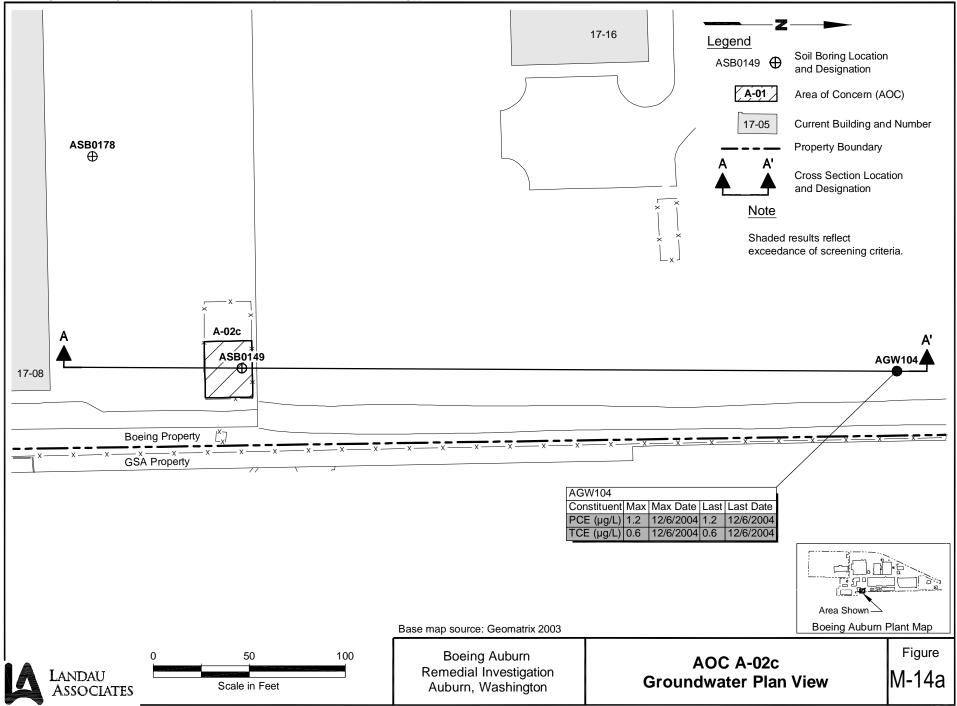
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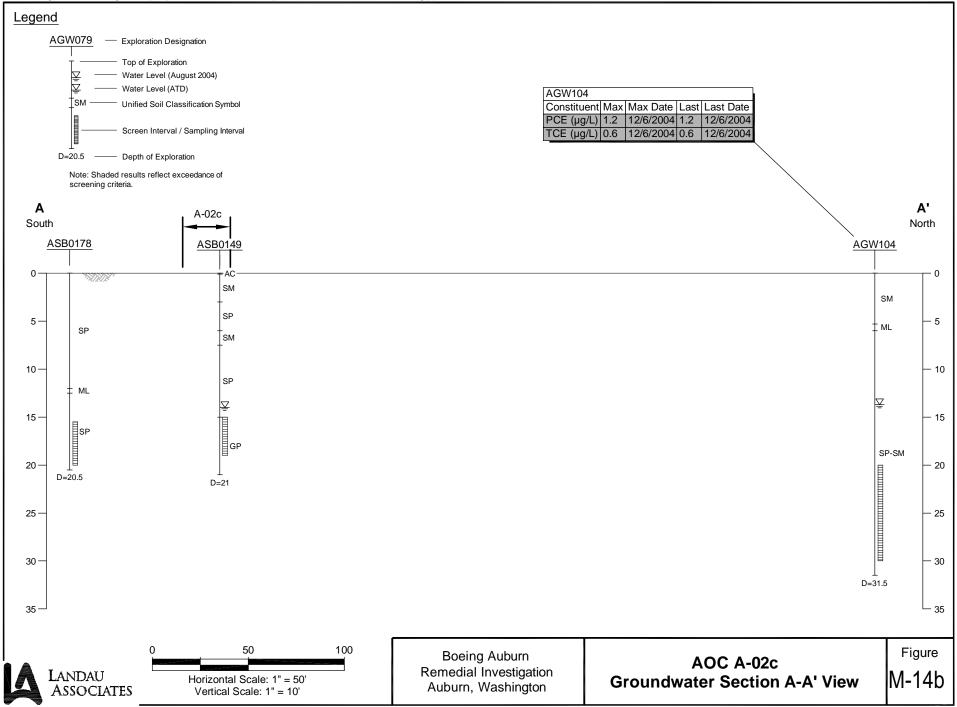
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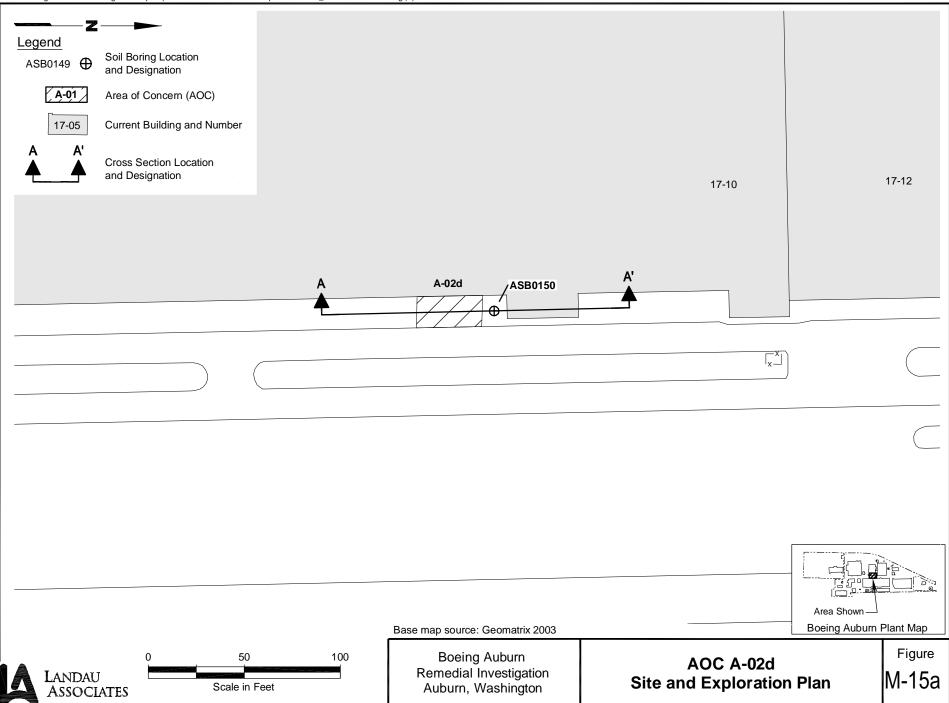


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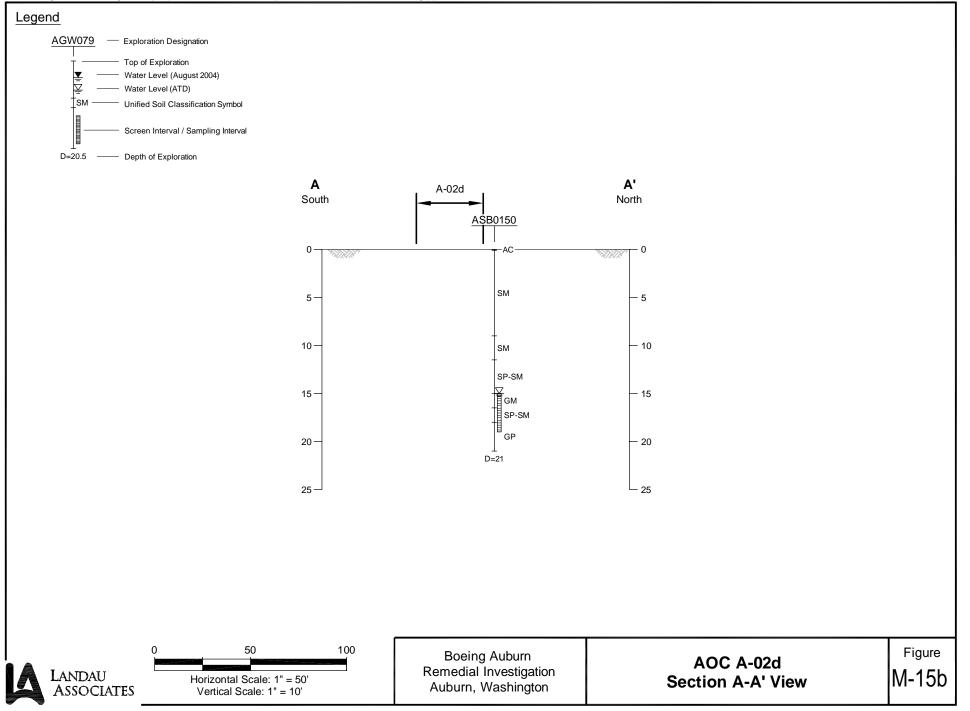


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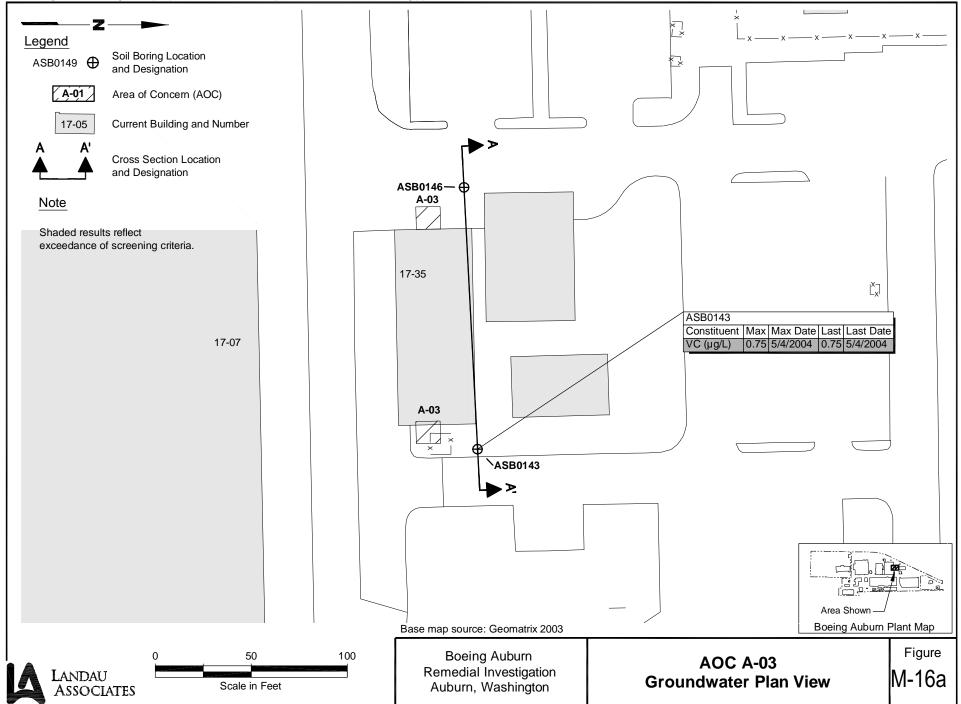




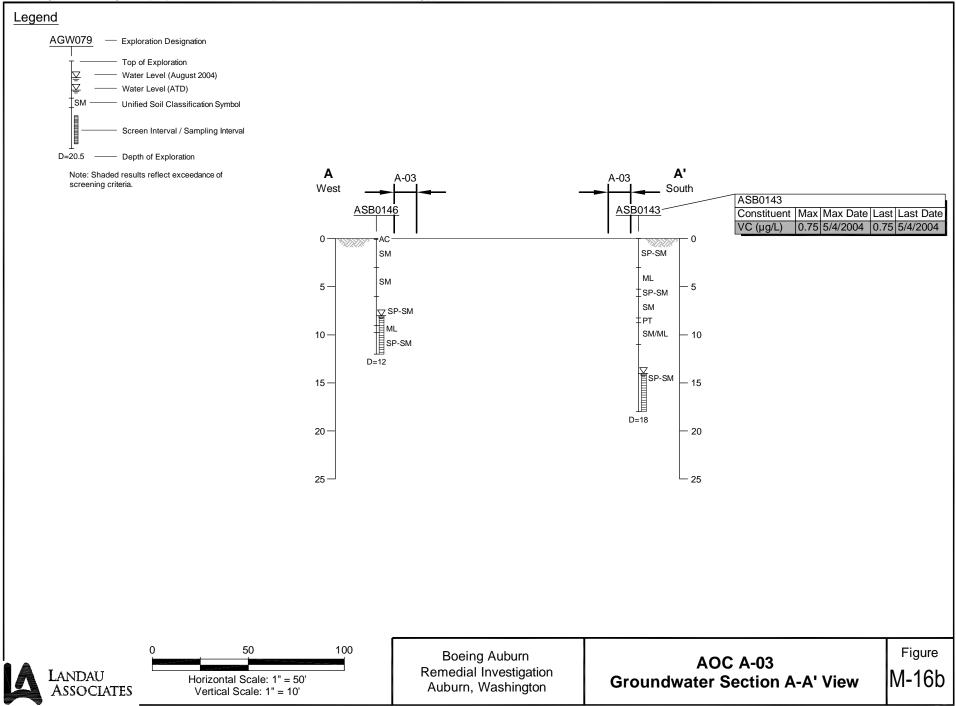
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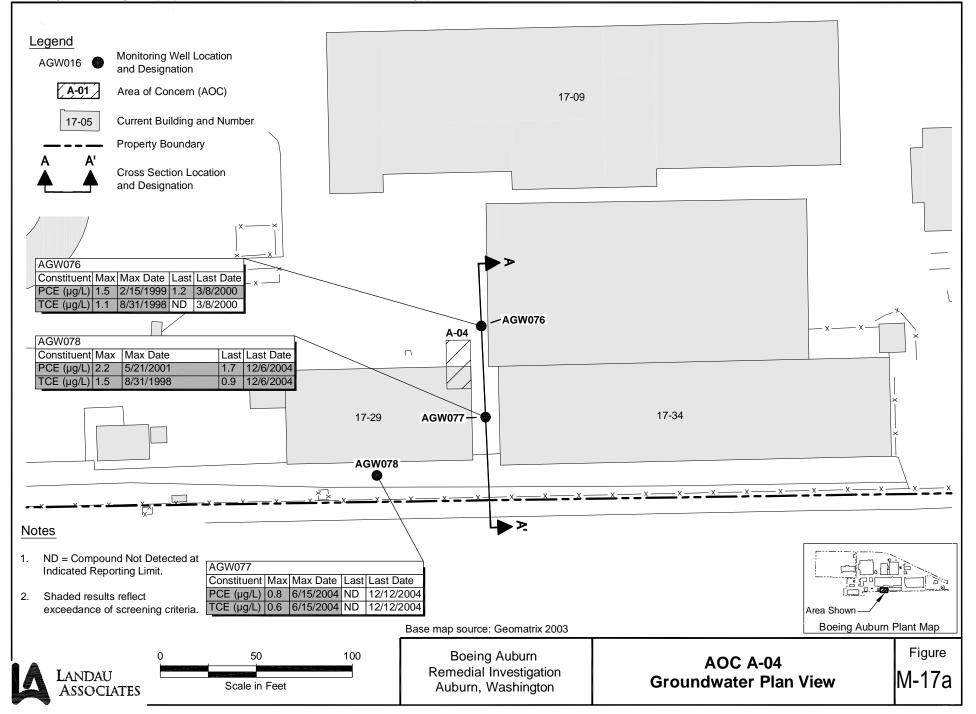
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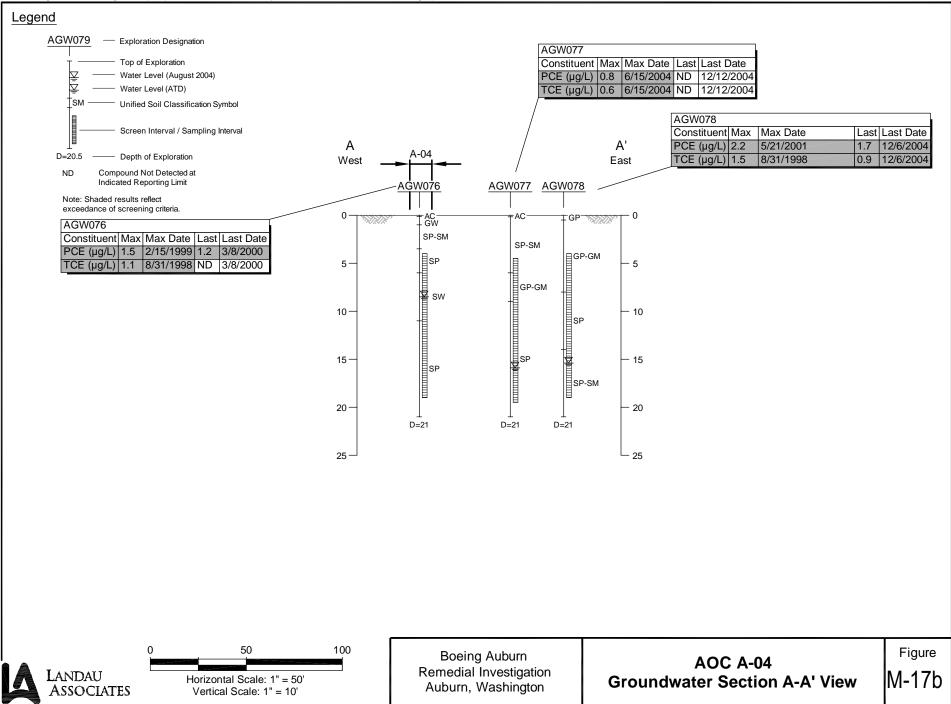
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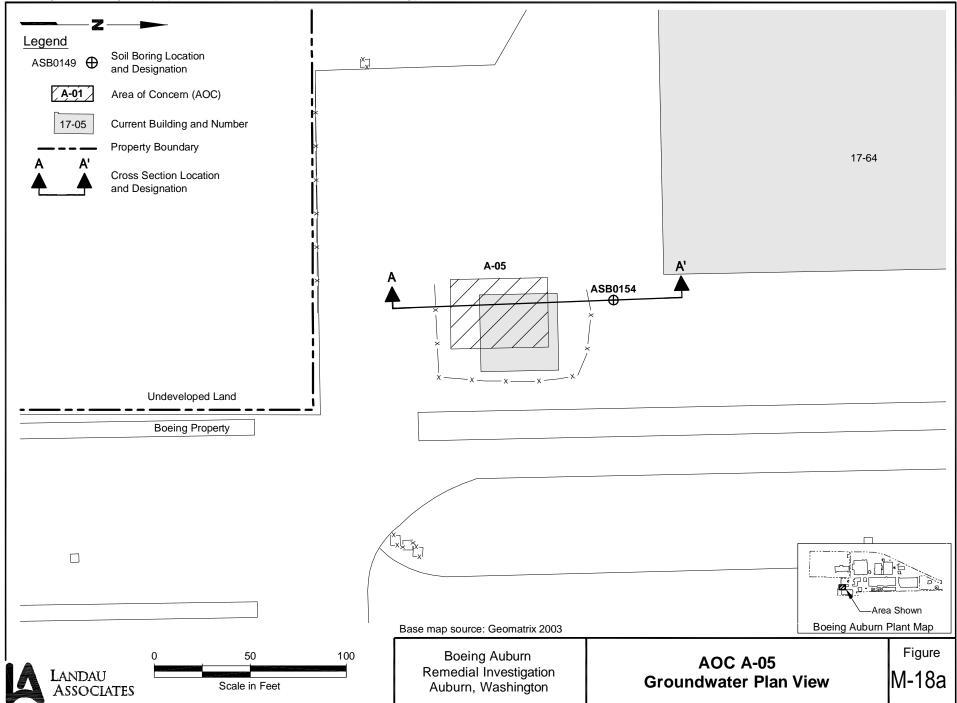
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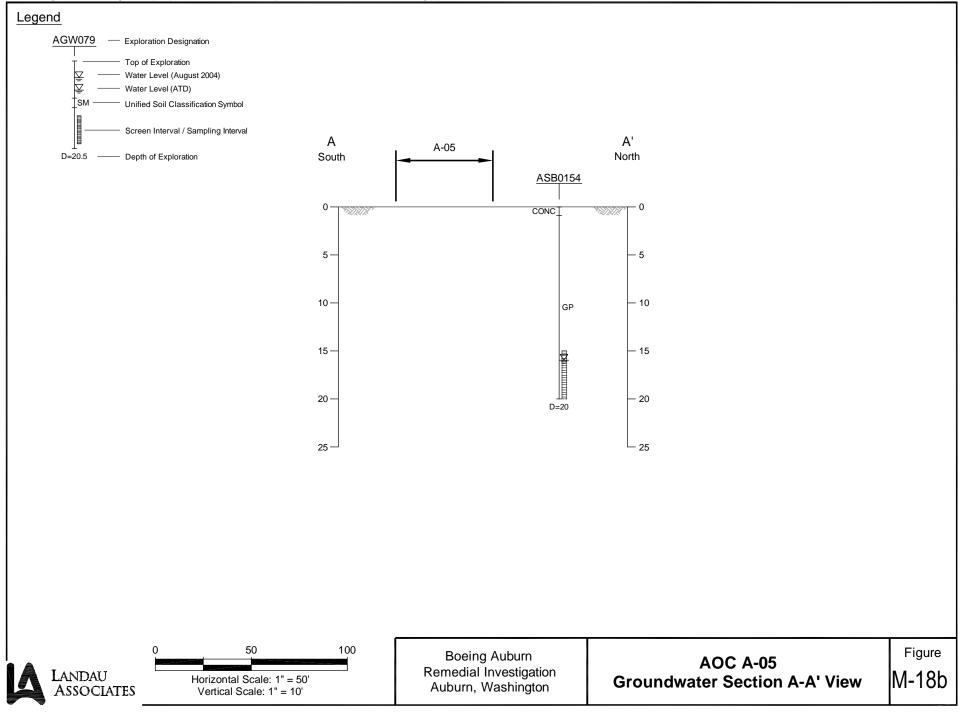
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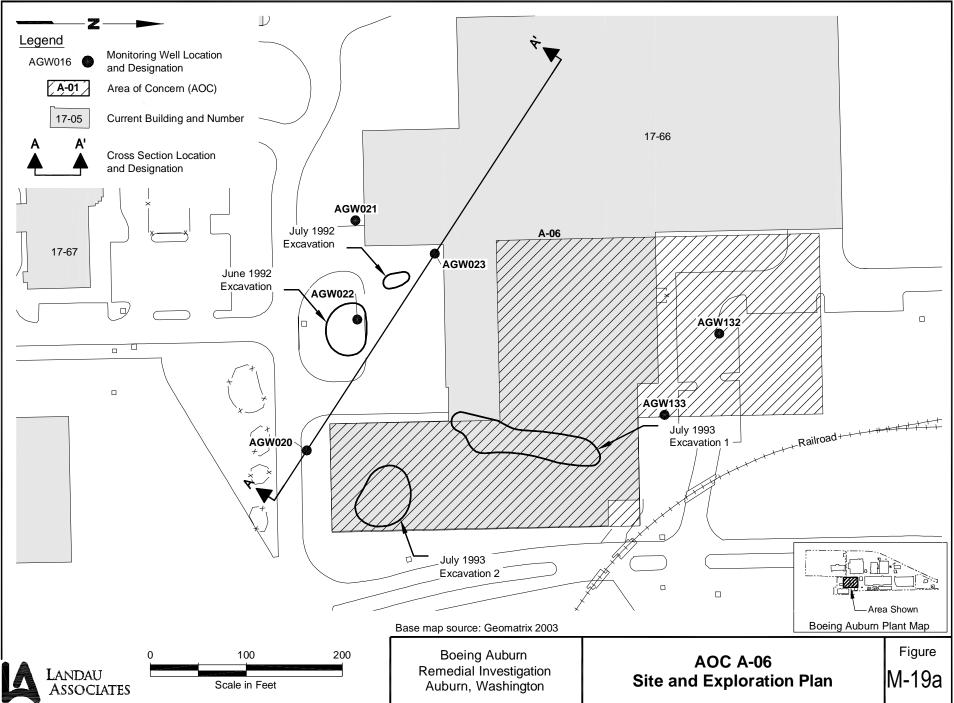
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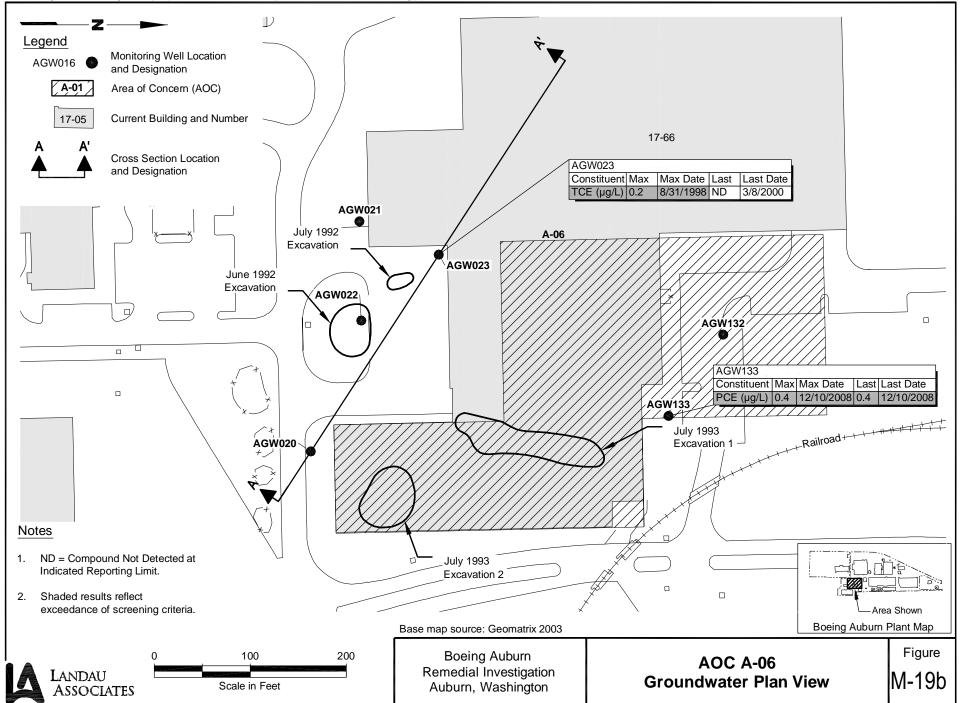
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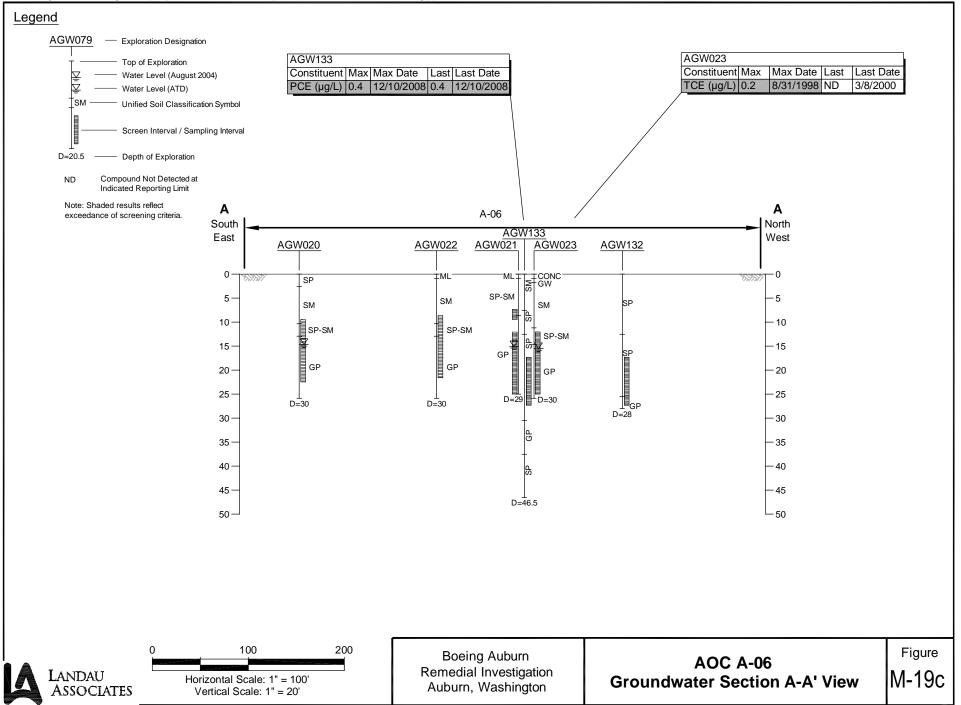
Boeing\Remedial Investigation Report | V:\025\164\050\055\D\RI Report 2009\FIG\_AOCs - SE PLAN.dwg (A) "7-8a" 3/30/2009



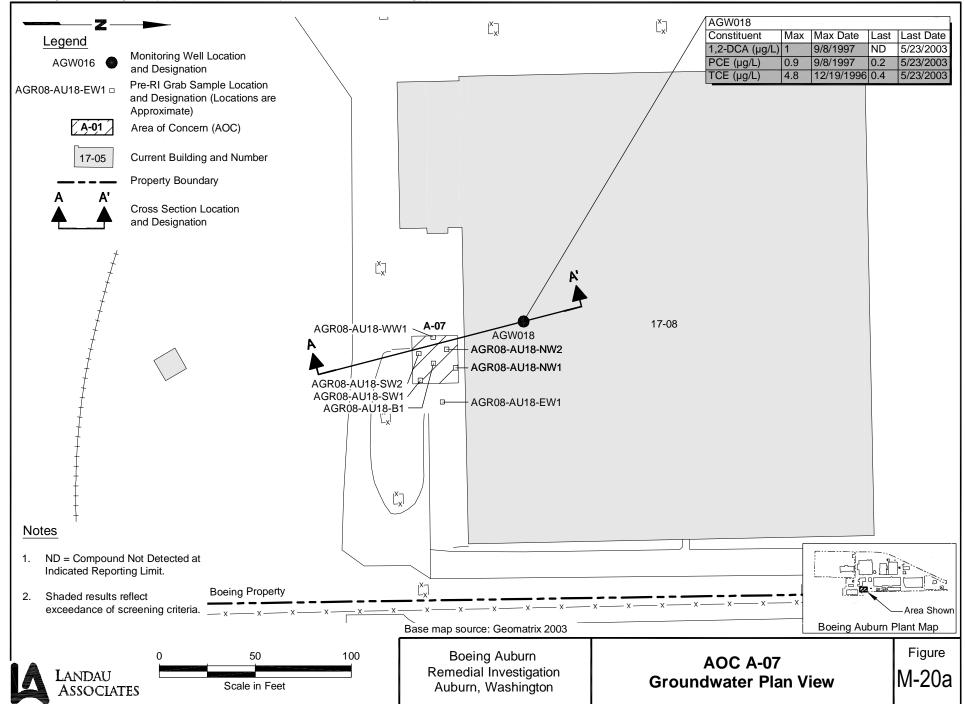
Boeing\Remedial Investigation Report | V:\025\164\050\055\D\RI Report 2009\FIG\_AOCs - GW PLAN.dwg (A) "7-8b" 4/9/2009

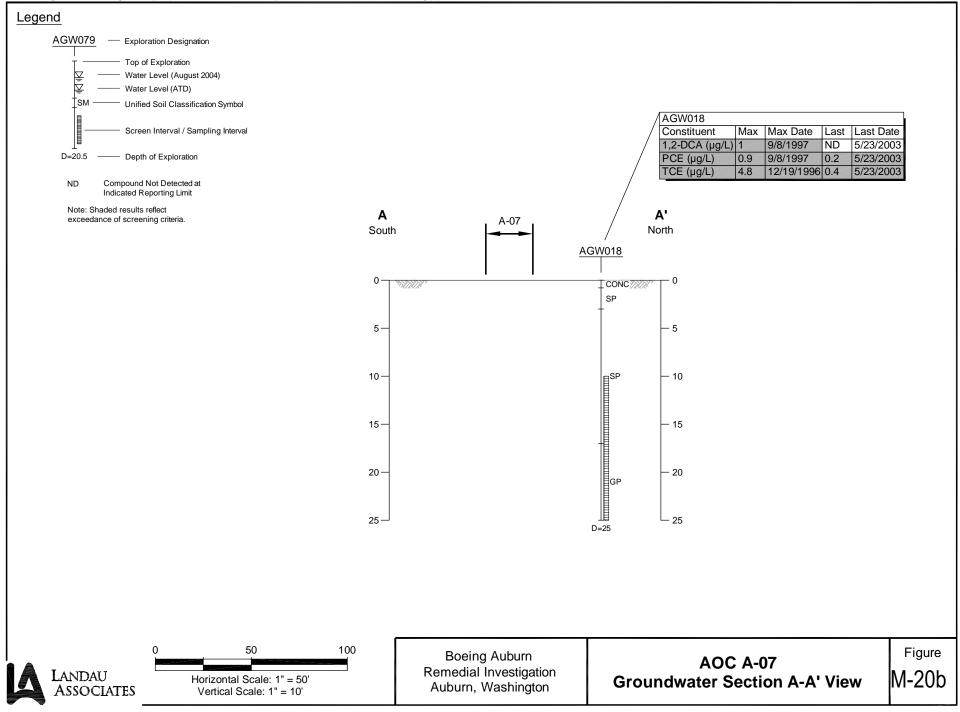


Boeing\Remedial Investigation Report | V:\025\164\050\055\D\RI Report 2009\FIG\_AOCs - GW SECTION.dwg (A) "7-8c" 4/9/2009

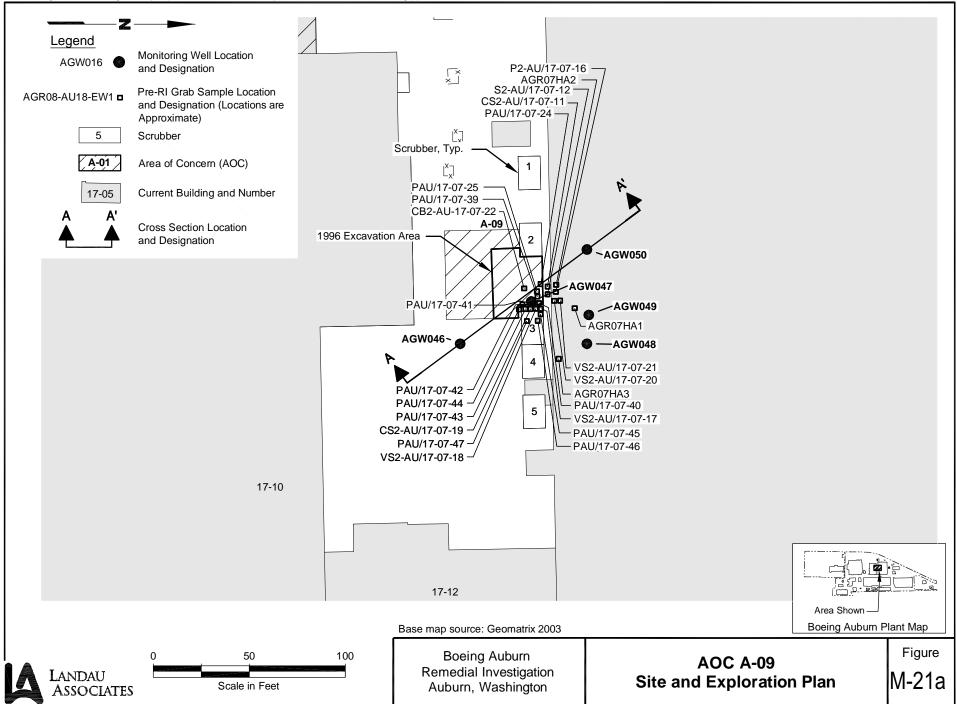


Boeing\Remedial Investigation Report | V:\025\164\050\055\D\RI Report 2009\FIG\_AOCs - GW PLAN.dwg (A) "7-9a" 4/9/2009





Boeing\Remedial Investigation Report | V:\025\164\050\055\D\RI Report 2009\FIG\_AOCs - SE PLAN.dwg (A) "7-10a" 4/9/2009

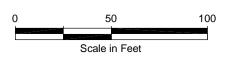


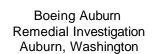
Legend AGW016 Monitoring Well Location and Designation Pre-RI Grab Sample Location and Designation (Locations are Approximate)		PAU/17-07-25 (8/1/1996)           Constituent         Max Conc.         Depth (m)         Deepest Conc.         Depth (d)           Cd (mg/kg)         124         9.5*         124         9.5*           Total Cyanide (mg/kg)         110         9.5*         110         9.5*
5       Scrubber         Area of Concern (AOC)         17-05       Current Building and Number         A       A'         Cross Section Location and Designation	× P2-AU/17-07-16 → S2-AU/17-07-12 CS2-AU/17-07-11 PAU/17-07-24 Scrubber, Typ.	PAU/17-07-39 (8/1/1996)         Constituent       Max Conc.       Depth (m)       Deepest Conc.       Depth (d)         Cd (mg/kg)       163       8*       163       8*         Total Cyanide (mg/kg)       77       8*       77       8*         AGR07-HA2 (9/13/1996)       Constituent       Max Conc.       Depth (m)       Deepest Conc.       Depth (d)         Cu (mg/kg)       385       6       385       6         Total Cyanide (mg/kg)       200       6       200       6
PAU/17-07-41 (8/1/1996)         Constituent       Max Conc. Depth (m) Deepest Conc. Depth (d)         Cd (mg/kg)       84       9*         Total Cyanide (mg/kg)       41       9*         PAU/17-07-42 (8/1/1996)       Example         Constituent       Max Conc. Depth (m) Deepest Conc. Depth (d)         Cd (mg/kg)       1.5         8*       1.5	17-07 PAU/17-07-25 PAU/17-07-39 CB2-AU-17-07-22 A-09 1996 Excavation Area	P2-AU/17-07-16 (7/30/1996)         Constituent       Max Conc. Depth (m) Deepest Conc. Depth (d)         Cd (mg/kg)       492       4*         Total Cyanide (mg/kg)       73       4*         S2-AU/17-07-12 (7/30/1996)          Constituent       Max Conc. Depth (m) Deepest Conc. Depth (d)         Cd (mg/kg)       353         9*       353         Total Cyanide (mg/kg)       75         9*       75
VS2-AU/17-07-19 (7/31/1996)           Constituent         Max Conc.         Depth (m)         Deepest Conc.         Depth (d)           Cd (mg/kg)         642         6*         642         6*           Total Cyanide (mg/kg)         200         6*         200         6*           VS2-AU/17-07-18 (7/31/1996)         Constituent         Max Conc.         Depth (m)         Deepest Conc.         Depth (d)           Cd (mg/kg)         169         7*         169         7*         17-10           PAU/17-07-45 (8/6/1996)         Constituent         Max Conc.         Depth (m)         Deepest Conc.         Depth (d)	PAU/17-07-41 AGW04 PAU/17-07-42 PAU/17-07-42 PAU/17-07-42 PAU/17-07-43 CS2-AU/17-07-19 PAU/17-07-47 VS2-AU/17-07-45 PAU/17-07-46 PAU/17-07-46	$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $
Cd (mg/kg)       148       6.5*         PAU/17-07-46 (8/6/1996)         Constituent       Max Conc.       Depth (m)         Deepest Conc.       Depth (d)         Cd (mg/kg)       15       7*	17-12	AGR07-HA1 (9/12/1996)           Constituent         Max Conc.         Depth (m)         Deepest Conc.         Depth (d)           Cd (mg/kg)         248         6.5         248         6.5           Cu (mg/kg)         378         6.5         378         6.5           Total Cyanide (mg/kg)         62         6.5         62         6.5

## Notes

- \* = Indicates that only one depth was sampled for the constituent at that location
- 2. ND = Compound Not Detected at Indicated Reporting Limit
- 3. Shaded results reflect exceedance of screening criteria.

Landau Associates





Base map source: Geomatrix 2003

 PAU/17-07-40 (8/1/1996)

 Constituent Max Conc.
 Depth (m)
 Deepest Conc.
 Depth (d)

 Cd (mg/kg)
 146
 8\*
 146
 8\*



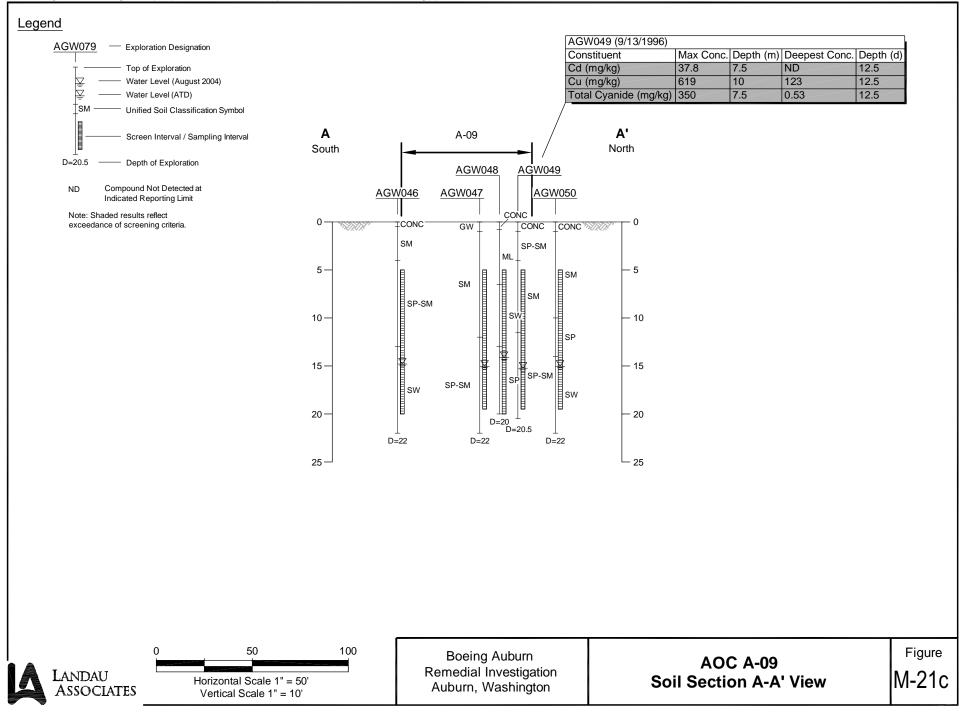
Boeing Auburn Plant Map

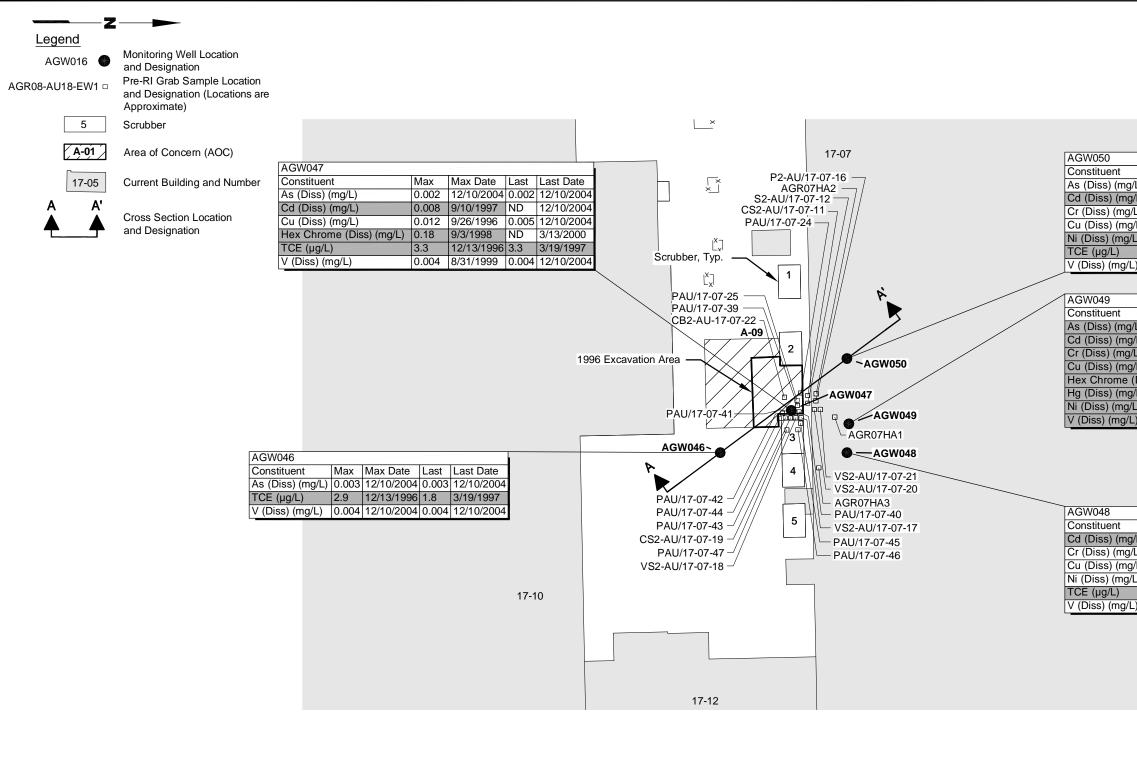
Figure

M-21b

## AOC A-09 Soil Plan View

Boeing\Remedial Investigation Report | V:\025\164\050\055\D\RI Report 2009\FIG\_AOCs - SO SECTION.dwg (A) "7-10c" 4/9/2009







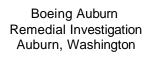
LANDAU

ASSOCIATES

- 1. ND = Compound Not Detected at Indicated Reporting Limit.
- 2. Shaded results reflect exceedance of screening criteria.

## Base map source: Geomatrix 2003





	Max	Max Date	Last	Last Date
/L)	0.001		-	12/10/2004
/L)	0.038	6/13/2006	0.008	12/15/2008
/L)	0.009	6/16/2004	0.008	12/10/2004
I/L)	0.039	9/26/1996	0.021	12/10/2004
Ľ)	0.14	9/26/1996		12/15/2008
	3.2	3/19/1997	3.2	3/19/1997
_)	0.006	6/16/2004	0.006	12/10/2004

	Max	Max Date	Last	Last Date
/L)	0.014	9/10/1997	0.003	12/10/2004
g/L)	10	12/14/2007		12/15/2008
/L)	0.263	9/10/1997	0.007	12/10/2004
g/L)	28.3	9/10/1997	1.47	12/10/2004
(Diss) (mg/L)	0.13	9/3/1998	ND	3/13/2000
g/L)	0.0036	9/10/1997	0.0002	12/10/2004
/L)	2.06	9/26/1996	0.08	12/15/2008
L)	0.432	9/3/1998	0.026	12/10/2004

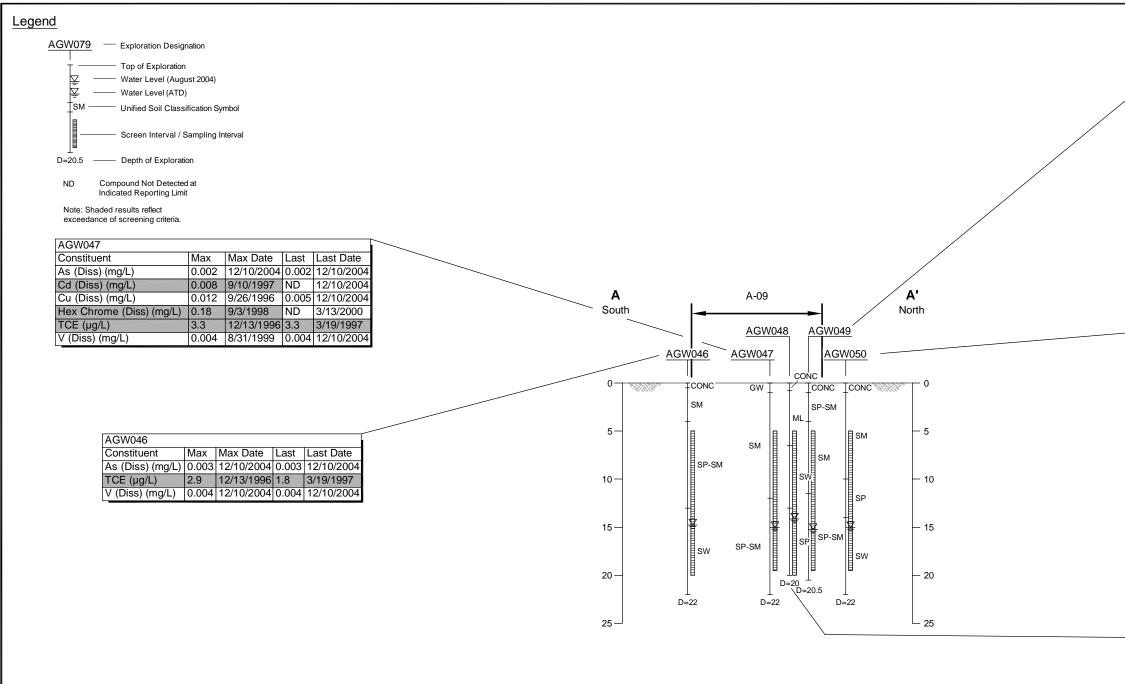
	Max	Max Date	Last	Last Date
g/L)	0.01	9/26/1996	0.003	12/15/2008
/L)	0.005	9/26/1996	ND	12/10/2004
g/L)	0.392	9/26/1996	0.01	12/10/2004
′L)	0.03	9/26/1996	ND	12/15/2008
	4.9	3/19/1997	4.9	3/19/1997
L)	0.003	6/16/2004	0.003	12/10/2004



Boeing Auburn Plant Map

## AOC A-09 Groundwater Plan View

Figure M-21d



 50
 100

 Horizontal Scale: 1" = 50'
 Vertical Scale: 1" = 10'

Boeing Auburn Remedial Investigation Auburn, Washington



LANDAU

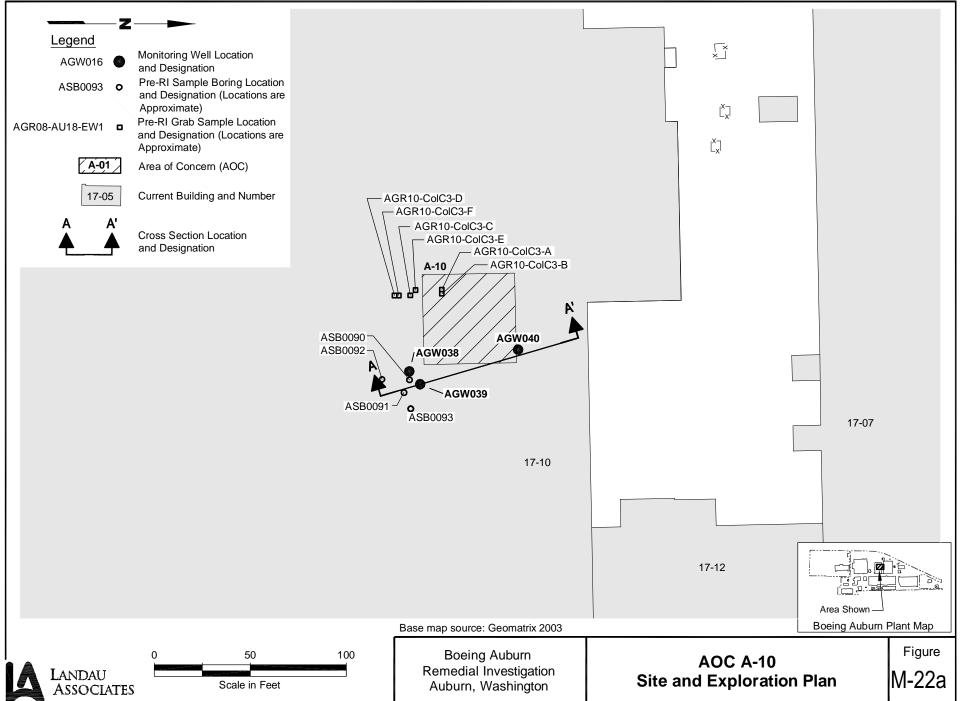
ASSOCIATES

AGW049						
Constituent	Max	Max Date	Last	Last Date		
As (Diss) (mg/L)	0.014	9/10/1997	0.003	12/10/2004		
Cd (Diss) (mg/L)	10	12/14/2007	0.005	12/15/2008		
Cr (Diss) (mg/L)	0.263	9/10/1997	0.007	12/10/2004		
Cu (Diss) (mg/L)	28.3	9/10/1997	1.47	12/10/2004		
Hex Chrome (Diss) (mg/L)	0.13	9/3/1998	ND	3/13/2000		
Hg (Diss) (mg/L)	0.0036	9/10/1997	0.0002	12/10/2004		
Ni (Diss) (mg/L)	2.06	9/26/1996	0.08	12/15/2008		
V (Diss) (mg/L)	0.432	9/3/1998	0.026	12/10/2004		

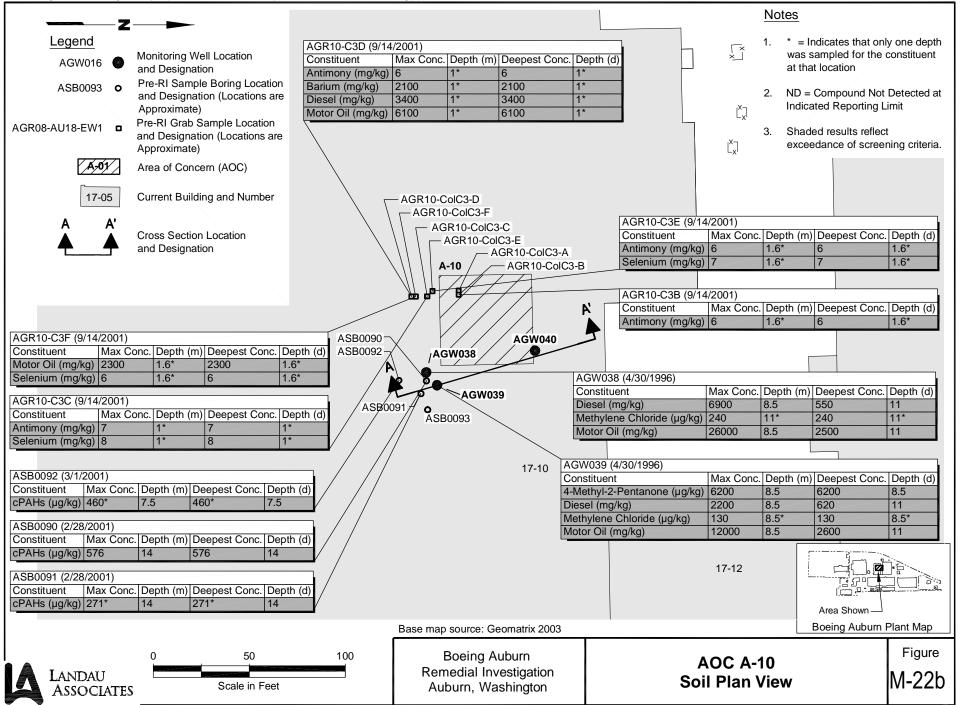
AGW050							
Constituent	Max	Max Date	Last	Last Date			
As (Diss) (mg/L)	0.001	12/10/2004	0.001	12/10/2004			
Cd (Diss) (mg/L)	0.038	6/13/2006	0.008	12/15/2008			
Cr (Diss) (mg/L)	0.009	6/16/2004	0.008	12/10/2004			
Cu (Diss) (mg/L)	0.039	9/26/1996	0.021	12/10/2004			
Ni (Diss) (mg/L)	0.14	9/26/1996	0.01	12/15/2008			
TCE (µg/L)	3.2	3/19/1997	3.2	3/19/1997			
V (Diss) (mg/L)	0.006	6/16/2004	0.006	12/10/2004			

AGW048						
Constituent	Max	Max Date	Last	Last Date		
Cd (Diss) (mg/L)	0.01	9/26/1996	0.003	12/15/2008		
Cr (Diss) (mg/L)	0.005	9/26/1996	ND	12/10/2004		
Cu (Diss) (mg/L)	0.392	9/26/1996	0.01	12/10/2004		
Ni (Diss) (mg/L)	0.03	9/26/1996	ND	12/15/2008		
TCE (µg/L)	4.9	3/19/1997	4.9	3/19/1997		
V (Diss) (mg/L)	0.003	6/16/2004	0.003	12/10/2004		

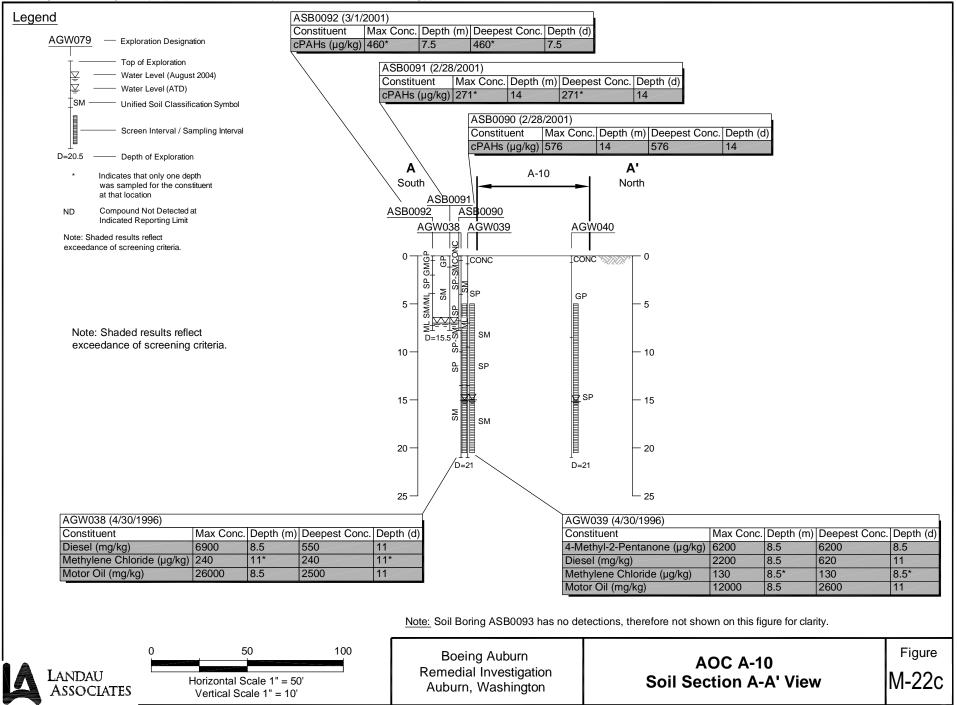
AOC A-09 Groundwater Section A-A' View Figure M-21e Boeing\Remedial Investigation Report | V:\025\164\050\055\D\RI Report 2009\FIG\_AOCs - SE PLAN.dwg (A) "7-11a" 3/30/2009



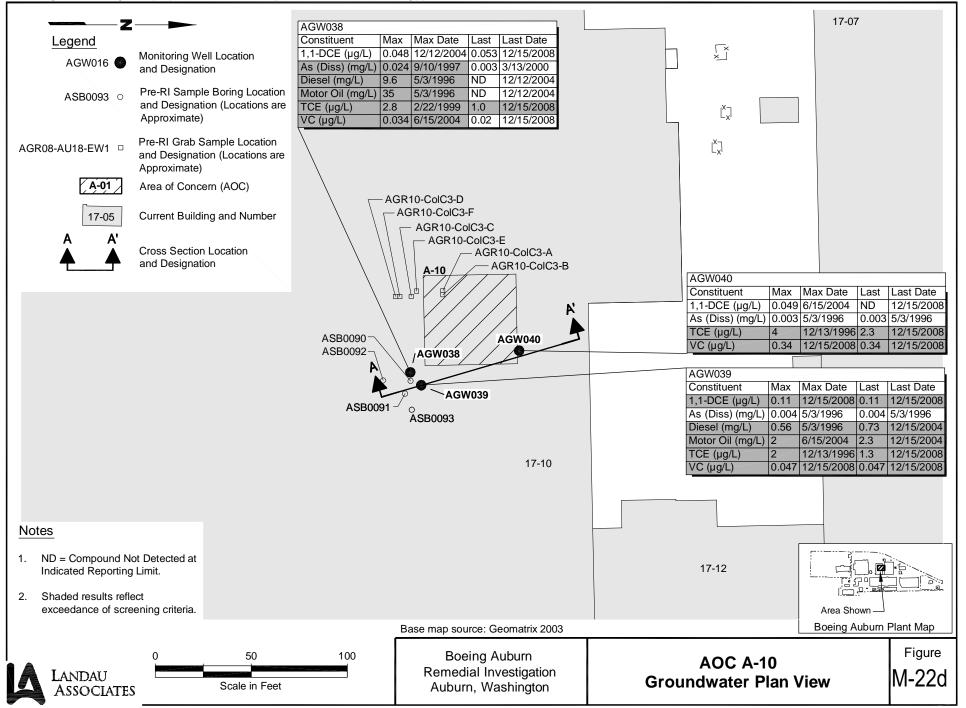
Boeing\Remedial Investigation Report | V:\025\164\050\055\D\RI Report 2009\FIG\_AOCs - SO PLAN.dwg (A) "7-11b" 4/9/2009



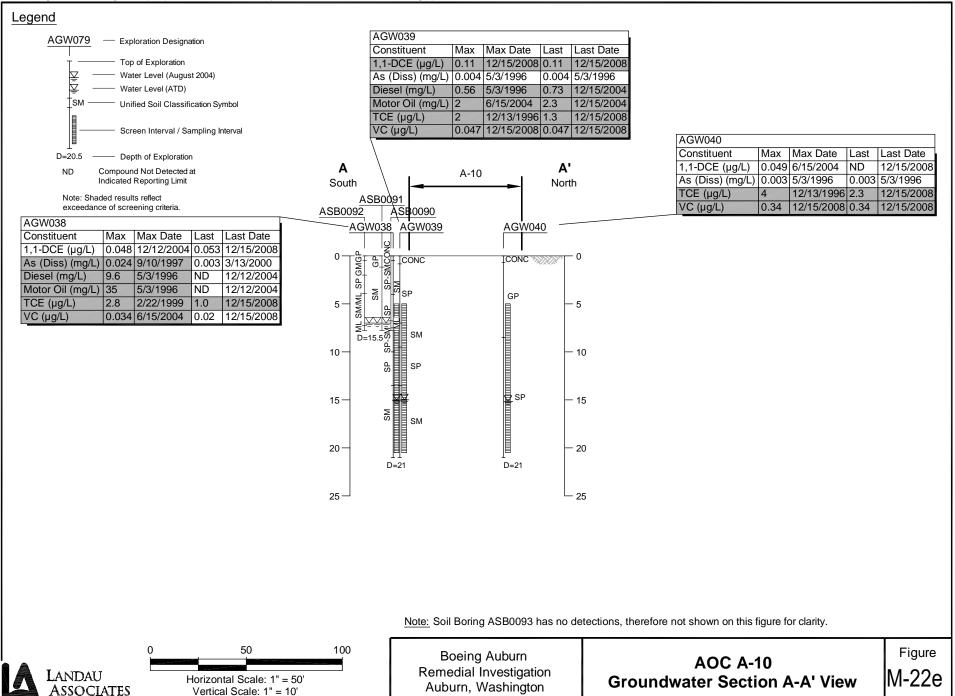
Boeing\Remedial Investigation Report | V:\025\164\050\055\D\RI Report 2009\FIG\_AOCs - SO SECTION.dwg (A) "7-11c" 3/30/2009



Boeing\Remedial Investigation Report | V:\025\164\050\055\D\RI Report 2009\FIG\_AOCs - GW PLAN.dwg (A) "7-11d" 4/9/2009



Boeing\Remedial Investigation Report | V:\025\164\050\055\D\RI Report 2009\FIG\_AOCs - GW SECTION.dwg (A) "7-11e" 4/9/2009



Boeing\Remedial Investigation Report | V:\025\164\050\055\D\RI Report 2009\FIG\_AOCs - SE PLAN.dwg (A) "7-12a" 3/30/2009

