Parcel A - Boeing Realty Corporation C-6 Facility
Los Angeles, California

Waste Discharge Monitoring Report No. 2
RWQCB File No. 88-57-027(98)

July 9, 1998

MONTGOMERY WATSON

MONTGOMERY WATSON

July 9, 1998

Data and Information Management Unit
Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board
101 Centre Plaza Drive
Monterey Park, CA 91754-2156

Subject: Waste Discharge Monitoring Report
Boeing Realty Corporation C-6 Facility
Los Angeles, California
Your File No. 88-57-027(98)

Dear Sir or Madam:

On behalf of Boeing Realty Corporation, Montgomery Watson is submitting this Waste Discharge Report for the disposal of waste soil at the Bradley Landfill in Sun Valley, California. The waste soil was generated during excavation activities associated with the demolition of the Boeing C-6 facility located at 19503 South Normandie Avenue, Los Angeles, California. Arsenic- and hydrocarbon-affected soil was discovered during the demolition of buildings at the site. The affected soil was excavated, stockpiled on-site, and sampled for waste characterization purposes.

In a letter to Boeing Realty Corporation dated June 8, 1998, the soil was approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board for use as daily cover at the Bradley Landfill in Sun Valley, California. The soil was accepted for this purpose by Waste Management, Inc., operators of the Bradley Landfill. All soil which left the C-6 facility was transported to Bradley Landfill for use as daily cover in compliance with the Regional Board's June 8, 1998 letter. The soil was transported to Bradley Landfill by truck on June 25, 26, and 29, 1998. Approximately 1,223 cubic yards of soil (field volume estimate) was hauled over 62 truck loads.

This document includes a sworn declaration and description of the waste generation and characterization activities, and documentation of disposal at the Bradley Landfill.

250 N. Madison Ave.
Pasadena, California
91101

Tel: 818 796 9141
Fax: 818 449 3741

Serving the World's Environmental Needs

July 9, 1998

Please call me directly at 626-568-6518 if you have any questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,

MONTGOMERY WATSON

James Meuse
Engineer

cc: M. Stavale, Boeing Realty Corporation
M. Young, Integrated Environmental Services, Inc.

g:\MDRC\Backfill\Wdr\Rpt.002\Trnsmtl.doc

WASTE DISCHARGE
MONITORING REPORT NO. 2
RWQCB File No. 88-57-027(98)

PARCEL A
BOEING REALTY CORPORATION C-6 FACILITY
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

July 9, 1998

Prepared For:

BOEING REALTY CORPORATION
4060 Lakewood Boulevard, 6th Floor
Long Beach, California 90808

Prepared By:

MONTGOMERY WATSON
250 North Madison Avenue
Pasadena, California 91101

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section		Page No.
	DECLARATION	iii
1.0	**INTRODUCTION**	1-1
	1.1 Overview	1-1
	1.2 Purpose and Objective	1-2
2.0	**REMEDIAL EXCAVATIONS**	2-1
	2.1 Building 37 and Gravel Yard	2-1
	2.2 Building 37 East Clarifiers	2-1
	2.3 Hazardous Materials Storage Pad	2-2
	2.4 Building 36	2-2
	2.5 Water Line	2-2
	2.6 Building 41	2-3
	2.7 Open Area No. 1	2-3
	2.8 Underground Sump West of Building 66A	2-4
3.0	**WASTE CHARACTERIZATION**	3-1
	3.1 Excavated Soil Sampling	3-1
	3.2 Hot Spot Sampling	3-2
	3.3 Confirmation Sampling	3-3
	3.4 Evaluation Process	3-4
4.0	**WASTE DISCHARGE RECORDS**	4-1
5.0	**BIBLIOGRAPHY**	5-1

Appendices

A - Analytical Data Summaries
B - Laboratory Analytical Reports
C - Excavated Soil Disposal Records

BOE-C6-0133785

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure No.

1	C-6 Facility Map
2	Site Map
3	Remedial Excavation Locations
4	Soil Screening Evaluation Process

LIST OF TABLES

Table No.

1	Summary of Soil Sample Analytical Methods

g:/MDRC/Backfill/Wdr/Rpt.002/Wdr002.doc

BOE-C6-0133786

DECLARATION

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on the 6th day of July, 1998 at Long Beach, California.

S. Mario Stavale
Project Manager
Boeing Realty Corporation
Los Angeles, California

BOE-C6-0133787

SECTION 1.0

INTRODUCTION

In October 1996, Montgomery Watson (Montgomery) was retained by McDonnell Douglas Realty Company, now the Boeing Realty Corporation, to assist with the redevelopment of Parcel A (the Site) of their C-6 facility located at 19503 South Normandie Avenue, Los Angeles, California, 90502. Figure 1 presents the C-6 facility. Figure 2 delineates the Site. The Site was formerly used to manufacture and store aircraft parts.

1.1 OVERVIEW

The Site consists of the northernmost quarter of the C-6 facility, encompassing approximately 50 acres. Demolition of the following buildings at the Site has occurred: Building 29, 33, 34, 36, 37, 40, 41, 43/44, 45, 57, 58, 61, 66-A, and 67. Information gathered during the data compilation and evaluation phase of this project indicated the presence of petroleum products and other chemicals of concern in the surface and subsurface.

A soil sampling and remedial excavation effort was conducted in conjunction with the removal of foundations, slabs, and below-ground structures. The purpose of this effort was to assess soil quality and remove soil affected with petroleum hydrocarbons and other chemicals of concern in preparation for redevelopment of the Site. Soil which was determined to be affected with petroleum hydrocarbons and other chemicals was excavated, stockpiled, sampled, and characterized at the Site.

Stockpiled soil was subjected to Site-specific soil screening criteria to determine if the soil was suitable for use as backfill at the Site. Soil which failed a criterion was further characterized for off-site disposition as either hazardous or non-hazardous waste.

This report is the second in a series of waste discharge monitoring reports documenting the off-site disposition of non-hazardous soil. The off-site disposition of approximately 5,300 cubic yards of non-hazardous soil previously generated was addressed in Waste Discharge Report No. 1 (Montgomery Watson, 1997), RWQCB File No. 88-57-086(97).

Approximately 1,223 cubic yards of additional non-hazardous soil was stockpiled at the Site for off-site disposition. In a letter from the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) to the Boeing Realty Corporation dated June 8, 1998 (RWQCB, 1998), the additional 1,223 cubic yards of soil was approved by the RWQCB for use as daily cover at the Bradley Landfill in Sun Valley, California (RWQCB File No. 88-57-027(98)). The

BOE-C6-0133788

soil was accepted for this purpose by Waste Management, Inc., operators of the Bradley Landfill.

1.2 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVE

The purpose and objective of this report is to: (1) document the soil sampling procedures used to characterize the excavated soil, and (2) document the transportation and disposition of the soil to Bradley Landfill in compliance with the June 8, 1998 letter from the RWQCB.

BOE-C6-0133789

SECTION 2.0

REMEDIAL EXCAVATIONS

Excavated soil described in this Waste Discharge Monitoring Report was generated from the remedial excavations described below. The maximum depth of any excavation was 12 feet below grade. The locations of the remedial excavations are presented in Figure 3. This section summarizes the remedial excavations and their associated tracking nomenclature.

2.1 BUILDING 37 AND GRAVEL YARD

Building 37 housed foundry operations in the south central portion of the building, and large machine presses and lathes throughout the building. A ground floor room on the east side of the building housed the tooling department where employees would produce parts for the machines throughout the facility. A parts cleaning tank sat in a sump within this room. The area directly to the east of Building 37, the Gravel Yard, was used for storage of miscellaneous materials and parts from the manufacturing operations of the facility.

Seven remedial excavations were conducted within Building 37 (B37-RE-1 through -7). Remedial excavation B37-RE-4 was conducted in four iterative excavations (Montgomery Watson, 1998(a)). Remedial excavation B37-RE-4 extended beyond the Building 37 footprint toward the east. Approximately 15 cubic yards of soil was excavated during the forth iterative excavation and stockpiled using the following nomenclature:

Building Number (B#) - Remedial Excavation - No. (RE - #) - Stockpile Letter
B37-RE-4 Stockpile AQ

2.2 BUILDING 37 EAST CLARIFIERS

During Site demolition efforts, three underground concrete structures east of the Building 37 footprint were excavated. Two of the structures (C1 and C3) were identified as oil/water separators and the third structure (C2) appeared to be a sump. The three concrete structures were collectively referred to as the Building 37 East Clarifiers. Soil that was present inside C1 and C2 was referred to as "fill soil" and was excavated and stockpiled. Approximately 54 cubic yards of fill soil from C1 was segregated and designated using the following nomenclature:

Clarifier #1 Fill Soil Section 2

BOE-C6-0133790

2.3 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS STORAGE PAD

The hazardous materials storage pad, formally located between Building 29 and Building 1 and south of Building 61, was used as a hazardous waste accumulation area. During initial field efforts, the concrete pad was not readily identified as the hazardous materials storage pad and, for convenience, was referred to as "Building A". Remedial excavation BA-RE-1 was conducted when affected soil was discovered during the removal of the concrete pad. Excavated soil was initially placed in stockpiles which were subsequently treated in Land Treatment Units to remove volatile constituents. Stockpile C, which consisted of approximately 200 cubic yards of soil, was treated as a Land Treatment Unit using the following nomenclature:

"Building A" (BA) - Land Treatment Unit - No. (LTU-#)
BA-LTU-1

2.4 BUILDING 36

Building 36 was formally used as a paint and solvent storage area. A remedial excavation was conducted based on historical data which indicated the presence of affected soil within the Building 36 footprint (Montgomery Watson, 1997(d)). A second remedial excavation was subsequently conducted within the initial remedial excavation area to remove additional affected soil. Approximately 36 cubic yards of soil was excavated during the second remedial excavation and stockpiled. The stockpile was designated alphabetically using the following nomenclature:

Building Number (B#) - Remedial Excavation - No. (RE - #) - Stockpile Letter
B36-RE-2 Stockpile A

2.5 WATER LINE

A transite water line was used as part of the fire suppression system to deliver water to numerous buildings at the Site. During removal of the transite water line, affected soil was discovered along the water line adjacent to Building 67. Approximately 286 cubic yards of affected soil was excavated and placed in two stockpiles (Stockpile A, 250 cubic yards and Stockpile B, 36 cubic yards) using the following nomenclature:

Water Line (WL) - Remedial Excavation - No. (RE - #) - Stockpile Letter
e.g., WL-RE-1 Stockpile B

Most of the soil from remedial excavation WL-RE-1 was removed from the Site in October 1997 as presented in Waste Discharge Report No. 1 (Montgomery Watson, 1997). Approximately 40 cubic yards of soil from this excavation remained on-site after October 1997 and is addressed in this report.

BOE-C6-0133791

2.6 BUILDING 41

Building 41 was formally a boiler house used to service the facility. Five remedial excavations were conducted where affected soil was discovered in the Building 41 vicinity. Soil excavated from the following four remedial excavations are addressed in this report: B41-RE-1, B41-RE-3, B41-RE-4, and B41-RE-5.

Approximately 1,500 cubic yards of soil excavated from B41-RE-1 was placed in Land Treatment Unit B41-LTU-2. Approximately 750 cubic yards of soil in the southern portion of Land Treatment Unit B41-LTU-2 was segregated for off-site disposal and designated using the following nomenclature:

Building Number (B#) - Land Treatment Unit (LTU - #) - Chronological Number (#)
B41-LTU-2 South Portion

Excavated soil from remedial excavations B41-RE-3, B41-RE-4, and B41-RE-5 was placed in separate stockpiles and designated using the following nomenclature:

Building Number (B#) - Remedial Excavation (RE - #) - Stockpile Letter
e.g., B41-RE-5 Stockpile A

2.7 OPEN AREA NO. 1

Open Area No. 1 was located along the eastern portion of the Site (east of former Buildings 37 and 41) and extending to the Normandie Avenue property boundary. Open Area No. 1 formerly included the Gravel Yard, which was used for storage of miscellaneous materials and parts from the manufacturing operations of the facility. Historically, a railroad spur crossed Open Area No. 1 trending from south to north.

Tanks formerly located at Building 43/44 in the northeast corner of Open Area No. 1 were used to store diesel fuel oil which was pumped into Building 41 through buried product pipelines. These tanks were converted from diesel storage to water tanks (part of the C-6 facility's fire suppression system) approximately 25 years ago. The abandoned product lines leading from the tanks to Building 41 were discovered during the demolition process. Remedial excavations were conducted to remove primarily hydrocarbon-affected soil associated with releases from these product lines.

Remedial excavations were designated numerically beginning with the number "1". A remedial excavation continued until approximately 2,500 cubic yards of soil was excavated and stockpiled. If additional soil required removal, the additional excavation was designated by the next sequential number. Excavated soil was placed in stockpiles each consisting of approximately 250 cubic yards of soil. Stockpiles were designated alphabetically from "A" through "J" using the following nomenclature:

Open Area No. (OA#) - Remedial Excavation - No.(RE - #) Stockpile Letter
e.g., OA1-RE-1 Stockpile J

BOE-C6-0133792

Most of the soil from Open Area No. 1 remedial excavations was removed from the Site in October 1997 as presented in Waste Discharge Report No. 1 (Montgomery Watson, 1997). Approximately 80 cubic yards of soil from this excavation remained on-site after October 1997 and is addressed in this report.

2-8 UNDERGROUND SUMP WEST OF BUILDING 66A

A concrete slab located west of Building 66A was formally used as a cleaning area; this area drained to a washdown sump located immediately north of the concrete pad. Three remedial excavations (B66A-RE-2, B66A-RE-3, and B66A-RE-4) were conducted in the washdown sump area. Excavated soil from each of the remedial excavations was placed in separate stockpiles and designated using the following nomenclature:

"Building 66A" (B66A) - Remedial Excavation (RE - #) - Stockpile Letter
B66A-RE-3 Stockpile A

BOE-C6-0133793

SECTION 3.0

WASTE CHARACTERIZATION

Analytical data from hot spot, stockpile, Land Treatment Unit, and confirmation grab samples was used to characterize the excavated soil. Additionally, data from samples collected during previous site investigative efforts were used to supplement waste characterization decisions. Detailed procedures for these sampling activities are outlined in the *Sampling and Analysis Plan for Demolition Activities at the Douglas Aircraft Company C-6 Facility* (IESI, 1997) prepared by Integrated Environmental Services, Inc. and previously submitted to and approved by the RWQCB. These procedures can be summarized as follows:

3.1 EXCAVATED SOIL SAMPLING

Excavated soil was placed in stockpiles or in Land Treatment Units.

Stockpiles

Excavated soil was placed in stockpiles each consisting of approximately 250 cubic yards of soil. Generally, stockpile samples were collected at a frequency of approximately one sample per stockpile. Stockpile samples were collected from the most noticeably affected soil within the stockpile. Samples were collected by using a shovel to cut vertically into the side of a stockpile at each sample location to expose "fresh" soil; samples were then collected from the exposed vertical wall and headspace VOC concentrations were measured using a photoionization detector (PID).

Soil samples were collected for analysis in pre-cleaned, stainless steel sleeves by driving the sleeve into the soil with a rubber mallet or drive sampler. The ends of the sleeves were then covered with Teflon film and secured with plastic end caps. A unique sample identification using the following nomenclature was written in indelible ink on a sample label and attached to the sleeve:

Source Area - Remedial Excavation No.(RE#) - Stockpile Chronological Number (SP#)

e.g., B37-RE4-SP57
Building 37 (B37) - Remedial Excavation No. 4 - Stockpile Sample No. 57

Sample sleeves were placed in a cooler with blue ice and transported under chain-of-custody to a State-certified laboratory for analysis.

BOE-C6-0133794

Stockpile samples have been analyzed according to the analytical schedule presented in Table 1.

Land Treatment Units

Soil in the Land Treatment Units was turned and aerated using a bulldozer and other heavy equipment. Headspace readings were collected periodically from the Land Treatment Units using a PID. Generally, soil samples were collected for analysis when PID readings were less than 5 ppm.

Soil samples were collected for analysis in pre-cleaned, stainless steel sleeves by driving the sleeve into the soil with a rubber mallet or drive sampler. The ends of the sleeves were then covered with Teflon film and secured with plastic end caps. A unique sample identification using the following nomenclature was written in indelible ink on a sample label and attached to the sleeve:

Building No. (B#) - Land Treatment Unit Number (LTU-#) - Grab Sample (GS) - Chronological Number (#)

e.g., BA-LTU-1-GS-1

Sample sleeves were placed in a cooler with blue ice and transported under chain-of-custody to a State-certified laboratory for analysis.

Land Treatment Unit samples have been analyzed according to the analytical schedule presented in Table 1.

3.2 HOT SPOT SAMPLING

Hot spot sampling was conducted at predetermined locations where former items of concern were located (e.g., product lines), and at other locations where demolition activities revealed soil which may have been affected by petroleum hydrocarbons or other chemicals of concern.

Hot spot samples were collected by first exposing "fresh" soil beneath the surface using a stainless steel utensil or similar device. A PID was used to measure headspace organic vapor concentrations in the freshly exposed soil at each location. Soil samples were collected for analysis where at least one of the following conditions existed: 1) the headspace VOC reading exceeded 5 ppm, (2) areas where staining of the soil was visible, or (3) areas where odors were noticeable.

Soil samples were collected for analysis in pre-cleaned, stainless steel sleeves by driving the sleeve into the soil with a rubber mallet or drive sampler. The ends of the sleeves were then covered with Teflon film and secured with plastic end caps. A unique sample identification using the following nomenclature was written in indelible ink on a sample label and attached to the sleeve:

BOE-C6-0133795

Source Area - Grab Sample (GS) - Chronological Number (#) - Sample Depth (feet)

e.g., PL-GS-1-2.5'
Product Line - Grab Sample No. 1 - Collected at 2.5 feet

Sample sleeves were placed in a cooler with blue ice and transported under chain-of-custody to a State-certified laboratory for analysis. Hot spot samples have been analyzed according to the analytical schedule presented in Table 1.

Hot spot samples discussed in this report have been subsequently excavated and data collected from these samples are considered representative of the corresponding excavated soil quality.

3.3 CONFIRMATION SAMPLING

Confirmation samples were collected along the walls and floor of each remedial excavation to confirm that the surface soil (upper 12 feet) met the Site-specific soil screening criteria. Iterations of additional soil excavation were conducted as required until confirmation sample analytical data indicated that *in situ* soil quality met the soil screening criteria, or the maximum depth of 12 feet had been reached.

Confirmation soil samples were collected by first exposing "fresh" soil beneath the surface of a wall and floor of an excavation using a stainless steel utensil or similar device. Soil samples were collected for analysis in pre-cleaned, stainless steel sleeves by driving the sleeve into the soil with a rubber mallet or drive sampler. The ends of the sleeves were then covered with Teflon film and secured with plastic end caps. A unique sample identification using the following nomenclature was written in indelible ink on a sample label and attached to the sleeve.

Source Area - Grab Sample (GS) - Chronological Number (#) - Sample Depth (feet)

e.g., B37-GS-180E1-5'
Building 37 - Grab Sample No. 180E1 - Collected at 5 feet

Sample sleeves were placed in a cooler with blue ice and transported under chain-of-custody to a State-certified laboratory for analysis. Confirmation samples have been analyzed according to the analytical schedule presented in Table 1; however, some confirmation sample analyses were limited to target-specific chemicals once such analytes were identified either through previous sampling activities or historical site knowledge.

Confirmation samples discussed in this report include those excavated during the fourth iterative excavation at remedial excavation B37-RE-4 and at remedial excavation B36-RE-2. These samples are considered representative of the corresponding stockpile soil quality.

BOE-C6-0133796

3.4 EVALUATION PROCESS

Based on the analytical data, excavated soil was subjected to the Site-specific soil screening criteria presented in Figure 4. Excavated soil which passed all criteria was used as backfill at the Site.

Excavated soil which failed a Site-specific soil screening criterion was further subjected to the following waste classification procedure:

- Excavated soil was characterized as RCRA-listed hazardous waste if the origin of detected analytes could be determined and an analyte(s) appeared on a list of RCRA hazardous wastes per CCR Title 22. Excavated soil was characterized as RCRA-characteristic hazardous waste if the soil exhibited a RCRA hazardous characteristic per CCR Title 22.

- Excavated soils were classified as non-RCRA hazardous waste if representative soil samples contained any metal in total concentration equal to or greater than its respective TTLC per CCR Title 22. Representative soil samples were analyzed for soluble metal concentration using the Waste Extraction Test (WET) if the total concentration of any metal was equal to or greater than 10 times its respective STLC but less than its TTLC per CCR Title 22. Excavated soil was classified as non-RCRA hazardous waste if representative soil samples contained any metal in soluble concentration using the WET equal to or greater than its respective STLC per CCR Title 22. Additionally, representative soil samples collected after June 1997 which were analyzed using the WET were also analyzed for soluble metal concentrations using the Toxic Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP). Excavated soil was classified as a RCRA characteristic hazardous waste if the soluble concentration of any metal was equal to or greater than the toxicity characteristic (TC).

BOE-C6-0133797

SECTION 4.0

WASTE DISCHARGE RECORDS

Based on the analytical data, approximately 1,223 cubic yards of soil (field volume estimate) in 14 separate stockpiles failed at least one Site-specific soil screening criterion; however, this soil was further characterized as non-hazardous waste suitable for use as landfill daily cover. Documentation regarding the characterization of these stockpiles is presented in Stockpile and Post-Remedial Excavation Confirmation Reports (Montgomery Watson, 1998(a,b,c,d,e)) and Integrated Environmental Services, Inc. communications with the Department of Toxic Substances and Control, Human and Ecological Risk Division (IESI, 1998). This non-hazardous soil contained in the following excavated soil was transported to Bradley Landfill for use as daily cover:

Remedial Excavation	Excavated Soil Designation	Approx. Volume
B37-RE-4	Stockpile AQ	15 cu yds
B37CL-RE-1	Clarifier #1 Fill Soil Section 2	54 cu yds
BA-RE-1	Land Treatment Unit BA-LTU-1	200 cu yds
B36-RE-2	Stockpile A	36 cu yds
WL-RE-1	Stockpiles A and B (remnants)	40 cu yds
B41-RE-1	Land Treatment Unit BA-LTU-2 South Portion	750 cu yds
B41-RE-3	Stockpile A	4 cu yds
B41-RE-4	Stockpile A	4 cu yds
B41-RE-5	Stockpile A	20 cu yds
OA1-RE-1	Stockpiles A, B, and G (remnants)	40 cu yds
OA1-RE-1 and -2	OA1-RE-1 Stockpiles I and J and OA1-RE-2 Stockpile A2 (remnants)	40 cu yds
B66A-RE-2	Stockpile A	6 cu yds
B66A-RE-3	Stockpile A	6 cu yds
B66A-RE-4	Stockpile A	8 cu yds
	TOTAL:	**1,223 cu yds**

The subject soil in its entirety was transported from the C-6 Facility to Bradley Landfill for use as daily cover in compliance with the RWQCB's June 8, 1998 letter (RWQCB, 1998). Analytical data summaries for the excavated soil are presented in Appendix A. Laboratory analytical reports are presented in Appendix B.

The soil was transported by truck from on June 25, June 26, and June 29, 1998. Sixty-two truck loads were required to remove the soil from the C-6 facility. Documentation of this soil disposition is presented on stockpile soils disposal records presented in Appendix C.

BOE-C6-0133798

SECTION 5.0

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Integrated Environmental Services, Inc., Sampling and Analysis Plan for Demolition Activities at the Douglas Aircraft Company C-6 Facility, 1997.

Integrated Environmental Services, Inc., Communications between Integrated Environmental Services, Inc. and the Department of Toxic Substances and Control, Human and Ecological Risk Division, March 1998.

Montgomery Watson, Waste Discharge Monitoring Report No. 1, RWQCB File No. 88-57-086(97), Parcel A - Boeing Realty Corporation C-6 Facility, Los Angeles, California, November 19, 1997.

Montgomery Watson, Stockpile and Post-Remedial Excavation Confirmation Report, Parcel A, Report No. 3, Boeing Realty Corporation C-6 Facility, Los Angeles, California, March 1998(a).

Montgomery Watson, Stockpile and Post-Remedial Excavation Confirmation Report, Parcel A, Report No. 4, Boeing Realty Corporation C-6 Facility, Los Angeles, California, March 1998(b).

Montgomery Watson, Stockpile and Post-Remedial Excavation Confirmation Report, Parcel A, Report No. 7, Boeing Realty Corporation C-6 Facility, Los Angeles, California, March 1998(c).

Montgomery Watson, Stockpile and Post-Remedial Excavation Confirmation Report, Parcel A, Report No. 8, Boeing Realty Corporation C-6 Facility, Los Angeles, California, March 1998(d).

Montgomery Watson, Stockpile and Post-Remedial Excavation Confirmation Report, Parcel A, Report No. 9, Boeing Realty Corporation C-6 Facility, Los Angeles, California, March 1998(e).

Regional Water Quality Control Board, Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharge of Contaminated Soil - Boeing Realty Corporation C-6 Facility, Long Beach, California, June 8, 1998.